# COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2015 



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Section 1 Executive Summary

## COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT BACKGROUND

Though the development of Community Health Needs Assessments has long been a practice of hospitals in the Trinity Health Care System, it was only with the enactment of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) that the production of such documents became a requirement of nonprofit hospitals across the nation. Under the ACA, every nonprofit hospital in the country is required to produce a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) every three years to submit to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) along with its Form 990 filing. In addition to the assessment, every hospital is required to submit a commensurate Implementation Strategy, which details the hospital's plan to address the community health needs identified through the assessment.

The 2015-2016 Athens Regional Health System/St. Mary's Healthcare System's Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) was produced as a joint undertaking entered into by both regional healthcare providers to satisfy the requirements of Section 501(r) of the IRS code. Community Connection of Northeast Georgia, a 501c(3) Athens-based nonprofit corporation with which the two hospitals contracted, produced the present report, which provides an overview of the health needs in the 17-county catchment area served by the hospitals. In keeping with the ACA requirement, contained within this report are reflections of both the health needs in the region served by the hospital as well as the health-promoting assets and community-based resources upon which the community depends for its current state of heath. Special attention has been given to the identification of health disparities, the needs of vulnerable populations, and the unmet health needs of the region.

## SUMMARY OF PRIORITIZED NEEDS

This report provides an overview of the community health needs of the 17 county region served by the Athens Regional Health System and the St. Mary's Healthcare System. Drawing upon a variety of primary and secondary data sources, community health was assessed for the region as a whole, for sub-geographies, and for racial and vulnerable population sub-groups. Analysis of the gathered information revealed the following health priorities:

Community Health Needs

| Cardiovascular Health | Cerebrovascular Health |
| :---: | :---: |
| Respiratory Health | Cancer |
| Mental Health and Substance Abuse | HIV/AIDS AND STDS |
| Diabetes and Obesity | Access to Care |
| Maternal and Infant Health | Injury Prevention and Safety |

## Population Contextual Factors

Recognizing that individual and population health are greatly influenced by contextual factors, the following social determinants were examined for their influence on regional community health: Education, Economy, Transportation, Older Adults \& Aging, Language, Race/Ethnicity, and the Physical Environment.

## SUMMARY OF NEEDS ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS

In January 2015, Community Connection of Northeast Georgia partnered with the Athens Regional Health System and St. Mary's Healthcare System to produce the 2015-2016 CHNA for the 17 county region served by the two hospitals. Drawing upon a broad definition of community health, which recognizes the impact of social, economic and physical environments, the present needs assessment was undertaken with the goal of developing a holistic understanding of the health priorities of the community. In addition to extensive secondary data analysis, input was sought from key informants possessing special knowledge of the health needs, health disparities, and vulnerable populations. Additionally, focus groups were conducted with members and representatives of traditionally medically underserved groups, and a population survey was administered to 2,037 individuals in the AthensClarke County community, within which both hospitals are located and from which over $50 \%$ of both hospitals' clients reside.

## Data Sources and Methods

Secondary data was drawn from a variety of sources for all 17 of the counties in the hospitals' catchment area. Primary data collection was limited to the nine counties defined as the "primary service area" of the hospitals, including the counties of Barrow, Clarke, Greene, Jackson, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Oglethorpe, and Walton. CHNA data sources include:

Core Indicators: Secondary data was gathered primarily through Community Commons (http://www. communitycommons.org), a publicly available dashboard of multiple health indicators drawn from over a number of national data sources and Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), the Georgia Department of Public Health's standardized health data repository. US Census American Community Survey Data was also consulted for demographic, education and income statistics. The core data drawn from these sources were analyzed using a systematic and quantitative approach that incorporated multiple benchmarks and comparisons to determine the health conditions and social determinants of primary concern in the region. A full list of data sources is in Section 5 of this report.

Key Informant Interviews: A total of 27 individuals were selected and interviewed based on their expertise, knowledge of the health needs of the region and experience with vulnerable populations. The selection of the key informants was guided by the findings of the hospitals' previous CHNA reports as well as the input of the two steering committees which oversaw the assessment. The Data Collection and Analysis Steering Committee, which was comprised of a team of University of Georgia researchers who supported the assessment, drafted an initial list of key informants. The hospital-based CHNA Advisory Committee, which was comprised of representatives of the Community Benefits departments of both hospitals, ammended and aproved the final informant list. The key informants lent their unique perspectives to the development of a nuanced understanding of the health needs of the region. Key informants also greatly added to the documentation of existing community-based resources and shared best practices and policy recommendations which could ultimately inform the hospitals' regional health improvement efforts.

Focus Groups: Focusing upon the vulnerable population groups identified by the CHNA Advisory Committee, a total of 15 focus groups were conducted to supplement the findings of key informant interviews. Eight of the focus groups were conducted in "primary service area" rural counties contiguous to Athens-Clarke County. An additonal nine focus groups were conducted with members of the vulnerable population groups identified by the hospitals' CHNA Advisory Committee. Highlights of the focus groups and key informant interviews are incorporated throughout the report and labeled as "Voices of the Community".

Community Survey: Utilizing an online survey application developed in partnership with the D.C.-based Urban Institute, 2,037 individuals completed one of two survey instruments administered between March and July 2015. Demographic, risk factor, and basic health information were collected from Athens-based households at a series of community-based events and through targeted outreach into vulnerable populations. The results of the survey were analyzed for correlations between particular social determinants and the self-reported presence of disease in the households repesented in the sample.

## SEVERAL OVERARCHING THEMES EMERGED ACROSS THE TOPIC AREAS:

## All groups experience adverse health outcomes due to chronic diseases and risky behaviors

Though racial and gender disparities exist for particular indicators in the region, there is no single group which is immune from the heightened experience of poor health documented in the area. Though there are vast disparities between geographies, there are individuals in every community contributing to the disproportionate burden of disease borne by the area.

Greater socio-economic need and health impacts are being experienced by vulnerable population groups as well as in rural counties

A shortage of employment opportunities and transportation options for the low income and rural communities present significant health related challenges to both of these groups. At particular risk are those who, in addition to the aforementioned challenges, also experience language barriers while accessing care Because there is little affordable health care in the region, many health needs go unaddressed until they are presented as acute crises in the emergency room.

Limited access to care results in greater health impacts for rural areas served by the two hospitals

Due to the paucity of health and human services resources in surrounding counties, Athens-Clarke functions as the social services hub for much of the Northeast Georgia region. Many rural community members commute to Athens to receive the support unavailable in their communities; however, for many low income and older community members (particularly those with transportation challenges), limited access to care translates into higher burden of disease and poorer outcomes over time.

## Community health centers, schools and churches are key community assets for effective interventions

Both key informants and focus group participants highlighted the vital role schools, churches, and health centers play in meeting the unmet health needs of medically underserved populations. In many rural communities, churches function as a frontline provider of supportive services and, to an increasing extent, have begun offering routine health screenings and health fairs as tools of health promotion. Participants frequently identifieds schools as an effective channel for the dissemination of health related information, with the One Call system and weekly folders being referenced in many communities as the fastest and most effective way to communicate with families. The four federally qualified health centers (FQHC's) and two charitable clinics serving the CHNA area are in desperate need of capacity enhancements to meet the growing need for their services among the under- and uninsured.

## Section 2 Introduction

## PURPOSE OF THE COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

This report was written in order to comply with federal tax law requirements set forth in Internal Revenue Code section 501(r), which requires hospital facilities owned and operated by an organization described in Code section 501(c)(3) to conduct a Community Health Needs Assessment at least once every three years. The required written Implementation Strategy is set forth in a separate document and produced separately by the two hospitals collaborating for the purpose of producing this assessment. IRS Notice 2011-52 was utilized as the most recently available guidance on the requirements of a CHNA. This document is intended to satisfy each of the applicable requirements set forth in the aforementioned notice.

## ABOUT ST. MARY'S HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

St. Mary's Health Care System is a not-for-profit Catholic health care ministry whose mission is to be a compassionate healing presence in the communities we serve. Founded in 1906 and sponsored by the Sisters of Mercy, St. Mary's is built on a foundation of values that includes excellence, compassion, integrity and reverence for each person. St. Mary's focuses on neurosciences, cardiac care, orthopedics, general medicine/general surgery, women's and children's health, and gastroenterology. The system includes a 196-bed St. Mary's Hospital in Athens, a 25 -bed St. Mary's Good Samaritan Hospital in Greene County, and a 56-bed Sacred Heart Hospital in Franklin County. Services include emergency care, intensive care, stroke care, cardiac cauterization, home health care/hospice services, inpatient and outpatient rehabilitation, assisted living, Alzheimer's/dementia care, preventive care, state-of-the-art diagnostic and therapeutic services and a growing network of physician practices.

Georgia's Hospital of the Year in 2006 and 2010, St. Mary's is proud to be the official health care provider for the University of Georgia Athletic Association. St. Mary's has earned the Joint Commission Gold Seal of Approval for advanced primary stroke care, advanced inpatient diabetes, heart failure care, knee replacement surgery and spine surgery.

## MISSION

As a member of Catholic Health East and sponsored by the Sisters of Mercy, the mission of St. Mary's Health Care System is to be a compassionate healing presence in our community, committed to the sacredness of human life and the dignity of each person we serve.

## VISION

We will respect the needs and value the dignity of every individual and continually seek to improve the lives of all we serve, including patients, co-workers, physicians and those with whom we partner. We will optimize our clinical performance and will maintain high standards of stewardship and accountability. We will be progressive and responsive to change across the health care continuum and will be considered a vital part of the community.

CORE VALUES

- Reverence for each person
- Community
- Justice
- Commitment to those who are poor
- Stewardship
- Courage
- Integrity
- Compassion
- Excellence


## ABOUT ATHENS REGIONAL HEALTH SYSTEM

Athens Regional Health System (ARHS) is one of northeast Georgia's largest healthcare systems. Made up of an acute care hospital with more than 350 beds, four urgent care centers, a quality network of physicians and specialists, and a home health agency, ARHS is committed to excellence and dedicated to improving the health, wellness and quality of life of its covered communities.

The cornerstone of ARHS is Athens Regional Medical Center (ARMC). ARMC is a hospital and regional referral center, offering services such as maternal/child care, neonatal intensive care, advanced imaging, minimally invasive surgeries, an American College of Surgeons Commission on Cancer approved oncology department, and a nationally recognized cardiovascular program.

Athens Regional is recognized among the Top 100 in the nation in hospitals preferred by women. ARHS is also among the best hospitals in the region for gastroenterology and pulmonary procedures according to US News and World Report and was named the 2011 Large Hospital of the Year for the State of Georgia by the Georgia Alliance of Community Hospitals.

The only locally owned and governed hospital in the region, ARHS has a medical staff which includes more than 250 professionals and 2,800 employees.

## MISSION

The mission of Athens Regional Health System is to improve the lives and health of those we touch.

## VISION

Athens Regional will be the leading integrated health system for the communities we serve, offering the highest quality and value.

## GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Our Guiding Principles for decisions, actions, priorities and behaviors support our Mission. Understanding and demonstrating these principles are the shared responsibility of all employees and persons affiliated with Athens Regional Health System.

## Patient First

Above all else, at Athens Regional Health System (ARHS) we put the patient first.

## Safety

We diligently protect the safety of each patient, family member, colleague and guest.

## Innovation and Continuous Improvement

We support and sustain innovation as the foundation for our culture. We reward and recognize excellence.

## Accountability

We are accountable to ourselves, to one another and to the public in honor of the trust placed in us.

## Respect

We value the contribution of each individual and treat each individual with dignity and respect
Compassion
We give compassionate service to patients, colleagues, family members and guests.

## Team Work

We recognize that the only way our shared goals can be achieved is through team work. People are the key to our success. As such we will put Athens Regional before oneself, as we do not support actions in the workplace that serve the individual over the group.

## HISTORY WITH PAST ASSESSMENTS

As a member of the Trinity Healthcare Network, for many years prior to the enactment of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA), St. Mary's Health System has produced Community Health Needs Assessments to support its Community Benefit Program. The most recent report produced by St. Mary's was the FY 20122013 Community Health Needs Assessment and Implementation Plan, which the hospital submitted in June 2013 to satisfy the IRS requirement established under the ACA. The Athens Regional Health System produced and submitted its most recent CHNA on April 18, 2012.

Both hospitals made their respective reports and Implementation Strategies available on their websites, so as to satisfy the ACA requirement that the CHNA reports be made widely available to the public.

## ARHS AND ST. MARY'S HEALTH SYSTEM CHNA FRAMEWORK AND PROCESS

Recognizing the overlap in their service areas and desiring to make best use of their staff time and resources, the Athens Regional Health System and St. Mary's Health Care System decided, in January 2015, to contract with Community Connection of Northeast Georgia for the production of one community-wide needs assessment to satisfy both hospitals' ACA requirement. On behalf of the two hospital systems, Community Connection undertook a nine month-long process of data collection and analysis toward identifying the prioritized health needs presented in this document.

The present CHNA includes a review of both primary and secondary data, with secondary data having been drawn from a variety of sources. Whenever possible, county specific data was collected and compared to state and national indicators. In a few instances, only state and national values were available and, in those cases, only those values have been analyzed and represented in the report. In addition to the OASIS Public Health Statistical Reporting System, Community Connection also drew data from Community Commons, a public web platform which provides secondary indicator data on health and health determinants and which serves as a publishing tool for components of Community Health Needs Assessments. Community Connection also gathered data from the US Census American Community Survey, as well as the CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, among others identified in Section 5.

In addition to reviewing secondary data from the above sources, Community Connection also gathered primary data in the form of focus groups, key informant interviews, and a community health survey. Twenty-seven individuals with public health expertise and those representing the broad interests of the community participated in 45 minute long semi-structured key informant interviews. Fifteen focus groups were conducted with individuals from vulnerable and traditionally underserved population groups. Community health surveys were also collected from 2,000 members of the general public through a combination of event-based survey administration and targeted agency-based administration of the instrument.

Community Connection utilized the findings of the two hospitals' prior needs assessments as a starting point for identifying community need. The organization then applied a systematic process of prioritization to these and the other community-identified needs, resulting in the selection and presentation of the community health needs contained in this report.

As an addendum to this report, both Athens Regional Health System and St. Mary's Healthcare System will separately develop Implementation strategies for the health needs identified in the report. The Implementation Plans will draw upon both hospitals' existing strengths and assets and will identify those needs which the two systems are prepared to address themselves. Additionally, the plans offer explanation as to why unselected needs have been left to local providers external to their operations.

'US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010. ${ }^{2}$ GA Dept. of Education, 2013 4-Year Cohort Graduation Rates ${ }^{3}$ US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015 - June. ${ }^{4}$ GA Dept. of Education, County-specific Free and Reduced Lunch Rates ${ }^{5}$ Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2009-2013. ${ }^{6}$ Department of Human Services, Georgia Division of Family and Children Services: SFY 2014 Descriptive Data by County
${ }^{7}$ Georgia Department of Education, Office of Student Achievement report card.
${ }^{8}$ Online Analytical Statistical Information System, Georgia Department of Public Health.
${ }^{9}$ Homeless Management Information System, 2014-15.
${ }^{10}$ Athens-Clarke County Housing and Community Development. Point-in-Time Homeless Count, 2015.

## Section 3 ARHS AND ST. MARY'S DEFINITION OF COMMUNITY SERVED BY HOSPITAL FACILITIES

For the purposes of the 2015 Community Health Needs Assessment, Athens Regional Health System and the St. Mary's Health Care System defined the community served as the individuals residing within the 17 county service areas of both hospitals. The service area was defined by geography alone so as to ensure that lowincome and/or underserved populations would not be excluded. The 17 counties comprising the hospitals' service area include: Banks, Barrow, Clarke, Elbert, Franklin, Greene, Habersham, Hart, Jackson, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Stephens, Taliaferro, Walton, and Wilkes. Vulnerable population groups were also assessed for any disparities and particular risk factors impacting the condition of their health.

For the purposes of data collection, the hospital defined its geographic service area as having two components - a primary service area containing the nine contiguous counties responsible for the most hospitalizations, and the eight county secondary service area comprised by the more distant communities from which fewer of their client population is derived.

Geographic and demographic data for each of the covered counties is presented separately on the following pages along with highlights of the most egregious health needs identified in the particular counties.


## POPULATION BY AGE ${ }^{1}$ <br> Banks County Population*: 18,295 <br> Georgia Population*: 9,815,210



## POPULATION

The population of Banks County, the sixth least populous county in the hospitals' service area, was estimated at 18,295 by the 2014 US Census, reflecting a $0.5 \%$ population decline over the four year period since the 2010 Census. The population is spread out over 233.7 square miles, translating into a population density of 79.3 persons per square mile, seventh lowest among the hospitals' counties. The city of Homer, which is home to 1,141 of Banks County residents, serves as the county seat and is the only city that lies solely inside of Banks County. In 2010, Banks Country residents 65 years or older were $12.5 \%$ of the population, consistent with the state average. Banks County is one of the least diverse counties in the hospital catchment area with $3 \%$ of the population being African-American, 6.2\% Hispanic or Latino, and $1.3 \%$ Asian. ${ }^{1}$

## TOP 5 INDUSTRIES



44
2


31


28


## ECONOMY

Banks County's median household income, of $\$ 41,141$, is in the middle of 17 counties in the CHNA catchment area, and only slightly lower than the state median income of $\$ 49,179$. Among the service area counties, Banks was tied for seventh both in terms of its income inequality ratio ${ }^{4}$ and unemployment. ${ }^{3}$ The county's percentage of children living in poverty (27\%) was equivalent to that of the state; but, the county's percentage of seniors living in poverty (13.12\%) is higher than the state average.!

## EDUCATION

Banks County is among the least educated of the catchment area counties, with only $75.5 \%$ of its adult population being high school graduates and $9.6 \%$ of the same population having less than a 9th grade education. With respect to higher educational attainment, according to the 2010 Census only $11.6 \%$ of Banks' population had a bachelor's degree or higher, ranking it third worst among the 17 counties on this measure. ' Future academic success may be negatively impacted considering that $55.6 \%$ of three and four year old children in Banks County are not enrolled in pre-school'. Banks County's 2014 four year cohort high school graduation rate, of $86.7 \%$, ranks it fourth among service area counties on this measure. The graduation rates of the Hispanic and white students in this cohort were comparable, at $87.5 \%$ and $87.2 \%$, respectively; there were too few black students for a rate to be reported for this group. ${ }^{2}$

| HEALTH DISPARITIES |  | (Rate per 100,000) |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Race Disparities | White | Black | Ratio |
| Diabetes Discharge Rate | 167.8 | 1796.8 | 10.78 |
| Gender Disparities | Male | Female | Ratio |
| Obstructive Heart Disease ER Visits | 161.8 | 53.8 | 3.007 |

## HISTORICAL TRENDS



TOP 10 CAUSES OF ADULT (18-64)

## DEATH*

1. Ischemic Heart and Vascular Disease
2. Motor Vehicle Crashes
3. Malignant Neoplasms of the Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung
4. All Other Diseases of the Nervous System
5. Accidental Poisoning and Exposure to Noxious Substances
6. Diabetes Mellitus
7. All COPD Except Asthma
8. Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)
9. Malignant Neoplasms of Colon, Rectum, and Anus
10. Cerebrovascular Disease

## BANKS COUNTY HEALTH PROFILE

| icator | County | State | National | Units | Source |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ocial and Economic Indicators |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment | 7.20\% | 7.30\% | 6.10\% | Percentage of population 16 years or older that is unemployed. | US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015 - June. |
| TANF | 515 | 29,948 | 3,504,648 | Number of TANF recipients for county value. Number of TANF participants for the most recent fiscal year for state and national values. | Department of Human Services, Georgia Division of Family and Children Services: SFY 2014 Descriptive Data by County, *US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, TANF Caseload Data 2014. |
| Number of SSI Recipients | 441 | 253,498 | ${ }^{5} 59$ million | Number of recipientsof Social Security benefits including adults $65+$ years old and the disabled. | Social Security Administration, Master Beneficiary Record and Supplemental Security Record, 2013. |
| Food Stamps (SNAP) | 14.99\% | 14.36\% | 12.40\% | Percentage of households recieving SNAP benefits. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Participation in WIC | 496 | 345,448 | *8,066,615 | Number of children from birth to four years old participating in the WIC program for county and state values. Number of infants and children participating in the WIC program for national value. | Division of Public Health, Georgia Department of Human Resources, 2012. *US Department of Agriculture, WIC Program Monthly Data, FY 2014. |
| Adults in Poverty | 15.10\% | 16.54\% | 13.60\% | Percentage of adult population aged 18 to 64 years old living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Seniors in Poverty | 13.22\% | 11.17 | 9.50\% | Percentage of population aged 65 or older living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Children in Poverty | 57\% | 25.31\% | \% | Percentage of population aged 0 to 17 years old living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Without High School Diploma | 24.49\% | 15.26\% | 13.98\% | Percentage of population 25 years and older without a high school diploma or equivalency (GED). | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| High School Dropout Rate | 10.00\% | 6.60\% | 4\% | Percentage of youth aged 16 to 19 years old who are not in high school nor high school graduates. | Kids Count, US Census, American Community Survey, Five Year Estimates, 2009-2013. |
| Premature Death Rate | 8,92 | 14 | 5,200 | Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000. | County Health Ranking, National Center for Health Statistics, 2010-2012. |
| Access to a vehicle | 4.12\% | 6.80\% | 9.10\% | Percentage of occupied households with no motor vehicle. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Affordable Housing | 33.02\% | 35.32\% | 35.47\% | Percentage of households with housing costs exceeding 30\% of total household | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Income Inequality (GINI Index) | 0.42 | 0.47 | -41.1 | GINI Index score that represents "a statistical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1 where a measure of 1 indicates perfect inequality and a measure of 0 indicates perfect equality". Based on the total number of households for county and state values. National value measues GINI Index income inequality ranging from 0 to 100 . | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. ${ }^{\text {*The World }}$ Bank, GINI Index Estimate, 2010 . |
| Total Homeless Persons | 14 | 8,450 | 610,042 | Number of unsheltered homeless persons based on point-in-time counts and predictions. | Georgia Department of Community Affairs, 2013 Report on Homelessness, 2014. *US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, The 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, 2013. |
| Substandard Housing Conditions | 35.91\% | 20.40\% | 21.30\% | Percentage of renter or owner occupied housing units having one or more of the following substandard conditions: lacking complete plumbing facilities, lacking complete kitchen facilities, having 1.01 or more occupants per room, selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent, and gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Diabetes and Obesity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diabetes prevalence | 9.60\% | 10.48\% | $9.11 \%$ | Percentage of population over 20 years old that have been diagnosed with diabetes. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diabetes managementhemoglobin A1c test in Medicare patients | 82.37\% | 84.70\% | 84.57\% | Percentage of diabetic Medicare patients who have had hemoglobin A1c test for blood surgar levels. | Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy \& Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2012. |
| Diabetes Deaths |  | 22.5 | 21.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Diabetes Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center for Disease Statistics, 2013 |
| Overweight | 41.22\% | 35.09\% | 35.78\% | Percentage of population 18 years or older with a self reported BMI between 25.0-30.0. | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2012. |
| Obesity | 26.4\%\% | 28.70\% | 27.14\% | Percentage of population 20 years or older with a self reported BMI greater than 30.0. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Physical inactivity | 27.40\% | 24.50\% | 22.64\% | Percentage of population 20 years or older that self reported no leisure time for physical activity. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Fast-food restaurant access | 76.11 | 88.19 | 72.74 | Number of fast food restaurants per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Recreational and fitness facility access | 0 | 8 | 9.72 | Number of recreation and fitness facilities per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Grocery store access | 0 | 18.33 | 21.2 | Number of grocery stores per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| SNAP-authorized food store access | 97.85 | 102.05 | 78.44 | Number of SNAP-authorized food stores per 100,000 population. | US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA - SNAP Retailer Locator, 2014. |
| WIC-authorized food store access | 5.48 | 17.9 | 15.6 |  | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA <br> - Food Environment Atlas, 2011. |
| Population with low food access | 6.26\% | \% | \% | Percentage of population living in designated food deserts via census tract. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Access Research Atlas, 2010. |
| Food insecurity | 12.44\% | \% | 15.94\% | Percentage of population that experienced food insecurity in a designated year. | Feeding America, 2012. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV/AIDS \& STDs |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV prevalence | 271.7 | 428.78 | 340.37 | Prevalence rate per 100,000 population. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
| HIV screenings | 68.16\% | 55.12\% | 62.79\% | Percentage of adults between 18-70 years old with self reports of having not been screened for HIV. | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Chlamydia Incidence | 135.8 | 466.2 | 446.6 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
| Gonorrhea Incidence |  | 130.1 | 106.1 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maternal and Infant Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teen Biths | 45.5 | 45.3 | 36.6 | Births to women between 15-19 years old per 1,000 of the female population between 15-19 years old. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Vital Statistics System, 2006-2012. |
| Low Bith Weight Babies | 6.5 | 9.5 | 8\% | Percentage of births with low bith weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
| Very Low Bith Weight |  | 1.9 | 1.40\% | Percentage of bitths with very low bith weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
| Infant Mortality Rate | 0 | 7.2 | 6.4 | Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live biths | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics, 2013 |
| Biths with Tobacco | 24.10\% | 7.50\% | 22.60\% | Percent of live births where mother used tobacco during pregnancy | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, 2011 |
| Premature Biths | 7\% | 12.80\% | 11.40\% | Percent of births before 37 weeks of gestation | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cardiovascular Healih |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heart Disease | 6.88\% | 4.41\% | 4.40\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that have been diagnosed with coronary heart disease or angina. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk <br> Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |


| Heart Disease Medicare Population | 28.33\% | 26.52\% | 28.55\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with ischaemic heart disease. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High Blood Pressure |  | 31.60\% | 28.16\% | Percentage of Adults with High Blood Pressure | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| High Blood Pressure Medicare Population | 59.00\% | 59.86\% | 55.49\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with high blood pressure. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| High Cholesterol | 55.46\% | 37.24\% | 38.52\% | Percentage of adults age 18 years and older who self reported they had high blood cholesterol and were informed of their condition by a health professional. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk <br> Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| High Cholesterol Medicare Population | 44.93\% | 46.09\% | 44.75\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with hyperlipidemia which is most commonly associated with high cholesterol. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Mortality-Heart Disease | 203.01 | 196.53 | 184.55 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Mortality-Ischaemic Heart Disease | 127.3 | 92.48 | 118.96 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Obstructive Heart Disease Deaths | 111.3 | 81.50 | 129.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Obstructive Heart Disease Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2007 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Respiratory Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asthma Prevalence | 4.06\% | 13.52\% | 13.36\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that self reported they had asthma and were informed of their condiditon by a health professional. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Particulate Matter | 13.3 | 12.8 | 8.9 | Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) | CDC Wonder Environmental Data, 2003-2008; EPA National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2013 |
| Lung Cancer Incidence | 72.7 | 69.9 | 64.9 | Annual age adjusted incidence rates per 100,000 population. | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, 2007-2011. |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 38.2 | 46.2 | 43.4 | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Lung Disease Mortality | 53.31 | 45.83 | 42.67 | Age adjusted death rate due to chronic lower respiratory disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Tobacco Use-Former or Current Smokers | 62.10\% | 42.43 | 44.16\% | Percentage of adults that reported having ever smoked 100 or more cigarettes. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Tobacco Usage-Quit Attempt | 43.48 | 61.06\% | 60.02\% | Percentage of adult smokers that attempted to quit smoking at least one day in the report year. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths | 25.70\% | 41.1 | 42.1 | Number of Age-Adjusted Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mental Health \& Substance Abuse |  |  |  |  |  |
| Depression Medicare Population | $16.35 \%$ | 14.79\% | 15.45\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with depression. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Mortality-Suicide | 0 | 11.9 | 11.82 | Death rate due to intentional self harm per 100,000 population. | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011 |
| Liquor Store Access | 0 | 9.16 | 10.48 | Number of beer, wine, and liquor stores per 100,000 population. | US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Alcohol Consumption |  | 13.70\% | 16.94\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older who self report heavy alcohol consumption as more than one or two alcoholic drinks per day, based on gender. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| Binge Drinking | 5.70\% | 12.30\% | 15.20\% | Respondents 18 years and older reporting having 5 or more (men) or 4 or more (women) on one or more occasion during the previous 30 days | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk <br> Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| Social Isoalation | - | 20.70\% | 21\% | Respondents 18 years and older who report having inadequate social support | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. |
| Driving Alone | 46\% | 39\% | 33\% | Percentage of commuters, among those who commute to work by car, truck, or van alone, who drive longer than 30 minutes to work each day | u.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cerebrovascular Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortalit-Stroke | 37.8 | 41 | 36.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Stroke Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Injury Prevention \& Safety |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths | - | 12.2 | 10.9 | Number of Age-Adjusted Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Poisoning Death | 10 | 9.7 | 12.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Poisoning Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cancers |  |  |  |  |  |
| Breast Cancer Deaths |  | 22.5 | 20.8 | Number of Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Breast Cancer Incidence | 96.7 | 123.8 | 124.8 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Colorectal Cancer Deaths |  | 14.8 | 14.6 | Number of Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Colorectal Cancers Incidence | 64.5 | 43.3 | 42.4 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Prostate Cancer Deaths | - | 22.6 | 19.2 | Number of Age-Adjutsed Prostate Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Prostate Cancer Incidence | 154.8 | 161 | 137.9 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 38.2 | 46.2 | 43.4 | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Access to Care |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured Adults | 28.40\% | 25.54\% | 20.76\% | Percentage of adults 18 -64 years old without health insurance coverage. | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Uninsured Children | 10.70\% | 9.34\% | 7.54\% | Percentage of children under the age of 19 years old without health insurance coverage. | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Unirsured Seniors | 0\% | 1.13\% | 1.60\% | Percentage of seniors 65 years and older without health insurance | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Health Insurance by Private Insurance | 72.96\% | 77.2\% | *64.2\% | Percentage of insured population with private health insurance coverage. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. *US Census, Current Population Survey, 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. |
| Health Insurance by Medicare | 19.91\% | 16.25\% | 15\% | Percentage of population with Medicare health insurance coverage. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Health Insurance by Medicaid | 24.98\% | 20.18\% | 14.79\% | Percentage of insured populaton enrolled in Medicaid. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Person:Primary Care Provider $\begin{array}{r}\text { Ratio } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9,158:1 | 1,572:1 | 1,354:1 | Ratio of the population to total primary care physicians | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file, |
| Person:Dental Health Provder | 18,415:1 | 2,099:1 | 1,663:1 | Ratio of the population to total dentists | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file |
| Person:Mental Health Provider Ratio |  | 91411 | 753:1 | Ratio of the population to total mental health providers | Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services, National Provider Identifier Registry, 2014 |
| Unable to see the doctor due to cost | - | 15.80\% | 9.10\% | Sample respondents aged 18 years and over who needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost in the past 12 months | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004-2012; <br> CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Regular Source of Care (Lack of Consist Primary Care) | 16.47\% | 26.09\% | 23.70\% | Percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they do not have at least one person who they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-12 |



Below 18 y.o. (27.5\%)Above 65 y.o. (11\%)
Between 18-65 y.o. (62\%)

## POPULATION BY AGE ${ }^{1}$

Barrow County Population*: 73,240
Georgia Population*: 9,815,210

## POPULATION

One of the fastest growing counties in the nation, Barrow County, experienced a $50 \%$ increase in its population between the 2000 and 2010 Census ${ }^{1}$. Barrow County's 2014 population was estimated by the Census at 73,240 individuals, reflecting a 5.6\% growth from its 2010 population. Barrow's population growth is second only to Oconee County in the hospital service area. Barrow also holds the second highest population density in the area with 432.7 people per square mile, following that of Clarke County. This makes the county 2.5 times more densely populated than the state. ${ }^{1}$ The population is spread over five cities within its 162.2 square miles. These cities include Auburn, Bethlehem, Carl, Statham, and Winder. The latter serves as both the county seat and the largest and most populous of the five cities. Barrow County's population of persons 65 years or older is slightly below the state average at 10.9\%. Barrow County also holds little racial diversity with $11.2 \%$ of the population being African-American, 9.2\% Hispanic or Latino, and 3.7\% Asian. ${ }^{1}$

## ECONOMY

According to the Census Bureau's American Community Survey, Barrow County's median household income in 2013 was \$53,274, making it second only to Oconee County on this indicator ${ }^{1}$. Barrow also has one of the lowest income inequality ratios in the nation, at 3.5. The county also holds values lower than the state average for children living in poverty, making it the fourth best in the area. ${ }^{1}$ Barrow County's June 2015 unemployment rate (6.8\%) was the third lowest in the catchment area, with the majority of jobs being concentrated among its 5 largest industries. ${ }^{3}$

| Rank |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| (of 159) |  |
| Health Outcomes | 40 |
| Length of Life | 48 |
| Quality of Life | 38 |
| Health Factors | 70 |
| Health Behaviors | 113 |
| Clinical Care | 101 |
| Social and Economic Factors | 31 |
| Physical Environment | 149 |

## TOP 5 INDUSTRIES



## EDUCATION

Barrow County is among the more educated counties in the service area, with $82.1 \%$ of its population having at least graduated high school and only $6.8 \%$ of the population having less than a ninth grade education ${ }^{1}$. This ranks Barrow County third and eighth among the hospital service area counties on these measures, respectively. On the other hand, only $17.1 \%$ of Barrow's population has attained a bachelor's degree or higher, a value which ranks the county eighth among the CHNA service area counties and which is 10 percentage points lower than the state. ${ }^{1}$ Regarding early education, Barrow has the fourth highest percentage of three- and four-year-old children not enrolled in preschool, at 59.5\%; however, the county has made progress in increasing the percentage of third grade students who meet or exceed the CRCT reading standards (currently, $98 \%$ of Barrow third graders achieve this designation, as compared to $95 \%$ in 2010.) ${ }^{7}$ Barrow's 2014 four year cohort high school graduation rate, 75.6\%, was fifth lowest among CHNA counties, with $68.5 \%$ of the black students, $73.8 \%$ of the Hispanic students, and $76.6 \%$ of the white students graduating on time. ${ }^{2}$

| HEALTH DISPARITIES |  | (per 100,000) |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Race Disparities | White | Black | Ratio |
| Diabetes ER Visits | 191.2 | 486.7 | 2.546 |
| High BP ER Visits | 256.6 | 1192.8 | 4.491 |
| Stroke Discharges | 244 | 522.7 | 2.142 |
| High BP Discharges | 44.1 | 184.8 | 4.190 |
| Gender Disparities | Male | Female | Ratio |
| Asthma Discharge Rate | 70 | 145.4 | 2.077 |
| Lung Cancer Discharges | 69 | 35.3 | 1.95 |

## HISTORICAL TRENDS



## TOP 10 CAUSES OF ADULT (18-64) DEATH*

1. Ischemic Heart and Vascular Disease
2. Malignant Neoplasms of the Trachea,
3. Bronchus, and Lung
4. Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)
5. Motor Vehicle Crashes
6. Essential Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal, and Heart Disease
7. All COPD Except Asthma
8. Accidental Poisoning and Exposure to
9. Noxious Substances
10. Malignant Neoplasms of Colon, Rectum, and Anus

## VOICES OF THE COMMUNITY



## Barriers to Accessing Care

No public transportation in the county

Many individuals are lacking health insurance coverage due to the cost

Stigma associated with treatment for mental health needs

Limited knowledge about the services available in the community

Language is a significant barrier for non-English speaking families, with
few agencies having translation services available

Complexities involved in the use of Medicaid

Communication between agencies and individuals

## Recommendations for Improving

 Community HealthIncrease the availability of support groups for people with mental health needs

Ensure agency staff is fully informed of resources so that they can educate and advocate for their clients

Develop mentor and youth development programs

Increase outreach and education across the community to encourage healthy lifestyles

Engage businesses and community members in promoting health

Provide transportation services
to ensure clients can access the
resources they need

BARROW COUNTY HEALTH PROFILE

| Indicator | County | State | National | Units | Source |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Social and Economic Indicators |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment | 6.80\% | 7.30\% | 6.10\% | Percentage of population 16 years or older that is unemployed. | US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015 - June. |
| TANF | 1,145 | 29,948 | 3,504,648 | Number of TANF recipients for county value. Number of TANF participants for the most recent fiscal year for state and national values. | Department of Human Services, Georgia Division of Family and Children Services: SFY 2014 Descriptive Data by County, *US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, TANF Caseload Data 2014. |
| Number of SSI Recipients | 1,648 | 253,498 | ${ }^{*} 59$ million | Number of recipientsof Social Security benefits including adults 65+ years old and the disabled. | Social Security Administration, Master Beneficiary Record and Supplemental Security Record, 2013. |
| Food Stamps (SNAP) | 15.61\% | 14.36\% | 12.40\% | Percentage of households recieving SNAP benefits. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Participation in WIC | 1,837 | 345,448 | 8,066,615 | Number of children from birth to four years old participating in the WIC program for county and state values. Number of infants and children participating in the WIC program for national value. | Division of Public Health, Georgia Department of Human Resources, 2012. *US Department of Agriculture, WIC Program Monthly Data, FY 2014. |
| Adults in Poverty | 13.28\% | 16.54\% | 13.60\% | Percentage of adult population aged 18 to 64 years old living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Seniors in Poverty | 10.20\% | 11.17\% | 9.50\% | Percentage of population aged 65 or older living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Children in Poverty | 15.91\% | 25.31\% | 19.90\% | Percentage of population aged 0 to 17 years old living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Without High School Diploma | 17.85\% | 15.26\% | 13.98\% | Percentage of population 25 years and older without a high school diploma or equivalency (GED). | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| High School Dropout Rate | \% | 6.60\% | 4\% | Percentage of youth aged 16 to 19 years who are not in high school nor high school graduates. | Kids Count, US Census, American Community Survey, Five Year Estimates, 2009-2013. |
| Premature Death Rate | 7,72 | 7,314 | 5,200 | Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000. | County Health Ranking, National Center for Health Statistics, 2010-2012. |
| Access to a venicle | 3.59\% | 6.80\% | 9.10\% | Percentage of occupied households with no motor vehicle. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Affordable Housing | 33.48\% | 35.32\% | 35.47\% | Percentage of households with housing costs exceeding 30\% of total household income. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Income Inequality (GINI Index) | 38 | 0.47 | *41. | GINI Index score that represents "a statistical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1 where a measure of 1 indicates perfect inequality and a measure of O indicates perfect equality". Based on the total number of households for county and state values. National value measues GINI Index income inequality ranging from 0 to 100. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. *The World Bank, Gini Index Estimate, 2010. |
| Total Homeless Persons | 35 | 8,450 | *610,042 | Number of unsheltered homeless persons based on point-in-time counts and predictions. | Georgia Department of Community Affairs, 2013 Report on Homelessness, 2014. "US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, The 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, 2013. |
| Substandard Housing Conditions | 33 | 20.40\% | 21.30\% | Percentage of renter or owner occupied housing units having one or more of the following substandard conditions: lacking complete plumbing facilities, lacking complete kitchen facilities, having 1.01 or more occupants per room, selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent, and gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Diabetes and Obesity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diabetes prevalence | 11.30\% | 10.48\% | 9.11\% | Percentage of population over 20 years old that have been diagnosed with diabetes. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diabetes management-hemoglobin A1c test in Medicare patients | 88.30\% | 84.70\% | 84.57\% | Percentage of diabetic Medicare patients who have had hemoglobin A1c test for blood surgar levels. | Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy \& Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2012. |
| Diabetes Deaths | 16.8 | 22.5 | 21.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Diabetes Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center for Disease Statistics, 2013 |
| Overweight | 32.93\% | 35.09\% | 35.78\% | Percentage of population 18 years or older with a self reported BMI | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2012. |
| Obesity | 35.00\% | 28.70\% | 27.14\% | Percentage of population 20 years or older with a self reported BMI greater than 30.0 . | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Physical inactivity | 80\% | 24.50\% | 22.64\% | Percentage of population 20 years or older that self reported no leisure time for physical activity. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Fast-food restaurant access | 54.78 | 78.19 | 72.74 | Number of fast food restaurants per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Recreational and fitness facility access | 5.77 | 7.88 | 9.72 | Number of recreation and fitness facilities per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Grocery store access | 20.18 | 18.33 | 21.2 | Number of grocery stores per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| SNAP-authorized food store access | 95.15 | 102.05 | 78.44 | Number of SNAP-authorized food stores per 100,000 population. | US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA - SNAP |
| WIC-authorized food store access | 17.16 | 17.9 | 15.6 | Number of authorized food stores accepting WIC benefits and carry WIC foods and food categories per 100,000. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Environment Atlas, 2011. |
| Population with low food access | 40.06\% | 31.49\% | 23.61\% | Percentage of population living in designated food deserts via census tract. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Access Research At/as, 2010. |
| Food insecurity | 13.23 | 18.90\% | 15.94\% | Percentage of population that experienced food insecurity in a designated year. | Feeding America, 2012. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV/AID \& STDS |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV prevalence | 133.8 | 428.78 | 340.37 | Prevalence rate per 100,000 population. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
| HIV screenings | 68.81\% | 55.12\% | 62.79\% | Percentage of adults between 18-70 years old with self reports of having not been screened for HIV. | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Chlamydia Incidence | 257.5 | 466.2 | 446.6 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
| Gonorrhea Incidence | 49 | 130.1 | 106.1 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maternal and Infant Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teen Biths | 45 | 45.3 | 36.6 | Births to women between 15-19 years old per 1,000 female population between 15-19 years old. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Vital Statistics System, 2006-2012. |
| Low Birth Weight Babies | 6.6 | 9.5 | 8\% | Percentage of biths with low bith weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
| Very Low Birth Weight | 0.7 | 1.9 | 1.40\% | Percentage of births with very low bith weight | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for Health } \\ \text { Statistics, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Infant Mortality Rate | 7 | 7.2 | 6.4 | Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics, 2013 |
| Biths with Tobacco | 14.80\% | 7.50\% | 22.60\% | Percent of live births where mother used tobacco during pregnancy | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, 2011 |
| Premature Biths | 11.10\% | 12.80\% | 11.40\% | Percent of births before 37 weeks of gestation | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cardiovascular Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heart Disease | 8.75\% | 4.41\% | 4.40\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that have been diagnosed with coronary heart disease or angina. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |


| Heart Disease Medicare Population | 27.31\% | 26.52\% | 28.55\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with ischaemic heart disease. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High Blood Pressure | 32.20\% | 31.60\% | 28.16\% | Percentage of Adults with High Blood Pressure | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| High Blood Pressure Medicare Population | 58.65\% | 59.86\% | 55.49\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with high blood pressure. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| High Cholesterol | 47.08\% | 37.24\% | 38.52\% | Percentage of adults age 18 years and older who self reported they had high blood cholesterol and were informed of their condition by a health professional. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| High Cholesterol Medicare Population | 46.92\% | 46.09\% | 44.75\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with hyperlipidemia which is most commonly associated with high cholesterol. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Mortality-Heart Disease | 205.63 | 196.53 | 184.55 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Mortality-Ischaemic Heart Disease | 103.26 | 92.48 | 118.96 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Obstructive Heart Deaths | 68.20 | 81.50 | 129.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Obstructive Heart Disease Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2007 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Respiratory Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asthma Prevalence | 17.08\% | 13.52\% | 13.36\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that self reported they had asthma and were informed of their condiditon by a health professional. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Particulate Matter | 13.3 | . 8 | 8.9 | Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic <br> meter (PM2.5) | CDC Wonder Environmental Data, 2003-2008; EPA National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2013 |
| Lung Cancer Incidence | 92.5 | 69.9 | 64.9 | Annual age adjusted incidence rates per 100,000 population. | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, 2007-2011. |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 69 | 46.2 | 43.4 | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Lung Disease Mortality | 66. | 45.8 | 42.67 | Age adjusted death rate due to chronic lower respiratory disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Tobacco Use-Former or Current Smokers | 49.37\% | 42.43\% | 44.16\% | Percentage of adults that reported having ever smoked 100 or more cigarettes. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Tobacco Usage-Quit Attempt | 74.37\% | 61.06\% | 60.02\% | Percentage of adult smokers that attempted to quit smoking at least one day in the report year. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths | 71.2 | 41.1 | 42.1 | Number of Age-Adjusted Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital } \\ \text { Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mental Health \& Substance Abuse |  |  |  |  |  |
| Depression Medicare Population | 17.96\% | 14.79\% | 15.45\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with depression. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Mortality-Suicide | 12 | 11.9 | 11.82 | Death rate due to intentional self harm per 100,000 population. | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011 |
| Liquor Store Access | 0.09 | 9.16 | 10.48 | Number of beer, wine, and liquor stores per 100,000 population. | US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Alcohol Consumption | 13.70\% | 13.70\% | 16.94\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older who self report heavy alcohol consumption as more than one or two alcoholic drinks per day, based on $\begin{array}{r}\text { gender. }\end{array}$ | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| Binge Drinking | 15.20\% | 12.30\% | 15.20\% | Respondents 18 years and older reporting having 5 or more (men) or 4 or more (women) on one or more occasion during the previous 30 days | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| Social Isoalation | 19.80\% | 20.70\% | 21\% | Respondents 18 years and older who report having inadequate social support | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12 |
| Driving Alone | 55.00\% | 39\% | 33\% | Percentage of commuters, among those who commute to work by car, truck, or van alone, who drive longer than 30 minutes to work each day | U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cerebrovascular Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortality-Stroke | 44.7 | 41 | 36.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Stroke Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Injury Prevention \& Safety |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths | 10.1 | 12.2 | 10.9 | Number of Age-Adjusted Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Poisoning Death | 10 | 9.7 | 12.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Poisoning Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cancers |  |  |  |  |  |
| Breast Cancer Deaths | 16.8 | 22.5 | 20.8 | Number of Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Breast Cancer Incidence | 107.3 | 123.8 | 124.8 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Colon Cancer Deaths | 16.1 | 14.8 | 14.6 | Number of Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Colorectal Cancers Incidence | 36.3 | 43.3 | 42.4 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Prostate Cancer Deaths | 28 | 22.6 | 19.2 | Number of Age-Adjutsed Prostate Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital } \\ \text { Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Prostate Cancer Incidence | 123 | 161 | 1379 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 69.7 | 46.2 | 43.4 | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Access to Care |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured Adults | 26.90\% | 25.54\% | 20.76\% | Percentage of adults 18-64 years old without health insurance coverage. | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Uninsured Children | 9.70\% | 9.34\% | 7.54\% | Percentage of children under the age of 19 years old without health insurance coverage. | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Uninsured Seniors | 1.77\% | 1.13\% | 1.60\% | Percentage of seniors 65 years and older without health insurance | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Health Insurance by Private Insurance | 76.55\% | 77.21\% | *64.2\% | Percentage of insured population with private health insurance coverage. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. *US Census, Current Population Survey, 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. |
| Health Insurance by Medicare | 14.39\% | 16.25\% | 15\% | Percentage of population with Medicare health insurance coverage. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Health Insurance by Medicaid | 21.46\% | 20.18\% | 14.79\% | Percentage of insured populaton enrolled in Medicaid. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Person:Primary Care Provider Ratio | 4,128: | 1,572:1 | 1,354:1 | Ratio of the population to total primary care physicians | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file |
| Person:Dental Health Provder Ratio | 4,466:1 | 2,099:1 | 1,663:1 | Ratio of the population to total dentists | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file |
| Person:Mental Health Provider Ratio | 5,954:1 | 9141 | 753:1 | Ratio of the population to total mental health providers | Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services, National Provider Identifier Registry, 2014 |
| Unable to see the doctor due to cost | 15.10\% | 15.80\% | 9.10\% | Sample respondents aged 18 years and over who needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost in the past 12 months | $\begin{array}{r}\text { CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004-2012; CDC } \\ \text { National Vital Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Regular Source of Care (Lack of Consist Primary Care) | 22.90\% | 26.09\% | 23.70\% | Percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they do not have at least one person who they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-12 |

# CIARKE COUNTY 

Below 18 y.o. (17\%)
Above 65 y.o. (9\%)
Between 18-65 y.o. (74\%)

## POPULATION BY AGE ${ }^{1}$

Clarke County Population*: 120,266 Georgia Population*: 9,815,210

## POPULATION

Clarke County, the smallest geographically in the state, is the most populous county in the hospitals' catchment area. Clarke County's 2014 population estimate of 120,938 reflects a $3.6 \%$ increase from its 2010 estimate, making it the fourth fastest growing county in the area. Of the two cities in Clarke County, Athens and Winterville, Athens is by far the most populous and is largely responsible for Clarke County holding the highest population density of the 17 counties, with 979.1 persons per square mile. In 2013, Clarke County's senior population was $9.3 \%$, which is below the state average. Clarke County is also among the most diverse counties in the region, with $26.6 \%$ of its population being African American, 4.2\% Asian, and 10.4\% Hispanic or Latino.'

## TOP 5 INDUSTRIES




## ECONOMY

Clarke County's median household income, likely impacted by the large university student population, is the third lowest in the hospitals' service area, at $\$ 33,060$. This, in addition to Clarke's high income inequality of 7.5 , may help frame the $38 \%$ poverty rate among children. ${ }^{1}$ Furthermore, $78.1 \%$ of Clarke County students qualify for free or reduced lunch. ${ }^{4}$ Clarke's five largest industries have a large impact on maintaining the relatively low unemployment rate of $8 \%{ }^{3}$

## EDUCATION

Largely because of the presence of the University of Georgia, Clarke County is one of the most highly educated of the service area counties, with $39.5 \%$ of the population having earned a bachelor's degree or higher. Clarke County is second only to Oconee County on this measure as well as on the percentage of individuals having at least graduated high school. Clarke County also has the fourth lowest percentage ( $5.6 \%$ ) of the population with less than a ninth grade education among the 17 counties. ${ }^{1}$ The Clarke County school district has shown improvement in its performance over the past 5 years, particularly since the arrival of the National Superintendent of the Year, Dr. Phil Lanoue; however, the district's performance does not compare well to neighboring systems in the hospital catchment area. Only Taliaferro County had a lower percentage of third grade students meeting or exceeding the CRCT reading standards; in 2014 only $91 \%$ of Clarke County third graders met or exceeded the reading standard, down from a four year high of $94 \%$ in 2013. ${ }^{7}$ Clarke County's 2014 four year cohort high school graduation rate was the worst in the catchment area, with only $63.2 \%$ of students graduating on time. Only $59.5 \%$ of black students graduated on time, as compared to $62.3 \%$ of Hispanic/Latino students and $75.2 \%$ of white students ${ }^{2}$. In Clarke County $55.5 \%$ of three- and four-year-old children are not enrolled in preschool, up from 43.3\% between 2005-2009.

## HEALTH DISPARITIES

| Race Disparities | White | Black | Ratio |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Diabetes ER Visit Rate | 185.2 | 853.4 | 4.608 |
| Diabetes Death Rate | 19.9 | 79 | 3.970 |
| High BP Discharge Rate | 12.8 | 212.4 | 16.59 |
| High BP ER Visit Rate | 149.4 | 926.4 | 6.201 |
| Asthma Discharge Rate | 38.7 | 160 | 4.134 |
| Asthma ER Visit Rate | 191.2 | 1306.4 | 6.833 |
| Prostate Cancer Discharge Rate | 19.4 | 87.3 | 4.5 |
| Motor Vehicle Collision ER Visits | 431.5 | 2869.5 | 6.65 |
| Unintentional Injury ER Visits | 2081.1 | 6265.5 | 3.011 |

## HISTORICAL TRENDS



TOP 10 CAUSES OF ADULT (18-64)

## DEATH*

1. Ischemic Heart and Vascular Disease
2. Malignant Neoplasms of the Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung
3. Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)
4. Essential Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal, and Heart Disease
5. Accidental Poisoning and Exposure to Noxious Substances
6. Diabetes Mellitus
7. Motor Vehicle Crashes
8. Cerebrovascular Disease
9. All COPD Except Asthma
10. Mental and Behavioral Disorders due to Psychoactive Substance Use

CLARKE COUNTY HEALTH PROFILE

| Indicator | County | State | National | Units | Source |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Social and Economic Indicators |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment | 8.00\% | 7.30\% | 6.10\% | Percent of population 16 years or older that is unemployed. | US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015 - June. |
| TANF | 3,602 | 29,948 | -3,504,648 | Number of TANF recipients for county value. Number of TANF participants for the most recent fiscal year for state and national values. | Department of Human Services, Georgia Division of Family and Children Services: SFY 2014 Descriptive Data by County, *US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, TANF Caseload Data 2014. |
| Number of SSI Recipients | 3,089 | 253,498 | ${ }^{5} 59$ million | Number of recipients of Social Security benefits including adults 65+ years old and the disabled. | Social Security Administration, Master Beneficiary Record and Supplemental Security Record, 2013. |
| Food Stamps (SNAP) | 15.24\% | 14.36\% | 12.40\% | Percent of households recieving SNAP benefits. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Participation in WIC | 3,802 | 345,4 | 『,066,615 | Number of children from birth to four years old participating in the WIC program for county and state values. Number of infants and children participating in the WIC program for national value. | Division of Public Health, Georgia Department of Human Resources, 2012. *US Department of Agriculture, WIC Program Monthly Data, FY 2014. |
| Adults in Poverty | 39.57\% | 16.54\% | 13.60\% | Percentage of adult population aged 18 to 64 years old living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Seniors in Poverty | 12.09\% | 11.17\% | 9.50\% | Percentage of population aged 65 or older living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Children in Poverty | 37.93\% | 25.31\% | 19.90\% | Percentage of population aged 0 to 17 years old living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Without High School Diploma | 14.91\% | 15.26\% | 13.98\% | Percentage of population 25 years and older without a high school diploma or equivalency (GED). | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| High School Dropout Rate | 1.30\% | 6.60\% | $4 \%$ | Percentage of youth aged 16 to 19 years old who are not in high school nor high school graduates. | Kids Count, US Census, American Community Survey, Five Year Estimates, 2009-2013. |
| Premature Death Rate | 6,575 | 4 | 5,200 | Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000. | County Health Ranking, National Center for Health Statistics, $2010-2012$. |
| Access to a venicle | 7.05\% | 6.80\% | 9.10\% | Percentage of occupied households with no motor vehicle. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Affordable Housing | 70\% | 35.32\% | 35.47\% | Percentage of households with housing costs exceeding 30\% of total household income. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Income Inequality (GINI Index) | 0.55 | 0.47 | *41.1 | GINI Index score that represents "a statistical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1 where a measure of 1 indicates perfect inequality and a measure of 0 indicates perfect equality". Based on the total number of households for county and state values. National value measues GINI Index income inequality ranging from 0 to 100. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. *The World Bank, GINI Index Estimate, 2010. |
| Total Homeless Persons | 95 | 8,450 | *610,042 | Number of unsheltered homeless persons based on point-in-time counts and predictions. | Georgia Department of Community Affairs, 2013 Report on Homelessness, 2014. *US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, The 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, 2013. |
| Substandard Housing Conditions | 40.97 | 20.40 | 21.30\% | Percentage of renter or owner occupied housing unitis having one or more of the following substandard conditions: lacking complete plumbing facilities, lacking complete kitchen facilities, with 1.01 or more occupants per room, selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent, and gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Diabetes and Obesity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diabetes prevalence | 10.80\% | 10.48\% | 9.11\% | Percent of population over 20 years old that have been diagnosed with diabetes. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Diabetes prevalence, Medicare population | 25.94\% | 27.70\% | 27.03\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with diabetes. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Diabetes management-hemoglobin A1c test in Medicare patients | 89.49\% | 84.70\% | 84.57\% | Percentage of diabetic Medicare patiens who have had hemoglobin A1c test for blood surgar levels. | Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy \& Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2012. |
| Diabetes Deaths | 23.2 | 22.5 | 1.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Diabetes Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center for Disease Statistics, 2013 |
| Overweight | 27.10\% | 35.09\% | 35.78\% | Percent of population 18 years or older with a self reported BMI between 25.0-30.0. | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Survillance System, 2012. |
| Obesity | 25.90\% | 28.70\% | 27.14\% | Percent of population 20 years or older with a self reported BMI greater <br> than 30.0 | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Physical inactivity | 25.90\% | 24.50\% | 22.64\% | Percent of population 20 years or older that self reported no leisure time for physical activity. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Fast-food restaurant access | 95.96 | 78.19 | 72.74 | Number of fast food restaurants per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Recreational and fitness facility access | 14.57 | 7.88 | 9.72 | Number of recreation and fitness facilities per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Grocery store access | 22.28 | 18.33 | 21.2 | Number of grocery stores per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| SNAP-authorized food store access | 101.1 | 102.05 | 78.44 | Number of SNAP-authorized food stores per 100,000 population. | US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA SNAP Retailer Locator, 2014. |
| WIC-authorized food store access | 17.0 | 17.9 | 15.6 | Number of authorized food stores accepting WIC benefits and carry WIC foods and food categories per 100,000. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA Food Environment Atlas, 2011. |
| Population with low food access | 43.28\% | 31.49\% | 23.61\% | Percentage of population living in designated food deserts via census tract. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA Food Access Research Atlas, 2010. |
| Food insecurity | 21.53\% | 18.90\% | 15.94\% | Percentage of population that experienced food insecurity in a designated year | Feeding America, 2012. |
| HIV/AIDS \& STDs |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV prevalence | 288.7 | 428.78 | 340.37 | Prevalence rate per 100,000 population. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
| HIV screenings | 68.32\% | 55.12\% | 62.79\% | Percentage of adults between 18-70 years old with self reports of having not been screened for HIV. | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Chlamydia Incidence | 752.9 | 466.2 | 446.6 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
| Gonorrhea Incidence | 164.9 | 130.1 | 106.1 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maternal and Infant Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teen Biths | 23.8 | 45.3 | 36.6 | Births to women between 15-19 years old per 1,000 female population between 15-19 years old. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Vital Statistics System, 2006-2012. |
| Low Birth Weight Babies | 9.5 | 9.5 | 8\% | Percentage of births with low bith weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
| Very Low Bith Weight | 9.5 | 1.9 | 1.40\% | Percentage of bitths with very low bith weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
| Infant Mortality Rate | 7.4 | 7.2 | 6.4 | Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital } \\ \text { Statistics, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Births with Tobacco | 12.70\% | 7.50\% | 22.60\% | Percent of live births where mother used tobacco during pregnancy | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, 2011 |
| Premature Biths | 12.90\% | 12.80\% | 11.40\% | Percent of biths before 37 weeks of gestation | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cardiovascular Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heart Disease | 2.90\% | 4.41\% | 4.40\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that have been diagnosed with coronary heart disease or angina. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Heart Disease Medicare Population | 22.71\% | 26.52\% | 28.55\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with ischaemic heart disease. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |


| High Blood Pressure | 32.70\% | 31.60\% | 28.16\% | Percentage of Adults with High Blood Pressure | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High Blood Pressure Medicare Population | 57.97\% | 59.86\% | 55.49\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with high blood pressure. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| High Cholesterol | 44.12\% | 37.24\% | 38.52\% | Percentage of adults age 18 years and older who self reported they had high blood cholesterol and were informed of their condition by a health professional. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| High Cholesterol Medicare Population | 40.78\% | 46.09\% | 44.75\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with hyperlipidemia which is most commonly associated with high cholesterol. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Mortality-Heart Disease | 168.53 | 196.53 | 184.55 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Mortality-Ischaemic Heart Disease | 83.07 | 92.48 | 118.96 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Obstructive Heart Deaths | 53.80 | 81.50 | 129.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Obstructive Heart Disease Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital } \\ \text { Statistics System, } 2007 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Respiratory Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asthma Prevalence | 12.91\% | 13.52\% | 13.36\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that self reported they had asthma and were informed of their condiditon by a health professional. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Particulate Matter | 13.2 | 12.8 | 8.9 | Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) | CDC Wonder Environmental Data, 2003-2008; EPA National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2013 |
| Lung Cancer Incidence | 60.8 | 69.9 | 64.9 | Annual age adjusted incidence rates per 100,000 population. | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, 2007-2011. |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 37.9 | 46.2 | 43.4 | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Lung Disease Mortality | 38.11 | 45.83 | 42.67 | Age adjusted death rate due to chronic lower respiratory disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Tobacco Use-Former or Current Smokers | 43.38\% | 42.43\% | 44.16\% | Percentage of adults that reported having ever smoked 100 or more cigarettes. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Tobacco Usage-Quit Attempt | 50.77\% | 61.06\% | 60.02\% | Percentage of adult smokers that attempted to quit smoking at least one day in the report year. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths | 31.4 | 41.1 | 42.1 | Number of Age-Adjusted Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital } \\ \text { Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mental Health \& Substance Abuse |  |  |  |  |  |
| Depression Medicare Population | 17.89\% | 14.79\% | 15.45\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with depression. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Mortality-Suicide | 16 | 11.9 | 11.82 | Death rate due to intentional self harm per 100,000 population. | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011 |
| Liquor Store Access | 11.14 | 9.16 | 10.48 | Number of beer, wine, and liquor stores per 100,000 population. | US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Alcohol Consumption | 10.20\% | 13.70\% | 16.94\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older who self report heavy alcohol consumption as more than one or two alcoholic drinks per day, based on gender. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| Binge Drinking | 11.20\% | 12.30\% | 15.20\% | Respondents 18 years and older reporting having 5 or more (men) or 4 or more (women) on one or more occasion during the previous 30 days | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| Social soalation | 16.50\% | 20.70\% | 21\% | Respondents 18 years and older who report having inadequate social support | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. |
| Driving Alone | 17.00\% | 39\% | 33\% | Percentage of commuters, among those who commute to work by car, truck, or van alone, who drive longer than 30 minutes to work each day | U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cerebrovascular Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortalit-Stroke | 41.4 | 41 | 36.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Stroke Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Injury Prevention \& Safety |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor Venicle Crash Deaths | 6.1 | 12.2 | 10.9 | Number of Age-Adjusted Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Poisoning Death | 6.3 | 9.7 | 12.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Poisoning Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cancers |  |  |  |  |  |
| Breast Cancer Deaths | 23.20 | 22.5 | 20.8 | Number of Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital } \\ \text { Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Breast Cancer Incidence | 146.7 | 123.8 | 124.8 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Colorectal Cancer Deaths | 13.90 | 14.8 | 14.6 | Number of Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital } \\ \text { Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Colorectal Cancers Incidence | 45.1 | 43.3 | 42.4 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Prostate Cancer Deaths | 20.00 | 22.6 | 19.2 | Number of Age-Adjutsed Prostate Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Prostate Cancer Incidence | 188.6 | 161 | 137.9 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 37.9 | 46.2 | 43.4 | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital } \\ \text { Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Access to Care |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured Adults | 24.70\% | 25.54\% | 20.76\% | Percentage of adults 18-64 years old without health insurance coverage. | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Uninsured Children | 9\% | 9.34\% | 7.54\% | Percentage of children under the age of 19 years old without health insurance coverage. | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Uninsured Seniors | 0.74\% | 1.13\% | 1.60\% | Percentage of seniors 65 years and older without health insurance | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Health Insurance by Private Insurance | 81.17\% | 77.21\% | *64.2\% | Percentage of insured population with private health insurance coverage. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. *US Census, Current Population Survey, 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. |
| Health Insurance by Medicare | 12.62\% | 16.25\% | 15\% | Percentage of population with Medicare health insurance coverage. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Health Insurance by Medicaid | 18.10\% | 20.18\% | 14.79\% | Percentage of insured populaton enrolled in Medicaid. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Person:Primary Care Provider Ratio | 1,522:1 | 1,572:1 | 1,354:1 | Ratio of the population to total primary care physicians | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file |
| Person:Dental Health Provder Ratio | 1,837:1 | 2,099:1 | 1,663:1 | Ratio of the population to total dentists | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file |
| Person:Mental Health Provider Ratio | 366:1 | 914.1 | 753:1 | Ratio of the population to total mental health providers | Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services, National Provider Identifier Registry, 2014 |
| Unable to see the doctor due to cost | 15.10\% | 15.80\% | 9.10\% | Sample respondents aged 18 years and over who needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost in the past 12 months | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004-2012; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Regular Source of Care (Lack of Consist Primary Care) | 40.81\% | 26.09\% | 23.70\% | Percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they do not have at least one person who they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-12 |



Below 18 y.o. (23\%)
Above 65 y.o. (18.2\%)
$\square$ Between 18-65 y.o. (59.3\%)

## POPULATION BY AGE ${ }^{1}$

Elbert County Population*: 19,684
Georgia Population*: 9,815,210

## POPULATION

One of only six of the 17 counties reflecting an estimated population decline, Elbert County's population of 19,438 makes it the seventh least populous county in the hospital service area. With the cities of Elberton and Bowman spread between its 368.8 miles, Elbert's population density of 57.4 persons per square mile makes it the sixth least population dense of the service area counties. ${ }^{1}$ The city of Elberton, with a population of 4,653 , serves as the county seat of Elbert County. Compared to the Georgia average of $10.7 \%$, the county has a large population of persons 65 years and older at 18.6\%. This county is moderately diverse in that $29 \%$ of the population is African-American, 5.3\% Hispanic or Latino, and less than one percent Asian. ${ }^{1}$

## TOP 5 INDUSTRIES




## ECONOMY

Elbert County's median household income of $\$ 35,817$ was the sixth lowest among the hospitals' counties and was a full $\$ 13,000$ less than the state value ${ }^{1}$. Elbert has the fourth highest unemployment rate ${ }^{3}$ in the region and it is estimated that a third of Elbert County children are living in poverty'. $80 \%$ of school children are eligible for free or reduced lunch, a rate significantly higher than the $60 \%$ state average. ${ }^{5}$ In addition, according to the American Community Survey, 44\% of Elbert County's children live in single parent households.' The granite industry, for which Elbert County is recognized as a worldwide leader, positively contributes to the low unemployment rate of $6.8 \%$. $^{3}$

## ElBERT COUNTY

(cont.)

## EDUCATION

Elbert County ranked in the bottom quartile of service area counties in educational achievement, with just $78.3 \%$ of its population being high school graduates and only $11.3 \%$ having a bachelor's degree or greater. In addition, $7.5 \%$ of the population in Elbert County has less than a ninth grade education. ${ }^{1}$ Elbert's 2014 four year cohort graduation rate, $82.8 \%$, was seventh among CHNA counties. In Elbert County, $89.8 \%$ of white students graduated on time, as compared to $73.9 \%$ of black students and $68.8 \%$ of Hispanic students. ${ }^{2}$ The percentage of three-and four-year-old children not enrolled in preschool in Elbert County, $49.7 \%$, was only slightly lower than the state, where $50.2 \%$ of three and four year olds were not in preschool.1

HEALTH DISPARITIES
(per 100,000)

| Race Disparities | White | Black | Ratio |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High BP ER Visits | 147.9 | 632.1 | 4.274 |

## HISTORICAL TRENDS

Elbert County Hospitalizations
OASIS Morbidity/Mortality Web
Query, 2003-2013


TOP 10 CAUSES OF ADULT (18-64) DEATH*

1. Ischemic Heart and Vascular Disease
2. Malignant Neoplasms of the Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung
3. Motor Vehicle Crashes
4. Essential Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal, and Heart Disease
5. Cerebrovascular Disease
6. Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)
7. All Other Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases
8. Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephrosis
9. Accidental Poisoning and Exposure to Noxious Substances
10. All COPD Except Asthma
[^0]ELBERT COUNTY HEALTH PROFILE

| Indicator | County | State | National | Units | Source |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| al and Economic Indicators |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment | 8.80\% | 7.30\% | 6.10\% | Percentage of population 16 years or older that is unemployed. | US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015 - June. |
| TANF | 950 | '29,948 | 3,504,648 | Number of TANF recipients for county value. Number of TANF participants for the most recent fiscal year for state and national values. | Department of Human Services, Georgia Division of Family and Children Services: SFY 2014 Descriptive Data by County, ${ }^{*}$ US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, TANF Caseload Data 2014. |
| Number of SSI Recipients | 863 | 253,498 | ${ }^{5} 59$ million | Number of recipientsof Social Security benefits including adults $65+$ years old and the disabled. | Social Security Administration, Master Beneficiary Record and Supplemental Security Record, 2013. |
| Food Stamps (SNAP) | 17.25\% | 14.36\% | 12.40\% | Percentage of households recieving SNAP benefits. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Participation in WIC | 653 | 345,448 | 8,066,615 | Number of children from birth to four years old participating in the WIC program for county and state values. Number of infants and children participating in the WIC program for national value. | Division of Public Health, Georgia Department of Human Resources, 2012. *US Department of Agriculture, WIC Program Monthly Data, FY 2014. |
| Adults in Poverty | 17.60\% | 16.54\% | 13.60\% | Percentage of adult population aged 18 to 64 years old living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| in Povery | 11.58\% | 11.17\% | 9.50\% | Percentage of population aged 65 or older living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Children in Poverty | 4.45\% | 5.3\% | 90\% | Percentage of population aged 0 to 17 years old living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Without High School Diploma | 21.67\% | 15.26\% | 13.98\% | Percentage of population 25 years and older without a high school diploma or equivalency (GED). | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| High School Dropout Rate | 13.50\% | 6.60\% | 4\% | Percentage of youth aged 16 to 19 years old who are not in high school nor high school graduates. | Kids Count, US Census, American Community Survey, Five Year Estimates, 2009-2013. |
| Premature Death Rate | 10,569 | 4 | 5,200 | Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000. | County Health Ranking, National Center for Health Statistics, 2010-2012. |
| Access to a vehicle | 6.76\% | 6.80\% | 9.10\% | Percentage of occupied households with no motor vehicle. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Affordable Housing | 30.54\% | 35.32\% | 35.47\% | Percentage of households with housing costs exceeding 30\% of total household income. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Income Inequality (GINI Index) | 0.44 | 0.47 | 441. | GINI Index score that represents "a statistical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1 where a measure of 1 indicates perfect inequality and a measure of O indicates perfect equality". Based on the total number of households for county and state values. National value measues GINI Index income inequality ranging from 0 to 100. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. *The World Bank, GINI Index Estimate, 2010. |
| Total Homeless Persons | 24 | 8,450 | *610,042 | Number of unsheltered homeless persons based on point-in-time counts and predictions. | Georgia Department of Community Affairs, 2013 Report on Homelessness, 2014. *US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, The 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, 2013 . |
| Substandard Housing Conditions | $32.31 \%$ | 20.40\% | 21.30\% | Percentage of renter or owner occupied housing unitis having one or more of the following substandard conditions: lacking complete plumbing facilities, lacking complete kitchen facilities, with 1.01 or more occupants per room, selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent, and gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Diabetes and Obesity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diabetes prevalence | 10.50\% | 10.48\% | 9.11\% | Percentage of population over 20 years old that have been diagnosed with diabetes. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health <br> Promotion, 2012. |
| Diabetes prevalence, Medicare population | 704\% | \% | 27.03\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with diabetes. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| $\begin{array}{r}\text { Diabetes management-hemoglobin } \\ \text { Alc test in Medicare patients } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 83.06\% | 84.70\% | 84.57\% | Percentage of diabetic Medicare patiens who have had hemoglobin A1c test for blood surgar levels. | Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy \& Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2012. |
| Diabetes Deaths | - | 22.5 | 21.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Diabetes Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center for Disease Statistics, 2013 |
| Overweight | 34.03\% | 35.09\% | 35.78\% | Percentage of population 18 years or older with a self reported BMI between $25.0-30.0$ | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2012. |
| Obesity | 32.20\% | 28.70\% | 27.14\% | Percentage of population 20 years or older with a self reported BMI greater than 30.0 . | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Physical inactivity | 27.90\% | 24.50\% | 22.64\% | Percentage of population 20 years or older that self reported no leisure time for physical activity. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health <br> Promotion, 2012. |
| Fast-food restaurant access | 64.46 | 78.19 | 72.74 | Number of fast food restaurants per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Recreational and fitness facility access | 4.96 | 7.88 | 9.72 | Number of recreation and fitness facilities per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Grocery store access | 24.79 | 18.33 | 21.2 | Number of grocery stores per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| SNAP-authorized food store access | 133.89 | 102.05 | 78.44 | Number of SNAP-authorized food stores per 100,000 population. | US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA - SNAP Retailer Locator, 2014. |
| WIC-authorized food store access | . 14 | 17.9 | 15.6 | Number of authorized food stores accepting WIC benefits and carry WIC foods and food categories per 100,000. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA Food Environment Atlas, 2011. |
| Population with low food access | $12.74 \%$ | 31.49\% | 23.61\% | Percentage of population living in designated food deserts via census tract. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA Food Access Research At/as, 2010. |
| Food insecurity | 19.25\% | 18.90\% | 15.94\% | Percentage of population that experienced food insecurity in a designated | Feeding America, 2012. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIVIAIDS \& STDs |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV prevalence | 183.1 | 428.78 | 340.37 | Prevalence rate per 100,000 population. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010 |
| HIV screenings | 67.10\% | 55.12\% | 62.79\% | Percentage of adults between 18-70 years old with self reports of having not been screened for HIV. | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Chlamydia Incidence | 398 | 466.2 | 446.6 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepattits, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
| Gonorthea Incidence | 112.3 | 130.1 | 106.1 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
| Maternal and Infant Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maternal and Infont Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teen Biths | 65 | 45.3 | 36.6 | Births to women between 15-19 years old per 1,000 female population between 15-19 years old. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2006-2012. |
| Low Bith Weight Babies | 10.8 | 9.5 | 8\% | Percentage of bitths with low bith weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
| Very Low Bith Weight | 4.3 | 1.9 | 1.40\% | Percentage of births with very low birth weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
| Infant Mortality Rate |  | 7.2 | 6.4 | Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital } \\ \text { Statistics, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Biths with Tobacco | 28.40\% | 7.50\% | 22.60\% | Percent of live births where mother used tobacco during pregnancy | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, 2011 |
| Premature Biths | 13.40\% | 12.80\% | 11.40\% | Percent of births before 37 weeks of gestation | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center } \\ \text { for Health Statistics, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cardiovascular Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heart Disease | 0.00\% | 4.41\% | 4.40\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that have been diagnosed with coronary heart disease or angina. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
|  |  |  |  | Percentaae of Medicare fee-for-service Dooulation with ischaemic heart |  |


| High Blood Pressure | 43.50\% | 31.60\% | 28.16\% | Percentage of Adults with High Blood Pressure | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High Blood Pressure Medicare Population | 58.36\% | 59.86\% | 55.49\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with high blood pressure. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| High Cholesterol | 59.12\% | 37.24\% | 38.52\% | Percentage of adults age 18 years and older who self reported they had high blood cholesterol and were informed of their condition by a health professional. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| High Cholesterol Medicare Population | 44.27\% | 46.09\% | 44.75\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with hyperlipidemia which is most commonly associated with high cholesterol. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Mortality-Heart Disease | 250.35 | 196.53 | 184.55 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Mortality-Ischaemic Heart Disease | 157.56 | 92.48 | 118.96 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Obstructive Heart Deaths | 148.60 | 81.50 | 129.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Obstructive Heart Disease Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital } \\ \text { Statistics System, } 2007 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Respiratory Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asthma Prevalence | 3.16\% | 13.52\% | 13.36\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that self reported they had asthma and were informed of their condiditon by a health professional. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Particulate Matter | 13.1 | 12.8 | 8.9 | Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) | CDC Wonder Environmental Data, 2003-2008; EPA National <br> Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2013 |
| Lung Cancer Incidence | 86 | 69.9 | 64.9 | Annual age adjusted incidence rates per 100,000 population. | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, 2007-2011. |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 52.1 | 46.2 | 43.4 | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Lung Disease Mortality | 47.12 | 45.83 | 42.67 | Age adjusted death rate due to chronic lower respiratory disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Tobacco Use-Former or Current Smokers | 42.17\% | 42.43\% | 44.16\% | Percentage of adults that reported having ever smoked 100 or more cigarettes. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Tobacco Usage-Quit Attempt | 7774\% | 61.06\% | 60.02\% | Percentage of adult smokers that attempted to quit smoking at least one day in the report year. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor <br> Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths | 42 | 41.1 | 42.1 | Number of Age-Adjusted Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital } \\ \text { Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mental Health \& Substance Abuse |  |  |  |  |  |
| Depression Medicare Population | 18.02\% | 14.79\% | 15.45\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with depression. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Mortalit-Suicide |  | 11.9 | 11.82 | Death rate due to intentional self harm per 100,000 population. | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011 |
| Liquor Store Access | 9.92 | 9.16 | 10.48 | Number of beer, wine, and liquor stores per 100,000 population. | US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Alcohol Consumption |  | 13.70\% | 16.94\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older who self report heavy alcohol consumption as more than one or two alcoholic drinks per day, based on gender. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| Binge Drinking | 11.00\% | 12.30\% | 15.20\% | Respondents 18 years and older reporting having 5 or more (men) or 4 or more (women) on one or more occasion during the previous 30 days | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| Social Isolation | 17.00\% | 20.70\% | 21\% | Respondents 18 years and older who report having inadequate social support | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse 2006-12 |
| Driving Alone | 23.00\% | 39\% | 33\% | Percentage of commuters, among those who commute to work by car, truck, or van alone, who drive longer than 30 minutes to work each day | U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cerebrovascular Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortalit-Stroke | 54.1 | 41 | 36.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Stroke Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Injury Prevention \& Safety |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths | 25.0 | 12.2 | 10.9 | Number of Age-Adjusted Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital } \\ \text { Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Poisoning Death | 26.5 | 9.7 | 12.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Poisoning Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital } \\ \text { Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cancers |  |  |  |  |  |
| Breast Cancer Deaths |  | 22.5 | 20.8 | Number of Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Breast Cancer Incidence | 98.6 | 123.8 | 124.8 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Colorectal Cancer Deaths | - | 14.8 | 14.6 | Number of Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital <br> Statistics System, 2013 |
| Colorectal Cancers Incidence | 52.5 | 43.3 | 42.4 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Prostate Cancer Deaths | 48.70 | 22.6 | 19.2 | Number of Age-Adjutsed Prostate Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital } \\ \text { Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Prostate Cancer Incidence | 151.69 | 161 | 137.9 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 52.1 | 46.2 | 43.4 | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Access to Care |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured Adults | 28.90\% | 25.54\% | 20.76\% | Percentage of adults 18-64 years old without health insurance coverage. | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Uninsured Children | 10.00\% | 9.34\% | 7.54\% | Percentage of children under the age of 19 years old without health insurance coverage. | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Uninsured Seniors | 0.00\% | 1.13\% | 1.60\% | Percentage of seniors 65 years and older without health insurance | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Health Insurance by Private Insurance | 62.23\% | 77.21\% | *64.2\% | Percentage of insured population with private health insurance coverage. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. *US Census, Current Population Survey, 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. |
| Health Insurance by Medicare | 25.45\% | 16.25\% | 15\% | Percentage of insured population enrolled in Medicare. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Health Insurance by Medicaid | 29.81\% | 20.18\% | 14.79\% | Percentage of insured populaton enrolled in Medicaid. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Person:Primary Care Provider Ratio | 1,522:1 | 1,572:1 | 1,354:1 | Ratio of the population to total primary care physicians | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file |
| Person:Dental Health Provder Ratio | 1,837:1 | 2,099:1 | 1,663:1 | Ratio of the population to total dentists | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file |
| Person:Mental Health Provider Ratio | $366: 1$ | 914.1 | 753:1 | Ratio of the population to total mental health providers | Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services, National Provider Identifier <br> Registry, 2014 |
| Unable to see the doctor due to cost | 15.10\% | 15.80\% | 9.10\% | Sample respondents aged 18 years and over who needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost in the past 12 months | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004-2012; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Regular Source of Care (Lack of Consist Primary Care) | 40.81\% | 26.09\% | 23.70\% | Percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they do not have at least one person who they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-12 |



Below 18 y.o. (22\%)
Above 65 y.o. (18\%)
Between 18-65 y.o. (60\%)

## POPULATION BY AGE ${ }^{1}$

Franklin County Population*: 22,009 Georgia Population*: 9,815,210


## POPULATION

Franklin County had an estimated population of 22,264 in 2014, which reflected a $0.8 \%$ growth between 2010-2014. Both Franklin's overall population and its population density ranked ninth among service area counties, with approximately 84.5 persons per square mile spread out across Franklin's 263.3 square miles. ${ }^{1}$ The five cities in Franklin County are Carnesville, Canon, Franklin Springs, Lavonia, and Royston. Carnesville is the smallest of the cities and serves as the county seat. In 2014, 18.4\% of Franklin County's population were 65 years and older, twice the state's average. Franklin County has minimal racial diversity with 8.8\% African-American, 4.4\% Hispanic or Latino, and less than one percent Asian.

## TOP 5 INDUSTRIES




## ECONOMY

Behind only Taliaferro, Wilkes, and Clarke counties, Franklin County has the fourth lowest median household income in the service area, paired with an $8.9 \%$ unemployment rate ${ }^{3}$ and a $19.8 \%$ adult poverty estimate ${ }^{1}$, both of which are higher than the state average. Approximately $24.8 \%$ of children live in poverty, a rate slightly higher than the state. There is also a reported $7.94 \%$ of the population that does not have access to a vehicle, which is also higher than the state average. ${ }^{1}$

## FRANKLIN COUNTY

(cont.)

## EDUCATION

Among catchment area counties, Franklin County had the second lowest percentage of individuals having at least graduated high school with $72.3 \%{ }^{1}$ Franklin also ranked fourth worst in the service area with respect to higher educational achievement, with only $13 \%$ of its adult population estimated to have a bachelor's degree or higher. Additionally, $8.4 \%$ of Franklin's population had less than a ninth grade education as of the 2010 Census.' Conversely, Franklin's 2014 four year cohort graduation rate ( $86.2 \%$ ) ranked it among the highest performers in the catchment area. The cohort graduation rate for white students was $10 \%$ higher than that for black students, at $86.6 \%$ and $78.6 \%$, respectively (there were too few Hispanic students for a rate to have been computed). ${ }^{2}$ Though declining, Franklin's percentage of three- and four-year-olds not enrolled in preschool, 56.9\%, was fifth highest in the region and higher than the state. ${ }^{1}$

## HEALTH DISPARITIES

(per 100,000)

| Race Disparities | White | Black | Ratio |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Diabetes Discharges | 80.2 | 901.8 | 11.244 |
| Diabetes ER Visits | 182.2 | 667.1 | 3.661 |
| High BP ER Visits | 259.7 | 998.3 | 3.844 |
| Poisoning ER Visits | 40.8 | 186.7 | 4.576 |

## HISTORICAL TRENDS



TOP 10 CAUSES OF ADULT (18-64) DEATH*

1. Ischemic Heart and Vascular Disease
2. Accidental Poisoning and Exposure to Noxious Substances
3. Malignant Neoplasms of the Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung
4. Essential Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal, and Heart Disease
5. Motor Vehicle Crashes
6. Malignant Neoplasms of Colon, Rectum, and Anus
7. Diabetes Mellitus
8. All COPD Except Asthma
9. Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)
10. All Other Chronic LIver Disease and Cirrhosis

## FRANKLIN COUNTY HEALTH PROFILE

| Indicat | County | State | National | Units | Source |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Social and Economic Indicators |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment | 8.90\% | 7.30\% | 6.10\% | Percentage of population 16 years or older that is unemployed. | US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015 - June. |
| TANF | 608 | 29,948 | *3,504,648 | Number of TANF recipients for county value. Number of TANF participants for the most recent fiscal year for state and national values. | Department of Human Services, Georgia Division of Family and Children Services: SFY 2014 Descriptive Data by County, ${ }^{*}$ US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, TANF Caseload Data 2014. |
| Number of SSI Recipients | 842 | 253,498 | ${ }^{\sim} 59$ million | Number of recipientsof Social Security benefits including adults 65+ years old and the disabled. | Social Security Administration, Master Beneficiary Record and Supplemental Security Record, 2013. |
| Food Stamps (SNAP) | 17.81\% | 14.36\% | 12.40\% | Percentage of households recieving SNAP benefits. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Participation in WIC | 863 | 345,448 | 8,066,615 | Number of children from birth to four years old participating in the WIC program for county and state values. Number of infants and children participating in the WIC program for national value. | Division of Public Health, Georgia Department of Human Resources, 2012. *US Department of Agriculture, WIC Program Monthly Data, FY 2014. |
| Adults in Poverty | 19.18\% | 16.54\% | 13.60\% | Percentage of adult population aged 18 to 64 years old living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Pove | 10.35\% | 11.17\% | 9.50\% | Percentage of population aged 65 or older living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Children in Poverty | 24.77\% | 25.31\% | 19.90\% | Percentage of population aged 0 to 17 years old living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Without High School Diploma | 27.68\% | 15.26\% | 13.98\% | Percentage of population 25 years and older without a high school diploma or equivalency (GED). | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| High School Dropout Rate | 13.00\% | 6.60\% | 4\% | Percentage of youth aged 16 to 19 years old who are not in high school nor high school graduates. | Kids Count, US Census, American Community Survey, Five Year Estimates, 2009-2013. |
| Premature Death Rate | 9,274 | 7,31 | 5,200 | Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000. | County Health Ranking, National Center for Health Statistics, 2010-2012. |
| Access to a vehicle | 7.94\% | 6.80\% | 9.10\% | Percentage of occupied households with no motor vehicle. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Affordable Housing | 30.44\% | 35.32\% | 35.47\% | Percentage of households with housing costs exceeding $30 \%$ of total household income. | uS Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Income Inequality (GINI Index) | 0.43 | 0.47 | 44.1 | GINI Index score that represents "a statistical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1 where a measure of 1 indicates perfect inequality and a measure of O indicates perfect equality". Based on the total number of households for county and state values. National value measues GINI Index income inequality ranging from 0 to 100 . | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. 'The World Bank, GINI Index Estimate, 2010. |
| Total Homeless Persons | 4 | 8,450 | '610,042 | Number of unsheltered homeless persons based on point-in-time counts and predictions. | Georgia Department of Community Affairs, 2013 Report on Homelessness, 2014. *US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, The 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, 2013. |
| Substandard Housing Conditions | 31.19\% | 20.40\% | 21.30\% | Percentage of renter or owner occupied housing unitis having one or more of the following substandard conditions: lacking complete plumbing facilities, lacking complete kitchen facilities, with 1.01 or more occupants per room, selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent, and gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Diabetes and Obesity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diabetes prevalence | 9.90\% | 10.48\% | $9.11 \%$ | Percentage of population over 20 years old that have been diagnosed with diabetes. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Diabetes prevalence, Medicare population | 28.91\% | 27.70\% | 27.03\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with diabetes. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Diabetes management-hemoglobin A1c test in Medicare patients | 8773\% | 84.70\% | 84.57\% | Percentage of diabetic Medicare patiens who have had hemoglobin A1c test for blood surgar levels. | Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy \& Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2012. |
| Diabetes Deaths | 35.80 | 22. | 21.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Diabetes Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center for Disease Statistics, 2013 |
| Overweight | 38.88\% | 35.09\% | 35.78\% | Percentage of population 18 years or older with a self reported BMI between 25.0-30.0. | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2012. |
| Obesity | 26.40\% | 28.70\% | 27.14\% | Percentage of population 20 years or older with a self reported BMI greater than 30.0. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Physical inactivity | 33.50\% | 24.50\% | 22.64\% | Percentage of population 20 years or older that self reported no leisure time for physical activity. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Fast-food restaurant access | 76.98 | 78.19 | 72.74 | Number of fast food restaurants per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Recreational and fitness facility access | 9.0 | 7.88 | 9.7 | Number of recreation and fitness facilities per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Grocery store access | 18.11 | 18.33 | 21.2 | Number of grocery stores per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| SNAP-authorized food store access | 144 | 102.05 | 78.44 | Number of SNAP-authorized food stores per 100,000 population. | US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA - SNAP Retailer Locator, 2014. |
| WIC-authorized food store access | 27.44 | 17.9 | 15.6 | Number of authorized food stores accepting WIC benefits and carry WIC foods and food categories per 100,000. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - <br> Food Environment Atlas, 2011. |
| Population with low food access | 1.35\% | 31.49\% | 23.61\% | Percentage of population living in designated food deserts via census tract. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA Food Access Research Atlas, 2010. |
| Food insecurity | 16.86\% | 18.90\% | 15.94\% | Percentage of population that experienced food insecurity in a designated year | Feeding America, 2012. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV/AIDS \& STDs |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV prevalence | 103.2 | 428.78 | 340.37 | Prevalence rate per 100,000 population. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
| HIV screenings | 73.60\% | 55.12\% | 62.79\% | Percentage of adults between 18-70 years old with self reports of having not been screened for HIV. | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Chlamydia Incidence | 240.8 | 466.2 | 446.6 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
| Gonorrhea Incidence | 63.6 | 130.1 | 106.1 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010 |
| Maternal and Infant Health |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teen Births | 66.6 | 45.3 | 36.6 | Births to women between $15-19$ years old per 1,000 female population between 15-19 years old. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2006-2012. |
| Low Bith Weight Babies | 10.9 | 9.5 | 8\% | Percentage of births with low bith weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
| Very Low Bith Weight | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.40\% | Percentage of biths with very low bith weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
| Infant Mortality Rate | -- | 7.2 | 6.4 | Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics, 2013 |
| Births with Tobacco | 23.10\% | 7.50\% | 22.60\% | Percent of live births where mother used tobacco during pregnancy | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, 2011 |


| Premature Biths | 15.20\% | 12.80\% | 1.40\% | Percent of biths before 37 weeks of gestation | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cardiovascular Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heart Disease | 12.50\% | 4.41\% | 4.40\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that have been diagnosed with coronary heart disease or angina. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Heart Disease Medicare Population | 2718\% | 26.52\% | 28.55\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with ischaemic heart disease. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| High Blood Pressure | \% | 60\% | 28.16\% | Percentage of Adults with High Blood Pressure | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| High Blood Pressure Medicare Population | 62.81\% | 59.86\% | 55.49\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with high blood pressure. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012 |
| High Cholesterol | 36.34 | 37.24\% | 38.52\% | Percentage of adults age 18 years and older who self reported they had high blood cholesterol and were informed of their condition by a health professional. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| High Cholesterol Medicare Population | 54.09\% | 46.09\% | 44.75\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with hyperlipidemia which is most commonly associated with high cholesterol | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Mortality-Heart Disease | 239.49 | 196.53 | 184.55 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Mortality-schaemic Heart Disease | 120.71 | 92.48 | 118.96 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Obstructive Heart Deaths | 104.30 | 81.50 | 129.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Obstructive Heart Disease Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2007 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Respiratory Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asthma | 14.5\% | 13.52\% | 13.36\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that self reported they had asthma and were informed of their condiditon by a health professional. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Particulate Matte | 13.2 | 12.8 | 8.9 | Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) | CDC Wonder Environmental Data, 2003-2008; EPA National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2013 |
| Lung Cancer Incidence | 79.3 | 69.9 | 64.9 | Annual age adjusted incidence rates per 100,000 population. | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, 2007-2011. |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 39.4 | 46.2 | 43. | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Lung Disease Mortality | 55.37 | 45.83 | 42.67 | Age adjusted death rate due to chronic lower respiratory disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Tobacco Use-Former or Current Smokers | 24.68\% | 42.43\% | 44.16\% | Percentage of adults that reported having ever smoked 100 or more cigarettes. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Tobacco Usage-Quit Attempt | .64\% | $61.06 \%$ | 0.02\% | Percentage of adult smokers that attempted to quit smoking at least one day in the report year. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths | 44.1 | 41.1 | 42.1 | Number of Age-Adjusted Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC Nationa Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mental Health \& Substance Abuse |  |  |  |  |  |
| Depression Medicare Population | 19.80\% | 14.79\% | 15.45\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with depression. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Mortalit-Suicide |  | 11.9 | 11.82 | Death rate due to intentional self harm per 100,000 population. | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011 |
| iquor Store Access | 13.5 | 9.16 | 10.48 | Number of beer, wine, and liquor stores per 100,000 population. | US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Alcohol Consumption |  | 13.70\% | 16.94 | Percentage of adults 18 years and older who self report heavy alcohol consumption as more than one or two alcoholic drinks per day, based on gender. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| Binge Drinking | 2.80\% | 12.30\% | 15.20\% | Respondents 18 years and older reporting having 5 or more (men) or 4 or more (women) on one or more occasion during the previous 30 days | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| Social lsolation |  | 20.70\% | 21\% | Respondents 18 years and older who report having inadequate social support | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. |
| Driving Alone | 35\% | 39\% | 33\% | Percentage of commuters, among those who commute to work by car, truck, or van alone, who drive longer than 30 minutes to work each day | U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cerebrovascular Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortalty-Stroke | 40.4 | 41 | 36.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Stroke Deaths per 100,000 populatio | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Injury Prevention \& Safety |  |  |  |  |  |
| hicle Crash Deat |  | 12.2 | 10.9 | Number of Age-Adjusted Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Poisoning Death |  | 9.7 | 12. | Number of Age-Adjusted Poisoning Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Cancers |  |  |  |  |  |
| Breast Cancer Deats | 35.80 | 22.5 | 20.8 | Number of Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Breast Cancer Incidence | 104 | 123.8 | 124.8 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of $\begin{array}{r}\text { females with breast cancer }\end{array}$ | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Colorectal Cancer Deaths | 30.1 | 14.8 | 14.6 | Number of Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Colorectal Cancers Incidence | 64.5 | 43.3 | 42.4 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Prostate Cancer Deaths | 0 | 22.6 | 19.2 | Number of Age-Adjutsed Prostate Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National } \\ \text { Vital Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Prostate Cancer Incidence | 150.9 | 161 | 137.9 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 39.4 | 46.2 | 43.4 | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Access to Care |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured Adults | 270\% | 25.54\% | 20.76 | Percentage of adults $18-64$ years old without health insurance coverage. | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012 |
| Uninsured Children | 8.80\% | 9.34\% | 7.548 | Percentage of children under the age of 19 years old without health insurance coverage. | US Census, Small Area Heatth Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Uninsured Seniors |  | 1.13\% | 1.60 | Percentage of seniors 65 years and older without health insurance | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Health Insurance by Private Insurance Health Insurance by Medicare | $\begin{array}{r} 70.84 \% \\ 26.00 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 77.21 \% \\ 16.25 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} * 64.2 \% \\ 15 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Percentage of insured population with private health insurance coverage. Percentage of insured population enrolled in Medicare. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. *US Census, Current Population Survey, 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Health Insurance by Medicaid | 39\% | 20.18\% | 14.79\% | Percentage of insured populatoo enrolled in Medicaid. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Person:Primary Care Provider Ratio | 49:1 | 572:1 | 54:1 | Ratio of the population to total primary care physicians | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file |
| Person:Dental Health Provder Ratio | 4.402:1 | 2,099:1 | 1.663 | Ratio of the population to total dentists | Area Heatth Resource File/National Provider Identification file |
| Person:Mental Health Provider Ratio | 1,467:1 | 914.1 | 753.1 | Ratio of the population to total mental health providers | Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services, National Provider Identifier Registry, 2014 |
| Unable to see the doctor due to cost | 17.0\% | 15.80\% | 9.10\% | Sample respondents aged 18 years and over who needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost in the past 12 months | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004-2012; CDC <br> National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Regular Source of Care (Lack of Consist Primary Care) | 3.72\% | 26.09\% | 23.70\% | Percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they do not have at least one person who they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-12 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

# GREENE COUNTY 

Below 18 y.o. (20\%)
Above 65 y.o. (25\%)
Between 18-65 y.o. (55\%)

## POPULATION BY AGE ${ }^{1}$



## POPULATION

Greene County had an estimated population of 16,490 in 2014, representing a $3.1 \%$ growth between 2010-2014. The county's population density is one of the lowest in the hospital service area with approximately 41.3 persons per square mile in the county's 387.44 square miles. The five cities of Greensboro, Siloam, Union Point, White Plains, and Woodville are within Greene County, and Greensboro serves as the county seat. Greene County is one the most diverse counties in the hospital service area with 36.9\% African-Americans and 6.3\% Hispanics or Latinos. 25\% of Greene County residents are over 65, a value twice the state rate, making it among the older counties in the service area.

## TOP 5 INDUSTRIES


\# of est. 74
1


43
3


37
4


32 5

## COUNTY HEALTH

Rank
(of 159)

| Health Outcomes | 82 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Length of Life | 76 |
| Quality of Life | 102 |
| Health Factors | 53 |
| Health Behaviors | 20 |
| Clinical Care | 27 |
| Social and Economic Factors | 110 |
| Physical Environment | 126 |

## ECONOMY

Though Greene County's median household income $(\$ 42,565)$ ranked eighth highest among catchment area counties, the unemployment rate in Greene ( $8.6 \%$ ) was fifth worst in the same area. ${ }^{3}$ Just shy of $40 \%$ of Greene County's children live in poverty; and, the county reported the highest 2014 free and reduced lunch percentage in the area (98.6\%). ${ }^{4}$ The percentage of adults living in poverty was also worse than the state, with $21.35 \%$ of adults living below the poverty line.!

# GREENE COUNTY 

(cont.)

## EDUCATION

In the 2010 American Community Survey, only 78.7\% of Greene County adults reported having at least graduated high school, ranking Greene eighth worst among CHNA counties on this indicator. In addition, 8.4\% of Greene County's population has less than a ninth grade education. On the other hand, a full $21 \%$ of individuals possess at least a bachelor's degree, fourth highest among counties in the service area. ${ }^{1}$ Additionally, of the 17 counties, Greene County has the highest number of threeand four-year-olds enrolled in preschool, with only $21.4 \%$ not enrolled. ${ }^{1}$ Greene's 2014 four year cohort graduation rate, at $65.1 \%$, was second worst among CHNA counties and among the lowest system rates in the state. Greene County was also the only county within which the graduation rate for black students was higher than for whites, at $65.9 \%$ and $50 \%$, respectively. ${ }^{2}$

| HeALTH DISPARITIES | Rates (per 100,000) |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Race Disparities | White | Black | Ratio |
| Diabetes ER Visits | 137.1 | 840.3 | 6.129 |
| High BP ER Visits | 146.5 | 1251.7 | 8.544 |
| Asthma ER Visits | 293.2 | 2021.9 | 6.896 |
| Gender Disparities | Male | Female | Ratio |
| High BP Discharges | 161.5 | 50.3 | 3.211 |

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Hospital Discharges (per 100,000)
OASIS Morbidity/Mortality Web
Query, 2003-2013


TOP 10 CAUSES OF ADULT (18-64) DEATH*

1. Ischemic Heart and Vascular Disease
2. Motor Vehicle Crashes
3. Malignant Neoplasms of the Breast
4. Malignant Neoplasms of the Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung
5. Diabetes Mellitus
6. Cerebrovascular Disease
7. All COPD Except Asthma
8. All Other Diseases of the Nervous System
9. Malignant Neoplasms of Colon, Rectum, and Anus
10. Accidental Poisoning and Exposure to Noxious Substances

## VOICES OF THE COMMUNITY



## Recommendations for Improving Community Health

Continue efforts to encourage early detection of breast and other cancers

Offer parenting programs to build on skills and encourage involvement in education and health

Increase the availability of transportation services

> Economic development and job creation should become greater priorities

> Increase community-wide education and awareness directed toward maintaining a healthy lifestyle

Ensure follow-up between agencies and individuals to encourage the use of services

Set community priorities and address needs collaboratively

Develop green spaces to encourage recreation and promote healthy lifestyles

## GREENE COUNTY HEALTH PROFILE

| Indicator | County | State | National | Units | Source |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Social and Economic Indicators |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment | 8.60\% | 7.30\% | 6.10\% | Percentage of population 16 years or older that is unemployed. | US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015 - June. |
| TANF | 344 | '29,948 | *3,504,648 | Number of TANF recipients for county value. Number of TANF participants for the most recent fiscal year for state and national values. | Department of Human Services, Georgia Division of Family and Children Services: SFY 2014 Descriptive Data by County, *US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, TANF Caseload Data 2014. |
| Number of SSI Recipients | 628 | 253,498 | ${ }^{59} 9$ million | Number of recipients of Social Security benefits including adults $65+$ years old and the disabled. | Social Security Administration, Master Beneficiary Record and Supplemental Security Record, 2013. |
| Food Stamps (SNAP) | 13.88\% | 14.36\% | 12.40\% | Percent of households recieving SNAP benefits. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Participation in WIC | 534 | 345,448 | *8,066,615 | Number of children from birth to four years old participating in the WIC program for county and state values. Number of infants and children participating in the WIC program for national value. | Division of Public Health, Georgia Department of Human Resources, 2012. *US Department of Agriculture, WIC Program Monthly Data, FY 2014. |
| Adults in Poverty | 21.35\% | 16.54\% | 13.60\% | Percentage of adult population aged 18 to 64 years old living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Seniors in Poverty | 10.20\% | 11.7\% | 9.50\% | Percentage of population aged 65 or older living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Children in Poverty | $38.61 \%$ | 25.31\% | 19.90\% | Percentage of population aged 0 to 17 years old living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Without High School Diploma | 21.34\% | 15.26\% | 13.98\% | Percentage of population 25 years and older without a high school diploma or equivalency (GED). | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| High School Dropout Rate | 1.50\% | 6.60\% | 4\% | Percentage of youth aged 16 to 19 years old who are not in high school nor high $\begin{gathered}\text { school graduates. }\end{gathered}$ | Kids Count, US Census, American Community Survey, Five Year Estimates, 2009-2013. |
| Premature Death Rate | 8,647 | 7,314 | 5,200 | Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000. | County Health Ranking, National Center for Health Statistics, $2010-2012$. |
| Access to a vehicle | 7.00\% | 6.80\% | 9.10\% | Percentage of occupied households with no motor vehicle. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Affordable Housing | 31.87\% | 35.32\% | 35.47\% | Percentage of households with housing costs exceeding 30\% of total household income. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Income Inequality (GINI Index) | 0.55 | 0.47 | *41.1 | GINI Index score that represents "a statistical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1 where a measure of 1 indicates perfect inequality and a measure of 0 indicates perfect equality". Based on the total number of households for county and state values. National value measues GINI Index income inequality ranging from 0 to 100 . | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. *The World Bank, GlNI Index Estimate, 2010. |
| Total Homeless Persons | 10 | 8,450 | 610,042 | Number of unsheltered homeless persons based on point-in-time counts and predictions. | Georgia Department of Community Affairs, 2013 Report on Homelessness, 2014. *US Department of Housing and Urban <br> Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, The 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, 2013. |
| Substandard Housing Conditions | 34. | 20.40\% | 21.30\% | Percentage of renter or owner occupied housing unitis having one or more of the following substandard conditions: lacking complete plumbing facilities, lacking complete kitchen facilities, with 1.01 or more occupants per room, selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent, and gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Diabetes and Obesity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diabetes prevalence | 11.70 | 10.48 | 9.11\% | Percentage of population over 20 years old that have been diagnosed with diabetes. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health $\begin{array}{r}\text { Promotion, } 2012 .\end{array}$ |
| Diabetes prevalence, Medicare population | 20.93\% | 27.70\% | 27.03\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with diabetes. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Diabetes management-hemoglobin A1c test in Medicare patients | 85.35\% | 84.70\% | 84.57\% | Percentage of diabetic Medicare patiens who have had hemoglobin A1c test for blood surgar levels. | Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy \& Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2012. |
| Diabetes Deaths | 77.20 | 22 | 21.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Diabetes Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center for Disease Statistics, 2013 |
| Overweight | 49.55\% | 35.09\% | 35.78\% | Percentage of population 18 years or older with a self reported BMI between 25.0-30.0 | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2012. |
| Obesity | 30.30\% | 28.70\% | 27.14\% | Percentage of population 20 years or older with a self reported BMI greater than | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health <br> Promotion, 2012. |
| Physical inactivity | 28.60\% | 24.50\% | 22.64\% | Percentage of population 20 years or older that self reported no leisure time for physical activity. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Fast-food restaurant access | 43.77 | 78.19 | 72.74 | Number of fast food restaurants per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns. |
| Recreational and fitness facility access | 0 | 7.88 | 9.72 | Number of recreation and fitness facilities per 100,000 population. | S Census, County Business Patterr |
| Grocery store access | 31.26 | 18.33 | 21.2 | Number of grocery stores per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns. |
| SNAP-authorized food store access | 200.08 | 102.05 | 78.44 | Number of SNAP-authorized food stores per 100,000 population. | US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA - SNAP Retailer Locator, 2014. |
| WIC-authorized food store access | 24.95 | 17.9 | 15.6 | Number of authorized food stores accepting WIC benefits and carry WIC foods and food categories per 100,000. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Environment Atlas. 2011 |
| Population with low food access | 15.72\% | 31.49\% | 23.61\% | Percentage of population living in designated food deserts via census tract. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Access Research Atlas, 2010. |
| Food insecurity | 8.51\% | 18.90\% | 15.94\% | Percentage of population that experienced food insecurity in a designated year. | Feeding America, 2012. |
| HIV/AIDS \& STDS |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV prevalence | 161 | 428.78 | 340.37 | Prevalence rate per 100,000 population. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010 |
| HIV screenings | 65.82\% | 55.12 | 62.79\% | Percentage of adults between 18-70 years old with self reports of having not been screened for HIV. | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Chlamydia Incidence | 447.3 | 466.2 | 446.6 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010 |
| Gonorthea Incidence | 98 | 130.1 | 106.1 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maternal and Infont Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teen Births | 53 | 45.3 | 36.6 | Births to women between 15-19 years old per 1,000 female population between $15-19$ years old. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2006-2012. |
| Low Birth Weight Babies | 11.6 | 9.5 | 8\% | Percentage of births with low bith weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
| Very Low Birth Weight | 5.2 | 1.9 | 1.40\% | Percentage of biths with very low birth weight | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for } \\ \text { Health Statistics, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Infant Mortality Rate | -- | 7.2 | 6.4 | Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live biths | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National } \\ \text { Vital Statistics, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Biths with Tobacco | 17.90\% | 7.50\% | 22.60\% | Percent of live births where mother used tobacco during pregnancy | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, 2011 |
| Premature Biths | 19.40\% | 12.80\% | 11.40\% | Percent of births before 37 weeks of gestation | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cardiovascular Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heart Disease | 9.94\% | 4.41\% | 4.40\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that have been diagnosed with coronary heart disease or angina. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Heart Disease Medicare Population | 24.49\% | 26.52\% | 28.55\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with ischaemic heart disease.\| | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |


| High Blood Pressure | 49.30\% | 31.60\% | 28.16\% | Percentage of Adults with High Blood Pressure | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High Blood Pressure Medicare Population | 57\% | 59.86\% | 55.49\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with high blood pressure. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| High Cholesterol | 51.59\% | 37.24\% | 38.52\% | Percentage of adults age 18 years and older who self reported they had high blood cholesterol and were informed of their condition by a health professional. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| High Cholesterol Medicare Population | 44.02\% | 46.09\% | 44.75\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with hyperlipidemia which is most commonly associated with high cholesterol. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Mortality-Heart Disease | 208.79 | 196.53 | 184.55 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Mortality-Ischaemic Heart Disease | 97.56 | 92.48 | 118.96 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Obstructive Heart Deaths | 66.40 | 81.50 | 129.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Obstructive Heart Disease Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National } \\ \text { Vital Statistics System, } 2007 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Respiratory Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asthma Prevalence | 16.56\% | 13.52\% | 13.36\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that self reported they had asthma and were informed of their condiditon by a health professional. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Particulate Matter | 13.0 | 12.8 | 8.9 | Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) | CDC Wonder Environmental Data, 2003-2008; EPA National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2013 |
| Lung Cancer Incidence | 62.6 | 69.9 | 64.9 | Annual age adjusted incidence rates per 100,000 population. | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, 2007-2011. |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 45 | 46.2 | 43.4 | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National } \\ \text { Vital Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Lung Disease Mortality | 25.84 | 45.83 | 42.67 | Age adjusted death rate due to chronic lower respiratory disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Tobacco Use-Former or Current Smokers | 35.60\% | 42.43\% | 44.16\% | Percentage of adults that reported having ever smoked 100 or more cigarettes. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Toaacco Usage-Quit Attempt | 57.13\% | 61.06\% | 60.02\% | Percentage of adult smokers that attempted to quit smoking at least one day in the report year. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths | 34.9 | 41.1 | 42.1 | Number of Age-Adjusted Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mental Health \& Substance Abuse |  |  |  |  |  |
| Depression Medicare Population | 10.43\% | 14.79\% | 15.45\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with depression. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Mortality-Suicide |  | 11.9 | 11.82 | Death rate due to intentional self harm per 100,000 population. | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011 |
| Liquor Store Access | 25.01 | 9.16 | 10.48 | Number of beer, wine, and liquor stores per 100,000 population. | US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Alcohol Consumption | -- | 13.70\% | 16.94\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older who self report heavy alcohol consumption as more than one or two alcoholic drinks per day, based on gender. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| Binge Drinking | -- | 12.30\% | 15.20\% | Respondents 18 years and older reporting having 5 or more (men) or 4 or more (women) on one or more occasion during the previous 30 days | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| Social Isolation | -- | 20.70\% | 21\% | Respondents 18 years and older who report having inadequate social support | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. |
| Driving Alone | 32\% | 39\% | 33\% | Percentage of commuters, among those who commute to work by car, truck, or van alone, who drive longer than 30 minutes to work each day | U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cerebrovascular Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortalit-Stroke | -- | 41 | 36.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Stroke Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Injury Prevention \& Safety |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths | -- | 12.2 | 10.9 | Number of Age-Adjusted Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National } \\ \text { Vital Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Poisoning Death | -- | 9.7 | 12.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Poisoning Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National <br> Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cancers |  |  |  |  |  |
| Breast Cancer Deaths | 77.20 | 22.5 | 20.8 | Number of Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National <br> Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Breast Cancer Incidence | 137.2 | 123.8 | 124.8 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Colorectal Cancer Deaths | - | 14.8 | 14.6 | Number of Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National } \\ \text { Vital Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Colorectal Cancers Incidence | 39.7 | 43.3 | 42.4 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Prostate Cancer Deaths | - | 22.6 | 19.2 | Number of Age-Adjutsed Prostate Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Prostate Cancer Incidence | 149.39 | 161 | 137.9 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 45 | 46.2 | 43.4 | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Access to Care |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured Adults | 26.90\% | 25.54\% | 20.76\% | Percentage of adults 18-64 years old without health insurance coverage. | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Uninsured Children | 11.30\% | 9.34\% | 7.54\% | Percentage of children under the age of 19 years old without health insurance coverage. | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Uninsured Seniors | 0.54\% | 1.13\% | 1.60\% | Percentage of seniors 65 years and older without health insurance | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Health Insurance by Private Insurance | 69.17\% | 77.21\% | *64.2\% | Percentage of insured population with private health insurance coverage. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. *US Census, Current Population Survey, 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. |
| Health Insurance by Medicare | 31.30\% | 16.25\% | 15\% | Percentage of insured population enrolled in Medicare. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Health Insurance by Medicaid | 27.68\% | 20.18\% | 14.79\% | Percentage of insured populatoon enrolled in Medicaid. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Person:Primary Care Provider Ratio | 1,463:1 | 1,572:1 | 1,354:1 | Ratio of the population to total primary care physicians | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file |
| Person:Dental Health Provder Ratio | 1,632:1 | 2,099:1 | 1,663:1 | Ratio of the population to total dentists | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file, |
| Person:Mental Health Provider Ratio | 5,440:1 | 914:1 | 753:1 | Ratio of the population to total mental health providers | Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services, National Provider Identifier Registry, 2014 |
| Unable to see the doctor due to cost |  | 15.80\% | 9.10\% | Sample respondents aged 18 years and over who needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost in the past 12 months | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004-2012; CDC <br> National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Regular Source of Care (Lack of Consist Primary Care) | 16.04\% | 26.09\% | 23.70\% | Percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they do not have at least one person who they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-12 |

## HABERSHAM COUNTY

Below 18 y.o. (24\%)
Above 65 y.o. (16\%)
Between 18-65 y.o. (60\%)
POPULATION BY AGE ${ }^{1}$


## POPULATION

Habersham County's 2014 population of 43,752 reflected a $1.7 \%$ increase between 2010-2014 and is the seventh highest among CHNA counties. Habersham's population density, 155.5 persons per square miles, is also the seventh highest among service area counties. In the 276.74 square mile county, there are seven municipalities including Alto, Baldwin, Clarkesville, Cornelia, Demorest, Mounty Airy, and Tallulah Falls. Clarksville serves as the county seat of Habersham. In 2010, 15.3\% of Habersham County's residents were 65 and older, a number well above the state average. Relatively speaking, Habersham County is diverse, with 13.6\% Hispanic or Latino, 3.8\% of the population AfricanAmerican, and 2.5\% Asian. ${ }^{1}$


## ECONOMY

Habersham's median household income of $\$ 39,306$ is the eighth lowest among service area counties and almost $\$ 10,000$ lower than the state. The unemployment rate in Habersham County is comparable to unemployment in the state ${ }^{3}$; however, 19\% of adults and 33.05\% of children live in poverty. Both of these values are higher than the state and nation and are among the highest of CHNA counties. ${ }^{1}$

## EDUCATION

Habersham County is of the lowest performing CHNA counties in education, with only $77.9 \%$ of the population having graduated from high school and only $17 \%$ holding at least a bachelors degree.' In addition, $10.46 \%$ of the population in Habersham County has less than a ninth grade education, second only to Taliaferro in the 17 county region. Almost $60 \%$ of three- and four-year-old children in Habersham are not enrolled in preschool, a rate higher than the state and fifth worst in the region. ${ }^{1}$ Habersham ranked in the upper half of catchment area counties for the percentage of third grade students (51\%) exceeding the CRCT reading standards in 2014.7 The county's 2014 four year cohort graduation rate was $77.5 \%$, sixth worst among CHNA counties, with very little racial disparity between the only two groups for which data was available - whites (78.7\%) and Hispanics (73.1\%). ${ }^{2}$

## HEALTH DISPARITIES

(Rate per 100,000)

| Race Disparities | White | Black | Ratio |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High BP ER Visits | 279.4 | 1001.8 | 3.586 |
| Asthma ER Visits | 310.2 | 4601.6 | 14.834 |
| Diabetes ER Visits | 204.2 | 931.6 | 4.562 |
| Gender Disparities | Male | Female | Ratio |
| Asthma ER Visits | 925.1 | 240.3 | 3.850 |

## HISTORICAL TRENDS



## TOP 10 CAUSES OF ADULT (18-64)

## DEATH*

1. Ischemic Heart and Vascular Disease
2. Malignant Neoplasms of the Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung
3. Accidental Poisoning and Exposure to Noxious Substances
4. Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)
5. Motor Vehicle Crashes
6. Cerebrovascular Disease
7. All COPD Except Asthma
8. Malignant Neoplasms of the Pancreas
9. Essential Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal, and Heart Disease
10. Malignant Neoplasms of Colon, Rectum, and Anus
[^1]HABERSHAM COUNTY HEALTH PROFILE

| Indicator | County | State | National | Units | Source |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Social and Economic Indicators |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment | 7.40\% | 7.30\% | 6.10\% | Percentage of population 16 years or older that is unemployed. | US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015 - June. |
| TANF | 1,040 | '29,948 | -3,504,648 | Number of TANF recipients for county value. Number of TANF participants for the most recent fiscal year for state and national values. | Department of Human Services, Georgia Division of Family and Children Services: SFY 2014 Descriptive Data by County, *US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, TANF Caseload Data 2014. |
| Number of SSI Recipients | 887 | 253,498 | ${ }^{59}$ million | Number of recipientsof Social Security benefits including adults $65+$ years old and the disabled. | Social Security Administration, Master Beneficiary Record and Supplemental Security Record, 2013. |
| Food Stamps (SNAP) | 12.93\% | 14.36\% | 2.40\% | Percent of households recieving SNAP benefits. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Participation in WIC | 1,710 | 345,448 | 8,066,615 | Number of children from birth to four years old participating in the WIC program for county and state values. Number of infants and children participating in the WIC program for national value. | Division of Public Health, Georgia Department of Human Resources, 2012. *US Department of Agriculture, WIC Program Monthly Data, FY $2014 .$ |
| Adults in Pov | 19. | 54 | 13.60\% | Percentage of adult population aged 18 to 64 years old living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Seniors in Poverty | 9.17\% | 11.17\% | 9.50\% | Percentage of population aged 65 or older living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Children in Poverty | 33.05\% | 25.31\% | 19.90\% | Percentage of population aged 0 to 17 years old living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Without High School Diploma | 22.14\% | 15.26\% | 13.98\% | Percentage of population 25 years and older without a high school diploma or equivalency (GED). | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| High School Dropout Rate | 4.10\% | 6.60\% | 4\% | Percentage of youth aged 16 to 19 years old who are not in high school nor high school graduates. | Kids Count, US Census, American Community Survey, Five Year Estimates, 2009-2013. |
| Premature Death Rate | 6,608 | 7,314 | 5,200 | Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000. | County Health Ranking, National Center for Health Statistics, 2010-2012. |
| Access to a venicle | 5.01 | 6.80\% | 9.10\% | Percentage of occupied households with no motor vehicle. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Affordable Housing | 31.32\% | 35.32\% | 35.47\% | Percentage of households with housing costs exceeding $30 \%$ of total | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Income Inequality (GINI Index) | 0.4 | 7 | $\stackrel{41.1}{ }$ | GINI Index score that represents "a statistical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1 where a measure of 1 indicates perfect inequality and a measure of O indicates perfect equality". Based on the total number of households for county and state values. National value measues GINI Index income inequality ranging from 0 to 100 . | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. *The World Bank, GINI Index Estimate, 2010. |
| Total Homeless Persons | 32 | 8,450 | 610,042 | Number of usheltered homeless persons based on point-in-time counts and predictions. | Georgia Department of Community Affairs, 2013 Report on Homelessness, 2014. *US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, The 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, 2013. |
| Substandard Housing Conditions | 31.94\% | 20.40\% | 21.30\% | Percentage of renter or owner occupied housing unitis having one or more of the following substandard conditions: lacking complete plumbing facilities, lacking complete kitchen facilities, with 1.01 or more occupants per room, selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent, and gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Diabetes and Obesity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diabetes prevalence | 9.80\% | 10.48\% | 9.11\% | Percentage of population over 20 years old that have been diagnosed with diabetes. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Diabetes prevalence, Medicare population | 27.15\% | 27.70\% | 27.03\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with diabetes. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Diabetes management-hemoglobin A1c test in Medicare patients | 89.46\% | 84.70 | 84.57\% | Percentage of diabetic Medicare patiens who have had hemoglobin A1c test for blood surgar levels. | Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy \& Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2012. |
| Diabetes Death | 19.7 | 22.5 | 21.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Diabetes Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center for Disease Statistics, 2013 |
| Overweight | 42.23\% | 35.09\% | 35.78\% | Percentage of population 18 years or older with a self reported BMI between <br> 25.0-30.0. | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2012. |
| Obesity | 31.50\% | 28.70\% | 27.14\% | Percentage of population 20 years or older with a self reported BMI greater than 30.0 . | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health <br> Promotion, 2012. |
| Physical inactivity | 28\% | \% | \% | Percentage of population 20 years or older that self reported no leisure time for physical activity. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Fast-food restaurant access | 68.05 | 78.19 | 72.74 | Number of fast food restaurants per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Recreational and fitress facility access | 4.6 | 7.88 | 9.72 | Number of recreation and fitness facilities per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Grocery store access | 16.26 | 18.33 | 21.2 | Number of grocery stores per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| SNAP-authorized food store access | 125.46 | 102.05 | 78.44 | Number of SNAP-authorized food stores per 100,000 population. | US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA SNAP Retailer Locator, 2014. |
| WIC-authorized food store access | 18.48 | 17.9 | 15.6 | Number of authorized food stores accepting WIC benefits and carry WIC foods and food categories per 100,000. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Environment Atlas, 2011. |
| Population with low food access | 18.18\% | 31.49\% | 23.61\% | Percentage of population living in designated food deserts via census tract. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - <br> Food Access Research Atlas, 2010. |
| Food insecurity | 13.62\% | 18.90\% | 15.94\% | Percentage of population that experienced food insecurity in a designated year. | Feeding America, 2012. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV/AIDS \& STDS |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV prevalence | 67.9 | 428.78 | 340.37 | Prevalence rate per 100,000 population. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
| HIV screenings | 62.58\% | 55.12\% | 62.79\% | Percentage of adults between 18-70 years old with self reports of having not been screened for HIV. | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Chlamydia Incidence | 200.9 | 466.2 | 6.6 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
| Gonorrhea Incidence | 48.5 | 130.1 | 106.1 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
| Maternal and Infant Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teen Biths | 56 | 45.3 | 36.6 | Births to women between 15-19 years old per 1,000 female population between $15-19$ years old. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2006-2012. |
| Low Bith Weight Babies | 7.7 | 9.5 | 8\% | Percentage of births with low bith weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for <br> Health Statistics, 2013 |
| Very Low Bith Weight | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.40\% | Percentage of biths with very low bith weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
| Infant Mortality Rate | 10.4 | 7.2 | 6.4 | Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live biths | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital } \\ \text { Statistics, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Births with Tobacco | 10.40\% | 7.50\% | 22.60\% | Percent of live bitths where mother used tobacco during pregnancy | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, 2011 |
| Premature Births | 12.20\% | 12.80\% | 11.40\% | Percent of biths before 37 weeks of gestation | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cardiovascular Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heart Disease | 4.76\% | 4.41\% | 4.40\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that have been diagnosed with coronary heart disease or angina. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
|  |  |  |  | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with ischaemic heart |  |


| High Blood Pressure | 24.90\% | 31.60\% | 28.16\% | Percentage of Adults with High Blood Pressure | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High Blood Pressure Medicare Population | 62.89\% | 59.86\% | 55.49\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with high blood pressure. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| High Cholesterol | 36.13\% | 37.24\% | 38.52\% | Percentage of adults age 18 years and older who self reported they had high blood cholesterol and were informed of their condition by a health professional. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| High Cholesterol Medicare Population | 51.86\% | 46.09\% | 44.75\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with hyperlipidemia which is most commonly associated with high cholesterol. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Mortality-Heart Disease | 169.16 | 196.53 | 184.55 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Mortalit-Ischaemic Heart Disease | 83.48 | 92.48 | 118.96 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Obstructive Heart Deaths | 68.40 | 81.50 | 129.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Obstructive Heart Disease Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2007 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Respiratory Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asthma Prevalence | 10.65\% | 13.52\% | 13.36\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that self reported they had asthma and were informed of their condiditon by a health professional. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Particulate Matter | 13.3 | 12.8 | 8.9 | Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter | CDC Wonder Environmental Data, 2003-2008; EPA National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2013 |
| Lung Cancer Incidence | 56.6 | 69.9 | 64.9 | Annual age adjusted incidence rates per 100,000 population. | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, 2007-2011. |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 54.3 | 46.2 | 43.4 | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Lung Disease Mortality | 46.66 | 45.83 | 42.67 | Age adjusted death rate due to chronic lower respiratory disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Tobacco Use-Former or Current Smokers | 50.79\% | 42.43\% | 44.16\% | Percentage of adults that reported having ever smoked 100 or more cigarettes. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Tobacco Usage-Quit Attempt | 50.53\% | 61.06\% | 60.02\% | Percentage of adult smokers that attempted to quit smoking at least one day in the report year. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths | 53.2 | 41.1 | 42.1 | Number of Age-Adjusted Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health \& Substance Abuse |  |  |  |  |  |
| Depression Medicare Population | 14.99\% | 14.79\% | 15.45\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with depression. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Mortality-Suicide | 10.8 | 11.9 | 11.82 | Death rate due to intentional self harm per 100,000 population. | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011 |
| Liquor Store Access | 4.65 | 9.16 | 10.48 | Number of beer, wine, and liquor stores per 100,000 population. | US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Alcohol Consumption | 28.40\% | 13.70 | 16.94\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older who self report heavy alcohol consumption as more than one or two alcoholic drinks per day, based on gender. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| Binge Drinking | 7.70\% | 12.30\% | 15.20\% | Respondents 18 years and older reporting having 5 or more (men) or 4 or more (women) on one or more occasion during the previous 30 days | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| Social Isolation | 11.50\% | 20.70\% | 21\% | Respondents 18 years and older who report having inadequate social support | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12 |
| Driving Alone | 29\% | 39\% | 33\% | Percentage of commuters, among those who commute to work by car, truck, or van alone, who drive longer than 30 minutes to work each day | U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cerebrovascular Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortalit-Stroke | 45.6 | 41 | 36.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Stroke Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Injury Prevention \& Safety |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor Venicle Crash Deaths | 10.7 | 12.2 | 10.9 | Number of Age-Adjusted Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Poisoning Death | 11.3 | 9.7 | 12.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Poisoning Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital } \\ \text { Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cancers |  |  |  |  |  |
| Breast Cancer Deaths | 19.70 | 22.5 | 20.8 | Number of Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Breast Cancer Incidence | 127.3 | 123.8 | 124.8 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Colorectal Cancer Deaths | 17.4 | 14.8 | 14.6 | Number of Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Colorectal Cancers Incidence | 50.5 | 43.3 | 42.4 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Prostate Cancer Deaths | -- | 22.6 | 19.2 | Number of Age-Adjutsed Prostate Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital } \\ \text { Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Prostate Cancer Incidence | 136.9 | 161 | 137.9 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 54.3 | 46.2 | 43.4 | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital } \\ \text { Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Access to Care |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured Adults | 29.20\% | 25.54\% | 20.76\% | Percentage of adults 18-64 years old without health insurance coverage. | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Uninsured Children | 10.30\% | 9.34\% | 7.54\% | Percentage of children under the age of 19 years old without health insurance coverage | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Uninsured Seniors | 0\% | 1.13\% | 1.60\% | Percentage of seniors 65 years and older without health insurance | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Health Insurance by Private Insurance | 73.37\% | 77.21\% | *64.2\% | Percentage of insured population with private health insurance coverage. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. *US Census, Current Population Survey, 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. |
| Health Insurance by Medicare | 23.86\% | 16.25\% | 15\% | Percentage of insured population enrolled in Medicare. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Health Insurance by Medicaid | 23.6 | 20. | 14. | Percentage of insured populaton enrolled in Medicaid. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Person:Primary Care Provider Ratio | 1,612:1 | 1,572:1 | 1,354:1 | Ratio of the population to total primary care physicians | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file |
| Person:Dental Health Provder Ratio | 2,279:1 | 2,099:1 | 1,663:1 | Ratio of the population to total dentists | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file |
| Person:Mental Health Provider Ratio | 1,883:1 | 914.1 | 753:1 | Ratio of the population to total mental health providers | Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services, National Provider Identifier Registry, 2014 |
| Unable to see the doctor due to cost | 16.40\% | 15.80\% | 9.10\% | Sample respondents aged 18 years and over who needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost in the past 12 months | $\begin{array}{r}\text { CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004-2012; CDC } \\ \text { National Vital Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Regular Source of Care (Lack of Consist Primary Care) | 33.24\% | 26.09\% | 23.70\% | Percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they do not have at least one person who they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-12 |

Below 18 y.o. (22\%)
Above 65 y.o. (18\%)
Between 18-65 y.o. (60\%)

## POPULATION BY AGE ${ }^{1}$

Hart County Population*: 25,377 Georgia Population*: 9,815,210

## POPULATION

With only a 0.7\% population growth from 2010-2014, Hart County's 2014 population was estimated at 25,377 . Though less densely populated than the state, Hart ranks eighth among service area counties in population density, with 108.5 persons per square mile within the 232.39 square miles of the county. Nearly a fifth of Hart County residents are 65 years and older, placing it far above the state average and giving it the fourth highest proportion of elderly in the service area. Hart County is one of the more racially diverse counties in the catchment area with 18.3\% African-American, 3.5\% Hispanic or Latino, and $1 \%$ Asian. ${ }^{1}$ Hart's two cities are Bowersville and Hartwell, with the latter serving as the county seat.

## TOP 5 INDUSTRIES



## ECONOMY

The median household income of Hart County ( $\$ 35,615$ ) is the fourth lowest within the catchment area and approximately $\$ 13,000$ less than the state average ${ }^{1}$. The unemployment rate, at $8.2 \%$, is above both the state and national averages. ${ }^{3}$ The populations in poverty are also significantly higher than state averages with $25.68 \%$ of adults, $13.76 \%$ of seniors, and $34.05 \%$ of children living in poverty; Hart County's percentage of children in poverty is $35 \%$ greater than the state. ${ }^{\text {. }}$

Rank
Health Outcomes ..... 34
Length of Life ..... 28
Quality of Life ..... 63
Health Factors ..... 63
Health Behaviors ..... 42
Clinical Care ..... 93
Social and Economic Factors ..... 77
Physical Environment ..... 110
(of 159)
,

## EDUCATION

According to the 2010 Census, $80.3 \%$ of Hart County's population had at least graduated from high school, ranking the county eighth in the region and only slightly lower than the state. It was also revealed by the Census that only $5.2 \%$ of the population in Hart County has less than a ninth grade education, ranking the county third best among CHNA counties on this measure (following Oconee and Walton counties). Only $15.5 \%$ of Hart's population reported holding a bachelors degree or higher, almost half the rate of the state. Hart had the third highest percentage of three- and four-year-old children not enrolled in preschool, at 63.1\%.' The county's 2014 four year cohort graduation rate of $88.1 \%$ was second highest among the 17 counties. Though there were too few students to report a rate for Hispanics, the Black cohort four year graduation rate, $76.6 \%$, was significantly lower than the rate for white students, $91 \%{ }^{2}$

## HEALTH DISPARITIES

( Rate per 100,000)

| Race Disparities | White | Black | Ratio |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Diabetes ER Visits | 57.7 | 198.6 | 3.442 |
| High BP Discharges | 22.4 | 104 | 4.643 |
| High BP ER Visits | 125.7 | 629.8 | 5.010 |
| Asthma ER Visits | 191.8 | 654.1 | 3.410 |
| Gender Disparities | Male | Female | Ratio |
| Stroke Deaths | 28 | 82.1 | 2.932 |

## HISTORICAL TRENDS



## TOP 10 CAUSES OF ADULT (18-64) <br> DEATH*

1. Ischemic Heart and Vascular Disease
2. Malignant Neoplasms of the Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung
3. Cerebrovascular Disease
4. Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)
5. Malignant Neoplasms of Colon, Rectum, and Anus
6. Motor Vehicle Crashes
7. All COPD Except Asthma
8. Accidental Poisoning and Exposure to Noxious Substances
9. Essential Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal, and Heart Disease
10. Diabetes Mellitus

HART COUNTY HEALTH PROFILE

| Indicator | County | State | National | Units | Source |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Social and Economic Indicators |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment | 8.20\% | 7.30\% | 6.10\% | Percentage of population 16 years or older that is unemployed. | US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015 - June. |
| TANF | 1,066 | 29,948 | -3,504,648 | Number of TANF recipients for county value. Number of TANF participants for the most recent fiscal year for state and national values. | Department of Human Services, Georgia Division of Family and Children Services: SFY 2014 Descriptive Data by County, *US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, TANF Caseload Data 2014. |
| Number of SSI Recipients | 723 | 253,498 | ${ }^{5} 59$ million | Number of recipientsof Social Security benefits including adults $65+$ years old and the disabled. | Social Security Administration, Master Beneficiary Record and Supplemental Security Record, 2013. |
| Food Stamps (SNAP) | 15.63\% | 14.36\% | 0\% | Percent of households recieving SNAP benefits. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Participation in WIC | 930 | 345,448 | 『8,066,615 | Number of children from birth to four years old participating in the WIC program for county and state values. Number of infants and children participating in the WIC program for national value. | Division of Public Health, Georgia Department of Human Resources, 2012. *US Department of Agriculture, WIC Program Monthly Data, FY 2014. |
| Adults in Poverty | 25.68\% | 16.54\% | 13.60\% | Percentage of adult population aged 18 to 64 years old living below the poverty | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Seniors in Poverty | 13.76\% | 11.17\% | 9.50 | Percentage of population aged 65 or older living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Children in Poverty | 34.05 | 25.31\% | 19.90\% | Percentage of population aged 0 to 17 years old living below the poverty line. | uS Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Without High School Diploma | 19.67\% | 15.26\% | 13.98\% | Percentage of population 25 years and older without a high school diploma or equivalency (GED). | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| High School Dropout Rate | 7.00\% | 6.60\% | 4\% | Percentage of youth aged 16 to 19 years old who are not in high school nor high school graduates. | Kids Count, US Census, American Community Survey, Five Year Estimates, 2009-2013. |
| Premature Death Rate | 7.003 | 7,314 | 5,200 | Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000. | County Health Ranking, National Center for Health Statistics, 2010-2012. |
| Access to a venicle | 5.97\% | 6.80\% | 9.10 | Percentage of occupied households with no motor vehicle. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013 |
| Affordable Housing | 31.25\% | 35.32\% | 35.47\% | Percentage of households with housing costs exceeding 30\% of total household | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Income Inequality (GINI Index) | 0.47 | 0.47 | *41.1 | GINI Index score that represents "a statistical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1 where a measure of 1 indicates perfect inequality and a measure of $O$ indicates perfect equality". Based on the total number of households for county and state values. National value measues GINI Index income inequality ranging from 0 to 100 . | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. *The World Bank, GINI Index Estimate, 2010. |
| Total Homeless Persons | 23 | 8,450 | 610,042 | Unsheltered homeless persons based on point-in-time counts and predictions. | Georgia Department of Community Affairs, 2013 Report on Homelessness, 2014. "US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, The 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, 2013. |
| Substandard Housing Conditions | 31.57\% | 20.40\% | 21.30\% | Percentage of renter or owner occupied housing unitis having one or more of the following substandard conditions: lacking complete plumbing facilities, lacking complete kitchen facilities, with 1.01 or more occupants per room, selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent, and gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Diabetes and Obesity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diabetes prevalence | 10.20\% | 10.48\% | 9.11\% | Percent of population over 20 years old that have been diagnosed with diabetes. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Diabetes prevalence, Medicare population | 24.49\% | 2770\% | 27.03\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with diabetes. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Diabetes management-hemoglobin A1c test in Medicare patients | 79.58\% | 84.70\% | 84.57\% | Percentage of diabetic Medicare patiens who have had hemoglobin A1c test for blood surgar levels. | Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy \& Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2012. |
| Diabetes Death |  | 22.5 | 21.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Diabetes Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center for Disease Statistics, 2013 |
| Overweight | 48.74\% | 35.09\% | 35.78\% | Percent of population 18 years or older with a self reported BMI between 25.0-30.0. | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2012. |
| Obesity | 29.40\% | 28.70\% | 27.14\% | Percent of population 20 years or older with a self reported BMI greater than 30.0 . | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Physical inactivity | 27.00\% | 24.50\% | 22.64\% | Percent of population 20 years or older that self reported no leisure time for physical activity. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Fast-food restaurant access | 47.59 | 78.19 | 72.74 | Number of fast food restaurants per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Recreational and fitress facility access | 0 | 7.88 | 9.72 | Number of recreation and fitness facilities per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Grocery store access | 15.86 | 8.33 | 21.2 | Number of grocery stores per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013 |
| SNAP-authorized food store access | 115.02 | 102.05 | 44 | Number of SNAP-authorized food stores per 100,000 population. | US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA - SNAP Retailer Locator, 2014. |
| WIC-authorized food store access | 23.71 | 17.9 | 15.6 | Number of authorized food stores accepting WIC benefits and carry WIC foods and food categories per 100,000. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA Food Environment Atlas, 2011. |
| Population with low food access | 0.00\% | 31.49\% | 23.61\% | Percentage of population living in designated food deserts via census tract. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA Food Access Research Atlas, 2010. |
| Food insecurity | 17.92\% | 18.90\% | 15.94\% | Percentage of population that experienced food insecurity in a designated year. | Feeding America, 2012. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reprocuctive Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV prevalence | 139.3 | 428.78 | 340.37 | Prevalence rate per 100,000 population. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
| HIV screenings | 71.84\% | 55.12\% | 62.79\% | Percentage of adults between 18-70 years old with self reports of having not been screened for HIV. | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Chlamydia Incidence | 377.3 | 466.2 | 446.6 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
| Gonorrhea Incidence | 90.4 | 130.1 | 106.1 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010 |
| Maternal and Infant Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teen Births | 48 | 45.3 | 36.6 | Births to women between 15-19 years old per 1,000 female population between 15-19 years old. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2006-2012. |
| Low Bith Weight Babies | 8.6 | 9.5 | 8\% | Percentage of births with low bith weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for $\begin{array}{r}\text { Health Statistics, } 2013\end{array}$ |
| Very Low Bith Weight | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.40\% | Percentage of biths with very low bith weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
| Infant Mortality Rate | -- | 7.2 | 6.4 | Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live biths | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics, 2013 |
| Biths with Tobacco | 18.30\% | 7.50\% | 22.60\% | Percent of live biths where mother used tobacco during pregnancy | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, 2011 |
| Premature Births | 12.70\% | 12.80\% | 11.40\% | Percent of births before 37 weeks of gestation | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cardiovascular Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heart Disease | 16.65\% | 4.41\% | 4.40\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that have been diagnosed with coronary heart disease or angina. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Heart Disease Medicare Population | 25.58\% | 26.52\% | 28.55\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with ischaemic heart disease. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |


| High Blood Pressure | -- | 31.60\% | 28.16\% | Percentage of Adults with High Blood Pressure | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High Blood Pressure Medicare Population | 55\% | 59.86\% | 55.49\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with high blood pressure. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012 |
| High Cholesterol | 54.90\% | 37.24\% | 38.52\% | Percentage of adults age 18 years and older who self reported they had high blood cholesterol and were informed of their condition by a health professional. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| High Cholesterol Medicare Population | 41.36\% | 46.09\% | 44.75\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with hyperlipidemia which is most commonly associated with high cholesterol. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012 |
| Mortality-Heart Disease | 223.88 | 196.53 | 184.55 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Mortality-Ischaemic Heart Disease | 109.71 | 92.48 | 118.96 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011 |
| Obstructive Heart Deaths | 80.90 | 81.50 | 129.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Obstructive Heart Disease Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2007 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Respiratory Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asthma Prevalence | 24.50\% | 13.52\% | 13.36\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that self reported they had asthma and were informed of their condiditon by a health professional. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Particulate Matter | 13.1 | 12.8 | 8.9 | Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) | CDC Wonder Environmental Data, 2003-2008; EPA National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2013 |
| Lung Cancer Incidence | 63.3 | 69.9 | 64.9 | Annual age adjusted incidence rates per 100,000 population. | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance Epidemiology, and End Results Program, 2007-2011. |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 45.9 | 46.2 | 43.4 | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Lung Disease Mortality | 46.83 | 45.83 | 42.67 | Age adjusted death rate due to chronic lower respiratory disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011 |
| Tobacco Use-Former or Current Smokers | 54.19 | 42.43\% | 44.16\% | Percentage of adults that reported having ever smoked 100 or more cigarettes. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012 |
| Tobacco Usage-Quit Attempt | 8797\% | 61.06\% | 60.02\% | Persentage of adult smokers that attempted to quit smoking at least one day in the report year. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease | 58.50 | 41.1 | 42.1 | Number of Age-Adjusted Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mental Health \& Substance Abuse |  |  |  |  |  |
| Depression Medicare Population | 15.53\% | 14.79\% | 15.45\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with depression. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Mortality-Suicide |  | 11.9 | 11.82 | Death rate due to intentional self harm per 100,000 population. | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011 |
| Liquor Store Access | 0 | 9.16 | 10.48 | Number of beer, wine, and liquor stores per 100,000 population. | US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Alcohol Consumption | -- | 13.70\% | 16.94\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older who self report heavy alcohol consumption as more than one or two alcoholic drinks per day, based on gender. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| Binge Drinking | -- | 12.30\% | 15.20\% | Respondents 18 years and older reporting having 5 or more (men) or 4 or more (women) on one or more occasion during the previous 30 days | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| Social Isolation | -- | 20.70\% | 21\% | Respondents 18 years and older who report having inadequate social support | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12 |
| Driving Alone | 28\% | 39\% | 33\% | Percentage of commuters, among those who commute to work by car, truck, or van alone, who drive longer than 30 minutes to work each day | U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cerebrovascular Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortality-Stroke | 50.6 | 41 | 36.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Stroke Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Injury Prevention \& Safety |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths | -- | 12.2 | 10.9 | Number of Age-Adjusted Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Poisoning Death | - | 9.7 | 12.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Poisoning Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cancers |  |  |  |  |  |
| Breast Cancer Deaths | -- | 22.5 | 20.8 | Number of Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Breast Cancer Incidence | 113.6 | 123.8 | 124.8 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles 2007-11 |
| Colorectal Cancer Deaths | -- | 14.8 | 14.6 | Number of Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Colorectal Cancers Incidence | 44.5 | 43.3 | 42.4 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles 2007-11 |
| Prostate Cancer Deaths | -- | 22.6 | 19.2 | Number of Age-Adjutsed Prostate Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Prostate Cancer Incidence | 121.9 | 161 | 137.9 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles 2007-11 |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 45.9 | 46.2 | 43.4 | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Access to Care |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured Adults | 26.70\% | 25.54\% | 20.76\% | Percentage of adults 18-64 years old without health insurance coverage. | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Uninsured Children | 8.90\% | 9.34\% | 7.54\% | Percentage of children under the age of 19 years old without health insurance coverage. | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Uninsured Seniors | 0\% | 1.13\% | 1.60\% | Percentage of seniors 65 years and older without health insurance | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Health Insurance by Private Insurance | 70.04\% | 77.21\% | *64.2\% | Percentage of insured population with private health insurance coverage. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. *US Census, Current Population Survey, 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. |
| Health Insurance by Medicare | 26.38\% | 16.25\% | 15\% | Percentage of insured population enrolled in Medicare. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Health Insurance by Medicaid | 22.58\% | 20.18\% | 14.79\% | Percentage of insured populaton enrolled in Medicaid. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Person:Primary Care Provider Ratio | 1,963:1 | 1,572:1 | 1,354:1 | Ratio of the population to total primary care physicians | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file |
| Person:Dental Health Provder Ratio | 3,635:1 | 2,099:1 | 1,663:1 | Ratio of the population to total dentists | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file |
| Person:Mental Health Provider Ratio | 6,362:1 | 914.1 | 753:1 | Ratio of the population to total mental health providers | Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services, National Provider Identifier Registry, 2014 |
| Unable to see the doctor due to cost |  | 15.80\% | 9.10\% | Sample respondents aged 18 years and over who needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost in the past 12 months | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004-2012; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Regular Source of Care (Lack of Consist Primary Care) | 5.67\% | 26.09\% | 23.70\% | Percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they do not have at least one person who they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-12 |

Below 18 y.o. (26\%)
Above 65 y.o. (13\%)
Between 18-65 y.o. (61\%)

## POPULATION BY AGE ${ }^{1}$

Jackson County Population*: 61,870
Georgia Population*: 9,815,210

## POPULATION

The sixth fastest growing among catchment area counties, Jackson County had a 2014 population estimate of 61,870, reflecting a $2.3 \%$ population change between 2010-2014. Jackson is the third most population dense of the service area counties, with 178.1 persons per square mile spread across 339.66 square miles in the county. In 2013, 13\% of Jackson County residents were 65 years and older. Only $7.1 \%$ of the population is African-American, $6.7 \%$ is Hispanic or Latino, and $1.8 \%$ is Asian, making Jackson one of the least diverse counties in the area'. Jackson's cities include Jefferson, Arcade, Braselton, Commerce, Hoschton, Maysville, Nicholson, and Talmo. Jefferson serves as the county seat.


## ECONOMY

Jackson County's median household income ( $\$ 53,179$ ) is the third highest within the hospital service area'. The county also has the second best unemployment rate in the area, second only to Oconee County. ${ }^{3}$ Poverty is more intensely concentrated among seniors in Jackson County (13.25\% of seniors). The county performed better than the state in terms of both adults and children living in poverty.'

## EDUCATION

Jackson County was the fifth most highly educated county in the catchment, with $19.5 \%$ of the population having a bachelor's degree and $81 \%$ having at least graduated high school. However, $8 \%$ of the population in Jackson County has less than a ninth grade education, compared to $5.8 \%$ in the state. Among CHNA counties, Jackson had the fifth lowest percentage (48.4\%) of three- and four-year-old children not enrolled in preschool compared to the state, where $50.2 \%$ of three and four year olds are not enrolled in preschool. Jackson County's four year cohort graduation rate, $79.9 \%$, was better than the state and ninth best among hospital service area counties. Black students struggled as compared to their peers, as only $60 \%$ of the black students graduated on time, as compared to $85.4 \%$ of the Hispanic students, and $79.1 \%$ of the white students. ${ }^{2}$

## HEALTH DISPARITIES

(per 100,000)

| Race Disparities | White | Black | Ratio |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High BP Discharges | 36.6 | 121.2 | 3.311 |
| High BP ER Visits | 251.8 | 971.69 | 3.859 |
| Asthma ER Visits | 329.7 | 1572.3 | 4.04 |
| Gender Disparities | Male | Female | Ratio |
| Motor Vehicle Collisions Discharges | 105.1 | 27 | 3.893 |

## HISTORICAL TRENDS



TOP 10 CAUSES OF ADULT DEATH*

1. Ischemic Heart and Vascular Disease
2. Malignant Neoplasms of the Trachea, Bronchus, and Lungs
3. Accidental Poisoning and Exposure to Noxious Substances
4. Motor Vehicle Crashes
5. Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)
6. Essential Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal, and Heart Disease
7. All COPD Except Asthma
8. Malignant Neoplasms of Colon, Rectum, and Anus
9. Cerebrovascular Disease
10. Diabetes Mellitus
(cont.)

## VOICES OF THE COMMUNITY



## Recommendations for Improving Community Health

Increase the number of foster homes

Facilitate better communication between providers to better coordinate efforts

Open a Goodwill or a mission center, which could serve as a source of employment for the unemployed

Create a shared agenda for churches and social service providers

Open a one-stop social services building

Increase transportation options for the low-income and elderly

Use schools as a primary channel for communicating vital information

Offer parenting programs, particularly spiritually-centered training

Unify the various municipalities to more effectively distribute services

JACKSON COUNTY HEALTH PROFILE

| Indicator | County | state | National | Units | Source |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| halicators |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment | 6.50\% | 7.30\% | 6.10\% | Percentage of population 16 years or older that is unemployed. | US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015 - June. |
| TANF | 677 | '29,948 | 3,504,648 | Number of TANF recipients for county value. Number of TANF participants for the most recent fiscal year for state and national values. | Department of Human Services, Georgia Division of Family and Children Services: SFY 2014 Descriptive Data by County, "US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, TANF Caseload Data 2014. |
| Number of SSI Recipients | 1,453 | 253,498 | ${ }^{59} 9$ million | Number of recipientsof Social Security benefits including adults 65+ years old and the disabled. | Social Security Administration, Master Beneficiary Record and Supplemental Security Record, 2013. |
| Food Stamps (SNAP) | 13.75\% | 14.36\% | \% | Percentage of households recieving SNAP benefits. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Participation in WIC | 1,291 | 345,448 | -8,066,615 | Number of children from birth to four years old participating in the WIC program for county and state values. Number of infants and children participating in the WIC program for national value. | Division of Public Health, Georgia Department of Human Resources, 2012. *US Department of Agriculture, WIC Program Monthly Data, FY 2014. |
| Adults in Poverty | 14.51\% | 16.54\% | 13.60\% | Percentage of adult population aged 18 to 64 years old living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Seniors in Poverty | 13.25\% | 11.17\% | 9.50\% | Percentage of population aged 65 or older living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Children in Poverty | 20.38\% | 25.31\% | 19.90\% | Percentage of population aged 0 to 17 years old living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Without High School Diploma | 18.91\% | 15.26\% | 13.98\% | Percentage of population 25 years and older without a high school diploma or equivalency (GED). | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| High School Dropout Rate | 6.00\% | 6.60\% | 4\% | Percentage of youth aged 16 to 19 years old who are not in high school nor high school graduates. | Kids Count, US Census, American Community Survey, Five Year Estimates, 2009-2013. |
| Premature Death Rate | 8,070 | 7,314 | 5,200 | Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000. | County Health Ranking, National Center for Health Statistics, 2010-2 |
| Access to a vehicle | $4.43{ }^{\circ}$ | 6.80 | 9.10\% | Percentage of occupied households with no motor vehicle. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Affordable Housing | 32.67\% | 35.32\% | 35.47\% | Percentage of households with housing costs exceeding 30\% of total household income. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Income Inequality (GINI Index) | 0.42 | 0.47 | *41.1 | GINI Index score that represents "a statistical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1 where a measure of 1 indicates perfect inequality and a measure of 0 indicates perfect equality". Based on the total number of households for county and state values. National value measues GINI Index income inequality ranging from 0 to 100. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. *The World Bank, GINI Index Estimate, 2010. |
| Total Homeless Persons | 48 | 8,450 | *610,042 | Unsheltered homeless persons based on point-in-time counts and predictions. | Georgia Department of Community Affairs, 2013 Report on Homelessness, 2014. *US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, The 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, 2013. |
| Substandard Housing Conditions | 32 | 20.40\% | 21.30\% | Percentage of renter or owner occupied housing unitis having one or more of the following substandard conditions: lacking complete plumbing facilities, lacking complete kitchen facilities, with 1.01 or more occupants per room, selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent, and gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Diabetes and Obesity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diabetes prevalence | 8.60 | 10.48\% | 9.11\% | Percentage of population over 20 years old that have been diagnosed with diabetes. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Diabetes prevalence, Medicare population | 25.39\% | 2770\% | 27.03\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with diabetes. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Diabetes management-hemoglobin A1c test in Medicare patients | 86.79\% | 84.70\% | 84.57\% | Percentage of diabetic Medicare patiens who have had hemoglobin A1c test for blood surgar levels. | Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy \& Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2012. |
| Diabetes Deaths | 20 | 22.50 | 21.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Diabetes Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center for Disease Statistics, 2013 |
| Overweight | 37.43\% | 35.09\% | 35.78\% | Percentage of population 18 years or older with a self reported BMI between 25.0-30.0 | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2012. |
| Obesity | 28.20\% | 28.70\% | 27.14\% | Percentage of population 20 years or older with a self reported BMI greater than 30.0. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Physical inactivity | 27.00\% | 24.50\% | 22.64\% | Percentage of population 20 years or older that self reported no leisure time for physical activity. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Fast-food restaurant access | 62.83 | 78.19 | 72.74 | Fast Food Restaurants, Rate per 100,000 population | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Recreational and fitness facility access | 4.96 | 7.88 | 9.72 | Recreation and Fitress Facilities, Rate per 100,000 population | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Grocery store access | 9.92 | 18.33 | 21.2 | Grocery Stores, Rate per 100,000 population | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| SNAP-authorized food store access | 95.89 | 10205 | 78.44 | SNAP-Authorized Retailers, Rate per 100,000 population | US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA - SNAP Retailer Locator, 2014. |
| WIC-authorized food store access | 4.69 | 17.9 | 15.6 | WIC-Authorized Food Stores, Rate per 100,000 Population | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Environment Atlas, 2011. |
| Population with low food access | 27.0\% | 26.24\% | 23.61\% | Percentage of population living in designated food deserts via census tract. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Access Research Atlas, 2010. |
| Food insecurity | 13.44\%\% | 18.90\% | 15.94\% | Percentage of population that experienced food insecurity in a designated year. | Feeding America, 2012 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV/AIDS \& STDs |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV prevalence | 87.6 | 428.78 | 340.37 | Prevalence rate per 100,000 population. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
| HIV screenings | 67.51\% | 55.12\% | 62.79\% | Percentage of adults between 18-70 years old with self reports of having not been screened for HIV. | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Chlamydia Incidence | 193.3 | 466.2 | 446.6 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
| Gonorrhea Incidence | 26.2 | 130.1 | 106.1 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maternal and Infant Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teen Biths | 44.9 | 45.3 | 36.6 | Births to women between 15-19 years old per 1,000 female population between 15-19 years old. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2006-2012. |
| Low Birth Weight Babies | 8.5 | 9.5 | 8\% | Percentage of births with low bith weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for Health <br> Statistics, 2013 |
| Very Low Birth Weight | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.40\% | Percentage of births with very low bith weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for Health <br> Statistics, 2013 |
| Infant Mortality Rate | 9.6 | 7.2 | 6.4 | Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live biths | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics, 2013 |
| Births with Tobacco | 18.20\% | 7.50\% | 22.60\% | Percent of live births where mother used tobacco during pregnancy | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, 2011 |
| Premature Births | 12.40\% | 12.80\% | 11.40\% | Percent of births before 37 weeks of gestation | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cardiovascular Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heart Disease | 7.85\% | 4.41\% | 4.40\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that have been diagnosed with coronary heart disease or angina. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Heart Disease Medicare Population | 26.94\% | 26.52\% | 28.50\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with ischaemic heart disease | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |




Below 18 y.o. ( $23 \%$ )
Above 65 y.o. (15\%)
Between $18-65$ y.o. ( $62 \%$ )

## POPULATION BY AGE ${ }^{1}$

Madison County Population*: 28,312 Georgia Population*: 9,815,210

## POPULATION

With an estimated population of 28,312 for 2014, Madison County experienced a $0.7 \%$ population increase between 2010-2014. Madison's population is spread out across 282.31 square miles, making it the fourth least dense county in the service area. The 2010 US Census estimated $13.3 \%$ of Madison County's population at 65 years and older. Madison County is among the least diverse communities in the region, with only $9.1 \%$ of the population being African-American, 4.3\% Hispanic or Latino, and $1.1 \%$ Asian. ${ }^{1}$ Madison's six cities are Danielsville, Carlton, Colbert, Comer, Hull, and Ila, with Danielsville serving as the county seat.

| COUNTM | Rank <br> (of 159) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Health Outcomes | 102 |
| Length of Life | 105 |
| Quality of Life | 98 |
| Health Factors | 49 |
| Health Behaviors | 84 |
| Clinical Care | 95 |
| Social and Economic Factors | 35 |
| Physical Environment | 85 |

## TOP 5 INDUSTRIES



## ECONOMY

The median household income for Madison County is $\$ 42,459$, slightly below the state value and at the midpoint of CHNA county values for this indicator.' Madison's unemployment rate (7.2\%) is lower than the state and seventh best among hospital counties ${ }^{3}$. The percentages of seniors, adults, and children living in poverty are all higher in Madison than in the state. ${ }^{1}$

# MADISON COUNTY 

(cont.)

## EDUCATION

Madison County is on the bottom end of the education spectrum, as compared to CHNA counties. In the American Community Survey, only $78.7 \%$ of Madison's population had at least graduated from high school and only $14.9 \%$ reported having a bachelors degree or higher.' The percentage of the population in Madison County that has less than a ninth grade education, $7.1 \%$, is worse than the state. Madison is doing well in terms of enrolling its very young in early childhood education programs, as only $36.6 \%$ of three- and four-year-old children are not enrolled in preschool, fifth best in the region and much better than the state. ${ }^{1}$ The county's four year cohort high school graduation rate was $82.1 \%$, with $71 \%$ of black students graduating on time, $90.5 \%$ of Hispanic students, and $82.9 \%$ of white students. ${ }^{2}$

| HEALTH DISPARTIES |  | (per 100,000) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Race Disparities | White | Black | Ratio |
| High BP ER Visits | 197.8 | 776.4 | 3.925 |
| Asthma ER Visits | 196.9 | 807 | 4.099 |
| Gender Disparities | Male | Female | Ratio |
| Diabetes ER Visits | 501.3 | 164.1 | 3.055 |
| Obstructive Heart Disease Deaths | 104.8 | 34.6 | 3.029 |
| Colon/Rectum Cancer Discharges | 113.1 | 33.1 | 3.417 |
| Unintentional Injury Discharges | 141.8 | 34.7 | 4.086 |

## HISTORICAL TRENDS



## TOP 10 CAUSES OF ADULT DEATH*

1. Malignant Neoplasms of the Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung
2. Ischemic Heart and Vascular Disease
3. Motor Vehicle Crashes
4. Accidental Poisoning and Exposure to Noxious Substances
5. All COPD Except Asthma
6. Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)
7. Essential Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal, and Heart Disease
8. Cerebrovascular Disease
9. Diabetes Mellitus
10. Malignant Neoplasms of the Breast

## VOICES OF THE COMMUNITY

Priority Health Needs
Obesity and hypertension are
perceived as major health needs in

the community \begin{tabular}{c}
Lack of access to healthy, fresh <br>
foods

 

Drug and alcohol abuse are an <br>
increasing problem, with Meth <br>
usage identified as a significant <br>
concern
\end{tabular}

## Barriers to Accessing Care

General lack of awareness among community members about the resources available

Lack of public transportation makes it challenging for people to access the health department and other resources

Time constraints present a barrier to accessing care - i.e. childcare and work take precedence over health seeking

Internet access is limited, especially in rural areas, making information dissemination a challenge

Cost prevents many people from seeing a primary care physician and engaging in preventative health measures

Large population of people do not qualify for Medicaid, but also cannot afford insurance

Adult literacy presents a challenge to accessing information

> Recommendations for Improving Community Health
> Improve methods of communication about resources throughout the community, especially to rural areas
> Offer parenting programs to build parenting and healthy communication skills
> Increase the number of centralized activities available for children and teens, such as a YMCA or afterschool program

Economic development and job creation should become higher priorities

Bring health care to community members through a mobile health van

Inform teens of the opportunities available to them following high school by growing the mentorship and youth development programs

## MADISON COUNTY HEALTH PROFILE

| Indicator | County | State | National | Units | Source |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Social and Economic Indicators |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment | 7.20\% | 7.30\% | 6.10\% | Percentage of population 16 years or older that is unemployed. | US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015 - June. |
| TANF | 808 | 29,948 | 3,504,648 | Number of TANF recipients for county value. Number of TANF participants for the most recent fiscal year for state and national values. | Department of Human Services, Georgia Division of Family and Children Services: SFY 2014 Descriptive Data by County, *US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, TANF Caseload Data 2014. |
| Number of SSI Recipients | 980 | 253,498 | ${ }^{\text {c59 million }}$ | Number of recipientsof Social Security benefits including adults $65+$ years old and the disabled. | Social Security Administration, Master Beneficiary Record and Supplemental Security Record, 2013. |
| Food Stamps (SNAP) | 14.36\% | 14.36\% | 12.40\% | Percent of households recieving SNAP benefits. | US Census, American Community Surver, 2009-2013. |
| Participation in WIC | 683 | 345,448 | *8,066,615 | Number of children from birth to four years old participating in the WIC program for county and state values. Number of infants and children participating in the WIC program for national value. | Division of Public Health, Georgia Department of Human Resources, 2012. *US Department of Agriculture, WIC Program Monthly Data, FY 2014. |
| Adults in Poverty | 17.22\% | 16.54\% | 13.60\% | Percentage of adult population aged 18 to 64 years old living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Seniors in Poverty | 12.62\% | 11.17\% | 9.50\% | Percentage of population aged 65 or older living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Children in Poverty | 22.55\% | 25.31\% | 19.90\% | Percentage of population aged 0 to 17 years old living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Without High School Diploma | 21.34\% | 15.26\% | 13.98\% | Percentage of population 25 years and older without a high school diploma or equivalency (GED). | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| High School Dropout Rate | 3.50\% | 6.60\% | 4\% | Percentage of youth aged 16 to 19 years old who are not in high school nor high school graduates. | Kids Count, US Census, American Community Survey, Five Year Estimates, 2009-2013. |
| Premature Death Rate | 9,591 | 7,314 | 5,200 | Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000. | County Health Ranking, National Center for Health Statistics, 2010-2012. |
| Access to a vehicle | 4.52\% | 6.80\% | 9.10\% | Percentage of occupied households with no motor vehicle. | US Census, American Community Surver, 2009-2013. |
| Affordable Housing | 27.91\% | 35.32\% | 35.47\% | Percentage of households with housing costs exceeding 30\% of total household income. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Income Inequality (GINI Index) | 0.41 | 0.47 | 41. | GINI Index score that represents "a statistical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1 where a measure of 1 indicates perfect inequality and a measure of O indicates perfect equality". Based on the total number of households for county and state values. National value measues GINI Index income inequality ranging from 0 to 100. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. *The World Bank, GINI Index Estimate, 2010. |
| Total Homeless Persons | 22 | 8,450 | *610,042 | Unsheltered homeless persons based on point-in-time counts and predictions. | Georgia Department of Community Affairs, 2013 Report on Homelessness, 2014. *US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, The 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, 2013. |
| Substandard Housing Conditions | 29.50\% | 20.40\% | 21.30\% | Percentage of renter or owner occupied housing unitis having one or more of the following substandard conditions: lacking complete plumbing facilities, lacking complete kitchen facilities, with 1.01 or more occupants per room, selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent, and gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Diabetes and Obesity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diabetes prevalence | 10.90\% | 10.48\% | $9.11 \%$ | Percent of population over 20 years old that have been diagnosed with diabetes. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Overweight | 28.35\% | 35.09\% | 35.78\% | Percent of population 18 years or older with a self reported BMI between 25.0-30.0. | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2012. |
| Obes | 32.10\% | 28.70\% | 27.14\% | Percent of population 20 years or older with a self reported BMI greater than 30.0. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Diabetes Deaths | 46.1 | 22.50 | 21.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Diabetes Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National } \\ \text { Center for Disease Statistics, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Diabetes prevalence, Medicare population | 30.37\% | 27.70\% | 27.03\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with diabetes. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Diabetes management-hemoglobin A1c test in Medicare patients | 87.32\% | 84.70\% | 84.57\% | Percentage of diabetic Medicare patiens who have had hemoglobin A1c test for blood surgar levels. | Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy \& Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2012. |
| Physical inactivity | 27.30\% | 24.50\% | 22.64\% | Percent of population 20 years or older that self reported no leisure time for physical activity. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Fast-food restaurant access | 46.23 | 78.19 | 72.74 | Number of fast food restaurants per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Recreational and fitness facility access | 0 | 7.88 | 9.72 | Number of recreation and fitness facilities per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Grocery store access | 14.22 | 18.33 | 21.2 | Number of grocery stores per 100,000 population. |  |
| SNAP-authorized food store access | 113.8 | 102.05 | 78.44 | Number of SNAP-authorized food stores per 100,000 population. | US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA SNAP Retailer Locator, 2014. |
| WIC-authorized food store access | 14.33 | 17.9 | 15.6 | Number of authorized food stores accepting WIC benefits and carry WIC foods and food categories per 100,000. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA Food Environment Atlas, 2011. |
| Population with low food access | 2.13\% | 31.49\% | 23.61\% | Percentage of population living in designated food deserts via census | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA Food Access Research Atlas, 2010. |
| Food insecurity | 13.83\% | 18.90\% | 15.94\% | Percentage of population that experienced food insecurity in a designated year. | Feeding America, 2012. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV/AIDS \& STDS |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV prevalence | 51.9 | 428.78 | 340.37 | Prevalence rate per 100,000 population. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010 |
| HIV screenings | 73.80\% | 55.12\% | 62.79\% | Percentage of adults between 18-70 years old with self reports of having not been screened for HIV. | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Chlamydia Incidence | 292.3 | 466.2 | 446.6 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
| Gonorrhea Incidence | 39.2 |  | 106.1 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maternal and Infant Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teen Births | 46.6 | 45.3 | 36.6 | Births to women between 15-19 years old per 1,000 female population between 15-19 years old. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2006-2012. |
| Low Bith Weight Babies | 10.8 | 9.5 | 8\% | Percentage of births with low bith weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
| Very Low Bith Weight | -- | 1.9 | 1.40\% | Percentage of births with very low birth weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
| Infant Mortality Rate | - | 7.2 | 6.4 | Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics, 2013 |
| Births with Tobacco | 30.90\% | 7.50\% | 22.60\% | Percent of live biths where mother used tobacco during pregnancy | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, 2011 |
| Premature Births | 11\% | 12.80\% | 11.40\% | Percent of births before 37 weeks of gestation | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Cardiovascular Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Heart Disease | 4.95\% | 4.41\% | 4.40\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that have been diagnosed with coronary heart disease or angina. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Heart Disease Medicare Population | 27.24\% | 26.52\% | 28.55\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with ischaemic heart disease. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012 |
| High Blood Pressure | 35.80\% | 31.60\% | 28.16\% | Percentage of Adults with High Blood Pressure | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| High Blood Pressure Medicare Population | 59.28\% | 59.86\% | 55.49\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with high blood pressure. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012 |
| High Cholesterol | 30.02\% | 37.24\% | 38.52\% | Percentage of adults age 18 years and older who self reported they had high blood cholesterol and were informed of their condition by a health professional. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012 |
| High Cholesterol Medicare Population | 43.58\% | 46.09\% | 44.75\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with hyperlipidemia which is most commonly associated with high cholesterol. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Mortality-Heart Disease | 196.4 | 196.53 | 184.55 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Mortality-Ischaemic Heart Disease | 104.07 | 92.48 | 118.96 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population. | $\begin{array}{r}\text { Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics } \\ \text { System, 2007-2011. } \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Obstructive Heart Disease Deaths | 66.90 | 81.50 | 129.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Obstructive Heart Disease Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2007 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Respiratory Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asthma Prevalence | 14.60\% | 13.52\% | 13.36\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that self reported they had asthma and were informed of their condiditon by a health professional. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor <br> Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Particulate Matter | 13.2 | 12.8 | 8.9 | Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) | CDC Wonder Environmental Data, 2003-2008; EPA National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2013 |
| Lung Cancer Incidence | 87. | 69.9 | 64.9 | Annual age adjusted incidence rates per 100,000 population. | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, 2007-2011. |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 72.1 | 46.2 | 43.4 | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National <br> Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Lung Disease Mortality | 70.37 | 45.83 | 42.67 | Age adjusted death rate due to chronic lower respiratory disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Tobacco Use-Former or Current Smokers | 62.00\% | 42.43\% | 44.16\% | Adults that reported having ever smoked 100 or more cigarettes | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Tobacco Usage-Quit Attempt | 63.08 | $61.06 \%$ | 60.02\% | Adult smokers that attempted to quit smoking at least one day in the | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths | 79.60 | 41.10 | 42.1 | Number of Age-Adjusted Other Chronic Lower Respiratory DiseaseDeaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mental Health \& Substance Abuse |  |  |  |  |  |
| Depression Medicare Population | 17.66\% | 9\% | 15.45\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with depression. | Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Mortality-Suicide |  | 11.9 | 11.82 | Death rate due to intentional self harm per 100,000 population. | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011 |
| Liquor Store Access <br>  <br> Alcohol Consumotion | 0 | 9.16 | 10.48 | Number of beer, wine, and liquor stores per 100,000 population. | US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
|  | 9.70\% | 13.70\% | 16.94\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older who self report heavy alcohol consumption as more than one or two alcoholic drinks per day, based on gender. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| Binge Drinking | 8.80 | 12.30\% | 15.20\% | Respondents 18 years and older reporting having 5 or more (men) or 4 or more (women) on one or more occasion during the previous 30 days | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| Social Isoalation | 21.10\% | 20.70\% | 21\% | Respondents 18 years and older who report having inadequate social support | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. |
| Driving Alone | 38.00\% | 39\% | 33\% | Percentage of commuters, among those who commute to work by car, truck, or van alone, who drive longer than 30 minutes to work each day | U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cerebrovascular Heath |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortalit-Stroke | 76.5 | 41 | 36.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Stroke Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National <br> Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Injury Prevention \& Sofety |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor Venicle Crash Deaths | 22.70 | 12.2 | 10.9 | Number of Age-Adjusted Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National } \\ \text { Vital Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Poisoning Death | 26.10 | 9.7 | 12.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Poisoning Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; ${ }_{\text {Vital }}$ Statistics System, National |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cancers |  |  |  |  |  |
| Breast Cancer Deaths | 46.10 | 22.5 | 20.8 | Number of Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Breast Cancer Incidence | 132.7 | 123.8 | 124.8 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Colorectal Cancer Deaths |  | 14.8 | 14.6 | Number of Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Colorectal Cancers Incidence | 48.8 | 43.3 | 42.4 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Prostate Cancer Deaths |  | 22.6 | 19.2 | Number of Age-Adjutsed Prostate Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Prostate Cancer Incidence | 150 | 161 | 137.9 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 72.1 | 46.2 | 43.4 | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National } \\ \text { Vital Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Access to Care |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured Adults | 26.40\% | 25.54\% | 20.76\% | Percentage of adults $18-64$ years old without health insurance coverage. | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Uninsured Children | 9.90 | 9.3 | 75 | Percentage of children under the age of 19 years old without health insurance coverage. | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Uninsured Seniors | 0.71\% | 1.13\% | 1.60\% | Percentage of seniors 65 years and older without health insurance | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Health Insurance by Private Insurance | 70.46\% | 77.21\% | *64.2\% | Percentage of insured population with private health insurance coverage. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. *US Census, Current Population Survey, 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. |
| Health Insurance by Medicare | 21.11\% | 16.25\% | 15\% | Percentage of population with Medicare health insurance coverage. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Health Insurance by Medicaid | 25. | 20.18\% | 14.7 | Percentage of insured populaton enrolled in Medicaid. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Person:Primary Care Provider Ratio | 5,584,1 | 1,572:1 | 1,35 | Ratio of the population to total primary care physicians | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file |
|  | 28 | 2,099:1 | \% | Ratio of the population to total dent | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file |
| Person:Mental Health Provider Ratio | 14,029:1 | 914:1 | 753.1 | Ratio of the population to total mental health providers | Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services, National Provider Identifier Registry, 2014 |
| Unable to see the doctor due to cost | 16.40\% | 15.80\% | 9.10\% | Sample respondents aged 18 years and over who needed to see a | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004-2012; CDC |
| Regular Source of Care (Lack of Consist Primary Care) | 39.68\% | 26.09\% | 23.70\% | Percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they do not have at least one person who they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-12 |



Below 18 y.o. (24\%)
Above 65 y.o. (18\%)
Between 18-65 y.o. (59\%)

## POPULATION BY AGE ${ }^{1}$

Morgan County Population*: 17,956 Georgia Population*: 9,815,210

## POPULATION

The population estimate for Morgan County in 2014 was 17,956 , reflecting only a $0.5 \%$ population increase between 2010-2014. With a population density of 51.4 persons per square mile across its 347.35 square miles, Morgan County is the fifth least dense among catchment area counties. The 2010 US Census estimated Morgan County's senior population at $15.5 \%$, significantly higher than the state average of $10.7 \%$ Morgan County is among the most diverse communities in the hospital service area with 23.2\% African-American, 2.9\% Hispanic or Latino, and less than one percent Asian.' Morgan County's cities include Madison, Bostwick, Buckhead, and Rutledge, with Madison serving as the county seat.

COUNTY HEALTH
Rank (of 159)
Health Outcomes ..... 32
Length of Life ..... 3942
Health Factors ..... 16
Health Behaviors ..... 19
Clinical Care ..... 39
Social and Economic Factors ..... 19
Physical Environment ..... 138

## ECONOMY

The median household income in Morgan County is $\$ 47,729$, which is the fifth highest among CHNA counties and only $\$ 2,000$ lower than the state ${ }^{1}$. The county's unemployment rate, $7.1 \%$, is higher than the state but sixth best among catchment area counties. ${ }^{3}$

## EDUCATION

Morgan County is one of the most educated counties within the catchment area. A full $81.7 \%$ of the population are at least high school graduates (fifth best among CHNA counties) and $22.7 \%$ have a bachelors degree or higher (third best among catchment counties). ${ }^{1}$ The percentage of the population with less than a ninth grade education is $6.5 \%$, placing Morgan County right in the middle of the 17 county area on this measure. Morgan did better than the state at enrolling small children in early education programs, as only $48.6 \%$ of three- and four-year-old children in Morgan were not enrolled in preschool in 2013. ${ }^{1}$ Morgan County's 2014 four year cohort graduation rate of $87 \%$ ranked it third among the CHNA counties. The cohort graduation rate of black students was $78.6 \%$, as compared to $90.5 \%$ for white students. ${ }^{2}$

| HEALTH DISPARIT\|ES |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | (per 100,000) |
| Race Disparities | White | Black | Ratio |
| High BP ER Visits | 126.5 | 1174.1 | 9.281 |
| Diabetes ER Visits | 129.4 | 872.5 | 6.743 |
| Obstructive Heart Diseases | 61.2 | 210.8 | 3.444 |
| Asthma ER Visits | 264.4 | 943.7 | 3.567 |

## HISTORICAL TRENDS



TOP 10 CAUSES OF ADULT DEATH*

1. Malignant Neoplasms of the Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung
2. Ischemic Heart and Vascular Disease
3. Malignant Neoplasms of the Breast
4. Essential Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal, and Heart Disease
5. Cerebrovascular Disease
6. Accidental Poisoning and Exposure to Noxious Substances
7. Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)
8. Malignant Neoplasms of Colon, Rectum, and Anus
9. Motor Vehicle Crashes
10. All COPD Except Asthma
(cont.)

## VOICES OF THE COMMUNITY



## Barriers to Accessing Care

Very limited public transportation, which creates a problem for individuals needing rides to appointments

Cost of medical care is a deterrent for many low-income residents

Underemployment and
unemployment are major barriers to individuals accessing health care

Mammograms aren't available without a physician's order, but many women lack a PCP

Internet accessibility is a problem in the more remote parts of the county, making information dissemination a challenge

General lack of awareness among community members about what services are available to them

Lack of follow-up, on the part of both the agency and the individual

Time constraints present a barrier to accessing care - i.e. childcare and work take precedence over health seeking

## Recommendations for Improving Community Health <br> Increase the number of good paying jobs <br> Make affordable childcare more readily available <br> Support the educational needs of the workforce

Improve the methods and channels of communication between agencies and community members

Host health fairs in more nontraditional locations - i.e. apartment complexes, as opposed to churches

Increase access to public transportation

MORGAN COUNTY HEALTH PROFILE

| Indicator | County | State | National | Units | Source |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Social and Economic Incicators |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment | 7.10\% | 7.30\% | 6.10 | Percentage of population 16 years or older that is unemployed. | US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015-June. |
| TANF | 323 | 29,948 | 3,504,648 | Number of TANF recipients for county value. Number of TANF participants for the most recent fiscal year for state and national values. | Department of Human Services, Georgia Division of Family and Children Services: SFY 2014 Descriptive Data by County, "US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, TANF Caseload Data 2014. |
| Number of SSI Recipients | 438 | 253,498 | on | Number of recipientsof Social Security benefits including adults $65+$ years old and the disabled. | Social Security Administration, Master Beneficiary Record and Supplemental Security Record, 2013. |
| Food Stamps (SNAP) | 12.05\% | 14.36\% | 12.40\% | Percent of households recieving SNAP benefits. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Participation in WIC | 412 | 345,448 | 『,066,615 | Number of children from birth to four years old participating in the WIC program for county and state values. Number of infants and children participating in the WIC program for national value | Division of Public Health, Georgia Department of Human Resources, 2012. *US Department of Agriculture, WIC Program Monthly Data, FY 2014. |
| Adults in Poverty | 15.18\% | 16.54\% | 13.60\% | Percentage of adult population aged 18 to 64 years old living below the poverty line. | uS Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Seniors in Poverty | 7.92\% | 11.17\% | 9.50\% | Percentage of population aged 65 or older living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Children in Poverty | 20.68\% | 25.31\% | 19.90\% | Percentage of population aged 0 to 17 years old living below the poverty line. | uS Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Without High School Diploma | 18.27 | 15.26 | 13.98\% | Percentage of population 25 years and older without a high school diploma or equivalency (GED). | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| High School Dropout Rate | 0.90\% | 6.60\% | 4\% | Percentage of youth aged 16 to 19 years old who are not in high school nor high school graduates. | Kids Count, US Census, American Community Survey, Five Year Estimates, 2009-2013. |
| Premature Death Rate | 7,325 | 7,314 | 5,200 | Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000. | County Health Ranking, National Center for Health Statistics, 2010-2012. |
| Access to a venicle | 2.89\% | 80\% | 9.10\% | Percentage of occupied households with no motor vehicle. | uS Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Affordable Housing | 2\% | 32\% | 47\% | Percentage of households with housing costs exceeding $30 \%$ of total household income. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Income Inequality (GINI Index) | 0.48 | 0.47 | 41.1 | GINI Index score that represents "a statistical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1 where a measure of 1 indicates perfect inequality and a measure of 0 indicates perfect equality". Based on the total number of households for county and state values. National value measues GINI Index income inequality ranging from 0 to 100 . | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. *The World Bank, GINI Index Estimate, 2010. |
| Total Homeless Persons | 17 | 8,4 | 610,042 | Unsheltered homeless persons based on point-in-time counts and predictions. | Georgia Department of Community Affairs, 2013 Report on Homelessness, 2014. "US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, The 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, 2013. |
| Substandard Housing Conditions | 35.58\% | \% | 21.30\% | Percentage of renter or owner occupied housing unitis having one or more of the following substandard conditions: lacking complete plumbing facilities, lacking complete kitchen facilities, with 1.01 or more occupants per room, selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent, and gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Diabetes and Obesity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diabetes prevalence | 10\% | 48\% | 9.11\% | Percent of population over 20 years old that have been diagnosed with diabetes. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Diabetes prevalence, Medicare population | 27.62\% | 27.70 | 27.03\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with diabetes. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Diabetes management-hemoglobin A1c test in Medicare patients | 84.56\% | 84.70\% | 84.57\% | Percentage of diabetic Medicare patiens who have had hemoglobin A1c test for blood surgar levels. | Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy \& Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2012. |
| Diabetes Deaths | -- | 2.5 | 21.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Diabetes Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center for Disease Statistics, 2013 |
| Overweight | 27.33\% | 35.09\% | 35.78\% | Percent of population 18 years or older with a self reported BMI between 25.0-30.0. | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2012. |
| Obesity | 27.70\% | 28.72\% | 27.14\% | Percent of population 20 years or older with a self reported BMI greater than 30.0 . | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Physical inactivity | 25.90\% | 24.50\% | 22.64\% | Percent of population 20 years or older that self reported no leisure time for physical activity. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Fast-food restaurant access | 75.35 | 78.19 | 72.74 | Number of fast food restaurants per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Recreational and fitness facility access | 11.19 | 7.88 | 9.72 | Number of recreation and fitness facilities per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Grocery store access | 16.79 | 18.3 | 21.2 | Number of grocery stores per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| SNAP-authorized food store access | 117.53 | 102.05 | 78.44 | Number of SNAP-authorized food stores per 100,000 population. | US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA - SNAP Retailer Locator, 2014. |
| WIC-authorized food store acces | 16.7 | 17.9 | 15.6 | Number of authorized food stores accepting WIC benefits and carry WIC foods and food categories per 100,000. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Environment Atlas, 2011. |
| Population with low food access | 39.60\% | \% | 23.61\% | Percentage of population living in designated food deserts via census tract. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Access Research Atlas, 2010. |
| Food insecurity | 15.29\% | 18.90\% | 15.94\% | Percentage of population that experienced food insecurity in a designated year. | Feeding America, 2012. |
| HIV/AIDS \& STDs |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV prevalence | 13.4 | 428.78 | 340.37 | Prevalence rate per 100,000 population. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
| HIV screenings | 68.97\% | 55.12\% | 62.79\% | Percentage of adults between 18-70 years old with self reports of having not been screened for HIV. | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Chlamydia Incidence | 309.3 | 466.2 | 446.6 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
| Gonorrhea Incidence | 33.7 | 130.1 | 106.1 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
| Maternal and Infant Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teen Births | 35.5 | 45.3 | 36.6 | Births to women between 15-19 years old per 1,000 female population between 15-19 years old. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2006-2012. |
| Low Bith Weight Babies | 7.3 | 9.5 | 8\% | Percentage of births with low bith weight | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for Health } \\ \text { Statistics, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Very Low Bith Weight | - - | 1.9 | 1.40\% | Percentage of biths with very low bith weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for HealthStatistics, 2013 |
| Infant Mortality Rate |  | 7.2 | 6.4 | Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live biths | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital $\begin{array}{r}\text { Statistics, } 2013\end{array}$ |
| Biths with Tobacco | 17.60\% | 7.50\% | 22.60\% | Percent of live births where mother used tobacco during pregnancy | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, 2011 |
| Premature Biths | 12.40\% | 12.80\% | 11.40\% | Percent of biths before 37 weeks of gestation | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carcliovascular Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heart Disease | 8.08\% | 4.41\% | 4.40\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that have been diagnosed with coronary heart disease or angina. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Heart Disease Medicare Population | 31.57\% | 26.52\% | 28.55\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with ischaemic heart disease. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |


| High Blood Pressure | 36.30\% | 31.60\% | 28.16\% | Percentage of Adults with High Blood Pressure | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High Blood Pressure Medicare Population | 58.24\% | 59.86\% | 55.49\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with high blood pressure. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| High Cholesterol | 5778\% | 37.24\% | 38.52\% | Percentage of adults age 18 years and older who self reported they had high blood cholesterol and were informed of their condition by a health professional. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| High Cholesterol Medicare Population | 39.82\% | 46.09\% | 44.75\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with hyperlipidemia which is most commonly associated with high cholesterol | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012 |
| Mortality-Heart Disease | 236.23 | 196.53 | 184.55 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Mortality-Ischaemic Heart Disease | 113.83 | 92.48 | 18.96 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Obstructive Heart Disease Deaths | 91.40 | 81.50 | 129.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Obstructive Heart Disease Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital } \\ \text { Statistics System, } 2007 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Respirctory Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asthma Prevalence | 22.24\% | 13.52\% | 13.36\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that self reported they had asthma and were informed of their condiditon by a health professional. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, $2011-2012$. |
| Particulate Matter | 13.1 | 12.8 | 8.9 | Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) | CDC Wonder Environmental Data, 2003-2008; EPA National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2013 |
| Lung Cancer Incidence | 71.1 | 69.9 | 64.9 | Annual age adjusted incidence rates per 100,000 population. | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, 2007-2011. |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 38 | 46.2 | 43.4 | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Lung Disease Mortality | 37.54 | 45.83 | 42.67 | Age adjusted death rate due to chronic lower respiratory disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Tobacco Use-Former or Current Smokers | 59.58\% | 42.43\% | 44.16\% | Adults that reported having ever smoked 100 or more cigarettes. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Tobacco Usage-Quit Attempt | 66.79\% | 61.06\% | 60.02\% | Adult smokers that attempted to quit smoking at least one day in the report year. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths | 31.8 | 41.10 | 42.1 | Number of Age-Adjusted Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mental Health \& Substance Abuse |  |  |  |  |  |
| Depression Medicare Population | 12.08\% | 14.79\% | 15.45\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with depression. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Mortality-Suicide |  | 11.9 | 11.82 | Death rate due to intentional self harm per 100,000 population. | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011 |
| Liquor Store Access | 22.39 | 9.16 | 10.48 | Number of beer, wine, and liquor stores per 100,000 population. | US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Alcohol Consumption |  | 13.70\% | 16.94\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older who self report heavy alcohol consumption as more than one or two alcoholic drinks per day, based on gender. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| Binge Drinking | 10.50\% | 12.30\% | 15.20\% | Respondents 18 years and older reporting having 5 or more (men) or 4 or more (women) on one or more occasion during the previous 30 days | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| Social Isoalation | 18.70\% | 20.70\% | 21\% | Respondents 18 years and older who report having inadequate social support | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse 2006-12. |
| Driving Alone | 36.00\% | 39\% | 33\% | Percentage of commuters, among those who commute to work by car, truck, or van alone, who drive longer than 30 minutes to work each day | U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cerebrovascular Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortality-Stroke | 29.8 | 41 | 36.2 | population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Injury Prevention \& Safety |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths | - | 12.2 | 10.9 | Number of Age-Adjusted Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital } \\ \text { Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Poisoning Death | - | 9.7 | 12.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Poisoning Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cancers |  |  |  |  |  |
| Breast Cancer Deaths |  | 22.5 | 20.8 | Number of Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | Statistics System, 2013 |
| Breast Cancer Incidence | 147.6 | 123.8 | 124.8 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Colorectal Cancer Deaths | 33.9 | 14.8 | 14.6 | Number of Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital <br> Statistics System, 2013 |
| Colorectal Cancers Incidence | 45.6 | 43.3 | 42.4 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Prostate Cancer Deaths | - | 22.6 | 19.2 | Number of Age-Adjutsed Prostate Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Prostate Cancer Incidence | 145.1 | 161 | 137.9 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 38.2 | 46.2 | 43.4 | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Access to Care |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured Adults | 24.30\% | 25.54\% | 20.76\% | Percentage of adults 18-64 years old without health insurance coverage. | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Uninsured Children | 9.90\% | 9.34\% | 7.54\% | Percentage of children under the age of 19 years old without health insurance coverage. | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Uninsured Seniors | 0\% | 1.13\% | 1.60\% | Percentage of seniors 65 years and older without health insurance | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Health Insurance by Private Insurance | 7770\% | 77.21\% | *64.2\% | Percentage of insured population with private health insurance coverage | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. *US Census, Current Population Survey, 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. |
| Health Insurance by Medicare | 22.04\% | 16.25\% | 15\% | Percentage of population with Medicare health insurance coverage. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Health Insurance by Medicaid | 16.62\% | 20.18\% | 14.79\% | Percentage of insured populatoon enrolled in Medicaid. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Person:Primary Care Provider Ratio | 1,788:1 | 1,572:1 | 1,354:1 | Ratio of the population to total primary care physicians | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file |
| Person:Dental Health Provder Ratio | 2,223:1 | 2,099:1 | 1,663:1 | Ratio of the population to total dentists | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file |
| Person:Mental Health Provider Ratio | 2,964:1 | 914:1 | 753:1 | Ratio of the population to total mental health providers | Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services, National Provider Identifier <br> Registry, 2014 |
| Unable to see the doctor due to cost | 11.50\% | 15.80\% | 9.10\% | Sample respondents aged 18 years and over who needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost in the past 12 months | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004-2012; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Regular Source of Care (Lack of Consist Primary Care) | 24.42\% | 26.09\% | 23.70\% | Percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they do not have at least one person who they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-12 |

Below 18 y.o. (28\%)Above 65 y.o. (12\%)
Between 18-65 y.o. (61\%)

## POPULATION BY AGE ${ }^{1}$

Oconee County Population*: 35,093
Georgia Population*: 9,815,210


## POPULATION

Oconee County is the fastest growing county in the hospitals' service area, with an estimated 2010-2014 population growth of $6.9 \%$. Oconee's 2014 population was estimated at 35,093 individuals, spread out over 184.29 square miles. The county's population density was fourth highest in the catchment area, with 178 persons per square mile. The percentage of Oconee County's elderly population is near the state average and one of the smallest in the service area. Oconee County is the third least racially diverse county in the area, with only $5.4 \%$ of the population being AfricanAmerican, 4.6\% Hispanic or Latino, and 3.6\% Asian. ${ }^{1}$ The cities of Oconee County are Bishop, Bogart, North High Shoals, and Watkinsville, with Watkinsville serving as the county seat.

## ECONOMY

The median household income for Oconee County is $\$ 75,004$, which is the highest among all of the catchment area counties and 50\% higher than the state value. Oconee County's unemployment rate (5.7\%) ${ }^{3}$ was the lowest among catchment area counties and also lower than both the state and nation. All three of Oconee County's poverty measures (adults, seniors and children living in poverty) were better than the state value. According to the American Community Survey, only $26 \%$ of Oconee's population spends more than 30\% of its income on housing costs - a value 10\% lower than the state value. ${ }^{1}$
COUNTY HEALTH

Rank
Health Outcomes ..... 5
Length of Life ..... 5
Quality of Life10
Health Factors ..... 1
Health Behaviors ..... 2
Clinical Care ..... 2
Social and Economic Factors ..... 1
Physical Environment ..... 71
TOP 5 INDUSTRIES

(of 159)

## OCONEE COUNTY

(cont.)

## EDUCATION

Oconee County is the most educated county in the region, with $91.3 \%$ of the population being high school graduates or higher and $43.1 \%$ having a bachelors degree or higher. ${ }^{1}$ With only $1.9 \%$ of the population having less than a ninth grade education, Oconee County has the lowest value for this measure of the 17 counties. ${ }^{1}$ In addition, a full $75 \%$ of Oconee County third grade students exceeded the CRCT reading standards in $2014 .{ }^{7}$ Additionally, only $37.7 \%$ of three- and four-year-old children are not enrolled in preschool in Oconee County, the fourth lowest rate in the CHNA area. ${ }^{1}$ The county's 2014 four year cohort graduation rate of $91.9 \%$ was among the top performers in the state and the highest in the catchment area. The graduation rate of black students in this cohort was $71.4 \%$, the rate for Hispanic students was $82.1 \%$, and the rate for white students was $93.9 \%{ }^{2}$

| HEALTH DISPARITIES |  | (per 100,000) |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Race Disparities | White | Black | Ratio |
| Diabetes ER Visits | 84.1 | 707 | 8.407 |
| Asthma ER Visits | 109.9 | 1420.4 | 12.924 |
| High BP ER Visits | 140.4 | 942.4 | 6.712 |

## HISTORICAL TRENDS

ER Visits (per 100,000)
OASIS Emergency Room Visits
Web Query, 2003-2013


TOP 10 CAUSES OF ADULT DEATH*

1. Ischemic Heart and Vascular Disease
2. Malignant Neoplasms of the Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung
3. Accidental Poisoning and Exposure to Noxious Substances
4. Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)
5. Diabetes Mellitus
6. Motor Vehicle Crashes
7. All COPD Except Asthma
8. Cerebrovascular Disease
9. All Other Unintentional Injury
10. Essential Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal, and Heart Disease
*OASIS Community Health Needs Assessment Dashboard, 2009-2013

## VOICES OF THE COMMUNITY

Priority Health Needs
Mental and behavioral health needs
are high, and few services can be
accessed in the county
Affordable dental care
Substance abuse treatment facilities
Increasing rates of intimate partner
violence
Childhood and adult obesity are
both on the rise with little formal

education about nutrition | Affordable housing is very limited, |
| :---: |
| and there is a lack of diversity in the |
| types of housing available |

## Barriers to Accessing Care

General lack of awareness among community members about the resources available

No public transportation available in the county

Few medical specialists are available in the county, and many people do not have transportation to access care out of county

The county covers a large land area, making information dissemination a challenge

Cost is a barrier to care, and there is a gap in services available to those who do not qualify for Medicaid but cannot afford insurance

## Recommendations for Improving Community Health

Implement a plan for increasing knowledge about resources among service providers and community members

Expand efforts to increase
education, especially about
nutrition and parenting
Increase the availability of support groups in the county, i.e. for families of children with disabilities, the elderly, people with depression

Support the development of more affordable and varied housing

Community support for increased access to addictive behavior and mental health services

Seek to improve the perceived disconcert between community members and the elected officials
by diversifying collaborative
meetings - i.e. include the voice of
low income and minority members

OCONEE COUNTY HEALTH PROFILE

| Indicat | County | State | National | Units | Source |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Social and Economic Indicators |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment | 5.70\% | 7.30\% | 6.10\% | Percentage of population 16 years or older that is unemployed. | US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015 - June. |
| TANF | 169 | 29,948 | '3,504,648 | Number of TANF recipients for county value. Number of TANF participants for the most recent fiscal year for state and national values. | Department of Human Services, Georgia Division of Family and Children Services: SFY 2014 Descriptive Data by County, US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, TANF Caseload Data 2014. |
| Number of SSI Recipients | 342 | 253,498 | ${ }^{\text {c59 million }}$ | Number of recipientsof Social Security benefits including adults $65+$ years old and the disabled. | Social Security Administration, Master Beneficiary Record and Supplemental Security Record, 2013. |
| Food Stamps (SNAP) | 5.83\% | 14.36\% | 12.40\% | Percent of households recieving SNAP benefits. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Participation in WIC | 344 | 345,448 | 8,066,615 | Number of children from birth to four years old participating in the WIC program for county and state values. Number of infants and children participating in the WIC program for national value. | Division of Public Health, Georgia Department of Human Resources, 2012. *US Department of Agriculture, WIC Program Monthly Data, FY 2014. |
| Adults in Poverty | 9.20\% | 16.54\% | 13.60\% | Percentage of adult population aged 18 to 64 years old living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Seniors in Poverty | $6.31 \%$ | 11.17\% | 9.50\% | Percentage of population aged 65 or older living below the povery line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Children in Poverty | 10.77\% | 1\% | 19.90\% | Percentage of population aged 0 to 17 years old living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Without High School Diploma | 8.73\% | 15.26\% | 13.98\% | Percentage of population 25 years and older without a high school diploma or equivalency (GED). | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| High School Dropout Rate | 4.40\% | 6.60\% | 4\% | Percentage of youth aged 16 to 19 years old who are not in high school nor high school graduates. | Kids Count, US Census, American Community Survey, Five Year Estimates, 2009-2013. |
| Premature Death Rate | 5,223 | 7,314 | 5,200 | Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000. | County Health Ranking, National Center for Health Statistics, 2010-2012. |
| Access to a vehicle | 2.79\% | \%\% | \% | Percentage of occupied households with no motor vehicle. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Affordable Housing | 26.43\% | 35.32\% | 35.47\% | Percentage of households with housing costs exceeding $30 \%$ of total household income. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Income Inequality (GINI Index) | 0.45 | 0.47 | 41.1 | GINI Index score that represents "a statistical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1 where a measure of 1 indicates perfect inequality and a measure of 0 indicates perfect equality". Based on the total number of households for county and state values. National value measues GINI Index income inequality ranging from 0 to 100. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. *The World Bank, GINI Index Estimate, 2010. GINI Index Estimate, 2010. |
| Total Homeless Persons | 17 | 8,450 | 610,042 | Number of unsheltered homeless persons based on point-in-time counts and predictions. | Georgia Department of Community Affairs, 2013 Report on Homelessness, 2014. "US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, The 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, 2013. |
| Substandard Housing Conditions | 24.92\% | 20.40\% | 21.30\% | Percentage of renter or owner occupied housing unitis having one or more of the following substandard conditions: lacking complete plumbing facilities, lacking complete kitchen facilities, with 1.01 or more occupants per room, selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent, and gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Diabetes and Obesity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diabetes prevalence | 8.70\% | 10.48\% | 9.11\% | Percentage of population over 20 years old that have been diagnosed with diabetes. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Diabetes prevalence, Medicare population | \% | 27.70\% | 27.03\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with diabetes. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012 |
| Diabetes management-hemoglobin A1c test in Medicare patients | 85.79\% | 84.70\% | 84.57\% | Percentage of diabetic Medicare patiens who have had hemoglobin A1c test for blood surgar levels. | Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy \& Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2012. |
| Diabetes Deaths |  | 22.50 | 21.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Diabetes Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center for Disease Statistics, 2013 |
| Overweight | 32.69\% | 35.09\% | 35.78\% | Percentage of population 18 years or older with a self reported BMI between 25.0-30.0 | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2012. |
| Obesity | 30.30\% | 28.72\% | 27.14\% | Percentage of population 20 years or older with a self reported BMI greater than 30.0 | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Physical inactivity | 21\% | 24.50\% | 22.64\% | Percentage of population 20 years or older that self reported no leisure time for physical activity. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Fast-food restaurant access | 85.35 | 78.19 | 7 | Number of fast food restaurants per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Recreational and fitress facility access | 15.24 | 7.88 | 9.72 | Number of recreation and fitness facilities per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Grocery store access | 15.24 | 18.33 | 21.2 | Number of grocery stores per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| SNAP-authorized food store access | 70.1 | 102.05 | 78.44 | Number of SNAP-authorized food stores per 100,000 population. | US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA - SNAP Retailer Locator, 2014. |
| WIC-authorized food store access | 14.99 | 17.9 | 15.6 | Number of authorized food stores accepting WIC benefits and carry WIC foods and food categories per 100,000. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - <br> Food Environment At/as, 2011. |
| Population with low food access | 21.62\% | 31.49\% | 23.61\% | Percentage of population living in designated food deserts via census tract. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - <br> Food Access Research Atlas, 2010. |
| Food insecurity | 9.66\% | 18.90\% | 15.94\% | Percentage of population that experienced food insecurity in a designated year. | Feeding America, 2012. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV/AIDS \& STDS |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV prevalence | 32.8 | 428.78 | 340.37 | Prevalence rate per 100,000 population. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
| HIV screenings | 52.84\% | 55.12\% | 62.79\% | Percentage of adults between $18-70$ years old with self reports of having not been screened for HIV. | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Chlamydia Incidence | 235.1 | 466.2 | 446.6 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
| Gonorrhea Incidence | 38.2 | 130.1 | 106.1 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Moternal and Infant Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teen Births | 13.9 | 45.3 | 36.6 | Biths to women between 15-19 years old per 1,000 female population | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators |
| Low Bith Weight Babies | 3.2 | 9.5 | 8\% | Percentage of births with low bith weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
| Very Low Bith Weight | - | 1.9 | 1.40\% | Percentage of births with very low birth weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
| Infant Mortality Rate | 0 | 7.2 | 6.4 | Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013: CDC National Vital Statistics, 2013 |
| Births with Tobacco | 16\% | 7.50\% | 22.60\% | Percent of live births where mother used tobacco during pregnancy | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, 2011 |
| Premature Biths | 7.40\% | 12.80\% | 11.40\% | Percent of births before 37 weeks of gestation | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cardilovascular Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heart Disease | 4.46\% | 4.4\% | 4.40\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that have been diagnosed with coronary heart disease or angina. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Heart Disease Medicare Population | 25.26\% | 26.52\% | 28.55\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with ischaemic heart disease. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |


| High Blood Pressure | 26.30\% | 31.60\% | 28.16\% | Percentage of Adults with High Blood Pressure | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High Blood Pressure Medicare Population | 56.58\% | 59.86\% | 55.49\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with high blood pressure. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| High Cholesterol | 30.51\% | 37.24\% | 38.52\% | Percentage of adults age 18 years and older who self reported they had high blood cholesterol and were informed of their condition by a health professional. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| High Cholesterol Medicare Population | 44.60\% | 46.09\% | 44.75\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with hyperlipidemia which is most commonly associated with high cholesterol. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Mortality-Heart Disease | 163.93 | 196.53 | 184.55 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Mortality-Ischaemic Heart Disease | 96.42 | 92.48 | 118.96 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Obstructive Heart Disease Deaths | 53.50 | 81.5 | 129.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Obstructive Heart Disease Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2007 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Respiratory Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asthma Prevalence | 8.46\% | 13.52\% | 13.36\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that self reported they had asthma and were informed of their condiditon by a health professional. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Particulate Matter | 13.2 | 12.8 | 8.9 | Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) | CDC Wonder Environmental Data, 2003-2008; EPA National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2013 |
| Lung Cancer Incidence | 41.2 | 69.9 | 64.9 | Annual age adjusted incidence rates per 100,000 population. | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, 2007-2011. |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 28.40 | 46.2 | 43.4 | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital } \\ \text { Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Lung Disease Mortality | 39.7 | 45.83 | 42.67 | Age adjusted death rate due to chronic lower respiratory disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Tobacco Use-Former or Current Smokers | 47.82\% | 42.43\% | 44.16\% | Percentage of adults that reported having ever smoked 100 or more cigarettes | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Tobacco Usage-Quit Attempt | 76.80\% | 61.06\% | 60.02\% | Percentage of adult smokers that attempted to quit smoking at least one day in the report year. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths | - | 41.10 | 42.1 | Number of Age-Adjusted Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital } \\ \text { Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mental Health \& Substance Abuse |  |  |  |  |  |
| Depression Medicare Population | 16.81\% | 14.79\% | 15.45\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with depression. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Mortality-Suicide | - | 11.9 | 11.82 | Death rate due to intentional self harm per 100,000 population. | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011 |
| Liquor Store Access | 0 | 9.16 | 10.48 | Number of beer, wine, and liquor stores per 100,000 population. | US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Alcohol Consumption | 10.70\% | 13.70\% | 16.94\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older who self report heavy alcohol consumption as more than one or two alcoholic drinks per day, based on gender. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| Binge Drinking | 13.10\% | 12.30\% | 15.20\% | Respondents 18 years and older reporting having 5 or more (men) or 4 or more (women) on one or more occasion during the previous 30 days | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor <br> Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| Social Isoalation | 11.60\% | 20.70\% | 21\% | Respondents 18 years and older who report having inadequate social support | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. |
| Driving Alone | 23.00\% | 39\% | 33\% | Percentage of commuters, among those who commute to work by car, truck, or van alone, who drive longer than 30 minutes to work each day | U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cerebrovascular Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortality-Stroke | 33.9 | 41 | 36.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Stroke Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Injury Prevention \& Safety |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths | - | 12.2 | 10.9 | Number of Age-Adjusted Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital } \\ \text { Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Poisoning Death | - | 9.7 | 12.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Poisoning Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cancers |  |  |  |  |  |
| Breast Cancer Deaths | - | 22.5 | 20.8 | Number of Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital } \\ \text { Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Breast Cancer Incidence | 125.6 | 123.8 | 124.8 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Colorectal Cancer Deaths | 15.00 | 14.8 | 14.6 | Number of Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital } \\ \text { Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Colorectal Cancers Incidence | 32.9 | 43.3 | 42.4 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Prostate Cancer Deaths | - | 22.6 | 19.2 | Number of Age-Adjutsed Prostate Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital } \\ \text { Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Prostate Cancer Incidence | 194.8 | 161 | 137.9 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 28.4 | 46.2 | 43.4 | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital } \\ \text { Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Access to Care |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured Adults | 17.20\% | 25.54\% | 20.76\% | Percentage of adults 18-64 years old without health insurance coverage. | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Uninsured Children | 8.00\% | 9.34\% | 7.54\% | Percentage of children under the age of 19 years old without health insurance coverage. | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Uninsured Seniors | 0\% | 1.13\% | 1.60\% | Percentage of seniors 65 years and older without health insurance | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Health Insurance by Private Insurance | 88.90\% | 77.21\% | *64.2\% | Percentage of insured population with private health insurance | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. *US Census, Current Population Survey, 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. |
| Health Insurance by Medicare | 14.06\% | 16.25\% | 15\% | Percentage of population with Medicare health insurance coverage. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Health Insurance by Medicaid | 9.46\% | 20.18\% | 14.79\% | Percentage of insured populaton enrolled in Medicaid. | uS Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Person:Primary Care Provider Ratio | 885:1 | 1,572:1 | 1,354:1 | Ratio of the population to total primary care physicians | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file |
| Person:Dental Health Provder Ratio | 2,431:1 | 2,099:1 | 1,663:1 | Ratio of the population to total dentists | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file, |
| Person:Mental Health Provider Ratio | 567:1 | 914:1 | 753:1 | Ratio of the population to total mental health providers | Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services, National Provider Identifier Registry, 2014 |
| Unable to see the doctor due to cost | 10.80\% | 15.80\% | 9.10\% | Sample respondents aged 18 years and over who needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost in the past 12 months | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004-2012; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Regular Source of Care (Lack of Consist Primary <br> Care) | 23.74\% | 26.09\% | 23.70\% | Percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they do not have at least one person who they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-12 |



Below 18 y.o. (22\%)Above 65 y.o. (17\%)
Between 18-65 y.o. (61\%)

## POPULATION BY AGE ${ }^{1}$

Oglethorpe County Population*: 14,673 Georgia Population*: 9,815,210

## POPULATION

One of only six counties in the catchment area to experience a population decrease between 20102014, Oglethorpe County had a 2014 population estimate of 14,673 . With 439.1 square miles of land and a population density of 33.9 persons per square mile, Oglethorpe County is the third least population dense of the 17 counties. 17.2\% of Oglethorpe County residents are 65 years and older. The county is moderately diverse compared to the other counties within the catchment area with 17.6\% African-Americans, 4\% Hispanics or Latinos, and less than one percent Asians.1 The three cities of Crawford, Lexington, and Maxeys all lie within the county, with Lexington serving as the county seat.

## TOP 5 INDUSTRIES



## ECONOMY

The median household income for Oglethorpe County is $\$ 45,729$, which is the sixth highest in the catchment area and slightly higher than the state average. The county has the fourth lowest unemployment rate in the area and is performing slightly better than the state on this measure ${ }^{3}$. On the other hand, the county is performing worse than the state on two indicators of poverty; both Oglethorpe's senior and adult poverty rates are higher than the state. ${ }^{1}$

## EDUCATION

Though lower than the state on both of the measures, Oglethorpe County ranked 10th and 12th, among its adult population on the percentage of high school graduates (79.1\%) and bachelor's degree holders (18\%). ${ }^{1}$ Only $6.5 \%$ of Oglethorpe's adult population has less than a ninth grade education, sixth best among CHNA counties.' In Oglethorpe only $28 \%$ of three- and four-year-olds were not enrolled in preschool in 2013, third best in the region and almost two times the rate in the state.' The county's four year cohort graduation rate of $75.3 \%$ ranked in the bottom half of the catchment area, with $72.7 \%$ of the black students graduating on time and $75 \%$ of the white students graduating on time. ${ }^{2}$


## HISTORICAL TRENDS

Hospitalizations (per 100,000)
OASIS Web Query, 2003-2013


TOP 10 CAUSES OF ADULT DEATH*

1. Ischemic Heart and Vascular Disease
2. Malignant Neoplasms of the Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung
3. Motor Vehicle Crashes
4. Cerebrovascular Disease
5. Diabetes Mellitus
6. Malignant Neoplasms of Colon, Rectum, and Anus
7. Accidental Poisoning and Exposure to Noxious Substances
8. Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)
9. All Other Endocrine Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases
10. Malignant Neoplasms of the Breast
(cont.)

## VOICES OF THE COMMUNITY

## Priority Health Needs

Mental health is a serious problem, particularly given there aren't any mental health providers in the county

Childhood and adult obesity are both on the rise, due in large part to a lack of access to outlets for physical activity

Children are using chewing tobacco at an early age

Alcoholism and youth alcohol consumption are growing issues in the county

High school graduation rate is a major concern

There is a sense of social isolation the further you go out in the county, contributing to mental health issues

Over 200 children currently on Individual Education Programs

## Barriers to Accessing Care

No public transportation in the county

Many insurance plans won't pay for mental health services

Lack of knowledge in the community regarding mental health diagnoses and treatment

Many individuals are lacking health insurance coverage

Cost is a barrier to accessing care, particularly for seniors and the lowincome

Adult literacy presents a challenge when attempting to complete intake paperwork

## Recommendations for Improving Community Health

Greater collaboration among agencies and social service providers

Greater investment should be made in awareness raising and education

Services should be brought to where the people are - i.e. through the operation of a Mobile Clinic

Economic development and job creation should become greater
priorities
Open an outdoor therapeutic facility for children, particularly those with mental health issues

Increase access to dental services

OGLETHORPE COUNTY HEALTH PROFILE

| Indicator | County | State | National | Units | Source |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sociol and Economic Indicators |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment | 6.90\% | 7.30\% | 6.10\% | Percentage of population 16 years or older that is unemployed. | US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015 - June. |  |
| TANF | 328 | '29,948 | *3,504,648 | Number of TANF recipients for county value. Number of TANF participants for the most recent fiscal year for state and national values. | Department of Human Services, Georgia Division of Family and Children Services: SFY 2014 Descriptive Data by County, *US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration forChildren and Families, Office of Family Assistance, TANF Caseload <br> Data 2014. Data 2014. |  |
| Number of SSI Recipients | 448 | 253,498 | ${ }^{59}$ million | Number of recipientsof Social Security benefits including adults $65+$ years old and the disabled. | Social Security Administration, Master Beneficiary Record and Supplemental Security Record, 2013. |  |
| Food Stamps (SNAP) | 13.23\% | 14.36\% | 12.40\% | Percent of households recieving SNAP benefits. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |  |
| Participation in WIC | 538 | 345,448 | '8,066,615 | Number of children from birth to four years old participating in the WIC program for county and state values. Number of infants and children participating in the WIC program for national value. | Division of Public Health, Georgia Department of Human Resources, 2012. *US Department of Agriculture, WIC Program Monthly Data, FY 2014. |  |
| Adults in Poverty | $16.74 \%$ | 16.54\% | 13.60\% | Percentage of adult population aged 18 to 64 years old living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |  |
| Seniors in Poverty | 12.85\% | 11.17\% | 9.50\% | Percentage of population aged 65 or older living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |  |
| Children in Poverty | 17.96\% | 25.31\% | 19.90\% | Percentage of population aged 0 to 17 years old living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |  |
| Without High School Diploma | 21.03\% | 15.26\% | 13.98\% | Percentage of population 25 years and older without a high school diploma <br> or equivalency (GED). | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |  |
| High School Dropout Rate | 3.20\% | 6.60\% | 4\% | Percentage of youth aged 16 to 19 years old who are not in high school nor high school graduates. | Kids Count, US Census, American Community Survey, Five Year Estimates, 2009-2013. |  |
| Premoture Death Rate | 6,847 | 7,314 | 5,200 | Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000. | County Health Ranking, National Center for Health Statistics, 2010-2012. |  |
| Access to a vehicle | 3.35\% | 6.80\% | 9.10\% | Percentage of occupied households with no motor vehicle. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |  |
| Affordable Housing | 27.51\% | 35.32\% | 35.47\% | Percentage of households with housing costs exceeding 30\% of total household income. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |  |
| Income Inequality (GINI Index) | 0.41 | 0.47 | *41.1 | GINI Index score that represents "a statistical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1 where a measure of 1 indicates perfect inequality and a measure of O indicates perfect equality". Based on the total number of households for county and state values. National value measues GINI Index income inequality ranging from 0 to 100. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. 'The World Bank, GlNI Index Estimate, 2010. |  |
| Total Homeless Persons | 18 | 8,450 | *610,042 | Number of unsheltered homeless persons based on point-in-time counts and predictions. | Georgia Department of Community Affairs, 2013 Report on Homelessness, 2014. *US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, The 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, 2013. |  |
| Substandard Housing Conditions | 25.73\% | 20.40\% | 21.30\% | Percentage of renter or owner occupied housing unitis having one or more of the following substandard conditions: lacking complete plumbing facilities, lacking complete kitchen facilities, with 1.01 or more occupants per room, selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent, and gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |  |
| Diabetes and Obesity |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diabetes prevalence | 10.70\% | 10.48\% | 9.11\% | Percentage of population over 20 years old that have been diagnosed with <br> diabetes. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health <br> Promotion, 2012. |  |
| Diabetes prevalence, Medicare population | 28.63\% | 2770\% | 27.03\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with diabetes. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |  |
| Diabetes management-hemoglobin A1c test in Medicare patients | 88.04\% | 84.70\% | 84.57\% | Percentage of diabetic Medicare patiens who have had hemoglobin A1c test for blood surgar levels. | Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy \& Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2012. |  |
| Diabetes Deaths | -- | 22.50 | 21.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Diabetes Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center for Disease Statistics, 2013 |  |
| Overweight | 25.12\% | 35.09\% | 35.78\% | Percentage of population 18 years or older with a self reported BMI | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2012. |  |
| Obesity | 29.40\% | 28.70\% | 27.4\% | Percentage of population 20 years or older with a self reported BMI greater than 30.0. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health <br> Promotion, 2012. |  |
| Physical inactivity | 25.40\% | 24.50\% | $22.64 \%$ | Percentage of population 20 years or older that self reported no leisure time for physical activity. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |  |
| Fast-food restaurant access |  | 78.19 | 72.74 | Number of fost food restaurants per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterss, 2013. |  |
| Recreational and fitress facility access | 6.71 | 7.88 | 9.72 | Number of recreation and fitness facilities per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Potterrs, 2013. |  |
| Grocery store access | 6.71 | 18.33 | 21.2 | Number of grocery stores per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patters, 2013. |  |
| SNAP-outhorized food store access | 60.41 | 102.05 | 78.44 | Number of SNAP-authorized food stores per 100,000 population. | $\begin{array}{r}\text { US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA- } \\ \text { SNAP Retailer Locator, } 2014 . \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| WIC-authorized food store access | 6.81 | 17.9 | 15.6 | Number of authorized food stores accepting WIC benefits and carry WIC foods and food categories per 100,000. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA Food Environment Atlas, 2011. |  |
| Population with low food access | 4.42\% | 31.49\% | 23.61\% | Percentage of population living in designated food deserts via census tract. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - <br> Food Access Research Atlas, 2010. |  |
| Food insecurity | 13.43\% | 18.90\% | 15.94\% | Percentage of population that experienced food insecurity in a designated year. | Feeding America, 2012. |  |
| HIV/AIDS \& STDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV prevalence | 71.4 | 428.78 | 340.37 | Prevalence rate per 100,000 population. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIVIAIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |  |
| HIV screenings | 58.35\% | 55.12\% | 62.79\% | Percentage of adults between $18-70$ years old with self reports of having not been screened for HIV. | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, $2011-2012$. |  |
| Chlamydia Incidence | 295.6 | 466.2 | 446.6 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |  |
| Gonorrhea Incidence | 61.9 | 130.1 | 106.1 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC. National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010 |  |
| Maternal \& infant Health |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teen Biths | 35.3 | 45.3 | 36.6 | Births to women between $15-19$ years old per 1,000 female population between 15-19 years old. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2006-2012. |  |
| Low Bith Weight Babies | 6.5 | 9.5 | 8\% | Percentage of biths with low bith weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |  |
| Very Low Bith Weight | 0 | 1.9 | 1.40\% | Percentage of biths with very low bith weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for $\begin{array}{r}\text { Health Statistics, } 2013\end{array}$ |  |
| Infant Mortality Rate | -- | 7.2 | 6.4 | Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live biths | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics, 2013 |  |
| Births with Tobacco | 27.50\% | 7.50\% | 22.60\% | Percent of five births where mother used tobacco during pregnancy | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, 2011 |  |
| Premature Biths | 9.20\% | 12.80\% | 11.40\% | Percent of biths before 37 weeks of gestation | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National <br> Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |  |
| Carciovascular Hecith |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heart Disease | $8.31 \%$ | 4.41\% | 4.40\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that have been diagnosed with coronary heart disease or angina. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |  |
| Heart Disease Medicare Population | 26.32\% | 26.52\% | 28.55\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with ischaemic heart disease. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Sevices, 2012. |  |
| High Blood Pressure | 32.90\% | 31.60\% | 28.16\% | Percentage of Adults with High Blood Pressure | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |  |
| High Blood Pressure Medicare Population | 62.92\% | 59.86\% | 55.49\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with high blood pressure. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Sevices, 2012 |  |


| High Cholesterol | 16.44\% | 37.24\% | 38.52\% | Percentage of adults age 18 years and older who self reported they had high blood cholesterol and were informed of their condition by a health professional. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High Cholesterol Medicare Population | 46.01\% | 46.09\% | 44.75\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with hyperlipidemia which is most commonly associated with high cholesterol. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012 |  |
| Mortality-Heart Disease | 165.4 | 196.53 | 184.55 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics <br> System, 2007-2011. |  |
| Mortality-Ischaemic Heart Disease | 79.98 | 92.48 | 118.96 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics <br> System, 2007-2011. |  |
| Obstructive Heart Disease Deaths | 35.30 | 81.50 | 129.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Obstructive Heart Disease Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2007 |  |
| Respiratory Health |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asthma Prevalence | 16.56\% | 13.52\% | 13.36\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that self reported they had asthma and were informed of their condiditon by a health professional. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |  |
| Particulate Matter | 13.1 | 12.8 | 8.9 | Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) | CDC Wonder Environmental Data, 2003-2008; EPA National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2013 |  |
| Lung Cancer Incidence | 81 | 69.9 | 64.9 | Annual age adjusted incidence rates per 100,000 population. | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, 2007-2011. |  |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 42.30 | 46.2 | 43.4 | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |  |
| Lung Disease Mortality | 40.56 | 45.83 | 42.67 | Age adjusted death rate due to chronic lower respiratory disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |  |
| Tobacco Use-Former or Current Smokers | 46.77\% | 42.43\% | 44.16\% | Percentage of adults that reported having ever smoked 100 or more cigarettes. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |  |
| Tobacco Usage-Quit Attempt | 42.18\% | 61.06\% | 60.02\% | Percentage of adult smokers that attempted to quit smoking at least one day in the report year. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |  |
| Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths | 47.70 | 41.10 | 42.1 | Number of Age-Adjusted Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |  |
| Mental Health \& Substance Abuse |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Depression Medicare Population | 15.07\% | 14.79\% | 15.45\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with depression. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |  |
| Mortality-Suicide | -- | 11.29 | 11.82 | Death rate due to intentional self harm per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |  |
| Liquor Store Access | 0 | 9.16 | 10.48 | Number of beer, wine, and liquor stores per 100,000 population. | US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2013. |  |
| Alcohol Consumption | - | 13.70\% | 16.94\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older who self report heavy alcohol consumption as more than one or two alcoholic drinks per day, based on gender. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |  |
| Binge Drinking | 12.40\% | 12.30\% | 15.20\% | Respondents 18 years and older reporting having 5 or more (men) or 4 or more (women) on one or more occasion during the previous 30 days | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |  |
| Social Isoalation | 23.30\% | 20.70\% | 21\% | Respondents 18 years and older who report having inadequate social support | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. |  |
| Driving Alone | 42.00\% | 39\% | 33\% | Percentage of commuters, among those who commute to work by car, truck, or van alone, who drive longer than 30 minutes to work each day | U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013 |  |
| Cerebrovascular Health |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortalit-Stroke | 60.9 | 41 | 36.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Stroke Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |  |
| Injury Prevention \& Safety |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths | -- | 12.2 | 10.9 | Number of Age-Adjusted Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |  |
| Poisoning Death | 0 | 9.7 | 12.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Poisoning Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |  |
| Cancers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Breast Cancer Deaths | -- | 22.5 | 20.8 | Number of Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |  |
| Breast Cancer Incidence | 116.6 | 123.8 | 124.8 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |  |
| Colorectal Cancer Deaths | -- | 14.8 | 14.6 | Number of Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |  |
| Colorectal Cancers Incidence | 53.1 | 43.3 | 42.4 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |  |
| Prostate Cancer Deaths | 0.00\% | 22.6 | 19.2 | Number of Age-Adjutsed Prostate Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |  |
| Prostate Cancer Incidence | 138.7 | 161 | 137.9 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |  |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 42.3 | 46.2 | 43.4 | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National } \\ \text { Vital Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Access to Care |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured Adults | 26.20\% | 25.54\% | 20.76\% | Percentage of adults 18-64 years old without health insurance coverage. | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |  |
| Uninsured Children | 11.10\% | 9.34\% | 7.54\% | Percentage of children under the age of 19 years old without health insurance coverage. | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |  |
| Uninsured Seniors | 0.23\% | 1.13\% | 1.60\% | Percentage of seniors 65 years and older without health insurance | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |  |
| Health Insurance by Private Insurance | 74.03\% | 77.21\% | *64.2\% | Percentage of insured population with private health insurance coverage. | uS Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. 'US Census, Current Population Survey, 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. |  |
| Health Insurance by Medicare | 21.30\% | 16.25\% | 15\% | Percentage of insured population enrolled in Medicare. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |  |
| Health Insurance by Medicaid | 19.24\% | 20.18\% | 14.79\% | Percentage of insured populaton enrolled in Medicaid. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |  |
| Person:Primary Care Provider Ratio | 7,309:1 | 1,572:1 | 1,354:1 | Ratio of the population to total primary care physicians | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file |  |
| Person:Dental Health Provder Ratio | 14,548:1 | 2,099:1 | 1,663:1 | Ratio of the population to total dentists | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file |  |
| Person:Mental Health Provider Ratio | -- | $914: 1$ | 753:1 | Ratio of the population to total mental health providers | Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services, National Provider Identifier Registry, 2014 |  |
| Unable to see the doctor due to cost | 16.50\% | 15.80\% | 9.10\% | Sample respondents aged 18 years and over who needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost in the past 12 months | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004-2012; CDC } \\ \text { National Vital Statistics System, } 2013 \end{array}$ |  |
| Regular Source of Care (Lack of Consist Primary Care) | 28.85\% | 26.09\% | 23.70\% | Percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they do not have at least one person who they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-12 |  |

# STEPHENS COUNTY 



Below 18 y.o. (22\%)Above 65 y.o. (17\%)
Between 18-65 y.o. (61\%)
POPULATION BY AGE ${ }^{1}$
Stephens County Population*: 25,480 Georgia Population*: 9,815,210


## POPULATION

Between 2010-2014, Stephens County experienced the third largest population decrease of the 17 counties in the catchment area. Stephens County's 2014 population was estimated by the Census Bureau at 25,480 individuals, $17.1 \%$ of whom were over the age of 65 , seventh most among catchment area counties. Only $22.4 \%$ of Stephens' population is under the age of 18 and only 5.7\% under 5 years of age, both of which were lower than the state values. Stephens is also among the least racially diverse counties in the catchment area, with only 11.2\% of its population being African American and only 2.9\% Hispanic or Latino. Stephens' population density ranked seventh among CHNA counties, with approximately 146.1 persons per square mile, spread out across the 179.3 square miles of the county. ${ }^{1}$ Martin and Toccoa are the two municipalities in Stephens County, with Toccoa (the larger) serving as the county seat.

## TOP 5 INDUSTRIES



## COUNTY HEALTH

Rank (of 159)
Health Outcomes118
Length of Life ..... 122
Quality of Life95
Health Factors ..... 33
Health Behaviors ..... 31
Clinical Care ..... 41
Social and Economic Factors ..... 38
Physical Environment ..... 102

## ECONOMY

The median household income in Stephens County is $\$ 37,898$, the seventh lowest among CHNA counties. The county also had the sixth highest unemployment rate ${ }^{3}$ in the area and the percentages of adults and children living in poverty were both higher than the state values;' Stephens ranked eighth worst in the region on both of these measures. A full $79 \%$ of Stephens County PreK through 12th grade students qualified for free and reduced lunch in 2014, speaking to a level of economic vulnerability that would explain some of the adverse health outcomes observed among the population. ${ }^{4}$

## STEPHENS COUNTY

(cont.)

## EDUCATION

According to American Community Survey data, Stephens County ranked seventh among CHNA counties in terms of basic educational attainment, with $80.4 \%$ of the population having at least graduated high school and only $6.1 \%$ estimated to have less than a ninth grade education (fifth lowest in the area). ${ }^{1}$ On the other hand, Stephens was fifth worst among the catchment counties with respect to higher education, with only $14.2 \%$ of its population estimated to have a bachelor's degree or higher'. Stephens County's rate of three- and four-year-old children not enrolled in preschool (63.7\%) was second worst in the catchment area and 13 percentage points higher than the state. Stephens County had the fifth best 2014 four year cohort graduation rate, $85.3 \%$, with very little racial disparity; the graduation rate of black students was $83.3 \%$, as compared to $84.9 \%$ among white students. ${ }^{2}$

## HEALTH DISPARITIES

(per 100,000)

| Race Disparities | White | Black | Ratio |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High BP Discharges | 190 | 643.4 | 3.386 |
| High BP ER Visits | 242.3 | 760 | 3.137 |
| Asthma ER Visits | 220.3 | 647.5 | 2.939 |
| Gender Disparities | Male | Female | Ratio |
| Colon/Rectum Cancer Discharges | 92.3 | 27.7 | 3.365 |

## HISTORICAL TRENDS

Hospitalizations (per 100,000)
OASIS Web Query, 2003-2013


## TOP 10 CAUSES OF ADULT DEATH*

1. Ischemic Heart and Vascular Disease
2. Malignant Neoplasms of the Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung
3. Accidental Poisoning and Exposure to Noxious Substances
4. All COPD Except Asthma
5. Cerebrovascular Disease
6. All Other Chronic Liver Diseases and Cirrhosis
7. Motor Vehicle Crashes
8. Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)
9. Diabetes Mellitus
10. Malignant Neoplasms of Colon, Rectum, and Anus

STEPHENS COUNTY HEALTH PROFILE

| Indicator | County | State | National | Units | Source |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Social and Economic Indicators |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment | 8.20\% | 7.30\% | 6.10\% | Percentage of population 16 years or older that is unemployed. | US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015 - June. |
| TANF | 1,298 | 229,948 | '3,504,648 | Number of TANF recipients for county value. Number of TANF participants for the most recent fiscal year for state and national values. | Department of Human Services, Georgia Division of Family and Children Services: SFY 2014 Descriptive Data by County, *US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, TANF Caseload Data 2014. |
| Number of SSI Recipients | 1.085 | 253,498 | $\sim_{59}$ million | Number of recipientsof Social Security benefits including adults $65+$ years old and the disabled. | Social Security Administration, Master Beneficiary Record and Supplemental Security Record, 2013. |
| Food Stamps (SNAP) | 14.70\% | 14.3 | 12.40\% | Percent of households recieving SNAP benefits. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Participation in WIC | 1,102 | 345,448 | 『8,066,615 | Number of children from birth to four years old participating in the WIC program for county and state values. Number of infants and children participating in the WIC program for national value. | Division of Public Health, Georgia Department of Human Resources, 2012. *US Department of Agriculture, WIC Program Monthly Data, FY 2014. |
| Adults in Poverty | 18.89\% | 16.54\% | 13.60\% | Percentage of adult population aged 18 to 64 years old living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Seniors in Poverty | 11.2\% | 11.17\% | 9.50\% | Percentage of population aged 65 or older living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Children in Poverty | 28.60\% | 25.31\% | 19.90\% | Percentage of population aged 0 to 17 years old living below the poverty line. | uS Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Without High School Diploma | 19.62\% | 15.26\% | 13.98\% | Percentage of population 25 years and older without a high school diploma or equivalency (GED). | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| High School Dropout Rate | 5.00 | 6.60 | 4\% | Percentage of youth aged 16 to 19 years old who are not in high school nor high school graduates. | Kids Count, US Census, American Community Survey, Five Year Estimates, 2009-2013. |
| Premature Death Rate | 10,23 | 7,314 | 5,200 | Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000. | County Health Ranking, National Center for Health Statistics, 2010-2012. |
| Access to a vehicle | 6.34\% | 6.80\% | \%\% | Percentage of occupied households with no motor vehicle. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Affordable Housing | 28.16\% | 35.32\% | 35.47\% | Percentage of households with housing costs exceeding $30 \%$ of total household income. | uS Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Income Inequality (GINI Index) | 0.44 | 0.47 | 41.1 | GINI Index score that represents "a statistical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1 where a measure of 1 indicates perfect inequality and a measure of $O$ indicates perfect equality". Based on the total number of households for county and state values. National value measues GINI Index income inequality ranging from 0 to 100. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. *The World Bank, GINI Index Estimate, 2010. |
| Total Homeless Persons | 60 | 8,450 | *610,042 | Number of unsheltered homeless persons based on point-in-time counts and predictions. | Georgia Department of Community Affairs, 2013 Report on Homelessness, 2014. *US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, The 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, 2013. |
| Substandard Housing Conditions | 30.58\% | 20.40\% | 21.30\% | Percentage of renter or owner occupied housing unitis having one or more of the following substandard conditions: lacking complete plumbing facilities, lacking complete kitchen facilities, with 1.01 or more occupants per room, selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent, and gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Diabetes and Obesity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diabetes prevalence | 11.80\% | 10.48\% | 9.11\% | Percentage of population over 20 years old that have been diagnosed with diabetes. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Diabetes prevalence, Medicare population | 30.56\% | 27.70\% | 27.03\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with diabetes. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Diabetes management-hemoglobin A1c test in Medicare patients | 89.74\% | 84.70\% | 84.57\% | Percentage of diabetic Medicare patiens who have had hemoglobin A1c test for blood surgar levels. | Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy \& Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2012. |
| Diabetes Deaths | 26.20\% | 2250.00\% | 21.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Diabetes Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center for Disease Statistics, 2013 |
| Overweight | 29.72\% | 35.09\% | 35.78\% | Percenaget of population 18 years or older with a self reported BMI between 25.0-30.0. | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2012. |
| Obesity | 27.80\% | 28.70\% | 27.14\% | Percentage of population 20 years or older with a self reported BMI greater than 30.0. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Physical inactivity | 27.30\% | 24.50\% | 22.64\% | Percentage of population 20 years or older that self reported no leisure time for physical activity. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Fast-food restaurant access | 61.13 | 78.19 | 72.74 | Number of fast food restaurants per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Recreational and fitness facility access | 7.64 | 7.88 | 9.72 | Number of recreation and fitness facilities per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Grocery store access | 15.28 | 18.33 | 21.2 | Number of grocery stores per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| SNAP-authorized food store access | 126.07 | 102.05 | 78.44 | Number of SNAP-authorized food stores per 100,000 population. | US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA - SNAP Retailer Locator, 2014. |
| WIC-authorized food store access | 23.1 | 17.9 | 15.6 | Number of authorized food stores accepting WIC benefits and carry WIC foods and food categories per 100,000. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Environment Atlas, 2011. |
| Population with low food access | 10.25\% | 31.49\% | 23.61\% | Percentage of population living in designated food deserts via census tract. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Access Research Atlas, 2010. |
| Food insecurity | 15.61\% | 18.90\% | 15.94\% | Percentage of population that experienced food insecurity in a designated year. | Feeding America, 2012. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV/AIDS \& STDS |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV prevalence | 54.1 | 428.78 | 340.37 | Prevalence rate per 100,000 population. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
| HIV screenings | 59.90\% | 55.12\% | 62.79\% | Percentage of adults between 18-70 years old with self reports of having not been screened for HIV. | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Chlamydia Incidence | 292 | 466.2 | 446.6 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
| Gonorrhea Incidence | 101.2 | 130.1 | 106.1 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
| Maternal and Infant Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teen Biths | 52.4 | 45.3 | 36.6 | Births to women between 15-19 years old per 1,000 female population between 15-19 years old. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2006-2012. |
| Low Birth Weight Babies | 7.9 | 9.5 | 8\% | Percentage of births with low bith weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
| Very Low Birth Weight | 2.6 | 1.9 | 1.40\% | Percentage of births with very low birth weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
| Infant Mortality Rate | 16.4 | 7.2 | 6.4 | Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics, 2013 |
| Births with Tobacco | 22.50\% | 7.50\% | 22.60\% | Percent of live births where mother used tobacco during pregnancy | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, 2011 |


| Premature Births | 13.40\% | 12.80\% | 11.40\% | Percent of biths before 37 weeks of gestation | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cardiovascular Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heart Disease | 12.43\% | 4.41\% | 4.40\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that have been diagnosed with coronary heart disease or angina. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk <br> Factor Survillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Heart Disease Medicare Population | 26.35\% | 26.52\% | 28.55\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with ischaemic heart disease | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. 2012. |
| High Blood Pressure | 48.90\% | 31.60\% | 28.16\% | Percentage of Adults with High Blood Pressure | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| High Blood Pressure Medicare Population | 62.97\% | 59.86\% | 55.49\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with high blood $\begin{gathered}\text { pressure. }\end{gathered}$ | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012 |
| High Cholesterol | 67.46\% | 37.24\% | 38.52\% | Percentage of adults age 18 years and older who self reported they had high blood cholesterol and were informed of their condition by a health professional | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| High Cholesterol Medicare Population | 48.48\% | 46.09\% | 44.75\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with hyperlipidemia which is most commonly associated with high cholesterol. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Mortality-Heart Disease | 253.24 | 196.53 | 184.55 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011 |
| Mortality-schaemic Heart Disease | 102.6 | 92.48 | 118.96 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System 2007-2011 |
| Obstructive Heart Disease Deaths | 102.00 | 81.50 | 129.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Obstructive Heart Disease Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2007 |
| Respirctory Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asthma Prevalence | 39.43 | 13.52\% | 13.36\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that self reported they had asthma and were informed of their condiditon by a health professional. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Particulate Matter | 13.30 | 12.8 | 8.9 | Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) | CDC Wonder Environmental Data, 2003-2008; EPA National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2013 |
| Lung Cancer Incidence | 76 | 69.9 | 64.9 | Annual age adjusted incidence rates per 100,000 population. | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, 2007-2011 |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 58.70 | 46.2 | 43.4 | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Lung Disease Mortality | 61.2 | 45.83 | 42.67 | Age adjusted death rate due to chronic lower respiratory disease per. 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |
| Tobacco Use-Former or Current Smokers | 65.21\% | 42.43\% | 44.16\% | Percentage of adults that reported having ever smoked 100 or more | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Tobacco Usage-Quit Attempt | 33.10\% | 61.06\% | 60.02\% | Percentage of adult smokers that attempted to quit smoking at least one day in the report year. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk <br> Factor Survillance System, 2011-2012 |
| Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths | 58.00 | 44.10 | 42.1 | Number of Age-Adjusted Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Mental Health \& Substance Abuse |  |  |  |  |  |
| Depression Medicare Population | 16.95\% | 14.79\% | 15.45\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with depression. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Mortality-Suicide |  | 11.9 | 11.82 | Death rate due to intentional self harm per 100,000 population. | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011 |
| Liquor Store Access | 7.64 | 9.16 | 10.48 | Number of beer, wine, and liquor stores per 100,000 population. | US Census Bureau, County Business Patterss, 2013. |
| Alcohol Consumption |  | 13.70\% | 16.94\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older who self report heavy alcohol consumption as more than one or two alcoholic drinks per day, based on gender. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| Binge Drinking | - | 12.30\% | 15.20\% | Respondents 18 years and older reporting having 5 or more (men) or 4 or more (women) on one or more occasion during the previous 30 days | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |
| Social Isoclation | 9.60\% | 20.70\% | $21 \%$ | Respondents 18 years and older who report having inadequate social support | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12 |
| Driving Alone | 29.00\% | 39\% | 33\% | Percentage of commuters, among those who commute to work by car, truck, or van alone, who drive longer than 30 minutes to work each day | u.S. Census, American Community Surver, 2009-2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cerebrovascular Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortalit-Stroke | 75 | 41 | 36.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Stroke Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, $2003-2013 ;$ CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Injury Prevention \& Safety |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths | 22.60 | 12.2 | 10.9 | Number of Age-Adjusted Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths per 100.000 | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Poisoning Death |  | 9.7 | 12.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Poisoning Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cancers |  |  |  |  |  |
| Breast Cancer Deaths | 26.20 | 22.5 | 20.8 | Number of Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Breast Cancer Incidence | 106.4 | 123.8 | 124.8 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Colorectal Cancer Deaths | 33.60 | 14.8 | 14.6 | Number of Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Colorectal Cancers Incidence | 54.1 | 43.3 | 42.4 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Prostate Cancer Deaths |  | 22.6 | 19.2 | Number of Age-Adjutsed Prostate Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/y Mortality Web Query, National Vital Statistics System. 20013 |
| Prostate Cancer Incidence | 115.8 | 161 | 137.9 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 58.70 | 46.2 | 43.4 | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003 -2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Access to Care |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured Adults | 23.70\% | 25.54\% | 20.76\% | Percentage of adults 18.64 years old without health insurance coverage. | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Uninsured Children | 7.60\% | 9.34\% | 7.54\% | Percentage of children under the age of 19 years old without health insurance coverage. | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Uninsured Seniors | 0\% | 1.13\% | 1.60\% | Percentage of seniors 65 years and older without health insurance | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |
| Health Insurance by Private Insurance | 72.69\% | 77.21\% | *64.2\% | Percentage of insured population with private health insurance coverage. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. *US Census, Current Population Survey, 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. |
| Health Insurance by Medicare | 24.82\% | 16.25\% | 15\% | Percentage of population with Medicare health insurance coverage. | US Census, American Community Surver, 2009-2013. |
| Heatth Insurance by Medicaid | 24.69\% | 20.18\% | 14.79\% | Percentage of insured populaton enrolled in Medicaid. | US Census, American Community Surve, 2009-2013. |
| Person:Primary Care Provider Ratio | 1,523:1 | 1,572:1 | 1,354:1 | Ratio of the population to total primary care physicians | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file |
| Person:Dental Health Provder Ratio | 2,854:1 | 2,099:1 | 1,663:1 | Ratio of the population to total dentists | Area Heatth Resource File/National Provider Identification file |
| Person:Mental Heatth Provider Ratio | 1,976:1 | 914.1 | 753.1 | Ratio of the population to total mental health providers | Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services, National Provider Identifier Registry, 2014 |
| Unable to see the doctor due to cost |  | 15.80\% | 9.10\% | Sample respondents aged 18 years and over who needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost in the past 12 months | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004-2012; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |
| Regular Source of Care (Lack of Consist Primary Care) | 27.55\% | 26.09\% | 23.70\% | Percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they do not have at least one person who they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-12 |

Below 18 y.o. (19\%)
Above 65 y.o. (22\%)
Between 18-65 y.o. (59\%)
POPULATION BY AGE ${ }^{1}$
Taliaferro County Population*: 1,693 Georgia Population*: 9,815,210

## POPULATION

One of the six counties that experienced an overall population decline from 2010-2014, Taliaferro County was estimated to have a population of 1,693 in 2014. Easily the least population dense of the CHNA counties, Taliaferro is estimated to have only 8.8 persons per square mile in the 195.4 square miles of county. Taliaferro is the only county in the catchment area with a higher percentage of African Americans than Whites, with $58.6 \%$ of the population being African American. Hispanics/Latinos accounted for approximately $3.3 \%$ of the population in 2013, with Whites comprising only $36.1 \%$. Taliaferro is the second oldest county in the service area, with nearly twice as many individuals over the age of 65 and $75 \%$ fewer individuals under 18 than the state. ${ }^{1}$ Crawfordville and Sharon are the only two municipalities in Taliaferro, with the former (population 534) serving as the county seat.

## TOP 5 INDUSTRIES




## ECONOMY

In addition to having the highest unemployment rate in the catchment area (10.6\%), ${ }^{3}$ Taliaferro also has the lowest median household income of any of the counties. Taliaferro's median household income, at $\$ 25,465$, is nearly half that of the state. ${ }^{1}$ According to the Georgia State Department of Education, 93.2\% of Taliaferro's schoolaged children qualified for free and reduced lunch, ranking them third highest among CHNA counties. ${ }^{4}$ A full $45 \%$ of children, $29 \%$ of adults, and $15 \%$ of seniors are estimated to be living in poverty, all three of these measures are higher than the state and are either first or second highest in the region. ${ }^{1}$

## TALAFERRO COUNTY

(cont.)

## EDUCATION

Taliaferro County is the least educated of the communities in the hospital service area, with only $68.3 \%$ of its population having at least graduated high school and only $9.3 \%$ estimated to have a bachelor's degree or higher. Additionally, $10.6 \%$ of Taliaferro's adults are estimated to have less than a ninth grade education, the highest among the 17 counties. ${ }^{1}$ Taliaferro also has the highest percentage of three- and four-year-old children not enrolled in preschool, $69.7 \%$, nearly 20 percentage points higher than the state. ${ }^{8}$ Both the third grade CRCT reading scores and the four year high school cohort graduation for Taliaferro were unavailable for 2014, the year for which this data was pulled for analysis.
HEALTH DISPARITIES

## HISTORICAL TRENDS



TOP 10 CAUSES OF ADULT DEATH*

1. Ischemic Heart and Vascular Disease
2. Septicemia
3. Malignant Neoplasms of the Breast
4. Cerebrovascular Disease
5. Pneumonia
6. Motor Vehicle Crashes
7. Essential Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal, and Heart Disease
8. Malignant Neoplasms of Colon, Rectum, and Anus
9. Malignant Neoplasms of the Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung
10. Leukemia
[^2]
## TALIAFERRO COUNTY HEALTH PROFILE

| Indicator | County | State | National | Units | Source |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Social and Economic Indicators |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment | 0.60\% | 7.30\% | 10\% | Percentage of population 16 years or older that is unemployed. | US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Stotistic, 2015 - June. |  |
| tank | 114 | '29,948 | 3,504,648 | Number of TANF recipients for county value. Number of TANF participants for the most recent fiscal year for state and national values. | Department of Human Services, Georgia Division of Family and Children Services: SFY 2014 Descriptive Data by County, *US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, TANF Caseload Data 2014. |  |
| Number of SSI Recipients | 100 | 253,498 | ${ }^{59}$ million | Number of recipientsof Social Security benefits including adults 65+ years $\begin{gathered}\text { old and the disabled. }\end{gathered}$ old and the disabled | Social Security Administration, Master Beneficiary Record and Supplemental Security Record, 2013. |  |
| Food Stamps (SNAP) | 22.73\% | 14.36\% | 12.40\% | Percent of households recieving SNAP benefits. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |  |
| Participation in WIC | 72 | 345,448 | 『8,066,615 | Number of children from birth to four years old participating in the WIC program for county and state values. Number of infants and children participating in the WIC program for national value. | Division of Public Health, Georgia Department of Human Resources, 2012. *US Department of Agriculture, WIC Program Monthly Data, FY 2014. |  |
| Adults in Poverty | 28.96\% | 16.54\% | 13.60\% | Percentage of adult population aged 18 to 64 years old living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |  |
| Seniors in Poverty | 15.58\% | 11.17\% | 9.50\% | Percentage of population aged 65 or older living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |  |
| Children in Poverty |  | 25.31\% | 19.90\% | Percentage of population aged 0 to 17 years old living below the poverty | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |  |
| Without High School Diploma | 31.7\% | 15.26\% | 13.98\% | Percentage of population 25 years and older without a high school diploma or equivalency (GED). | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |  |
| High School Dropout Rate |  | 6.60\% | 4\% | Percentage of youth aged 16 to 19 years old who are not in high school nor high school graduates. | Kids Count, US Census, American Community Survey, Five Year Estimates, 2009-2013. |  |
| Premature Death Rate | 12,025 | 7,314 | 5,200 | Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000. | County Health Ranking, National Center for Health Statistics, 2010-2012. |  |
| Access to a vehicle | 13.07\% | 6.80\% | 9.10\% | Percentage of occupied households with no motor vehicle. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |  |
| Affordable Housing | 30.40\% | 35.32\% | 35.47\% | Percentage of households with housing costs exceeding $30 \%$ of total household income | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |  |
| Income Inequality (GINV Index) | 0.43 | 0.47 | 44.1 | GINI Index score that represents "a statistical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1 where a measure of 1 indicates perfect inequality and a measure of O indicates perfect equality". Based on the total number of households for county and state values. National value measues GINI Index income inequality ranging from 0 to 100 . | us Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013 *The World Bank, GINI Index Estimate, 2010. |  |
| Total Homeless Persons | 7 | 8,450 | 610,042 | Number of unsheltered homeless persons based on point-in-time counts and predictions. | Georgia Department of Community Affairs, 2013 Report on Homelessness, 2014. *US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, The 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, 2013. |  |
| Substandard Housing Conditions | 33.66\% | 20.40\% | 21.30\% | Percentage of renter or owner occupied housing unitis having one or more of the following substandard conditions: lacking complete plumbing facilities, lacking complete kitchen facilities, with 1.01 or more occupants per room, selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent, and gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |  |
| Diabeetes and Obesity |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diabetes prevalence | 12.40\% | 10.48\% | 9.11\% | Percentage of population over 20 years old that have been diagnosed with diabetes | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |  |
| Diabetes prevalence, Medicare population | 34.08\% | 27.70\% | 27.03\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with diabetes. | Centers for Medicare ond Medicaid Services, 2012. |  |
| Diabetes management-hemoglobin A1c test in Medicare patients | 75.76\% | 84.70\% | 84.57\% | Percentage of diabetic Medicare patiens who have had hemoglobin A1c test for blood surgar levels. | Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy \& Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2012. |  |
| Diabetes Deaths |  | 22.50 | 21.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Diabetes Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center for Disease Statistics, 2013 |  |
| Overweight |  | 35.09\% | 35.78\% | Percentage of population 18 years or older with a self reported BMI between 25.0-30.0. | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2012. |  |
| Obesity | 33.60\% | 28.70\% | 27.14\% | Percentage of population 20 years or older with a self reported BMI greater than 30.0 . | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health <br> Promotion, 2012. |  |
| Physical inactivity | $29.10 \%$ | 24.50\% | $22.64 \%$ | Percentage of population 20 years or older that self reported no leisure time for physical activity. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |  |
| Fost-food restaurant access | 58.24 | 78.19 | 72.74 | Number of f ast food restaurants per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterrs, 2013. |  |
| Recreational and fitress facility access | 0 | 7.88 | 9.72 | Number of recreation and fitness facilities per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |  |
| Grocery store access | 0 | 18.33 | 21.2 | Number of grocery stores per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |  |
| SNAP-authorized food store access | 174.72 | 102.05 | 78.44 | Number of SNAP-authorized food stores per 100,000 population. | US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA - SNAP Retailer Locator, 2014. |  |
| WIC-authorized food store access | 58.72 | 17.9 | 15.6 | Number of authorized food stores accepting WIC benefits and carry WIC foods and food categories per 100,000 | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA Food Environment Atlas, 2011. |  |
| Population with low food access | 68.96\% | 31.49\% | 23.61\% | Percentage of population living in designated food deserts via census tract. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Access Research Atlas, 2010. |  |
| Food insecurity | 23.30\% | 18.90\% | 15.94\% | Percentage of population that experienced food insecurity in a designated | Feeding America, 2012. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV/AID \& STDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV prevalence |  | 428.78 | 340.37 | Prevalence rate per 100,000 population. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |  |
| HIV screenings |  | 55.12\% | 62.79\% | Percentage of adults between 18-70 years old with self reports of having not been screened for HIV. | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |  |
| Chlamydia Incidence | 822.1 | 466.2 | 446.6 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |  |
| Gonorrhea Incidence | 352.3 | 130.1 | 106.1 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |  |
| Infont and Maternal Health |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teen Biths | 72.5 | 45.3 | 36.6 | Births to women between 15-19 years old per 1,000 female population between 15-19 years old. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2006-2012. |  |
| Low Birth Weight Babies | 26.3 | 9.5 | 8\% | Percentage of biths with low bith weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |  |
| Very Low Bith Weight | 0 | 1.9 | 1.40\% | Percentage of biths with very low bith weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |  |
| Infant Mortality Rate | 0 | 7.2 | 6.4 | Number of infont deaths per 1,000 live biths | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics, 2013 |  |
| Biths with Tobacco | 0\% | 7.50\% | 22.60\% | Percent of live biths where mother used tobacco during pregnancy | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, 2011 |  |
| Premature Biths | -- | 12.80\% | 11.40\% | Percent of biths before 37 weeks of gestation | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |  |
| Cardiovascular Health |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heart Disease |  | 4.41\% | 4.40\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that have been diagnosed with coronary heart disease or angina. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor <br> Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |  |
| Heart Disease Medicare Population | 26.59\% | 26.52\% | 28.55\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with ischaemic heart | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |  |
| High Blood Pressure |  | 31.60\% | 28.16\% | Percentage of Adults with High Blood Pressure | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor <br> Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |  |
| High Blood Pressure Medicare Population | 62.55\% | 59.86\% | 55.49\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with high blood pressure. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012 |  |


| High Cholesterol |  | 37.24\% | 38.52\% | Percentage of adults age 18 years and older who self reported they had high blood cholesterol and were informed of their condition by a health professional. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High Cholesterol Medicare Population | 40.45\% | 46.09\% | 44.75\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with hyperlipidemia which is most commonly associated with high cholesterol. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |  |
| Mortality-Heart Disease | 262.72 | 196.53 | 184.55 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |  |
| Mortality-Ischaemic Heart Disease | 112.24 | 92.48 | 118.96 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |  |
| Obstructive Heart Disease Deaths | -- | 81.50 | 129.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Obstructive Heart Disease Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National <br> Vital Statistics System, 2007 |  |
| Respiratory Health |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asthma Prevalence |  | 13.52\% | 13.36\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that self reported they had asthma and were informed of their condiditon by a health professional. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor <br> Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |  |
| Particulate Matter | 13.0 | 12.8 | 8.9 | Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic <br> meter (PM2.5) | CDC Wonder Environmental Data, 2003-2008; EPA National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2013 |  |
| Lung Cancer Incidence |  | 69.9 | 64.9 | Annual age adjusted incidence rates per 100,000 population. | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, 2007-2011. |  |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 0.0 | 46.2 | 43.4 | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National } \\ \text { Vital Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Lung Disease Mortality | - | 45.83 | 42.67 | Age adjusted death rate due to chronic lower respiratory disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |  |
| Tobacco Use-Former or Current Smokers | - | 42.43\% | 44.16\% | Percentage of adults that reported having ever smoked 100 or more cigarettes. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |  |
| Tobacco Usage-Quit Attempt |  | 61.06\% | 60.02\% | Percentage of adult smokers that attempted to quit smoking at least one day in the report year. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |  |
| Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths | - | 41.10 | 42.1 | Number of Age-Adjusted Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National |  |
| Mental Health \& Substance Abuse |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Depression Medicare Population | 13.48\% | 14.79\% | 15.45\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with depression. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |  |
| Mortality-Suicide | -- | 11.9 | 11.82 | Death rate due to intentional self harm per 100,000 population. | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011 |  |
| Liquor Store Access | 0 | 9.16 | 10.48 | Number of beer, wine, and liquor stores per 100,000 population. | US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2013. |  |
| Alcohol Consumption | - | 13.70\% | 16.94\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older who self report heavy alcohol consumption as more than one or two alcoholic drinks per day, based on gender. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |  |
| Binge Drinking | -- | 12.30\% | 15.20\% | Respondents 18 years and older reporting having 5 or more (men) or 4 or more (women) on one or more occasion during the previous 30 days | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |  |
| Social /soalation | - | 20.70\% | 21\% | Respondents 18 years and older who report having inadequate social support | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor <br> Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. |  |
| Driving Alone | 47\% | 39\% | 33\% | Percentage of commuters, among those who commute to work by car, truck, or van alone, who drive longer than 30 minutes to work each day | U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013, |  |
| Cerebrovascular Health |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortalit-Stroke | -- | 41 | 36.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Stroke Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |  |
| Injury Prevention \& Safety |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths | -- | 12.2 | 10.9 | Number of Age-Adjusted Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National |  |
| Poisoning Death | 0 | 9.7 | 12.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Poisoning Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |  |
| Cancers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Breast Cancer Deaths | - | 22.5 | 20.8 | Number of Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National <br> Vital Statistics System, 2013 |  |
| Breast Cancer Incidence | -- | 123.8 | 124.8 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |  |
| Colorectal Cancer Deaths | -- | 14.8 | 14.6 | Number of Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National <br> Vital Statistics System, 2013 |  |
| Colorectal Cancers Incidence | -- | 43.3 | 42.4 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |  |
| Prostate Cancer Deaths | -- | 22.6 | 19.2 | Number of Age-Adjutsed Prostate Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National } \\ \text { Vital Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Prostate Cancer Incidence | -- | 161 | 137.9 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |  |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 0 | 46.2 | 43.4 | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |  |
| Access to Care |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured Adults | 29.40\% | 25.54\% | 20.76\% | Percentage of adults 18-64 years old without health insurance coverage. | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |  |
| Uninsured Children | 9.30\% | 9.34\% | 7.54\% | Percentage of children under the age of 19 years old without health insurance coverage. | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |  |
| Uninsured Seniors | 0\% | 1.13\% | 1.60\% | Percentage of seniors 65 years and older without health insurance | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |  |
| Health Insurance by Private Insurance | 58.78\% | 77.21\% | *64.2\% | Percentage of insured population with private health insurance coverage. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. *US Census, Current Population Survey, 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. |  |
| Health Insurance by Medicare | 29.98\% | 16.25\% | 15\% | Percentage of population with Medicare health insurance coverage. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |  |
| Health Insurance by Medicaid | 42.40\% | 20.18\% | 14.79\% | Percentage of insured populaton enrolled in Medicaid. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |  |
| Person:Primary Care Provider Ratio | 1,680:0 | 1,572:1 | 1,354:1 | Ratio of the population to total primary care physicians | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file |  |
| Person:Dental Health Provder Ratio | 1,703:0 | 2,099:1 | 1,663:1 | Ratio of the population to total dentists | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file |  |
| Person:Mental Health Provider Ratio | -- | 914.1 | 753:1 | Ratio of the population to total mental health providers | Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services, National Provider Identifier Registry, 2014 |  |
| Unable to see the doctor due to cost | - | 15.80\% | 9.10\% | Sample respondents aged 18 years and over who needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost in the past 12 months | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004-2012; CDC } \\ \text { National Vital Statistics System, } 2013 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}\text { Regular Source of Care (Lack of Consist } \\ \text { Primary Care) }\end{array}$ | -- | 26.09\% | 23.70\% | Percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they do not have at least one person who they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-12 |  |



Below 18 y.o. (26\%)
Above 65 y.o. (14\%)
Between 18-65 y.o. (60\%)

## POPULATION BY AGE*

Walton County Population*: 85,615 Georgia Population*: 9,815,210

## POPULATION

The third fastest growing among hospital service area counties, Walton County had a 2014 population estimate of 87,615 . Walton is also the third most population dense county in the region, with 257.2 persons per square mile across its 300 square miles. The senior population of Walton County's mirrors the state at $12.5 \%$. Walton is among the more racially diverse counties in the area, with $16.6 \%$ of its population being African American and 3.8\% being Hispanic/Latino. Walton's age distribution was consistent with the state, in that $13.7 \%$ of its population was over $65,25.9 \%$ under 18 , and $6.3 \%$ under 5 (as compared to $12.0 \%, 24.9 \%$, and $6.6 \%$, respectively in Georgia). ${ }^{1}$ Walton County's five cities are Monroe, Good Hope, Loganville, Social Circle, and Walnut Grove, with Monroe (the largest of the cities) serving as the county seat.

## TOP 5 INDUSTRIES



| COUNTY Pealth Outcomes | Rank <br> (of 159) |
| :--- | ---: |
| Length of Life | $\mathbf{4 2}$ |
| Quality of Life | 72 |
| Health Factors | 15 |
| Health Behaviors | 28 |
| Clinical Care | 22 |
| Social and Economic Factors | 58 |
| Physical Environment | 23 |

## ECONOMY

Walton County was tied for the fourth lowest unemployment rate in the region, at $6.9 \%,{ }^{3}$ and its median household income was fourth highest among CHNA counties. Walton's median household income, at $\$ 52,369$, was just below the national value and about $\$ 3,000$ greater than the state. Walton County has among the lowest percentages of children, adults, and seniors living in poverty in the region; the county values for all these indicators were better than the state. Walton also had the third lowest free and reduced lunch rate in the service area, bested only by Oconee and Morgan counties. ${ }^{4}$

## WALION COUNTY

(cont.)

## EDUCATION

Walton County is among the most educated of the communities in the catchment area, with its percentage of high school graduates and bachelor's degree holders ranking third and fourth among area counties, respectively. Additionally, only $4.7 \%$ of the population is estimated to have less than a ninth grade education (second lowest in the area). ${ }^{1}$ Walton County has a slightly higher percentage than the state of three- and four-year-old children not enrolled in preschool, $52 \%{ }^{1}$ 'The county's 2014 four year cohort graduation rate, $78.7 \%$, was better than the state and tenth best in the CHNA service area. In Walton, as in Greene County, black students were more likely to finish on time than white students, with $83.3 \%$ of black high school freshman graduating after four years and $77.1 \%$ of whites achieving the same benchmark. ${ }^{2}$
HEALTH DISPARITIES

Race Disparities
High BP Discharges
High BP ER Visits
Diabetes ER Visits

## White Black Ratio

| 14.3 | 367.5 | 25.69 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 256.2 | 1309.5 | 5.111 |
| 174.4 | 672.2 | 3.854 |

## HISTORICAL TRENDS

Deaths (per 100,000)
OASIS Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013


TOP 10 CAUSES OF ADULT DEATH*

1. Ischemic Heart and Vascular Disease
2. Malignant Neoplasms of the Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung
3. Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)
4. Accidental Poisoning and Exposure to Noxious Substances
5. Malignant Neoplasms of Colon, Rectum, and Anus
6. Motor Vehicle Crashes
7. Essential Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal, and Heart Disease
8. Malignant Neoplasms of the Breast
9. Cerebrovascular Disease
10. Diabetes Mellitus

## VOICES OF THE COMMUNITY

## Priority Health Needs

Dental health is a significant need in the community - waiting lists for dental care are extremely long, with over 800 people waiting for help

Lack of transitional housing
There is a general lack of mental health care, like counseling and psychological assessments

Diabetes and high blood pressure are perceived as major problems in the community

There is a lack of access to healthy foods and education about how to prepare them

Barriers to Accessing Care

Public transportation is severely limited, hindering people's ability to access resources

Limited access to medical specialists

Complex application processes prevent people from accessing services, especially when they require technology

## Recommendations for Improving

 Community HealthCreate a centralized means for communicating what services are available and ensure information reaches everyone in the community

Provide follow-up with people while completing intake paperwork

Increase collaboration between the seven municipalities to coordinate effective public transportation

Increase focus on youth development programs to ensure students complete high school

Educate community members on taking an active role in caring for their health

Increased education among providers about the impact of trauma, poverty, and discrimination on their clients

Foster stronger sense of community and encourage families to support one another

Services should be brought to where the people are

## WALTON COUNTY HEALTH PROFILE

| Indicator | County | State | National | Units | Source |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Scial and Economic Indicators |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment | $6.90 \%$ | 7.30\% | 6.10\% | Percentage of population 16 years or older that is unemployed. | US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015 - June. |  |
| TANF | 2,488 | 29,948 | 3,504,648 | Number of TANF recipients for county value. Number of TANF participants for the most recent fiscal year for state and national values. | Department of Human Services, Georgia Division of Family and Children Services: SFY 2014 Descriptive Data by Countr, "US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, TANF Caseload Data 2014. |  |
| Number of SSI Recipients | 2,033 | 253,498 | ${ }^{59}$ million | Number of recipientsof Social Security benefits including adults $65+$ years old and the disabled. | Social Security Administration, Master Beneficiary Record and Supplemental Security Record, 2013. |  |
| Food Stamps (SNAP) | $12.44 \%$ | 14.36\% |  | Percent of households recieving SNAP benefits. | US Census, American Community Surver, 2009-2013. |  |
| Participation in WIC | 1,869 | 345,448 | 『,066,615 | Number of children from birth to four years old participating in the WIC program for county and state values. Number of infants and children participating in the WIC program for national value. | Division of Public Health, Georgia Department of Human Resources, 2012. *US Department of Agriculture, WIC Program Monthly Data, FY |  |
| Adults in Poverty | 13.08\% | 16.54\% | 13.60\% | Percentage of adult population aged 18 to 64 years old living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Surver, 2009-2013. |  |
| Seniors in Poverty | 7.08\% | 11.78 | 9.50\% | Percentage of population aged 65 or older living below the poverty line. | us Census, American Community Surver, 2009-2013. |  |
| Children in Poverty | 18.65 | 25.31\% | 19.90\% | Percentage of population aged 0 to 17 years old living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Surve, 2009-2013. |  |
| Without High School Diploma | 16.86\% | 15.26\% | 13.98\% | Percentage of population 25 years and older without a high school diploma or equivalency (GED). | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |  |
| High School Dropout Rate | 5.90\% | 6.60\% | 4\% | Percentage of youth aged 16 to 19 years old who are not in high school nor high school graduates. | Kids Count, US Census, American Community Survey, Five Year Estimates, 2009-2013. |  |
| Premoture Death Rate | 8,561 | 7,314 | 200 | Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000. | County Health Ranking, National Center for Health Statistics, 2010-2012. |  |
| Access to a vehicle | 4.78\% | $6.80 \%$ | 9.10\% | Percentage of occupied households with no motor vehicle. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |  |
| Affordable Housing | 34.67\% | 35.32\% | 35.47\% | Percentage of households with housing costs exceeding $30 \%$ of total household income. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |  |
| Income Inequality (GINI I Idex) | 0.42 | 0.47 | 41.1 | GINI Index score that represents "a statistical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1 where a measure of 1 indicates perfect inequality and a measure of 0 indicates perfect equality": Based on the total number of households for county and state values. National value measues GINI Index income inequality ranging from 0 to 100 . | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. 'The World Bank, GINI Index Estimate, 2010. |  |
| Total Homeless Persons | 92 | 8,450 | *610,042 | Number of unsheltered homeless persons based on point-in-time counts and predictions. | Georgia Department of Community Affairs, 2013 Report on Homelessness, 2014. *US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, The 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, 2013. |  |
| Substandard Housing Conditions | 33.83 | 20.40\% | 21.30\% | Percentage of renter or owner occupied housing unitis having one or more of the following substandard conditions: lacking complete plumbing facilities, lacking complete kitchen facilities, with 1.01 or more occupants per room, selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent, and gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent. | US Census, American Community Surver, 2009-2013. |  |
| Diabetes and Obesity |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diabetes prevalence | 10.60\% | 10.48\% | $9.11 \%$ | Percentage of population over 20 years old that have been diagnosed with diabetes | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |  |
| Diabetes prevalence, Medicare population | 28.50\% | 27.70\% | 27.03\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with diabetes. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Sevices, 2012. |  |
| Diabetes management-hemoglobin A1c test in Medicare patients | 85.08 | 84.70 | 84.57\% | Percentage of diabetic Medicare patiens who have had hemoglobin A1c test for blood surgar levels. | Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy \& Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2012. |  |
| Diabetes Deaths | 18.90\% | 22.50 | 21.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Diabetes Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center for Disease Statistics, 2013 |  |
| Overweight | 41.46\% | 35.09\% | 35.78\% | Percentage of population 18 years or older with a self reported BMI between 25.0-30.0 | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2012. |  |
| Obesity | 30.30\% | 28.70\% | 27.14\% | Percentage of population 20 years or older with a self reported BMI greater than 30.0. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |  |
| Physical inactivity | 23.70\% | 24.50\% | 22.64\% | Percentage of population 20 years or older that self reported no leisure time for physical activity. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |  |
| Fast-food restaurant access | 59.69 | 78.19 | 72.74 | Number of fast food restaurants per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |  |
| Recreational and fitness facility access | 5.97 | 7.88 | 9.72 | Number of recreation and fitness facilities per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterms, 2013. |  |
| Grocery store access | 9.55 | 18.3 | 21.2 | Number of grocery stores per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |  |
| SNAP-authorized food store access | 93.11 | 102.05 | 44 | Number of SNAP-authorized food stores per 100,000 population. | US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA - SNAP Retailer Locator, 2014. |  |
| WIC-authorized food store access | 15.37 | 17.9 | 15.6 | Number of authorized food stores accepting WIC benefits and carry WIC foods and food categories per 100,000. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA Food Environment Atlas, 2011. |  |
| Population with low food access | 34.67\% | 31.49\% | 23.61\% | Percentage of population living in designated food deserts via census tract. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA Food Access Research Atlas, 2010. |  |
| Food insecurity | 14.23 | 18.90\% | 15.94\% | Percentage of population that experienced food insecurity in a designated year. | Feeding Americo, 2012. |  |
| HIV/AIDS \& STDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV prevalence | 102 | 428.78 | 0.37 | Prevalence rate per 100,000 population. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |  |
| HIV screenings | 56.66\% | 55.12\% | 62.79\% | Percentage of adults between 18-70 years old with self reports of having not been screened for HIV. | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |  |
| Chlamydia Incidence | 359.2 | 466.2 | 446.6 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |  |
| Gonorrhea Incidence | 85.1 | 130.1 | 106.1 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |  |
| Maternal and Infant Health |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teen Biths | 43.6 | 45.3 | 36.6 | Births to women between $15-19$ years old per 1,000 female population between $15-19$ years old. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2006-2012. |  |
| Low Bith Weight Babies | 7.3 | 9.5 | 8\% | Percentage of biths with low bith weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |  |
| Very Low Bith Weight | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.40\% | Percentage of births with very low bith weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |  |
| Infant Mortality Rate | 8.5 | 7.2 | 6.4 | Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live biths | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics, 2013 |  |
| Births with Tobacco | 14.70\% | 7.50\% | 22.60\% | Percent of five bitths where mother used tobacco during pregnancy | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, 2011 |  |
| Premature Births | 11.70\% | 12.80\% | 11.40\% | Percent of biths before 37 weeks of gestation | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |  |
| Cardiovescular Health |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heart Disease | 9.97\% | 4.41\% | 4.40\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that have been diagnosed with coronary heart disease or angina. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |  |
| Heart Disease Medicare Population | 26.05\% | 26.52\% | 28.55\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with ischaemic heart disease. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. 2012 |  |
| High Blood Pressure | 30.10\% | 31.60\% | 28.16\% | Percentage of Adults with High Blood Pressure | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |  |
| High Blood Pressure Medicare Population | 60.49\% | 59.86\% | 55.49\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with high blood pressure. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Sevices, 2012 |  |
| High Cholesterol | 39.66\% | 37.24\% | 38.52\% | Percentage of adults age 18 years and older who self reported they had high blood cholesterol and were informed of their condition by a health professional. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |  |


| High Cholesterol Medicare Population | 47.40\% | 46.09\% | 44.75\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with hyperlipidemia which is most commonly associated with high cholesterol. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mortality-Heart Disease | 198.58 | 196.53 | 184.55 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |  |
| Mortality-Ischaemic Heart Disease | 100.7 | 92.48 | 118.96 | Age adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |  |
| Obstructive Heart Disease Deaths | 94.10 | 81.50 | 129.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Obstructive Heart Disease Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2007 |  |
| Respiratory Health |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asthma Prevalence | 14.33\% | 13.52\% | 13.36\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that self reported they had asthma and were informed of their condiditon by a health professional. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |  |
| Particulate Matter | 13.2 | 12.8 | 8.9 | Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) | CDC Wonder Environmental Data, 2003-2008; EPA National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2013 |  |
| Lung Cancer Incidence | 70.1 | 69.9 | 64.9 | Annual age adjusted incidence rates per 100,000 population. | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, 2007-2011. |  |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 49.10 | 46 | 43.4 | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |  |
| Lung Disease Mortality | 57.31 | 45.83 | 42.67 | Age adjusted death rate due to chronic lower respiratory disease per 100,000 population. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011. |  |
| Tobacco Use-Former or Current Smokers | 54.43\% | 42.43\% | 44.16\% | Percentage of adults that reported having ever smoked 100 or more cigarettes. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |  |
| Tobacco Usage-Quit Attempt | 57.61\% | 61.06\% | 60.02\% | Percentage of adult smokers that attempted to quit smoking at least one day in the report year. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor <br> Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |  |
| Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths | 33.50 | 41.10 | 42.1 | Number of Age-Adjusted Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mental Health \& Substance Abuse |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Depression Medicare Population | 15.07\% | 14.79\% | 15.45\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with depression. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |  |
| Mortality-Suicide | 15.8 | 11.9 | 11.82 | Death rate due to intentional self harm per 100,000 population. | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011 |  |
| Liquor Store Access | 2.39 | 9.16 | 10.48 | Number of beer, wine, and liquor stores per 100,000 population. | US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2013. |  |
| Alcohol Consumption | 10.40\% | $13.70 \%$ | 16.94\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older who self report heavy alcohol consumption as more than one or two alcoholic drinks per day, based on gender. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |  |
| Binge Drinking | 9.90\% | 12.30\% | 15.20\% | Respondents 18 years and older reporting having 5 or more (men) or 4 or more (women) on one or more occasion during the previous 30 days | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012. |  |
| Social Isoalation | 24.20\% | 20.70\% | 21\% | Respondents 18 years and older who report having inadequate social support | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. |  |
| Driving Alone | 50.00\% | 39\% | 33\% | Percentage of commuters, among those who commute to work by car, truck, or van alone, who drive longer than 30 minutes to work each day | U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013 |  |
| Cerebrovascular Health |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortality-Stroke | 56.2 | 41 | 36.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Stroke Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Injury Prevention \& Safety |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths | 7.5 | 12.2 | 10.9 | Number of Age-Adjusted Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |  |
| Poisoning Death | 16.1 | 9.7 | 12.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Poisoning Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cancers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Breast Cancer Deaths | 18.90 | 22.5 | 20.8 | Number of Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |  |
| Breast Cancer Incidence | 124.3 | 123.8 | 124.8 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |  |
| Colorectal Cancer Deaths | 21.1 | 14.8 | 14.6 | Number of Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |  |
| Colorectal Cancers Incidence | 42.5 | 43.3 | 42.4 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |  |
| Prostate Cancer Deaths | 18 | 22.6 | 19.2 | Number of Age-Adjutsed Prostate Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |  |
| Prostate Cancer Incidence | 162.6 | 161 | 137.9 | Age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2007-11. |  |
| Lung Cancer Deaths | 49.1 | 46.2 | 43.4 | Number of Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |  |
| Access to Care |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uninsured Adults | 23.40\% | 25.54\% | 20.76\% | Percentage of adults 18-64 years old without health insurance coverage. | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |  |
| Uninsured Children | 8.90\% | 9.34\% | 7.54\% | Percentage of children under the age of 19 years old without health insurance coverage. | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |  |
| Uninsured Seniors | 1.29\% | 1.13\% | 1.60\% | Percentage of seniors 65 years and older without health insurance | US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012. |  |
| Health Insurance by Private Insurance | 80.09\% | 77.21\% | *64.2\% | Percentage of insured population with private health insurance coverage. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. *US Census, Current Population Survey, 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. |  |
| Health Insurance by Medicare | 17.19\% | 16.25\% | 15\% | Percentage of population with Medicare health insurance coverage. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |  |
| Health Insurance by Medicaid | 20.42\% | 20.18\% | 14.79\% | Percentage of insured populaton enrolled in Medicaid. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |  |
| Person:Primary Care Provider Ratio | 2,416:1 | 1,572:1 | 1,354:1 | Ratio of the population to total primary care physicians | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file |  |
| Person:Dental Health Provder Ratio | 4,084:1 | 2,099:1 | 1,663:1 | Ratio of the population to total dentists | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file |  |
| Person:Mental Health Provider Ratio | 2,042:1 | $914: 1$ | 753:1 | Ratio of the population to total mental health providers | Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services, National Provider Identifier Registry, 2014 |  |
| Unable to see the doctor due to cost | 13.10\% | 15.80\% | 9.10\% | Sample respondents aged 18 years and over who needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost in the past 12 months | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004-2012; CDC National Vital Statistics System, 2013 |  |
| Regular Source of Care (Lack of Consist Primary Care) | 23.96\% | 26.09\% | 23.70\% | Percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they do not have at least one person who they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-12 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Below 18 y.o. (22\%)
Above 65 y.o. (21\%)
Between 18-65 y.o. (57\%)

## POPULATION BY AGE ${ }^{1}$

Wilkes County Population*: 9,940 Georgia Population*: 9,815,210

## POPULATION

Wilkes County's population declined the fastest among catchment area communities, with $6.2 \%$ population decline having been estimated between 2010-2014. Wilkes is both the second smallest and the second least population dense of the CHNA communities, with a 2014 population estimate of 9,940 and approximately 22.6 persons per square mile. Wilkes is the third oldest county in the catchment area, with $21 \%$ of its population estimated to be over the age of 65 . Wilkes' values for percentage of persons under 5 and under 18 both rank lower than the state. . Wilkes County has the second highest concentration of African Americans in the area, $42.8 \%$ of the population; however, only $3.7 \%$ of Wilkes' population is Hispanic/Latino and $0.8 \%$ Asian. Wilkes County has three municipalities - Rayle, Tignall and Washington. The city of Washington (population 4,134 ) serves as the county seat and is among the most population dense cities in the catchment area, with 523 persons per square mile.

## TOP 5 INDUSTRIES

| 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 |  | Finance \& Insurance |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \# of est. 41 | 22 | 16 | 16 | 12 |
| $1$ | $2$ | $3$ | $3$ | $5$ |


| COUNY Health Outcomes | Rank <br> (of 159) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Hength of Life | 109 |
| Quality of Life | 129 |
| Health Factors | 67 |
| Health Behaviors | 145 |
| Clinical Care | 110 |
| Social and Economic Factors | 114 |
| Physical Environment | 134 |

## ECONOMY

Beneath only Taliaferro County, Wilkes had the second lowest median household income of the catchment counties. At $\$ 25,893$, Wilkes' median income, like Taliaferro's, was nearly half that of the state.' Wilkes also was surpassed by only Taliaferro for the highest unemployment in the region, with $9.3 \%$ of its population having been documented as unemployed by the Department of Labor as of June $2015 .{ }^{3} 40 \%$ of Wilkes County children are living in poverty, with $94.4 \%$ of school aged children qualifying for free and reduced lunch. ${ }^{4}$ Both Wilkes' percentage of adults and seniors living in poverty were higher than the state, with the latter being nearly double the state value.

## EDUCATION

Respectively, Wilkes County has the fourth and fifth lowest percentages of individuals reporting having finished high school and being in possession of a bachelor's degree or higher. Wilkes also had the fourth lowest 2014 four year cohort graduation rate (of the 16 counties for which data was available), with only $75.5 \%$ of its students graduating on time. ${ }^{1}$ The four year cohort graduation rate of black students, $65.5 \%$, was significantly lower than the rate of white students, $89.1 \% .^{2}$ In Wilkes, approximately $8.4 \%$ of the population is estimated to have less than a ninth grade education, tying Wilkes for fourth worst on this indicator in the CHNA service area. Conversely, Wilkes County has the second lowest percentage of three- and four-year-olds who were not enrolled in preschool (26.3\%), following only Greene County. ${ }^{1}$

HEALTH DISPARITIES

| Race Disparities | White | Black | Ratio |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Asthma ER Visits | 453.5 | 1659.3 | 3.659 |
| Diabetes Discharges | 74.1 | 245.4 | 3.309 |
| High BP ER Visits | 177.7 | 1030.4 | 5.799 |
| Gender Disparities | Male | Female | Ratio |
| Asthma ER Visits | 332.2 | 1565.9 | 4.714 |

## HISTORICAL TRENDS



TOP 10 CAUSES OF ADULT DEATH*

1. Ischemic Heart and Vascular Disease
2. Malignant Neoplasms of the Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung
3. Essential Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal, and Heart Disease
4. All COPD Except Asthma
5. Diabetes Mellitus
6. Malignant Neoplasms of Colon, Rectum, and Anus
7. Motor Vehicle Crashes
8. Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)
9. Accidental Poisoning and Exposure to Noxious Substances
10. Septicemia
*OASIS Community Health Needs Assessment Dashboard, 2009-2013

## WILKES COUNTY HEALTH PROFILE

| Indicator | County | State | National | Units | Source |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Social and Economic Indicators |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment | 9.30\% | 7.30\% | 6.10\% | Percentage of population 16 years or older that is unemployed. | US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015 - Ju |
| TANF | 394 | 29,948 | *3,504,648 | Number of TANF recipients for county value. Number of TANF participants for the most recent fiscal year for state and national values. | Department of Human Services, Georgia Division of Family and Children <br> Services: SFY 2014 Descriptive Data by County, US Department of <br> Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, <br> Office of Family Assistance, TANF Caseload Data 2014. |
| Number of SSI Recipients | 472 | 253,498 | ${ }^{\sim} 59$ million | Number of recipientsof Social Security benefits including adults $65+$ years old and the disabled. | Social Security Administration, Master Beneficiary Record and Supplemental Security Record, 2013. |
| Food Stamps (SNAP) | 24.34\% | 14.36\% | 12.40\% | Percent of households recieving SNAP benefits. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Participation in WIC | 400 | 345,448 | 8,066,615 | Number of children from birth to four years old participating in the WIC program for county and state values. Number of infants and children participating in the WIC program for national value. | Division of Public Health, Georgia Department of Human Resources, 2012. *US Department of Agriculture, WIC Program Monthly Data, FY 2014. |
| Adults in Poverty | 24.41\% | 16.54\% | 13.60\% | Percentage of adult population aged 18 to 64 years old living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Seniors in Poverty | 21.57\% | 11.7\% | 9.50\% | Percentage of population aged 65 or older living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Children in Poverty | 39.84\% | 25.31\% | 19.90\% | Percentage of population aged 0 to 17 years old living below the poverty line. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Without High School Diploma | 23.82\% | 15.26\% | 13.98\% | Percentage of population 25 years and older without a high school diploma or equivalency (GED). | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| High School Dropout Rate | 9.20\% | 6.60\% | 4\% | Percentage of youth aged 16 to 19 years old who are not in high school nor high school graduates. | Kids Count, US Census, American Community Survey, Five Year Estimates, 2009-2013. |
| Premature Death Rate | 10,365 | 7,314 | 5,200 | Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000. | County Health Ranking, National Center for Health Statistics, 2010-2012. |
| Access to a vehicle | 11.63\% | 6.80\% | 9.10\% | Percentage of occupied households with no motor vehicle. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Affordable Housing | 42.76\% | 35.32\% | 35.47\% | Percentage of households with housing costs exceeding $30 \%$ of total household income. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Income Inequality (GINI Index) | 0.46 | 0.47 | *41. | GINI Index score that represents "a statistical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1 where a measure of 1 indicates perfect inequality and a measure of $O$ indicates perfect equality". Based on the total number of households for county and state values. National value measues GINI Index income inequality ranging from 0 to 100. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. *The World Bank, GINI Index Estimate, 2010. |
| Total Homeless Persons | 10 | 8,450 | *610,042 | Number of unsheltered homeless persons based on point-in-time counts and predictions. | Georgia Department of Community Affairs, 2013 Report on Homelessness, 2014. "US Department of Housing and Urban <br> Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, The |
| Substandard Housing Conditions | 42.17\% | 20.40\% | 21.30\% | Percentage of renter or owner occupied housing unitis having one or more of the following substandard conditions: lacking complete plumbing facilities, lacking complete kitchen facilities, with 1.01 or more occupants per room, selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent, and gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent. | US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013. |
| Diabetes and Obesity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diabetes prevalence | 13.20\% | 10.48\% | $9.11 \%$ | Percentage of population over 20 years old that have been diagnosed with diabetes. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health $\begin{array}{r}\text { Promotion, } 2012 .\end{array}$ |
| Diabetes prevalence, Medicare population | 28.33\% | 27.70\% | 27.03\% | Percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with diabetes. | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012. |
| Diabetes management-hemoglobin A1c test in Medicare patients | 78.33\% | 84.70\% | 84.57\% | Percentage of diabetic Medicare patiens who have had hemoglobin A1c test for blood surgar levels. | Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy \& Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2012. |
| Diabetes Deaths | -- | 22.50 | 21.2 | Number of Age-Adjusted Diabetes Deaths per 100,000 population | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center for Disease Statistics, 2013 |
| Overweight | - | 5.09\% | 35.78\% | Percentage of population 18 years or older with a self reported BMI between 25.0-30.0. | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2012. |
| Obesity | 32.30\% | 28.70\% | 27.14\% | Percentage of population 20 years or older with a self reported BMI greater than 30.0. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Physical inactivity | 50\% | 24 | .64\% | Percentage of population 20 years or older that self reported no leisure time for physical activity. | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012. |
| Fast-food restaurant access | 56.64 | 78.19 | 72.74 | Number of fast food restaurants per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Recreational and fitness facility access | 0 | 7.88 | 9.72 | Number of recreation and fitness facilities per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| Grocery store access | 28.32 | 18.33 | 21.2 | Number of grocery stores per 100,000 population. | US Census, County Business Patterns, 2013. |
| SNAP-authorized food store access | 6 | 102.05 | 4 | Number of SNAP-authorized food stores per 100,000 population. | US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA - SNAP Retailer Locator, 2014. |
| WIC-authorized food store access | 39.17 | 17.9 | 15.6 | Number of authorized food stores accepting WIC benefits and carry WIC foods and food categories per 100,000. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA Food Environment Atlas, 2011. |
| Population with low food access | 19.09\% | 31.49\% | 23.61\% | Percentage of population living in designated food deserts via census tract. | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA Food Access Research Atlas, 2010. |
| Food insecurity | 21.83\% | 18.90\% | 15.94\% | Percentage of population that experienced food insecurity in a designated year. | Feeding America, 2012 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV/AIDS \& STDs |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV prevalence | 175.7 | 428.78 | 340.37 | Prevalence rate per 100,000 population. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
| HIV screenings | - | 55.12\% | 62.79\% | Percentage of adults between 18-70 years old with self reports of having not been screened for HIV. | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |
| Chlamydia Incidence | 459.5 | 466.2 | 446.6 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
| Gonorrhea Incidence | 50 | 130.1 | 106.1 | Rate per 100,000 population. | OASIS. Morbidity/Mortality Web Query. 2013; US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. |
| Maternal and Infant Healih |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teen Births | 49.2 | 45.3 | 36.6 | Births to women between 15-19 years old per 1,000 female population between 15-19 years old. | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2006-2012. |
| Low Birth Weight Babies | 8.8 | 9.5 | 8\% | Percentage of births with low bith weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
| Very Low Bith Weight | -- | 1.9 | 1.40\% | Percentage of births with very low bith weight | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2013 |
| Infant Mortality Rate | -- | 7.2 | 6.4 | Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Vital } \\ \text { Statistics, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Births with Tobacco | 7.70\% | 7.50\% | 22.60\% | Percent of live biths where mother used tobacco during pregnancy | OASIS. Maternal/Child Web Query. 2013; CDC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, 2011 |
| Premature Births | 7.80\% | 12.80\% | 11.40\% | Percent of births before 37 weeks of gestation | $\begin{array}{r}\text { OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2003-2013; CDC National Center } \\ \text { for Health Statistics, } 2013 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cardiovascular Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heart Disease |  | 4.41\% | 4.40\% | Percentage of adults 18 years and older that have been diagnosed with coronary heart disease or angina. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012. |



## POPULATION SNAPSHOT

Although only $6.65 \%$ of the people in the hospitals' service area are Hispanic or Latino, this population makes up one of the largest segments of uninsured people in the region. Compared with $14.41 \%$ of whites and $20.47 \%$ of African Americans, 45.87\% of Latinos are uninsured. In addition, $35.99 \%$ of the population living in poverty is Hispanic or Latino. ${ }^{1}$ These factors create barriers to accessing health care because few health care providers serve individuals without health insurance. The limited capacity of the few clinics that serve individuals without insurance makes it very challenging to secure an appointment. Therefore, many health conditions remain unaddressed until they become an emergency.

Language is a serious barrier to accessing health care for Spanish speakers because so few agencies have staff with bilingual capability. As a result, communication between health care providers and their Spanish speaking clients is limited. During the focus group with members of the Spanish speaking community, people expressed that their attempts to have a friend translate during a doctor's visit have been denied, and others stated that they felt some health care matters were too intimate to discuss with a friend present. Without accommodating for a difference in language, the Hispanic and Latino members of this community will continue to be underserved by health care professionals in this region.

Teen Birth Rate


US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,National Vital Statistics System. 2006-12

## Percent of Population Uninsured (16 county region)



Hispanic/Latino Age Distribution (CHNA Service Area)

## VOICES OF THE COMMUNITY

Priority Health Needs

Diabetes, high blood pressure, and high cholesterol are all perceived a major health needs in this community

Asthma is a concern for the community

There is a great need for dental care that is affordable

Increasing rates of obesity are linked to limited access to healthy foods

Pain management is a shortcoming, particularly care for community members with arthritis

There are a high number of teenage pregnancies

Barriers to Accessing Care

The language barrier inhibits access to health information and the quality of communication between health care providers and patients

Even when available, translation services are limited

Many individuals do not have a car and there is limited access to public transportation, creating a challenge for help seeking

The cost of medical care is a deterrent for many community members

Even with insurance, the cost of medications can be prohibitive

Health club memberships are too expensive

There is a general inability to access care and there is increased cost for individuals without documents

Time constraints present a barrier to accessing care - i.e. work hours take precedence over health seeking

Recommendations for Improving Community Health

Develop safe green spaces to encourage recreation and promote healthy lifestyles

Increase availability of translation
services within health care facilities

Develop health education materials and resources guides in Spanish

Affordable exercise facilities should be made available to the low income poorest outcomes are those who are economically disadvantaged, without health insurance, and those who are in groups that are traditionally poorly served by the healthcare community. Minorities, people with language barriers.

## Vulnerable Populations

## POPULATION SNAPSHOT

The senior population, defined as people over the age of 65 , makes up $13.12 \%$ of people living in the region. Of the 17 counties in the region, Hart, Wilkes, Taliaferro, and Greene County have the highest percentages of senior residents, with Greene hosting the most seniors at $22.54 \%$. ${ }^{1}$ According to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, $27.21 \%$ of the Medicare population in the region has diabetes and $26.2 \%$ of the population has heart disease. Both of these measures are consistent with nationwide statistics; however, the percentage of the region's Medicare population that has high blood pressure exceeds that of the nation, with $59.32 \%$ in the region and $55.49 \%$ nationwide ${ }^{5}$.

Population over 65 years of


US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2009-13)

As many seniors begin experiencing limitations that impair their ability to drive, access to affordable transportation services are paramount to their ability to access healthcare. In addition to transportation, locally available speciality care is imperative to meet the unique needs of the aging population. Mental and behavioral health disorders (with over 90\% being dementia) are the second leading cause of death for seniors, yet the availability of mental health services are minimal. ${ }^{8}$ As the number of people over the age of 65 continues to grow, addressing these barriers will become increasingly important to ensure the senior population receives quality health care.

Age Distribution by Race


OASIS Population Web Query, 2014

## VOICES OF THE COMMUNITY



> Recommendations for Improving Community Health
> Increase the availability of affordable housing for seniors

Greater investment should be made
in providing seniors with quality
information about services available in the community

Broaden the variety of meals
available through Meals on Wheels
Develop a community-wide initiative to ensure that seniors living alone are being regularly checked on

At this stage in life, you cannot split physical and mental because people, as we age, we use our cognition to adjust for our physical deficits. So, even if you walk funny or you can't walk very fast, if your brain is intact, you plan your day and you plan your movement to accommodate that limitation. So, we have a very high rates of all the things you've talked about but when people start to have cognitive decline then that's when you see their inability to engage in their health care.

## CHIDDREN IN POVERTY Nameabe

## POPULATION SNAPSHOT

Children living in poverty represent a particularly vulnerable population, as their development is strongly impacted by their physical environment and the quality of healthcare they receive. In 2013, 59.76\% of children in the 17-county region were eligible for free or reduced lunch, a number on par with the state statistic; however, Georgia ranks much higher than the nation on this measure. ${ }^{4}$ Also notable, the regional free and reduced lunch percentage has been increasing since 2009, when only $55.56 \%$ of children were receiving free and reduced lunch. ${ }^{4}$ Additionally, nearly a quarter of children in the region are living at $100 \%$ of the poverty level. Only 15.95\% of Non-Hispanic white children are living in poverty, compared to $47 \%$ of African American children, 47.88\% of Native American children, and $11.57 \%$ of Asian children¹.

Children living in poverty are confronting significant challenges to the development of healthy eating habits. Children in poverty are more likely to reside in households located within food deserts, limiting access to healthy food options. Additionally, low income households face barriers to nutrition education and knowledge regarding healthy food preparation. As the rates of childhood obesity and diabetes rise, emphasis needs to be placed on health education to ensure that community members are equipped with the knowledge to model healthy behaviors for their children. Key informants spoke strongly of the importance of trauma-informed care for children as a powerful tool for providing support that meets the mental health needs of this vulnerable population.

## Households with Children



## Uninsured Children

US Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012
13

Families that are living in poverty, which we know is the vast majority of our families in Athens... the priorities are not different than anyone else, as far as care for kids, it's just the resources and the attention to the problems are what's primary... what's happening in the next hours or the next day. So the preventative care, or the early intervention, or the staying with a counselor post trauma, sometimes falls off as something that they cannot manage to do. And so it doesn't get done, but it always catches up later.

Children Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch
National Center for Education Statistics, National Center for Education Statistics,
NCES-Common Core of Data. 2012-13
60


Children Living Below 100\%
Federal Poverty Level us Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2009-2013


Wilkes County $\square$ Greene County $\square$ Clarke County
$\square$ 17-county Region $\square$ Georgia $\square$ United States

## VOICES OF THE COMMUNITY

Low Income Families Focus Groups (Housing Authority and Early Learning Center)

## Priority Health Needs

Allergies and asthma are being triggered by dust mites and mold

There is a good deal of prescription drug abuse occurring in the community

Many people who have been diagnosed with high blood pressure don't understand the real impact of the condition

Stress levels are high in poor neighborhoods and lead to other health conditions

Alcohol and drug usage are very high

There is very little access to fresh food in the neighborhood

There are too few organized activities for youth and, as a result, they get into trouble or engage in risky behaviors

Affordable dental health care for families

Access to affordable birth control

## Barriers to Accessing Care

The cost of medical care keeps a lot of people out of the doctor's office

Transportation presents a major challenge for folks without access to a car

People don't understand the basic rights they have with respect to their healthcare

There is significant stigma around seeking mental health services, particularly in the Black community

Health literacy is a challenge, in the sense that people don't really understand what they're being told by their doctor and then can't keep track of interactions between their medications

People really don't know what resources are available to them

There is a perception of differential treatment in doctor's offices for people on Medicaid

Too few doctors are taking new Medicaid patients

Eligibility requirements for social and health services create barriers

## Recommendations for Improving

 Community HealthGreater community education could be offered around the importance of screenings and early detection of disease

Improve communication with the community about the resources that are available to them

Establish youth programming in the neighborhood to keep kids off the street and out of harm's way

We need to set some community priorities and then organize around them

There should be mandatory parenting classes for new moms

Employment opportunities should be extended to support people getting themselves out of dependency

Get the word out more effectively about the EBT Double Dollars
programs at the farmers markets
Inclusion of the voices of low income community members in the administrative process through town hall meetings and public forums

Expansion of the Athens transit system

# UNIISUURED/UNDERINSURED <br> Vulnerable Populations 

## POPULATION SNAPSHOT

The uninsured population, which often intersects with one or more of the other dimensions of vulnerability, faces barriers to accessing health care that extend well beyond economic factors. The rates of uninsured children and adults in the region both exceed the national average, with $25.28 \%$ of adults and $9.31 \%$ of children in the region being uninsured, as compared with $20.76 \%$ and $7.54 \%$ in the nation, respectively. ${ }^{1}$

Without insurance, routine preventative health care measures are cost-prohibitive, and capacity at community clinics is limited. As a result, health needs often remain unaddressed until they become an emergency. Overuse
of the ER is frequently cited as a fault of these individuals, but until the uninsured population has access to affordable, preventative health care, the ER remains their only source of health care. During the focus group with members of the uninsured population, recommendations for improving community health centered on increasing support for programs that bring simple, preventative health measures to community members. Efforts such as mobile health vans, routine health fairs held in community centers, and a 24 -hour nurse line would provide necessary care to the uninsured community and begin to reinforce the importance of preventative health care.

Percentage of Population Uninsured

US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2009-13)

## Percent Population Uninsured



US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2009-13)

4
Transportation is obviously the people who are at the lower levels of poverty because they've got to decide, do I go to the food bank today, or do I go to mental health, and who wants to make that decision?

## VOICES OF THE COMMUNITY

## Priority Health Needs

Mental health needs go undiagnosed and unaddressed for
too many in the community
High cholesterol, hypertension and heart disease affect low income individuals

Drug and alcohol dependence are issues for which too few supports exist

Childhood asthma is a problem for low income and those living in poor housing

Diabetes and obesity are on the rise, largely because of a lack of education about how to eat well on a limited budget

There are insufficient resources to address issues of chronic pain

Too little physical activity among low income fosters poor health among the population

There are too few full-time employment opportunities, which would offer benefits to the employees

## Barriers to Accessing Care

Limited capacity at community clinics makes it very difficult to secure appointments

The lack of affordable health insurance is a major obstacle to help seeking

Medications are too expensive and prescription assistance is too hard to access

Poor communication between primary care providers and specialists affect the quality of care

Individuals don't know what their rights are and can't advocate on their own behalf for quality care

Language is a serious barrier for Spanish speakers, as few agencies have staff with bilingual capability

The rising cost of co-pays is a barrier for those fortunate enough to have insurance

Doctors have begun requesting payment as a condition to being seen, and many people can't afford the up-front cost

## Recommendations for Improving Community Health

There should be more health fairs in the community, and in places other than churches

Apartment complexes could serve as sources of information sharing and provide social service information along with utility information at move-in

Educational programs should be developed to educate families on how to eat well on a budget

Increased access to healthy foods would prevent a lot of health problems
Establishing a 24-hour nurse line would prevent a lot of trips to the ER

Affordable exercise facilities should be made available to the low income

A centralized triage center would keep people out of the ER and could serve as a home base for the provision of referrals

A lot of our folks who don't have a payer can't get health care until it is a dire need. You know, you shouldn't have to wait until you need a tooth pulled before you can get to a dentist, you should[n't] have to wait until your wounds on your feet aren't healing before you can get treatment for diabetes. We're still very much in that emergency place, instead of preventative. Or even just maintenance, I would even just like to get to maintenance first, but then if we could get to prevention that'd be great.

## POPULATION SNAPSHOT

In Clarke County, there are a total of 1,030 community members who are homeless, at-risk of homelessness, or at imminent risk of losing housing. Chronic homelessness, defined by HUD as being continuously homeless for a year or more or having had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years, affects $12.53 \%$ of the aforementioned subpopulation. Of the individuals identified as homeless, 4.76\% are veterans and 43.5\% reported having a disabling condition. ${ }^{8}$

Point in time estimates indicate that there were 226 individuals in need of shelter on January 28, 2015. ${ }^{10}$ With only 118 beds available in shelters year-round in Clarke County, the shelter needs of the region's homeless are not fully met. Although health care is an important consideration, the persistent stressor of securing a safe place to dwell and daily meals takes precedence. Moreover, the overwhelming barriers the homeless population face when accessing health care severely limit the care this vulnerable population receives. During the focus group with members of the homeless population, concerns about having transportation, reliable information about services, and the documentation to receive services were noted as some of the primary barriers inhibiting their access to health care.

Often overlooked due to stereotypes about the homeless panhandler, 448 children are homeless, living in shelters, or in doubled up housing or motels in Clarke County ${ }^{9}$. The negative outcomes of homelessness on children are enormous, with the experience impacting their educational attainment, as well as their social and emotional development.


Homeless Population by Race

Homeless Management Information
System, Athens-Clarke County, July 2014 System, Athens-Clarke County, July 2014 June 2015


White (51\%) $\square$ African American (47\%)
Other Races (2\%)

## VOICES OF THE COMMUNITY

## Priority Health Needs

Challenge of managing diabetes and high blood pressure with little health care education or resources

Dental health is a significant need in the community

There is a need for increased employment opportunities

## Barriers to Accessing Care

Many individuals are lacking health insurance coverage due to the cost

Services available at the majority of health care providers, including express clinics, are cost-prohibitive

Transient nature limits the ability to have consistent access to information about available resources

Limited access to transportation hinders people's ability to access services

Transportation is an issue for services for which intake is accomplished in one location and service provided in another

Hoops that must be jumped through to access services - i.e. possession of an ID, required paperwork and documentation

Limitations on access to services and job opportunities due to prior criminal history

Waiting lists for the clinics are extremely long

Experiences of discrimination by service providers

Unemployment is a major barrier to individuals accessing health care

## Recommendations for Improving Community Health

Improve transportation, such as extending bus service times or providing a van service

Develop method for effectively communicating information about resources to the community

Increased political representation
for people willing to lend voice to the cause of the homeless

Provide health education and continuous support to encourage preventative health care

Increased bed space in shelters

Employment opportunities should be extended to support people working towards self-sufficiency

In terms of housing...they're not on the street but they're living with other family members, so there's four adults, six kids, and one income. That's our homeless.

## SURVEY DEMOGRAPHIC

Through targeted outreach and community-based events, the Community Connection 2015 CHNA Population Survey captured a convenience sample that was closely representative of the demographics of the community. With regard to race, there was almost a perfect alignment between the distribution of the survey population and that of the county. The same was true for age, accounting for the fact that under 18 years olds were prohibited from completing the survey. The average household size, unemployment, percent receiving public health insurance, and educational attainment of the sample and census were almost identical as well. However, ours was a survey skewed in the direction of the low income, with $46.3 \%$ of survey respondents reporting making less than $\$ 2,000$ per month. This finding is important when considering the correlations and descriptives woven throughout the CHNA. Whenever presented in the report, survey findings have been identified as CHNA. 2015 Population Survey, to allow for the separation of this information from the data from secondary sources.

|  | US Census | Georgia Census | Clarke County <br> Census | CHNA Survey |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \% of population <br> 18-34 | $20.5 \%$ | $20.9 \%$ | $38 \%$ | $40 \%$ |
| \% of population <br> over 65 | $13.4 \%$ | $11.1 \%$ | $8.75 \%$ | $9 \%$ |
| Unemployed | $6.2 \%$ | $7.2 \%$ | $5.2 \%$ | $5.2 \%$ |
| Household size | 2.63 | 2.71 | 3.28 | 3.06 |
| Less than high <br> school | $8.0 \%$ | $9.5 \%$ | $9.3 \%$ | $7.6 \%$ |
| High School | $28.1 \%$ | $28.7 \%$ | $22.1 \%$ | $28.5 \%$ |
| College or <br> Graduate School | $28.4 \%$ | $27.1 \%$ | $48.8 \%$ | $53.9 \%$ |



|  | US Census | Georgia <br> Census | Clarke County <br> Census | CHNA Survey | CHNA Survey - <br> Black | CHNA Survey - <br> White |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \% of <br> households <br> with income <br> \$25,000 | $16 \%$ | $25.9 \%$ | $27.9 \%$ | $46.3 \%$ | $61.1 \%$ | $33.8 \%$ |
| \% Public <br> Coverage | $30.2 \%$ | $27.7 \%$ | $22.9 \%$ | $25.5 \%$ | $43.1 \%$ | $16.8 \%$ |
| \% Uninsured | $14.9 \%$ | $19 \%$ | $18.2 \%$ | $13.4 \%$ | $14.9 \%$ | $10.7 \%$ |
| \% with private <br> health <br> insurance | $66 \%$ | $62.6 \%$ | $66.4 \%$ | $55 \%$ |  |  |

## Section 4 Who Was Involved with the Assessment

## IDENTITY OF HOSPITALS AND PARTNER ORGANIZATION'S COLLABORATING ON CHNA

## Collaborating Hospitals

In order to reduce duplication and make best use of available resources, the two major healthcare providers for the Northeast Georgia region, Athens Regional Health System and St. Mary's Health Care System, entered into a collaborative, contractual relationship with a community-based agency, Community Connection of Northeast Georgia, for the production of one regional CHNA to satisfy the ACA requirement.

## ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Two separate advisory committees were convened to provide oversight of the CHNA process. The first of these advisory committees was comprised chiefly of UGA researchers, who both facilitated the development of the population heath survey and supported secondary data collection. The following list reflects the membership of the data collection advisory committee.

Data Collection and Analysis Advisory Committee

| Member Name | Affiliation |
| :---: | :---: |
| Megan Ford* | ASPIRE Clinic, Clinic Coordinator |
| Delene Porter | President/CEO Athens Area Community Foundation |
| Tim Johnson | Family Connection/Communities-inSchools, Executive Director |
| Jerry Shannon | UGA Geography Department, Assistant Professor |
| Pamela Orpinas* | UGA College of Public Health, Professor of Health Promotion and Behavior |
| Kerstin Gerst Emerson | UGA College of Public Health, Assistant Professor of Health and Policy Management |
| Suzanne Lester* | Georgia Regents University-UGA Medical <br> Partnership , Assistant Professor of Family Medicine |
| Grace Bagwell-Adams | UGA College of Public Health, Assistant Professor of Health Policy and Management |
| Jason Cade | UGA School of Law, Assistant Professor |
| Henry N Young | UGA College of Pharmacy, Kroger Associate Professor of Clinical and Administrative Pharmacy |
| Kerry Steinberg | Spanish Instructor, Department of Romance Language |
| Brett Magner | Student, UGA-GRU Medical Partnership |

## HOSPITAL-BASED CHNA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

A hospital-based advisory committee was convened by the participating health care systems, comprising representation from the Mission Services and Public and Government Affairs departments. The hospital advisory committee met with Community Connection four times over the nine month period to provide feedback and obtain updates on data collection and analysis. The following individuals served on the hospital CHNA Advisory Committee.

Hospital-based CHNA Advisory Committee

| Member Name | Affiliation |
| :--- | :--- |
| Pam Bickley | Athens Regional Health System, Community Health |
| Katie Caukin | Athens Regional Health System, Program Manager |
| Lauren Johnson | St. Mary's Health Care System, Community Benefits <br> Program Coordinator |
| Sister Patricia Loome | St. Mary's Health Care System, Director of Mission <br> Services |
| Elaine Cook | Athens Regional Health System, Vice President of <br> Government and Public Affairs |
| Mike Pilcher | Athens Regional Health System, Director of System <br> Relations and Marketing |

## IDENTITY AND QUALIFICATIONS OF CONSULTANTS USED TO CONDUCT THE ASSESSMENT

## Community Connection

Community Connection is an Athens-based 501c(3) nonprofit corporation whose mission is to ensure that no need goes unmet in Northeast Georgia. The group, which was founded 30 years ago and is credited with having established the nation's first computer-based resource directory, has been at the forefront of the provision and documentation of social services and social service needs. With its 20,000 annual individual contacts with some of the most underserved residents in Northeast Georgia, Community Connection is uniquely positioned to undertake the production of community needs assessments. The present CHNA was the organization's first foray into the field of formal needs assessment production.

## Section 5 Process and Methods Used for the CHNA

Though primary data were collected in the form of focus groups and key informant interviews, the heart of the analysis undertaken for the production of the CHNA was secondary data analysis. The prioritized health needs identified in the 2012 CHNA submitted by Athens Regional and St. Mary's served as the starting point for data collection and analysis. Hospitalization, prevalence, and incidence statistics were gathered for a range of health indicators relating to the conditions identified as having the greatest impact on population health in the Northeast Georgia region. Both primary and secondary data were analyzed using a systematic method for comparing the relative severity, scope, burden, and community perception of the selected health conditions.

## SECONDARY DATA

## Framework for Indicator and Topic Selection

Drawing upon the experience and findings of their 2012 CHNA's, the Hospital-based Advisory Committee identified, in their scope of work document, the topics for which Community Connection was to pull secondary
data. Community Connection then worked with the Data Collection Advisory Committee to identify the most recent and reliable sources of data in response to the request. The following table reflects the sources from which data were obtained for the topic areas identified by the Hospital-based Advisory Committee.

| Source | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| Community Commons | Hub of multiple health databases and sources for public health data and planning. |
| County Health Rankings | Community Data hub for multiple data sources for health factors and indicators. |
| Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS) | Public Health and Public Planning. Residence-specific hospitalization, ER Visit, Discharge, and |
| OASIS, Maternal/Child Health Query | Birth Rates, Maternal Health. |
| OASIS, Infant Mortality Web Query | Infant Morality Data. |
| OASIS, Population Health Web Query | County-Specific Demographic Information. |
| OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query | Discharge Rates, Death Rates, STD Cases and Rates. |
| OASIS, Emergency Room Visit Web Query | Emergency Room Visit Rates. |
| OASIS, Community Health Needs Assessment Dashboard | Ranked causes of death and Years of Potential Life Lost (Premature Death Rate). |
| Centers for Disease Control (CDC) | Data and statistics hub for various health conditions and diseases compiled by CDC researchers and statisticians. |
| Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion | Chronic Diseases and Risk Factors. |
| Centers for Disease Control, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System | Longitudinal telephone survey collecting data on health-related risk behaviors, chronic health conditions, and use of preventive services. |
| Prevention | Data on risk factors and prevalence of STD's, HIV/AIDS, and TB. |
| CDC, National Vital Statistics Program | Births, Deaths, and Years of Potential Life Lost (Premature Death Rate). |
| US Census Bureau | Census surveys. |
| US Census, County Business Patterns | Subnational economic data by industry including grocery store, WIC store, and SNAP store access, and Top Industries in each county. |
| US Census Bureau, American Community Survey | Population and workforce data. |
| US Department of Agriculture | Data and statistics hub for various social conditions and food related statistics. |
| US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA - SNAP Retailer Locator | Reatilers accepting SNAP, EBT. |
| US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Environment Atlas | Data on food access, determinants of food access. |
| US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Access Research Atlas | Food environment and access data. |
| Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services | Data and statistics hub specifically regarding populations utilizing Medicare and Medicaid services. |
| CMS National Provider Identification | Mental Health Providers and Provider:Person ratios. |
| Feeding America | County data for food insecure populations. |
| US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse | Community health data for multiple indicators accross sectors of heatlh. |
| Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Programs, State Cancer Profiles | Community level cancer data. |
| Area Health Resource File/American Medical Association | Community specific health indicators, social indicators of health, and provider information. |
| Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy \& Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care | Data on medical resource distribution. |
| Georgia Deptartment of Education | Environment, social, population, and physical health data for county school districts. |
| Kids Count | County-Specific data on child and family health and well-being. |

The majority of health indicators were drawn from one of two sources - Community Commons, an online data platform which aggregates health indicators from national sources, and OASIS, the statistical data warehouse into which state Public Health Department data are collected and stored. Demographic indicators were drawn directly from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey.

## Methodology for Collection, Interpretation and Analysis of Secondary Data

In order to identify the health conditions upon which priority should be placed, the health status of the hospital service area was assessed for each indicator using up to five comparison methods.

1. First, Athens-Clarke County was treated separately from the surrounding 16 rural counties. Athens-Clarke and the 16 surrounding counties were then compared against the state and national values for the indicator under examination. Each of the counties were then compared to one another to determine whether there were significant geographic disparities to be observed in the hospitals' catchment area.
2. Secondly, indicator values were assessed for any trends occurring in the data. This analysis was only performed for indicators for which there were up to four years of data available. If an indicator value was found to have worsened by at least $25 \%$, the trend was considered to reflect a negative outcome worthy of further attention.
3. A third comparison measured disparities across sub-populations in the region. Specifically, race and gender disparities were sought within the data and the indicators were highlighted for which sub-populations reflected greater than three times the likelihood of experiencing negative health outcomes.
4. When possible, indicators were compared to Healthy People 2020 targets. Indicators have been highlighted for which the region (or specific counties) did not compare favorably to the targets.
5. Finally, in order to ensure that the voices of the community were included in the assignment of priority, community perception was assessed via the Population Health Survey within which respondents were asked to assign a relative weight to a select group of health conditions.

As many of the above comparisons as possible were applied to each of the indicators. The number of comparisons applied to each indicator was a function of data availability. For example, trend data was only available for a select group of indicators, and very few indicators had race-based data to support the assessment of racial disparities. Every effort was made to obtain data which would inform the comparisons; however, there were gaps in the available data which impacted the assessment.

## Indicator and Topic Area Scoring

Indicators were compiled for the primary 10 health conditions. The 16-county region and Athens-Clarke County data were evaluated separately for the five areas of evaluation; "Community Perception" was the exception to this data separation, given that survey administration was concentrated in Athens-Clarke County.

A five-point system was used to evaluate each indicator across the five comparison methods. The examples below provide an illustration of each of the comparison methods. The following examples do not reflect real data, but are provided here as examples to display and explain prioritization methodology.

## Geographic Comparison

Geographic disparity ratios were calculated by comparing the 16-county and Athens-Clarke values at three different levels of geography. Poor comparisons were assigned a value of either one or two points, depending upon the magnitude of the disparity. For each indicator, the points were totaled, divided by the total number of geographic comparisons available, and then assigned a score corresponding to this calculation.

The assignment of points was undertaken based upon the following table.

| National | If ACC or 16-county average was worse than the National value | $\mathbf{1}$ point |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | If ACC or 16- county values were $25 \%$ worse than the national value | $\mathbf{2}$ points |
| State | If ACC or 16-county average is worse than the state value | $\mathbf{1}$ point |
| 16- Counties | If ACC or 16- county values were $25 \%$ worse than the state value | $\mathbf{2}$ points |
| Athens-Clarke | Best/worst county ratio between 2 and 5 | $\mathbf{1}$ point |
| County | ACC value worse than the 16 county average | $\mathbf{2}$ points |
|  | ACC value $25 \%$ worse than the 16 county average | $\mathbf{1}$ point |

Below is a sample geographic disparity ratio calculation:
There are three possible geographic comparisons for the food insecurity rate in Athens-Clarke County (Feeding America, 2012). As can be observed below, Athens' food insecurity rate is worse than the state, nation and the 16 -county region. Food insecurity in Athens was only $13 \%$ worse than the state value, earning 1 point for this comparison; however, Athens' food insecurity was at least $25 \%$ worse than both 16 -county region and the nation, and so earned 2 points each for these comparisons. The total number of geographic disparity points earned by this indicator was divided by the number of possible comparisons to calculate the Athens-Clarke County geographic disparity score for the indicator ( $5 / 3=1.6667$ ).

| Athens-Clarke <br> County | 16- county region | State | Nation | Points <br> (Total) | Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21.53 \%$ | $14.48 \%$ <br> (2 Points) | $18.90 \%$ <br> (1 Point) | $15.94 \%$ <br> $(2$ Points) | 5 | $5 / 3=1.6667$ |

## Race/Age/Gender Disparity Comparison

Where specific race or gender data were available for particular indicators, disparity ratios were calculated by dividing the highest over the lowest values for the indicator. Prioritization points were assigned for each of the three possible disparities according to the following breakdown:

- Race/gender disparity ratios between 3 and $5 \rightarrow 1$ point
- Race/gender disparity ratios greater than $5 \rightarrow 2$ points

As an example, the only disparity ratio which could be calculated for HIV prevalence was a race disparity. In the example below, the 16 -county HIV prevalence for whites divided by the prevalence for blacks, yielded a race disparity ratio of 6.93 . As this disparity ratio was greater than five, two prioritization points were assigned to the indicator. Given that there was one possible comparison for this indicator (as opposed to the two possible ratios which could have been collected) the total number of points, two, was divided by the number of comparison, one, to give a prioritization point total of two for this indicators race/gender disparity analysis.

| Indicator | 16-county average | Race Disparity <br> Ratio | Points | Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HIV Prevalence | 107.27 | 6.93 | 2 | $2 / 1$ |

## Historical Trend Comparison

Though there was a general shortage of trend data for the health indicators selected for the assessment, whenever possible, trends were assessed for their general strength and direction. If an indicator was found to be trending in a negative direction over time, prioritization points were assigned based on the following breakdown:

- Trends worsening between $25-35 \%$ over the given time period $\rightarrow 1$ point
- Trends worsening over $35 \%$ over the given time period $\rightarrow 2$ points

As an example, the Age-Adjusted ER Visit Rate due to High Blood Pressure in Clarke County in 2013 was 398.6. This figure represented $116.4 \%$ increase between 2003-2013. Given that the historical trend reflected an increase greater than $35 \%$, the indicator was assigned 2 points and then divided by the total number of comparisons, one, to yield a prioritization point total of two for the indicator.

| Age-Adjusted ER <br> Visit Rate | Athens-Clarke <br> County | \% Change over <br> time (2003-2013) | Points | Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High Blood <br> Pressure | 398.6 | $116.40 \%$ | 2 | $2 / 1=2$ |

Healthy People 2020 targets were pulled for as many indicators as possible, and the Athens-Clarke and 16-county region values were compared against the targets. If the local values did not meet HP 2020 Target, one prioritization point was assigned to the indicator.

As an example, the average Infant Mortality Rate in the 16 -county region is 8.3 . Because the Infant Mortality Rate in the region fared worse than the Healthy People 2020 target for this indicator, one prioritization point was assigned for the indicator and divided by the total number of comparisons, to give a final score of 1 .

| Indicator | 16-county region | Healthy People <br> 2020 Target | Points | Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Infant Mortality <br> Rate | 8.3 | $6.74 \%$ | 1 | $1 / 1=1$ |

## Community Perception Comparison

In the Population Survey instrument administered as part of the primary data collection, respondents were asked to assign a relative weight to 12 indicators/health conditions. The question survey respondents were asked to answer was whether or not they perceived the individual conditions to be "serious", "moderate", or "not a problem" in their community. The percentage of respondents identifying a condition as either "moderate" or "serious" was totaled for each condition, and the conditions were then rank ordered based on the total community perception score. The highest ranking health condition was awarded 12 points, with each successive condition being assigned one less point, resulting in the lowest ranked of the 12 conditions receiving only one prioritization point. The total number of points earned by each condition was then divided by the number of conditions to determine the prioritization score that condition would earn toward its overall level of priority.

As an example, respiratory problems ranked 9th in terms of community perception and, as such, was awarded four prioritization points. The four prioritization points earned by respiratory health were then divided by the number of conditions (12), to yield a prioritization score of . 333 .

| Rank | Community Perceptions | Moderate + <br> Serious Problem | Points | Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | Respiratory Problems | $62.67 \%$ | 4 | $4 / 12=.333$ |

## Calculation of Level of Prioritization Assigned to Health Needs

For each condition, each indicator for which any of the five comparisons was possible was compiled into a table like the one below.
-- Dashed lines reflect that either no or inadequate data were available for the indicator
$\checkmark$ A green check mark was assigned to indicators where the region or county was performing favorably, as compared to the three geographies
$x A$ red ' $x$ ' was assigned to indicators whose values reflected unfavorable comparisons
To arrive at a final prioritization score for the health condition of interest for each indicator, the value of the unfavorable comparisons was divided by the number of total possible comparisons. The sum total of all the indicator scores was then combined and divided by the total number of comparisons for the health condition. A final community health prioritization score was then assigned to each of the 10 health conditions.

| Cardiovascular Health Indicators | Region | Value | Geographic Comparison | Trend Data | Disparity | Community <br> Prioritization | $\begin{gathered} \text { HP } \\ 2020 \end{gathered}$ | Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Depression Medicare Population | 16counties | 16.03\% | 2/3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5/6 |
|  | AthensClarke | 17.89\% | 3/3 | -- | -- |  | -- |  |
| Liquor Store Access | 16counties | 6.32 | 0/2 | 0/1 | -- | -- | -- | 4/7 |
|  | Athens- <br> Clarke | 11.14 | 4/3 | 0/1 | -- |  | -- |  |
| Alcohol Consumption | 16counties | 10.88\% | 0/3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0/6 |
|  | AthensClarke | 10.20\% | 0/3 | -- | -- |  | -- |  |
| Suicide, Death <br> Rate, Age- <br> Adjusted | 16counties | 13 | 1/1 | 0/1 | 1/1 | -- | 1/1 | 9/8 |
|  | Athens- <br> Clarke | 16 | 3/2 | 2/1 | -- |  | 1/1 |  |
| Suicide, Hospital Discharge Rate, Age-Adjusted | 16counties | 39.5 | 1/1 | 0/1 | 0/2 | -- | -- | 1/9 |
|  | AthensClarke | 23 | 0/2 | 0/1 | 0/2 |  | -- |  |
| Suicide, ER Visit <br> Rate, Age- <br> Adjusted | 16counties | 69.4 | 1/1 | 0/1 | 0/2 | -- | -- | 7/9 |
|  | AthensClarke | 91.8 | 4/2 | 2/1 | 0/2 |  | -- |  |
| Community PrioritizationMental Health |  |  |  |  |  | 8/12 |  | 8/12 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total: 34/57 = . 59649 |  |  |

## COMMUNITY INPUT

## Key Informant Interviews

For the nine counties comprising the hospitals' primary service area (i.e. those counties with the highest hospital utilization), primary data was collected as a complement to the secondary data analysis undertaken for the full 17 county area. The nine counties for which primary data was gathered include Barrow, Clarke, Greene, Jackson, Morgan, Madison, Oconee, Oglethorpe, and Walton. In order to shed additional light on the risk factors and population-specific behaviors contributing to the documented disparities, a total of 29 key informants were interviewed as part of the needs assessment. An original list of key informants was developed in a joint effort between the hospital-based advisory committee and the data collection advisory committee, with the latter submitting a list of informants which was later amended and approved by the former. Key informants were chosen based on their particular expertise relating to the health needs of the general community and the specific health needs of vulnerable population groups with which they either worked or directly represented. In addition to representatives from both participating hospitals, individuals were chosen who represented local health departments, school systems, human services, local government, and traditionally underserved communities. The list of key informants along with their affiliations can be found in Appendix D.

Key informants were scheduled for 45 minute long, semi-structured interviews conducted either in-person or over the phone, based on the availability of the interviewee. All interviews occurred between January and June
of 2015 and were conducted using the key informant interview guide provided in Appendix D. All interviews were audio recorded and then transcribed using the Dragon transcription software. Transcriptions were cross checked for reliability and then coded for emergent themes. Key informant input has been incorporated throughout the document and is marked as "Voices of the Community" for identification.

## Focus Groups

In addition to the key informant interviews, focus groups were conducted in the eight surrounding counties comprising the hospitals' primary service area. Focus groups in the primary service area were co-facilitated and hosted by the Directors of the Family Connection offices in each of the selected counties. Focus groups took place during the regularly scheduled meetings of the providers participating in the interagency collaborative meetings overseen by Family Connection. Invitations went out in each county a full month ahead of the focus groups; and, each partner agency invited to attend was asked to bring one client to the catered meeting. Focus groups ranged in size from 15-50 individuals, and all of the sessions lasted 90 minutes. Meetings included a guided discussion (using the focus group schedule of questions in Appendix E) and an interactive mapping exercise, wherein participants were invited to identify the locations of county-based resources in order to have them added to the CHNA resource list.

For each of the sessions, two note takers separately recorded participant input into typed transcriptions; the transcriptions where then cross-checked for reliability and combined into one master document which was then coded for themes. Focus group input has been compiled into "Voices of the Community" tables appearing on the vulnerable population and county-specific data sheets in Section 3 of the report.

## Population Health Survey

Working under the direct guidance of the Data Collection and Analysis Advisory Committee, Community Connection developed and administered two separate survey instruments between February and June, 2015. The first instrument, a 45 question long survey (Appendix F), was administered between February and May 2015. In mid-May, the first survey was replaced by the instrument in Appendix F, when the first round of data analysis revealed that Survey 1 responses provided insufficient evidence to support the method of need prioritization which had been selected for the CHNA. Over the entirety of the administration window, both surveys were administered online and on paper, with particular attention being given to soliciting input from traditionally underserved groups. A series of community events were hosted at public school and park sites located in areas of high ER utilization; and, the "cost of attendance" at the well-attended events was one completed survey per household. The convenience sample gathered through event-based administration was augmented by targeted survey administration at the site of monthly food distributions, as well as by the distribution of the survey through social, professional, and neighborhood listservs.

## DATA LIMITATIONS AND INFORMATION GAPS

Though this assessment utilized an extensive data set, including both qualitative and quantitative primary and secondary data, the analysis and conclusions are subject to the limitations of the data collection methodology employed.

Primary qualitative data was collected from members and representatives of selected vulnerable population groups via focus groups and key informant interviews. In the interest of collecting data which could be compared across geographies and subpopulations, a core set of questions was developed to guide both processes, attached to this document as Appendix D and E . A missed opportunity resulting from this approach is that the experts thus engaged were not able to speak to the unique challenges faced by the groups they represented, which would have added valuable insight to the effort to identify specific causes of the health disparities identified through secondary data analysis.

Primary quantitative data, which were collected through the administration of a web- and paper-based population health survey, are subject to the limitations imposed by ours having been a convenience sample of the population.

Towards collecting 2,000 completed surveys with insufficient manpower for geographic canvassing, Community Connection hosted a series of community-based special events to which community members were invited and "charged" a completed survey for admission. Although these events allowed us to target our key populations, we were limited to only those who attended during our designated survey time period.

Secondary data was drawn from a variety of sources, including national and statewide data sets and local agencybased data, when available. Though the aggregated data were comprehensive, in that a range of indicators were collected for each of the communities and conditions subject to study, there was variability in the availability of data which made the identification of disparities challenging.

Specifically, for many of the indicators of community health drawn from the Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), there were too few reported instances for county-specific analysis to have been conducted, severely limiting the conduct of cross-county comparisons. In these cases, data was aggregated for the region and compared to the state and nation, which masked the drastic geographic disparities observed for the indicators for which such analysis was possible. In addition to having limited overall county data for many of the indicators, there was very limited race-specific data, particularly at the county level. When race data were available, great disparities were identified on health conditions of interest, highlighting a huge missed opportunity for those indicators for which such data was unavailable.

The timeliness of the available data was an additional limitation to the analysis, in that very little of the secondary data upon which the CHNA depends are data collected on an annual basis. For many of the indicators analyzed for the assessment, the most recently collected data were up to five years old, meaning that improvements achieved during the intervening years could not be reflected in the assessment.

A significant challenge faced by Community Connection in undertaking the present assessment was the compressed timeline and size of the geographic area for which the report was produced. With just under nine months to collect and analyze primary and secondary data for the 17 county area identified as the community served by the two hospitals, Community Connection was limited with respect to the depth of analysis it was able to perform. Moving forward, Community Connection intends to address this shortcoming by presenting the findings of the needs assessment in each of the communities for which data was collected and incorporating the feedback of key stakeholders in these communities toward designing a process which will allow for the streamlined collection of information during the years between now and the 2018 CHNA.

## Section 6 Identification and Prioritization of Health Needs

## IDENTIFYING COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS

## Definition of Health Need

As an overall guide to the process of data collection, the World Health Organization (WHO) definition of health was chosen as the working definition for the CHNA. The WHO defines health as, "the complete state of physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."

This definition truly encapsulates the spirit of the CHNA requirement, in that the document requires an expansive look at the social and environmental factors impacting health.

Community Connection considered and utilized both hospitals' prioritized health needs from previous assessments, the top 10 causes of death and premature death, and input/feedback on the previous CHNA's (Appendix G) in order to identify the 10 community health needs to explore for the 2015 CHNA. A number of health incidators and risk factors were identified from the Centers for Disease Control for each condition. Prevalence, trends, mortality, rates, disparities, incidence and severity were calculated and scored for the purposes of prioritization. The top 10 health conditions, in no particular order, are listed below.

| Topic Area | Community Health Need Issue Statements |
| :---: | :---: |
| HIV/AIDS \& STI's | Though HIV and gonorrhea transmission rates are both lower than the state and declining, the incidence of chlamydia shows marked increases. In the report area, African Americans and Hispanics are disproportionately affected by all three diseases. |
| Cerebrovascular Health | Stroke is among the top five age-adjusted causes of death in every county in the region. Smoking, a primary risk factor for stroke, is observed at higher rates in the region than in both the state and nation, with several of the rural communities having up to $53 \%$ more smokers than the state. |
| Diabetes and Obesity | Consistent with statewide and national trends, both diabetes incidence and obesity have been on the rise in the region. A disproportionate share of the disease burden is being born by African Americans and Latinos who, along with low-income rural community members, lack access to and knowledge of healthy eating options as well as regular sources of exercise and recreation. |
| Cancer | Though declining, cancer mortality is higher in the region than in both the state and the nation. Low income and minority group members experience worse outcomes relating to cancer, speaking to the need for greater investment in early screening and detection in these communities. |
| Cardiovascular Health | Both heart disease mortality and morbidity are higher in the CHNA service area than in the state, with limited access to primary care providers, poor understanding of effective disease management practices, and low access to healthy eating and exercise options serving as drivers of poor health outcomes. |
| Respiratory Health | The prevalence of asthma, lung disease and lung cancer are all higher in the region than in the state, driven in part by poor outdoor air quality, smoking and (for the low income) substandard housing conditions. |
| Access to Health Services | In addition to an overall shortage of providers in the region, transportation, cost, and a lack of insurance present significant barriers to accessing healthcare for thousands of individuals in the region. With only four federally qualified health centers (FQHC's) and two charitable care clinics for the 17 county area, there is a drastic need for an increase in the availability of affordable, preventative health care. |
| Mental Health \& Substance Abuse | Prescription drug and meth abuse among youth are growing concerns in rural communities, where social isolation is a major contributor to declining mental health. The urgency of this health need is amplified by the fact that the entire region has been declared a mental healthcare professional shortage area. |
| Maternal and Infant Health | Though teen pregnancy rates have been decreasing, great disparities exist between races, with African American and Hispanic/Latino teens being nearly twice as likely to get pregnant as non-Hispanic white teens. Regional disparities also exist with respect to premature births and infant mortality, with a few rural counties having almost double the infant mortality of the state. |
| Injury Prevention and Safety | Injuries and accidents account for a significant portion of premature deaths in the region, across geographies, races and genders. Increasing rates of poisoning hospitalizations and deaths have been documented in many of the counties in the CHNA catchment area, along with an increase in hospitalizations resulting from automobile crashes. |

# APPENDIX A:CORE INDICATOR DATA 

| Detailed Explanation of Contents |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Health Need | Health Condition/quality of life topic area |
| Indicator | Condition specific indicators/risk factors |
| Source/Year | Date and source of indicator-specific data |
| Value | Indicator-specific crude and age-adjusted data |
| 16 Counties | Averaged indicator value for 16 county region |
| ACC value | Indicator value for Athens-Clarke County |
| State value | Indicator value for the state of Georgia |
| National value | Indicator value for nation |
| Best county value | Highest/Lowest indicator value from among 16 county region |
| Three worst county values | Three worst indicator values from among 16 counties |
| Race disparity ratio | Ratio calculated by dividing the worst by the best race-specific indicator value |
| Gender disparity ratio | Ratio calculated by dividing the worst by the best gender-specific indicator value |
| Best vs. worst county | Geographic Disparity ratio calculated by dividing the worst by the best county value |
| $\%$ change over time | Trend calculation performed by dividing the most recent by the oldest indicator value over an identified time period |
| HP2020 | Healthy People 2020 goal for the indicator in question |
| Units | Units corresponding to indicator-specific values |

Note that comparison, trend, and race disparity analysis were all impacted by the availability of data and, therefore, may not be present for all indicators.

|  |  |  | Value | State | National | Best County | 3 Worst Counties | $\begin{gathered} \text { Race } \\ \text { Disparity } \end{gathered}$ | Gender Disparity | Best vs. worst county | \% Change over time | Healthy People 2020 Target | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Indicator | Source, Year | Crude Data | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Age-Adjusted } \\ \text { Data } \end{array}$ | Value | Value | Value | Values | Ratio | Ratio | Ratio | Trend |  |  |
| Social Indicators of Health |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| fopulation in Poverty (16 counties)erty | U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009-2013 | 16.83\% | - | 18.20\% | 15.37\% | 9.30\% (Oconee) | $\begin{array}{\|c} 29.97 \% \text { (Taliaferro), } \\ 27.32 \% \text { (Wikes), } \\ 25.42 \% \text { (Hart) } \end{array}$ | 2.220 | 1.800 | 3.223 | - |  | ercent of Population without insurance |
| Fopulation in Poverty (ACC) erty | U.S. Census Bureau, <br> American Community <br> Survey, 2009-2013 | 36.71\% | - | 18.20\% | 15.37\% | -- | -- | 1.35 | 1.08 | -- | - | - | ercent of Population without insurance |
| Children in Poverty (16 counties)'erty | U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009-2013 | 22.48\% | - | 25.31\% | 21.58\% | 10.77\% (Oconee) | 39.84\% (Wilkes), <br> 38.61\% (Greene), <br> 34.5\% (Hart) | 2.784 | 1.02 | 3.699 | 22.48\% | - | Percent of Children without insurance |
| Children in Poverty (AC̄C)erty | U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009-2013 | 37.93\% | .- | 25.31\% | 21.58\% | - | -. | 3.871 | 0.98 | .-- | -- | - | Percent of Children without insurance |
| ulaperes ana unesity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diabetes prevalence (16 counties) | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012 | 11.63\% | 10.34\% | 10.48\% | 9.11\% | 8.6\% (Jackson) | 13.2\% (Wilkes), 12.4\% (Taliaferro), 11.8\% (Stephens) | - | 1.1504 | 1.5349 | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 24.53 \%, 2004- \\ 2011 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \% \text { Adults Over } 20 \\ \text { years old diagnosed } \end{array}$ |
| Diabetes prevalence (Athens-Clarke County) | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012 | 8.80\% | 10.80\% | 10.48\% | 9.11\% | -- |  | - | 1.1111 |  | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 37.50 \%, 2004 \\ 2011 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | \% Adults Over 20 years old diagnosed |
| Overweight (16 counties) | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012 | 36.70\% | -- | 35.09\% | 35.78\% | $\begin{array}{r} 25.12 \\ \text { (Oglethorpe) } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49.5 \% \text { (Greene), } \\ 48.74 \% \text { (Hart) } \\ 42.23 \% \\ \text { (Habersham) } \end{array}$ | - | -- | 1.9725 | -- |  | \% Adults overweight, self-report |
| Overweight (ACC) | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012 | 27.10\% | -- | 35.09\% | 35.78\% | -- | -- | - | -- |  | -- |  | \% Adults overweight, self-report |
| Obesity (16 counties) | CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012 | 30.40\% | -- | 28.72\% | 27.14\% | $\begin{array}{\|} 26.4 \text { (Banks, } \\ \text { Franklin) } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \text { 33.6\% (Taliaferro), } \\ 32.3 \% \text { (Wikes), } \\ 32.3 \% \text { (Elbert) } \end{array}$ | - | 1.0495 | 1.3258 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 20.49 \%,(2004-12042 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | \% Adults obese, self- report |
| Obesity (ACC) | for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012 | 25.90\% | - | 28.72\% | 27.14\% | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | $\begin{array}{r} 4.86 \%, 2004- \\ 2012 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | \% Adults obese, self- report |
| Physical inactivity (16 counties) | CDC, National Health and Nutrtion Examination Survey, | 27.07\% | - | 24.50\% | 22.64\% | 21.0\%(Oconee) | 33.5\% (Franklin), <br> 30.8\% (Barrow), <br> 29.1\% (Taliaferro) | - | 1.1554 | 1.5952 | $\begin{aligned} & -3.56 \%, 2004-1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 32.60\% | \% Population with no leisure time physical activity |
| Physical inactivity (ACC) | CDC, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2012 | 25.90\% | - | 24.50\% | 22.64\% | -- | -- | - | 1.1822 |  | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 10.21 \%, 2004- \\ 2012 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 32.60\% | \% Population with no leisure time physical activity |
| Diabetes prevalence <br> (16 counties, Medicare population) | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012 | 27.43\% | - | 27.70\% | 27.03\% | 20.93\% (Greene) | 34.08\% (Taliaferro), 30.56\% (Stephens), 30.37\% (Madison) | - | - | 1.6283 | - |  | \% Medicare population diagnosed |
| Diabetes prevalence (ACC Medicare population) | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012 | 25.94\% | -- | 27.70\% | 27.03\% | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- |  | \% Medicare population diagnosed |
| Diabetes managementhemoglobin A1c test in Medicare patients (16 counties) | Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy \& Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2012 | 86.03\% | - | 84.70\% | 84.57\% | $\begin{array}{r} 89.74 \% \\ \text { (Stephens) } \end{array}$ | $75.76 \%$ (Taliaferro), $78.3 \%$ (Wikes), $79.58 \%$ (Hart) | - | - | 1.1500 | $\begin{array}{r} .338 \%, 2008-1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | \% Medicare population with diabetes with annual exam |
| Diabetes management hemoglobin A1c test in Medicare patients (ACC) | Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy \& Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2012 | 86.49\% | - | 84.70\% | 84.57\% | - |  | - | - | - | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline-1.50 \%, 2008- \\ 2012 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | \% Medicare population with diabetes with annual exam |
| Fast food restaurant access (16 counties) | US Census 2013, County Business Patterns | 60.73 | -- | 78.19 | 72.74 | $\begin{array}{r} 20.14 \\ \text { (Oglethorpe) } \end{array}$ | 85.35 (Oconee), 78.35 (Morgan), 76.98 (Franklin) | - | -- | 4.2378 | $\begin{array}{r} 3.83 \%, 2008- \\ 2013 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | -- | Rate per 100,000 population |
| Fast food restaurant access (ACC) | US Census 2013, County Business Patterns | 95.96 | - | 78.19 | 72.74 |  |  | - | -- | -- | $\begin{array}{r} 5.66 \%, 2008- \\ 2013 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | Rate per 100,000 population |
| Recreational and fitness facility access $(16$ counties $)$ | US Census 2013, County Business Patterns | 5.5 | -- | 7.88 | 9.72 | 15.24(Oconee) | 0 (Banks, Greene, Hart, Madison, Taliaferro, Wilkes) | - | -- | -- | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline-20.63 \%, \\ 2008- \\ \hline \end{array}$ | -- | Rate per 100,000 population |
| Recreational and fitness facility access (ACC) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Patlerns } \\ \hline \text { US Census 2013, } \\ \text { County Business } \\ \text { Patterns } \end{array}$ | 14.57 | -- | 7.88 | 9.72 |  |  | -- | -- | - | $\begin{array}{r} 6.27 \%, 2008-2013 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | -- | Rate per 100,000 population |
| Grocery store access (16 counties) | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { US Census 2013, } \\ \text { County Business } \\ \text { Patterns } \end{array}$ | 14.88 | -- | 18.33 | 21.2 | 31.26 (Greene) | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \text { (Banks, } \\ \hline \text { Taliaferro) } 6.71 \\ \text { (Oglethorpe) } \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | $\begin{array}{r} 4.27 \%, 2008- \\ 2013 \end{array}$ |  | Rate per 100,000 population |
| Grocery store access $(A C C)$ | US Census 2013, County Business Patterns | 22.28 | -- | 18.33 | 21.2 |  | -- | - | -- | - | $13.03 \%, 2008-1$ 2013 | -- | Rate per 100,000 population |
| SNAP-authorized food store access (16 counties |  | 108.01 | - | 102.05 | 78.44 | 200.08 (Greene) | 60.41 (Oglethorpe), 93.1 (Walton) | - | - | 3.3120 | $\square$ | - | Rate per 100,000 population |
| SNAP-authorized food store access (ACC) | US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA SNAP Retailer Locator 2014 | 101.1 | -- | 102.05 | 78.44 | (eane | - | - | - | - | - | - | Rate per 100,000 population |
| WIC-authorized food store access (16 counties) counties) | US Department of Agriculture, EConomic Research Service, USDA- Food Environment Atlas, 2011 | 17.8 | - | 17.9 | 15.6 | 58.72 (Taliaferro) | 5.48 (Banks), 6.81 <br> (Oglethorpe), 14.33 <br> (Madison) | - | -- | 10.7153 | - |  | Rate per 100,000 WIC population |
| WIC-authorized food store access (ACC) | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Environment Atlas, 2011 | 17.04 | - | 17.9 | 15.6 | - - | -- | -- | - | - | - |  | Rate per 100,000 WIC population |
| Population with low food access (16 counties) | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Access Research Atlas, 2010 | 22.19\% |  | 31.49\% | 23.61\% | 0\% (Hart) | 68.96\% (Taliaferro), 40.06\% (Barrow), $34.67 \%$ (Walton) | - | -- | - | -- |  | \% Population with low food access |
| Population with low food access (ACC) |  | 43.28\% | -- | 31.49\% | 23.61\% |  | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |  | \% Population with low food access |
| Food insecurity (16 counties) | Feeding America, 2012 | 14.48\% |  | 18.90\% | 15.94\% | 9.66\% (Oconee) | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 23.3 \% \text { (Taliaferro), } \\ 21.83 \% \text { (Wikes), } \\ 19.25 \% \text { (Elbert) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $-$ |  | 2.2598 | -- | 6.00\% | \% Population with food insecurity |


${ }^{* *}$ Any reports that contain prematurity figures created before 2.23.15 may have underreported data, due to a rounding error in the calculation of gestational age. This may lower the rate of prematurity by as much at 1.8 percentage points for 2009-2012.
*World Bank: Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births), 2013

| Cardiovascular Health |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Indicator | Source | Value |  | State (Value) | National (Value) | Best County Value | 3 Worst County Values | $\begin{gathered} \text { Race } \\ \text { Disparity } \\ \text { Ratio } \end{gathered}$ | Gender Disparity Ratio | Best vs. <br> worst county <br> ratio | Trend, \% Change over time | Healthy People 2020 Target | Units |
| Heart Disease (16 counties) | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012 | 8.22\% | -- | 4.41\% | 4.40\% | 0\% (Elbert) | $16.65 \%$ (Hart County), $12.50 \%$ (Franklin), $12.43 \%$ (Stephens) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | \% Adults with heart disease |
| Heart Disease (ACC) | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012 | 2.90\% | -- | 4.41\% | 4.40\% | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | \% Adults with heart disease |
| Heart Disease Medicare Population (16 counties) | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012 | 26.79\% | -- | 26.52\% | 28.55\% | 24.49\% (Greene) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 31.57\% (Morgan), } \\ 28.3 \% \text { (Banks), } \\ 27.93 \% \\ \text { (Habersham) } \end{array}$ | -- | -- | 1.2891 | -- | -- | \% Medicare population with heart disease |
| Heart Disease Medicare Population (ACC) | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012 | 22.71\% | -- | 26.52\% | 28.55\% | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | \% Medicare population with heart disease |


|  |  |  | Value | State | National | Best County | 3 Worst Counties | Race Disparity | Gender Disparity | Best vs worst county | \% Change over time | Healthy People 2020 Target | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Indicator | Source, Year | Crude Data | $\begin{gathered} \text { Age-Adjusted } \\ \text { Data } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Value | Value | Value | Values | Ratio | Ratio | Ratio | Trend |  |  |
| High Blood Pressure (16 counties) | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012 | 33.19\% | -- | 31.60\% | 28.16\% | 23.7\% (Franklin) | 49.3\% (Greene), 48.9\% (Stephens), 43.5\% (Elbert) | - | - | 2.0802 | - | 26.9\% Adults | \% Adults with high blood pressure |
| High Blood Pressure (ACC) | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012 | 32.70\% | -- | 31.60\% | 28.16\% | - | - | - | - | -- | - | 26.9\% Adults | \% Adults with high blood pressure |
| High Blood Pressure Medicare Population (16 counties) | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012 | 59.54\% | - | 59.86\% | 55.49\% | 55.24\% (Hart) | $\begin{array}{r} 62.97 \% \text { (Stephens), } \\ 62.92 \% \\ \text { (Oglethorpe), } \\ 62.89 \% \\ \text { (Habersham) } \end{array}$ | - | - | 1.1399 | - | - | \% Medicare population with high blood pressure |
| High Blood Pressure Medicare Population (ACC) | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012 | 57.97\% | -- | 59.86\% | 55.49\% | -- | - | - | - | -- | -- | - | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \% Medicare } \\ \text { population with high } \\ \text { blood pressure } \end{array}$ |
| High Cholesterol (16 counties) | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012 | 41.96\% | -- | 37.24\% | 38.52\% | $\begin{array}{r} 16.44 \% \\ \text { (Oglethorpe) } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} 67.45 \% \text { (Stephens) } \\ 59.12 \% \text { (Elbert), } \\ 57.78 \% \text { (Morgan) } \end{array}$ | - | - | 4.1034 | - | -- | \% Adults with high cholestero |
| High Cholesterol (ACC) | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012 | 44.12\% | - | 37.24\% | 38.52\% | ( | - | - | - | -- | -- | -- | \% Adults with high cholesterol |
| High Cholesterol Medicare Population (16 counties) | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012 | 46.27\% | -- | 46.09\% | 44.75\% | 35.57\% (Wikes) | $\begin{array}{r} 54.09 \% \text { (Franklin), } \\ 51.86 \% \\ \text { (Habersham), } \\ 48.48 \% \text { (Stephens) } \end{array}$ | - | - | 1.5207 | - | - | \% Medicare population with high cholestero |
| High Cholesterol Medicare Population (ACC) | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012 | 40.78\% | -- | 46.09\% | 44.75\% | - |  | - | - |  | - | - | \% Medicare population with high cholesterol |
| Mortality-Heart Disease (16 counties) | CDC, National Vital Statistics System, 20072011 | 209.73 | 205.23 | 196.53 | 184.55 | 163.93 (Oconee) | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 262.72 \text { (Taliaferro), } \\ 258.71 \text { (Wikes) } \\ 253.24 \text { (Stephens) } \end{array}$ | 1.3112 | 0.6464 | 1.6026 | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline-31.32 \%, 2002- \\ 2011 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | - | Rate of death per 100,000 population |
| Mortality-Heart Disease (ACC) | CDC, National Vital Statistics System, $2007-$ 2011 | 119.17 | 168.53 | 196.53 | 184.55 | - |  | 1.2578 | 0.6415 |  | -43.90\% |  | Rate of death per 100,000 population |
| Mortality-Ischaemic Heart Disease (16 counties) | CDC, National Vital Statistics System, 2007- <br> 2011 | 106.78 | 104.05 | 92.48 | 118.96 | $\begin{array}{r} 79.98 \\ \text { (Oglethorpe) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 157.56 \text { (Elbert), } \\ 127.3 \text { (Banks), } \\ 120.71 \text { (Franklin) } \end{array}$ | 1.2222 | 0.5496 | 1.9700 | -- | 103.4 deaths $/ 100,000$ population | Rate of death per 100,000 population |
| Mortality-Ischaemic Heart Disease (ACC) | CDC, National Vital Statistics System, 20072011 | 58.04 | 83.07 | 92.48 | 118.96 | -- | - | 1.1149 | 0.5499 | -- |  | $\begin{array}{r} 103.4 \\ \text { deaths } 100,000 \\ \text { population } \end{array}$ | Rate of death per 100,000 population |
| Respiratory Health |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator | Source | Crude Data | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Age-Adjusted } \\ & \text { Data } \end{aligned}$ | State (Value) | National (Value) | Best County Value | 3 Worst County Values | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Race } \\ \text { Disparity } \\ \text { Ratio } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Gender Disparity Ratio | Best vs. <br> worst county <br> ratio | Trend, \% <br> Change over <br> time | Healthy People 2020 Target | Units |
| Asthma Prevalence (16 counties) | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012 | 15.61\% | -- | 13.52\% | 13.36\% | 3.16\% (Elbert) | $\begin{array}{r} 39.43 \% \text { (Stephens), } \\ 24.5 \% \text { (Hart), } \\ 22.24 \% \text { (Morgan) } \end{array}$ | - | - | 12.4778 | - |  | \% Adults with asthma |
| Asthma Prevalence (ACC) | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012 | 12.91\% | -- | 13.52\% | 13.36\% | -- | - | - | - |  |  |  | \% Adults with asthma |
| Lung Cancer Incidence (16 counties) | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Programs, State Cancer Profiles, 20072011 | -. | 72.97 | 69.9 | 64.9 | 41.2 (Oconee) | $\begin{array}{r} 92.5 \text { (Barrow), } 87.3 \\ \text { (Madison), } 86 \\ \text { (Elbert) } \end{array}$ | - | - | 2.2451 | - |  | Annual incidence rate per 100,000 population |
| Lung Cancer Incidence (ACC) | National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Programs, State Cancer Profiles, 20072011 | 49 | 60.8 | 69.9 | 64.9 | - |  | 1.3570 | - | - | - |  | Annual incidence rate per 100,000 population |
|  | CDC, National Vital Statistics System, 2007- 2011 | 54.08 | 54.06 | 45.83 | 42.67 | 25.84 (Greene) | 70.37 (Madison), 66.75 (Barrow), 61.2 (Stephens) | 2.7233 | 0.6467 | 2.7233 | -- | - | Rate of death per 100,000 population |
| Lung Disease Mortality (ACC) | CDC, National Vital Statistics System, 2007 - 2011 | 26.18 | 38.11 | 45.83 | 42.67 | -- | - | 0.6262 | 0.8472 |  | - |  | Rate of death per 100,000 population |
| Tobacco Use-Former or Current Smokers (16 counties) | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012 | 51.05\% | -- | 42.53\% | 44.16\% | 24.68\% (Franklin) | 65.21\% (Stephens), 62.1\% (Banks), 62\% (Madison) | - | - | 2.6422 | - | -- | \% Adults ever smoking 100 or more cigarettes |
| Tobacco Use-Former or Current Smokers (ACC) | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012 | 43.38\% | -- | 42.53\% | 44.16\% | -- | - | 0.6956 | - | -- | - |  | $\begin{array}{r} \% \text { Adults ever } \\ \text { smoking } 100 \text { or more } \\ \text { cigarettes } \end{array}$ |
| Tobacco Usage-Quit Attempt (16 counties) | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012 | 58.62\% | -- | 61.06\% | 60.02\% | 87.97\% (Hart) | $\begin{array}{r} 33.10 \% \text { (Stephens) } \\ 42.18 \% \\ \text { (Oglethorpe), } \\ 43.38 \% \text { (Banks) } \end{array}$ | - | - | 0.3763 | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \% Smokers with quit } \\ \text { attempt in last } 12 \\ \text { months } \end{array}$ |
| Tobacco Usage-Quit Attempt (ACC) | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012 | 50.77\% | -- | 61.06\% | 60.02\% | -- |  | 1.2757 | - | -- | - |  | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline \text { \% Smokers with quit } \\ \text { attempt in last } 12 \\ \text { months } \end{array}$ |
| Other Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths (16 counties) | OASIS, Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2013 | - | 45.80 | 41.40 | -- | 25.7\% (Banks) | 79.6\% (Madison), 71.2\% (Barrow), 58.5\% (Hart) | 2.2837 | 1.5634 | 3.0973 | 0\% |  | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline \text { Age-Adjusted Deaths } \\ \text { per } 100,000 \\ \text { population } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Other Chronic Lower <br> Respiratory Disease <br> Deaths (ACC) | OASIS, <br> Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2013 | -- | 31.40 | 41.10 | -- | - | - | 1.5130 | 2.1682 | --- | 15.44\% |  | Age-Adjusted Deaths per 100,000 population |
| Mental Health \& Substance Abuse |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator | Source | Crude Data | Age-Adjusted Data | State (Value) | National (Value) | Best County Value | 3 Worst County Values | $\begin{gathered} \text { Race } \\ \text { Disparity } \\ \text { Ratio } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Gender Disparity Ratio | $\begin{gathered} \text { Geographic } \\ \text { Disparity } \\ \text { Ratio } \end{gathered}$ | Trend, \% Change over time | Healthy People 2020 Target | Units |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Depression Medicare } \\ \text { Population (16 } \\ \text { counties) } \end{array}$ | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012 | 16.03\% | -- | 14.79\% | 15.45\% | 10.43\% (Greene) | 19.8\% (Franklin), 18.02\% (Elbert), <br> 17.96\% (Barrow) | -- | - | 1.8984 | -- |  | \% Medicare fee for service population with depression |
| $\begin{array}{\|r} \text { Depression Medicare } \\ \text { Population (ACC) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2012 | 17.89\% | -- | 14.79\% | 15.45\% | - | -- | - | - | -- | -- |  | \% Medicare fee for service population with depression |
| Liquor Store Access (16 counties) | U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2013 | 6.32 | -- | 9.16 | 10.48 | 0 (Banks, Hart, Madison, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro) | 25.01 (Greene), <br> 22.39 (Morgan), <br> 18.88 (Wilkes) |  | - |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6.94 \%, 2008- \\ 2013 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | Rate of beer, wine, and liquor stores per 100,000 population |
| Liquor Store Access (ACC) | U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2013 | 11.14 | - | 9.16 | 10.48 |  |  |  | - |  | $\begin{array}{r} 40.90 \%, 2008- \\ 2013 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | Rate of beer, wine, and liquor stores per 100,000 population |


|  |  |  | Value | State | National | Best County | 3 Worst Counties | Race Disparity | Gender Disparity | Best vs. worst county | \% Change over time | Healthy People 2020 Target | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Indicator | Source, Year | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Crude } \\ & \text { Data } \end{aligned}$ | Age-Adjusted Data | Value | Value | Value | Values | Ratio | Ratio | Ratio | Tren |  |  |
| Alcohol Consumption (16 counties) | CDC National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012 | 11.38\% | 10.88\% | 13.70\% | 16.94\% | 9.1\% (Jackson) | 13.7\% (Barrow), <br> 10.7\% (Oconee), <br> 9.7\% (Madison) | -- | - | 1.5055 | - |  | \% Adults aged 18 and older selfreporting heavy alcohol consumption |
| Alcohol Consumption <br> (ACC) | CDC National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012 | 10.20\% | 10.20\% | 13.70\% | 16.94\% |  | -- | -- | - | -- | -- |  | \% Adults aged 18 and older selfreporting heavy alcohol consumption |
| Binge Drinking (16 counties) | CDC BRFSS, $2005-$ 2011 | -- | 9.59\% | 12.30\% | 26.70\% | 2.80\% (Franklin) | $\begin{array}{r} 15.20 \% \text { (Barrow) } \\ 13.1 \% \text { (Ocone)), } \\ \text { 12.4\% (Oglethorpe) } \end{array}$ | -- | - | 5.4286 | - |  | \% Adults aged 18 and older selfreporting 5 or more (men) or 4 or more (women) drinks on at least one occasion in the past month |
| Binge Drinking (ACC) | CDC BRFSS, $2005-$ 2011 | -- | 11.20\% | 12.30\% | 26.70\% |  |  | -- | - |  | - |  | \% Adults aged 18 and older selfreporting 5 or more (men) or 4 or more (women) drinks on at least one occasion in the past month |
| Social Isolation (16 counties) | CDC BRFSS, $2005-$ 2011 | - | 17.84\% | 20.70\% | -- | 9.6\% (Stephens) | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 24.20 \% \text { (Walton), } \\ 23.3 \% \\ \text { (Oglethorpe), } \\ 21.1 \% \text { (Madison) } \end{array}$ | -- | - | -- | - |  | $\%$ Adults aged 18 <br> and older reporting <br> inadequate emotional <br> support |
| Social Isoltation (ACC) | CDC BRFSS, $2005-$ 2011 | -- | 16.50\% | 20.70\% | -- | -- | - - | -- | -- | -- | -- |  | \% Adults aged 18 <br> and older reporting <br> inadequate emotional <br> support |
| Long commute to work (16 counties) | US Census Bureau, ACS, 2009-2013 | -- | 37.31\% | 39.00\% | -- | $23 \%$ (Oconee, Elbert) | $\begin{array}{r} 55 \% \text { (Barrow), } 50 \% \\ \text { (Walton), } 48 \% \\ \text { (Jackson) } \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | - |  | \% Adults commuting alone for more than 30 minutes |
| Long commute to work (ACC) | US Census Bureau, ACS, 2009-2013 | -- | 17.00\% | 39.00\% | - | - | -- | -- |  |  | -- |  | \% Adults commuting alone for more than 30 minutes |
| Cancers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator | Source | Crude Data | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Age-Adjusted } \\ & \text { Data } \end{aligned}$ | State (Value) | National (Value) | Best County Value | 3 Worst County Values | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Race } \\ \text { Disparity } \\ \text { Ratio } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Gender Disparity Ratio | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Geographic } \\ \text { Disparity } \\ \text { Ratio } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Trend, \% Change over time | Healthy People 2020 Target | Units |
| Breast Cancer Incidence (16 counties) | CDC, Nation Vital <br> Statistics System, $2007-$ <br> 2011 | -- | 120.4 | 123.8 | 122.7 | 96.7 (Banks) | 147.6 (Morgan), 137.2 (Greene), <br> 132.7 (Madison) | 1.035 | - | 1.5264 | -- |  | Annual Incidence Rate, Per 100,000 Population |
| Breast Cancer Incidence (ACC) | CDC, Nation Vital Statistics System, 20072011 | -- | 146.7 | 123.8 | 122.7 | -- |  | 1.009 | -- | -- | -- | - - | Annual Incidence Rate, Per 100,000 Population |
| Prostate Cancer Incidence (16 counties) | CDC, Nation Vital Statistics System, $2007-2011$ | -- | 144.81 | 161 | 142.3 | 115.8 (Stephens) | 194.8 (Oconee), 162.6 (Walton), 154.8 (Banks) | 1.891 | -- | 1.6822 | -- |  | Annual Incidence Rate, Per 100,000 Population |
| Prostate Cancer Incidence (ACC) | CDC, Nation Vital <br> Statistics System, $2007-$ <br> 2011 | -- | 188.6 | 161 | 142.3 | -- | -- | 1.448 | -- | -- | -- |  | Annual Incidence Rate, Per 100,000 Population |
| Colon and Rectal Cancer Incidence (16 counties) | CDC, Nation Vital Statistics System, 20072011 | -- | 48.21 | 43.3 | 43.3 | 32.9 (Oconee County) | 70 (Wilkes County), 64.5 (Franklin), 64.5 (Banks) | 1.622 |  | 2.1277 |  |  | Annual Incidence Rate, Per 100,000 Population |
| Colon and Rectal Cancer Incidence (ACC) | CDC, Nation Vital <br> Statistics System, $2007-$ <br> 2011 | -- | 45.1 | 43.3 | 43.3 |  |  | 1.396 | -- |  | -- |  | Annual Incidence Rate, Per 100,000 Population |
| Access to Care |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator | Source | Crude Data | Age-Adjusted Data | State (Value) | National (Value) | Best County Value | 3 Worst County Values | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Race } \\ \text { Disparity } \\ \text { Ratio } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Gender Disparity Ratio | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Geographic } \\ \text { Disparity } \\ \text { Ratio } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Trend, \% Change over time | Healthy People 2020 Target | Units |
| Primary Care Physicians (16 counties) | Area Health Resource File/American Medical Association, 2012 | 3149.13 | -- | 1572 |  | 885:1 (Oconee) | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 9158: 1 \text { (Banks), } \\ 7309: 1 \\ \text { (Oglethorpe), } \\ \text { 5584:1 (Madison) } \end{array}$ | --- | --- | 10.348:1 | -- |  |  |
|  | Area Heath Resource File/American Medical |  |  |  |  | 8.1(0conee) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ratio of primany caresphysicians |
| Physicians (ACC) | File/American Meicial | 1522 | -- | 1572 | - |  |  | -- | -- | -- | - |  | Ratio of population to rriman care uhysicions |
| Dentists (16 counties) | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file, 2013 | 6622.2 | -- | 2099 |  | 1632:1 (Greene) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 18415:1 (Banks), } \\ 14548: 1 \\ \text { (Oglethorpe), } \\ 5005: 1 \text { (Wilkes) } \end{array}$ | --- | --- | 11.284:1 | -- |  |  |
| Dentists (ACC) | Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file, 2013 | 1837 | -- | 2099 | -- | - | , | --- | -- | --- | -- |  | Ratio ofRatio of population to |
| Mental Health Providers (16 counties) | Center for Medicaid and Medicare Services, National Provider Identification, 2014 | 4559.08 | -- | 914 |  | 567:1 (Oconee) | $\begin{array}{r} 14,029: 1 \\ \text { (Madison), } \\ \text { 10,010:1 (Wikes), } \\ 6362: 1 \text { (Hart) } \end{array}$ | - | - | 24.743:1 | - |  |  |
| Mental Health Providers (ACC) | Center for Medicaid and Medicare Services, National Provider Identification, 2014 | 366 | -- | 914 | - | 5.1 (0conee) |  | - | - |  | - |  |  |
| Uninsured Population(16 counties) | U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2009-2013 | 17.55\% | -- | 18.96\% | 14.87\% | 11.01\% (Oconee) | $20.21 \%$ (Habersham), $19.69 \%$ (Barrow) $19.25 \%$ (Hart) | 2.815 | 1.17 | 1.8356 | - |  | mental health providers <br> Pernantamn nf <br> populal <br> heaRfatio of population with- |
| Uninsured Population <br> (ACC) | U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2009-2013 | 21\% | -- | 18.96\% | 14.87\% |  |  | -- | --- | . | -- |  | Percouthealth insurance popi he: Ratio of population with- |
| Premature Death (16 counties) | CDC, National Vital Statistics System, 20102012 | 8562.5 |  | 7,314 | 14.87\% | 5223 (Oconee) | 12025 (Taliaferro), <br> 10566 (Elleert), <br> 10365 (Wikes) <br> 10365 (Wikes) | -- | --- | 2.302 | -- |  | Yea.u out health insurance Life Los <br> Years of Potential Life |
|  | CDC, National V Vital <br> Statistios System, $2010-$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year: } \\ & \text { Life Los } \end{aligned}$ |
| Premature Death (ACC) | Staistics System, 2012 | 6,575 |  | 7,314 | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | - | - |  | Life Los Years of Potential Life |
| Lack of a consistent source of primary care (16 counties) | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, 2011-2012 | 23.61\% | -- | 26.09\% | 22.07\% | 3.72\% (Franklin) | $\begin{array}{r} 39.68 \% \text { (Madison), } \\ 33.24 \% \\ \text { (Habersham), } \\ 28.85 \% \\ \text { (Oglethorpe) } \end{array}$ | -- |  | 10.6667 | - |  | Lost before age 75 <br> Percent Adults $18+$ without 1 person they think of as their personal healthcare provider or doctor, Self-Report |
| Lack of a consistent source of primary care (ACC) | CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, 2011-2012 | 40.81\% | -- | 26.09\% | 22.07\% | - | -- |  |  |  | -- |  | Percent Adults 18+ without 1 person they think of as their personal healthcare provider or doctor, Self-Report |






| Indicator | Geography | Rate | Trend | R | \& Race Dispari |  | Genc | \& Gender Dispa | rity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Age-Adjusted Death Rate, 2013 | \% Change over time, 2003-2013 | Non-Hispanic White, 2013 | Non-Hispanic Black, 2013 | Race Disparity Ratio | Male, 2013 | Female, 2013 | Gender Disparity Ratio |
|  | Barrow | 10 | -7.41\% | 13.4 | 0 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Clarke | 6.3 | -32.98\% | 9.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Elbert | 26.5 |  | -- | o | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Franklin | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Greene | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Habersham | 11.3 | -- | 14 | o | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Hart | -- | o | -- | o | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Jackson | 14.4 | -23.81\% | 17.1 | o | -- | -- | 19 | -- |
|  | Madison | 26.1 | 45.81\% | 30.5 | o | -- | -- | 34.2 | -- |
|  | Morgan | -- | -- |  | o | -- | o | - | -- |
|  | Oconee | -- | -- | -- | o | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Oglethorpe | o | -- | 0 | o | -- | o | o | -- |
|  | Stephens | -- | -- | -- | o | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Taliaferro | O | -- | 0 | O | -- | o | O | -- |
|  | Walton | 16.1 | -- | 20.5 | o | -- | 18.4 | 14.1 | 1.305 |
|  | Wilkes | -- | -- |  | o | -- | o | -- | -- |
| Unintentional Injury | Georgia | 3.5 | -60.67\% | 3.6 | 3.5 | 0.943 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 2.087 |
|  | 16 County Region | 4.1 | -43.06\% | 4.3 | -- | -- | 7.1 | 1.6 | 4.438 |
|  | Best/Worst county value ratio (for 16 county region) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Banks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Barrow |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Clarke |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Elbert |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Franklin |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Greene |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Habersham |  |  | Individual rates too low to report |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Hart |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Jackson |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Madison |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Morgan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Oconee |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Oglethorpe |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Stephens |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Taliaferro |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Walton |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Wilkes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Indicator | Geography | Rate | Rate | Trend | Race \＆Race Disparity |  |  | Gender \＆Gender Disparity |  |  | Payer |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Deduplicated } \\ \text { Discharge Age- } \\ \text { Adjusted rate, 2013 } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Age－Adjusted <br> Discharge Rate per <br> 100，ooo <br> population 2013 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% Change over } \\ & \text { time, 2003-2013 } \end{aligned}$ | White， 2013 | Black， 2013 | Race Disparity | Male，2013 | Female， 2013 | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { Gender Disparity } \\ \text { Ratio } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Medicare | Medicaid | SelfPay | Priuate Insurunce |
| Diabetes \＆Obesity Diabetes | State | ${ }^{13.5}$ | 80.2 | －1．9\％ | ${ }_{123.3}$ | ${ }_{323}$ | 2.620 | 192.5 | 9.8 | ${ }_{1.134}$ | 68.4 | ${ }^{3} .8$ | ${ }^{36}$ | 33.8 |
|  | ${ }^{16-\text { county average }}$ | 10.1 | 153．4 | ${ }^{-22.88 \%}$ | ${ }^{134} 3$ | 292.5 | ${ }_{2}^{2.78}$ | ${ }^{162.7}$ | 145.5 | ${ }^{1.1 .18}$ | 60.4 | ${ }^{27}$ | 34.9 | 28.4 |
|  | Best／Worst county value ratio（for 16 － county region） | 3．952 | 6.625 |  |  | －－ |  |  | －－ | － | 4.224 | － |  | － |
|  | Banks | ${ }_{1477}^{196}$ | 20.8 | －3．72\％ | 167.8 | ${ }^{1796.8}$ | ${ }^{10.708}$ | 162.7 | 243.3 | ${ }^{1.495}$ | 88.7 | 45 | 59.6 |  |
|  | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Barrow } \\ \text { Clarke }}]{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | 128.5 161 160 | 170.3 235.5 | －20．27\％ | ${ }_{\substack{157.2 \\ 124.1}}$ | ${ }_{5}^{320.8}$ | ${ }_{4}^{2.2041}$ | 225．4． 240.9 | （120．2 | 1.875 <br> 1.040 <br> 1 | 129 126.7 | ${ }_{28.3}^{20.9}$ | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{45.8}$ | ${ }_{24.8}^{28.9}$ |
|  |  |  | 235.5 179.2 | ${ }_{-3,3.3 \%}^{\text {21．7．}}$ | ${ }_{227,2}^{12,1}$ |  | ${ }^{4.255}$ | 20.9 <br> 205.5 <br> 20.9 |  | （1．311 | ${ }_{77.2}^{120.7}$ | 28.3 30 |  | ${ }_{59,8}^{24.8}$ |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Franklin } \\ \text { Greene }}}{ }$ | ${ }_{117}^{117.7}$ | ${ }^{179.9}$ | －19．09\％ | ${ }_{\substack{18.8 \\ 802}}$ | 901．8 | （12．24 | ${ }_{\text {127．8 }}^{127}$ | ${ }_{23,3}^{23,3}$ |  | ${ }_{68.5}^{68.5}$ | ${ }^{48.6}$ | $\cdots$ | 53.8 |
|  | $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{\text { Grene } \\ \text { Habersham }}}$ | （12．5 ${ }_{86.3}$ | 165 120.5 |  | （18．2． | 318.4 | 3．970 | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{212.7}$ |  | 1.1 .10 <br> 1.344 <br> 1.5 | ${ }_{53,8}^{55.3}$ | ${ }_{\substack{51.6 \\ 19}}$ | ${ }_{3}^{47}$ | ${ }^{12,3}$ |
|  | Hart | ${ }_{87,3}$ | ${ }_{102}^{1025}$ | －6．00\％ | ${ }_{1024}$ | ${ }^{132.8}$ | 1.297 | ${ }^{139.5}$ |  |  | 53.8 50 | ${ }^{19} 4$ | 33.8 | ${ }^{12,3}$ |
|  | Jackson | （17．2． | ${ }_{2}^{18.4}$ | －30．88\％ | 1457 | ${ }^{216}$ | ${ }^{1.482}$ | 145.8 | 149,6 | ${ }^{0.975}$ | 60.1 |  | 52.9 | ${ }^{21.8}$ |
|  | Margan | $\underset{\substack{163.6 \\ 153.1}}{1}$ | 27.9 272.3 | 5．${ }_{\text {5．3．86\％}}$ | 248,7 193 | 597．3 | ${ }_{\text {2，}}^{\substack{2.300}}$ | ${ }_{\text {30，}}^{390.4}$ | 15.1 266.6 | ${ }_{\substack{2.517 \\ 1.101}}^{\text {a }}$ | 88.4 79.9 | ${ }^{22.2}$ | 97.2 128.6 | 60 37 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Ocornee }}$ | ${ }_{4}^{41.4}$ | 4.4 | －59．21\％ | 40.8 |  |  | （539 |  |  | 21 |  |  | $\cdots$ |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Ofe }}^{\text {Ofethorpe }}$ Stephens | 119.3 70.3 | 134.1 87.2 | － | ${ }_{74.5}^{91.2}$ | ${ }_{174.6}^{359.1}$ | ${ }_{\substack{3.938 \\ 2.34}}$ | 83.7 73.9 | 181 97.3 | （0．462 | 69，1． 39.6 | ${ }^{357}$ | － | ${ }^{23}$ |
|  | Taliafero |  |  |  | 74.5 | 174.6 |  | 73.9 | 97． |  | ${ }^{39.6}$ | 8 |  | ${ }^{23}$ |
|  | Willes | $\underset{\substack{113.7 \\ 1392}}{ }$ |  | ${ }_{-8.27 \%}^{8.72 \%}$ | ${ }_{74.1}^{145.2}$ | ${ }_{2454}^{296.2}$ | （2．040 | ${ }_{\substack{159.1 \\ 159.5}}$ | $\underset{\substack{19.4 \\ 14.7}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\substack{0.792 \\ 1.087}}^{\text {c，}}$ | ${ }_{59}^{66.8}$ | 46.8 | 17.9 | ${ }_{3}^{34.9} 4$ |
| Reproductive HeallHIV／AIDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Georgia | 19.9 | ${ }^{20.9}$ | 99．5\％ | 5.4 | 53.3 | 9.87 | 29.8 | 12.4 | ${ }^{2.4}$ | 4.6 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 3.2 |
|  | 16 Count Region | 7.6 | 7.9 | $-35.77 \%$ | 5.2 | 22.5 | 4.33 | 7.9 | 7.9 | ${ }^{1}$ | 1.5 | 3.1 | 2.5 | － |
|  | Best／Worst county value ratio（for 16 － county region） | － | －－ | －－ | － | －－ | － | － | － | － |  |  |  |  |
|  | Banks | － | －－ | －－ | － | － | － |  | － | － | － | － | － | 。 |
|  | $cBarrow Clarke$ | 23.1 | 24. | $-13.94 \%$ | － | 7.5 | － | 30.9 | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{1.609}$ |  |  | －9 | 。 |
|  | Elibert | 23.1 | 24. | －13．94\％ | \％ | 7.5 | － | 30.9 | －9，2 | 1.60 | ${ }^{6.4}$ | 12.4 | 3.9 | $\bigcirc$ |
|  | $\underset{\text { cren }}{\substack{\text { Franklin } \\ \text { Greene }}}$ | $\because$ | － | －－ | $\because$ | －－ | $\because$ | $\stackrel{\square}{\circ}$ | $\because$ | －－ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\because$ | － |
|  | Habersham | － | － | － | －－ | － | － | － | － | －－ |  | － | － | 。 |
|  | Hart | － | －－ | － | $\bigcirc$ | － | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | O | － | \％ | $\bigcirc$ |
|  | Jackion | $\because$ | －－ | － | － | $\bigcirc$ | － | $\bigcirc$ | － | $\because$ |  |  | \％ | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ |
|  | Morgan | － | －－ | －－ | － | －－ | － | － | － | －－ |  | － | 。 | － |
|  |  | $\because$ | － | － | $\stackrel{\square}{\circ}$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | － | －－ | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | \％ | \％ | － |
|  | Stephens | － | － | －－ | $\bigcirc$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\stackrel{\square}{\circ}$ | $\bigcirc$ | －－ |  | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | \％ |
|  | Taliafero | $\bigcirc$ | － |  | $\bigcirc$ | － | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | －－ | － | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
|  | ${ }_{\text {W }}^{\text {Walton }}$ | $\stackrel{7.1}{0}$ | $\stackrel{7.1}{0}$ | $-2.1 .8 \%$ | － | － | － | － | － | －－ | － | － | － | － |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{63}$ | ${ }^{73}$ | 1．39\％ | 32.2 | ${ }^{7713}$ | ${ }_{5.320}$ | 69.3 | 75.2 | ${ }^{1.085}$ | 36.6 | 9.2 | 12.4 | 11 |
|  | ${ }_{16} 6$ County Region | ${ }^{4.3}$ | 52.4 | $-2.56 \%$ | ${ }^{28}$ | 208.5 | 7.446 | 49.7 | 54．2 | ${ }_{1.091}$ | ${ }^{30}$ | 5 | 10 | 6.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {coil }}^{\substack{\text { county region）} \\ \text { Banks }}}$ | ${ }^{6.0625}$ | 17.028 47.3 | －1．46\％ | 39.5 | － | $\because$ | 48.2 | － | － | 27．2 | ＂ | $\because$ | － |
|  | Barrow | ${ }_{54,5}$ | 58.2 | ${ }^{43.00 \%}$ | ${ }_{44,1}$ | 184.8 | 4.90 | ${ }_{49.5}$ | 65.4 | ${ }^{1.321}$ | 30.4 | 7.1 | 14.4 | ${ }_{6}{ }^{3}$ |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Clarke } \\ \text { Elibert }}}{\text { ate }}$ |  | 72.8 48.8 |  | 12.8 | 212.4 <br> 124.7 <br> 1.4 | ${ }^{16.59}$ | 64.4 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢9，5 } \\ \hline 9.5\end{array}$ | ${ }^{1.227}$ | 26.4 | 。 | －－ |  |
|  | Franklin <br> Grenene | ${ }_{3}^{32.5}$ | 3.5 <br> $\substack{1045 \\ \text { 104 }}$ | －62．67\％ | 32.6 |  | － | － | ${ }^{47.1}$ | －－ | ${ }_{35}^{35.5}$ | 。 | － | 。 |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Greene } \\ \text { Habersham }}}{\text { a }}$ | ${ }_{24,6}^{57.7}$ | 104.5 <br> 26.5 | ${ }_{-25.54 \%}$ |  | 27.4 | $\because$ | ${ }_{\substack{16.5 \\ 39.4}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{50.3 \\ 15.7}}$ | ${ }_{2.510}^{3.211}$ | 82.8 22.9 | － | ${ }_{\circ}^{\circ}$ | － |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Hart } \\ \text { Jackon }}}{ }$ | 33.8 35 | 37.5 | －3．4．40\％ | 22， $\substack{26.4 \\ 36.6}$ | 104 | ${ }_{4}^{4.643}$ | 37 <br> 15 | ${ }_{36.1}$ | － | 13 181 18 | － | $\stackrel{-}{19}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Jackson } \\ \text { Madison }}}$ | ${ }_{32,}^{35}$ | ${ }_{32.9}^{4.9}$ | － | ${ }_{\text {22，2 }}^{30.6}$ |  | 3.311 | ${ }_{34,6}^{44.3}$ | 3.6 30.9 | （1．231 | ${ }_{\text {18，}}^{18.1}$ | $\because$ | 9.2 |  |
|  | Morgan | 50.8 | 64.2 | 38．6\％\％ |  |  | － | 70.4 | 58.9 | 1.196 | ${ }_{23.5}$ |  | － |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{78.7}^{24.5}$ | ${ }_{78.7}^{24.5}$ |  | －${ }_{46.9}$ | ${ }^{232.2}$ | 4.951 |  | 56.7 | 1.764 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{13} \times$ |  | －－ |  |
|  | Sterens | ${ }^{17.6}$ | 17.6 <br>  <br> 29.6 | ${ }^{-7.184 \%}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\because$ | $\stackrel{\square}{\circ}$ |  |
|  | $\underset{\text { Waiten }}{\substack{\text { Taiatero } \\ \text { Water }}}$ |  | ${ }_{80}^{299.7}$ | 22．7\％ | ${ }^{14.3}$ |  | 25.699 | 45.1 | ${ }^{111.5}$ | 2.472 | ${ }_{49,1}^{299.7}$ | 12.9 | 3.5 | $\stackrel{\square}{-}$ |
|  | wilkes | ${ }^{106.7}$ | 112.7 | $-16.39 \%$ |  | 208.5 |  | ${ }^{143}$ | 80.7 | ${ }_{1.772}$ | 43.5 | － | － | － |
| Obstructive Heart Disease | Georria |  |  |  | 2957 | 267. | ${ }_{1.106}$ | 397．9 | 198.8 | 2.002 | 168.5 | 15.4 | ${ }^{28.1}$ | ${ }_{61}$ |
|  | Georgia | 25.6 | 289，2 | －56．35\％ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{16} 6$ County Region | 274.3 | 310.4 | $-5.8 .8 \%$ | 310.3 | 309.5 | ${ }^{1.003}$ | 417.5 | 216.1 | 1.932 | 1843 | 4.8 | 35.9 | ${ }_{65.1}$ |
|  | Best／Worst county value ratio（for 16 － county region） |  |  |  |  | －－ | － | －－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Banks }}$ | 247.6 | ${ }^{278}$ | $-5.8 .84 \%$ | 278.5 | －－ | － | 44.4 | 143.9 | 2.880 | 133.9 | 23.3 | 27．2 | 87.7 |
|  | $\substack{\text { Barrow } \\ \text { Clarke }}$ | ${ }_{227.4}^{\text {231 }}$ | －${ }_{\text {345．2．}}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {3 }}^{\text {364．5 }}$ | － $\begin{aligned} & 221.6 \\ & 332.5\end{aligned}$ | （1．645 | 507．9 372.8 | ${ }_{\substack{23.3 \\ 172.2}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | 2.196 <br> 1.962 | 194.2 <br> 1694 <br> 10.4 | ${ }_{12.8}^{23}$ | ${ }_{\substack{30.8 \\ 20.9}}$ | 79.6 <br> 3.1 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Elbert }}$ | ${ }_{224,1}^{22.74}$ | ${ }_{254.3}^{245.2}$ | －5．60\％ | ${ }_{272.2}^{19.4}$ | ${ }_{\substack{332.8 \\ 192.8}}^{2}$ | （1．4．84 | 337.8 384 | （172．2 | ${ }_{\substack{1.962 \\ 2.785}}^{1.980}$ | ${ }_{\substack{169.4 \\ 150.8}}^{\text {cen }}$ | 12.8 | ${ }_{\substack{21.9 \\ 35.6}}$ | 31.1 4.9 |
|  | Frankin | ${ }_{\substack{236.5}}^{23.5}$ | 264 | ${ }^{-69.92 \%}$ | 278．3 | － | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{3045}$ | ${ }_{2}^{228.6}$ | 1．332 | ${ }_{1}^{169.2}$ | 14.9 | ${ }^{28.1}$ | ${ }^{25.4}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Habersham }}$ | ${ }_{248.9}^{215.5}$ | ${ }_{\text {274，}}^{24.2}$ | － $6.3 .19 \%$ | ${ }_{274.2}^{236}$ | ${ }^{290.7}$ | 1．221 |  | ${ }_{165}^{16.9}$ | ${ }_{\text {2，}}^{1.672}$ | N10．2． | 16.8 | ${ }_{26.2}^{74.4}$ | 51．6 6.6 |
|  | Hart | 158 | 178.9 | －7474\％ | ${ }^{187.3}$ | 155.4 | ${ }^{1.205}$ | 243.9 | 127．2 | 1.917 | ${ }^{141}$ | \％ |  | 26.8 |
|  |  | ${ }_{30,9}^{302.9}$ | － | －59．40\％ | ${ }_{\substack{30,2}}^{302}$ | （62．1 | 2．018 | 468.4 48.8 4 | ${ }^{2045}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.290}$ | 198.1 | ${ }_{151}^{16.1}$ | ${ }_{367}^{24.3}$ | ${ }_{\substack{84.6 \\ 57.6}}$ |
|  | Morsan | 301.3 218.9 |  | － |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{1.020 \\ 1.424}}^{\text {den }}$ | ${ }_{\text {chers }}^{453.5}$ | 196.3 <br> 166.3 <br> 1.3 | ${ }_{\substack{2,3126}}^{2,237}$ | 196.4 155.3 1 | $\stackrel{15.1}{-}$ | ${ }_{47.8}^{36.7}$ | ${ }_{\text {ckis }}^{58.6}$ |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Ocomee }}$ | ${ }^{175.5}$ | 201．9 | ${ }_{-614.40 \%}$ | 202.2 | ${ }^{269.4}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1.332}$ | ${ }_{\text {272．6 }}^{23.6}$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{137}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1.999}$ | （18，8 | － | ${ }^{22.3}$ | ${ }_{5}^{53.5}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Ofer }}^{\text {Ofethorpe }}$ Stephens | 266.7 381.9 |  | －47．02\％ | ${ }_{\substack{300.1 \\ 316.3}}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2367.2}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1.263 \\ 1.235}}^{1.29}$ | 347.8 45.6 | 215.3 225 | 1.1 .159 <br> 1.84 <br> 1.65 | 188.4 <br> 201.4 | $\because$ | 33.2 | ${ }_{65.3}^{54.2}$ |
|  | Taliafero | 325.4 | 386.6 | －30．75\％ |  | 462.4 |  |  | 504.8 |  | 164.8 | － | ， |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Waithen }}^{\text {Wailes }}$ | ${ }_{3}^{359.2}$ | ${ }_{4}^{438.1}$ | －${ }_{-45.717 \%}^{-4.12 \%}$ | ${ }_{4}^{429.4}$ | 459.6 392 | ${ }_{\text {L }}^{\text {1．070 }} 1.15$ | （ ${ }_{393.2}^{54.8}$ | 331.1 499.5 | 1.058 1.143 | ${ }_{274.9}^{253.7}$ | $\stackrel{23.6}{0}$ | $\stackrel{67.7}{-}$ | ${ }_{132}^{77.4}$ |
| Respriatory Health |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Georgia | 82.1 | ${ }^{95.1}$ | $-3.93 \%$ | ${ }_{6}$ | 158．3 | 2.435 | ${ }^{2} 2.7$ | ${ }^{113.7}$ | 1.564 | 45.5 | 53.1 | 24.5 | 25.8 |
|  | ${ }_{16} 6$ Count Region | ${ }_{6.8} 8$ | 70.4 | －48．80\％ | 64.2 | ${ }_{108.1}$ | ${ }^{1.684}$ | 55.8 | $8_{2.1}$ | 1.471 | 33.6 | 39．2 | 18.4 | ${ }^{15}$ |
|  | （est／Worst county | 3.488 |  | －－ | －－ |  |  | －－ | －－ | －－ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3.48 | ${ }^{3.028}$ | －－ | － | － | － | － | － | －－ | \％ | － | － | － |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Barrow }}$ | 99.4 | ${ }^{111.2}$ | －44．6\％ | 107.9 | ${ }^{125.2}$ | ${ }^{1.160}$ | 70 | ${ }^{4554}$ | 2.077 | － |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Clarke } \\ \text { Elbert }}}^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{98}^{77.2}$ | 78.9 120.2 | －54．68\％ | ${ }_{87,1}^{38.7}$ | 160 2078 | 4.334 2.366 |  | ${ }_{\substack{100.2 \\ 95.3}}^{1}$ | （1．923 | ${ }_{842}^{34.2}$ | （13．4 $\begin{array}{r}\text { 107．} \\ 108\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{5}{5.8}$ | ${ }^{14.6}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{\substack{\text { Franklin } \\ \text { Crene }}}$ | 47.4 | 5.5 | $-64.5 .5$ | 59 | － | － | － | 79.7 | － | \％ |  | － | 。 |
|  | $\underset{\text { Greene }}{\text { Habersham }}$ | ${ }_{40.9}^{39.7}$ | 39.7 40.9 |  | 39.8 | － | － | $\cdots$ | 6.6 | － | \％ | $\stackrel{\square}{\circ}$ | $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ | － |
|  | Hart <br> Jackson | 28.5 | ${ }_{35,6}$ | －6．8．8\％ | ${ }^{33.2}$ | $\cdots$ | － | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{38.1}$ |  | $\sim$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\bigcirc$ |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Jackson } \\ \text { Madison }}}$ | ${ }_{74.2}^{72.3}$ | ${ }_{82.3}^{81.7}$ | － | ${ }_{70.2}^{75.7}$ | 155．4 | ${ }^{2.053}$ | 68.8 49 | 87.7 108．2 | ${ }_{\substack{1.275 \\ 2.27}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | － | － | $\stackrel{\square}{\circ}$ | － |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Morgan } \\ \text { Oconee }}}$ | ${ }_{477}^{62.7}$ | ${ }^{70.7}$ | 隹 $-3.939 \%$ | ${ }^{73.2}$ | － | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | 88.6 |  | － | $\bigcirc$ | － |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Oconee }}$ | 47.7 | 47.7 | －27．29\％ | ${ }^{4.2}$ | $\cdots$ | － | 57．3 | 4.1 | ${ }^{1.394}$ |  | － | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
|  | Steeterpe |  | 76.4 59 | －30．29\％ | ${ }_{\text {80，}}^{80.6}$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | 727 40 | ${ }_{74.5}^{75.4}$ | ${ }_{1.863}^{1.037}$ | － | \％ | 0 | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ |
|  | Taliafero | ， |  |  |  | 6 | ， | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 5 |  | － | S | $\bigcirc$ | － |
|  | wilkes | ${ }_{37} 7$ | ${ }_{37} 3$ | $-28.13 \%$ | － | ， |  | 76.3 | ${ }_{57}{ }^{\text {5 }}$ | 1．14 | 50．3 | 55.1 | $\stackrel{\square}{\circ}$ | \％ |
| Mental Health and Substance Abuse |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Suicide | Georgia | 33.7 | 34.5 | 1．77\％ | 40.7 | 23.8 | 1.710 | 29.3 | 39.7 | ${ }^{1.355}$ | 5.7 | 6.8 | 10.9 | 8.2 |
|  | 16 County Region | 38.7 | 39.5 | $-4.82 \%$ | 43.7 | ${ }^{22}$ | 1.986 | ${ }^{34} 1$ | 44.5 | ${ }^{1.305}$ | 8.2 | 9.1 | ${ }^{14}$ | 8 |
|  | Best／Worst county value ratio（for 16 － |  |  |  |  |  |  | －－ | －－ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Banks }}$ | ${ }_{3}^{24.5}$ | 34.5 | －33．4\％\％ | ${ }_{36.3}$ | $\bigcirc$ | － | － | $\because$ | $\because$ | 6 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Barrow } \\ \text { Clarte }}}^{\text {a }}$ | 53.2 23 | 55.8 23 | ${ }_{-3,3.31 \%}^{28.8 \%}$ | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{67.5}$ | $\stackrel{-1.1}{2.1}$ | ${ }_{1.303}$ | ${ }_{26.5}^{40.7}$ | 70.9 19.7 | ${ }_{\text {li．34 }}^{1.742}$ | ${ }^{9.6}$ | ${ }_{4.8}^{10.2}$ | 10.1 10.1 | 19.9 6.4 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Elibert }}$ |  |  |  |  | － |  | － | － |  | － | － | － | ． |
|  |  | $\stackrel{21.3}{-}$ | ${ }^{21.3}$ | －64．79\％ | ${ }^{23.7}$ | $\bigcirc$ | － | $\because$ | － | －－ | 。 | $\because$ | $\because$ | － |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Indicator} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Geography} \& Rate \& Rate \& Trend \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Race \＆Race Disparity} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Gender \＆Gender Disparity} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Payer} \\
\hline \& \& \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Deduplicated } \\
\text { Discharge Age- } \\
\text { Adjusted rate, 2013 }
\end{gathered}\right.
\] \& Age－Adjusted
Discharge Rateper
100，ooo
population 2013 \& \％Change over time，2003－2013 \& White， 2013 \& Black， 2013 \& Race Dispority \& Male， 2013 \& Female， 2013 \& \[
\begin{array}{|c}
\begin{array}{c}
\text { Gender Disparity } \\
\text { Ratio }
\end{array} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \& Medicure \& Mediciad \& Self－Pay \& Private Insurumee \\
\hline \& \({ }_{\substack{\text { Habersham } \\ \text { Hart }}}\) \& \({ }^{43,9}\) \& \({ }_{\text {l }}^{3.3}\) \& －7．32\％ \& \({ }_{37,1}^{46,1}\) \& － \& － \& \({ }^{52.4}\) \& \({ }^{36.7}\) \& \({ }^{1.428}\) \& － \& 22.9 \& \({ }^{19,6}\) \& \(\bigcirc\) \\
\hline \& \begin{tabular}{c} 
Hart \\
Jackson \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{48.7}^{23.6}\) \& \({ }_{48.7}^{29.2}\) \& － \& \({ }_{47,6}^{37.9}\) \& \(\stackrel{-}{-}\) \& － \& 48.9 \& 47.9 \& 1.021 \& 7.9 \& ： \& 22.7 \& 11.9 \\
\hline \& Madison \& \({ }^{42.6}\) \& \({ }^{42.6}\) \& \& 43.2 \& － \& － \& 4.7 \& \({ }^{43}\) \& \({ }^{1.031}\) \& \& － \& ， \& \(=\) \\
\hline \& （Morgan \& \(\cdots\) \& 224 \& －4271\％ \& － \& \(\bigcirc\) \& \(=\) \& － \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& －\({ }_{\text {cosenee }}^{\text {Oglethorpe }}\) \& 22.4 \& \({ }^{22.4}\) \& －42，77\％ \& \％ \& － \& －－ \& \(\because\) \& \& \& \& － \& \& \\
\hline \& Stephens \& 24.6 \& 24.6 \& －41．98\％ \& 8.7 \& \(\bigcirc\) \& － \& － \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \&  \& 54.5 \& 54.5 \&  \& 60.7 \& \(\bigcirc\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \({ }_{34}\) \& 3.7 \& 2.68 \& 16.5 \& \({ }^{11.4}\) \& ， 2 \& 8.4 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 。 \& － \& \& 。 \& \& \％ \& 。 \& \& 。 \\
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 20.1 \& 33.3 \\
\hline \& \({ }_{16}\) County Region \& 210.5 \& 25.12 \& \(-2.33 \%\) \& 236.4 \& 348.4 \& 1.474 \& \({ }^{264,1}\) \& ． 7 \& \({ }^{1.116}\) \& \({ }^{173.8}\) \& \({ }^{4.1}\) \& \({ }^{21.3}\) \& \({ }^{34.1}\) \\
\hline \&  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \({ }_{\substack{\text { county region）} \\ \text { Banks }}}\) \& \({ }_{\substack{2.615 \\ 158.7}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}\) \& （3．201 \& \(-62.67 \%\) \& 16.5 \& 。 \& － \& 16.6 .8 \& 177.9 \& \({ }_{1.067}\) \& \({ }^{11.5}\) \& \& \& 35.7 \\
\hline \& Barrow \& 228.4 \& 266 \& \({ }^{-12.82 \%}\) \& 244 \& 522.7 \& 2.42 \& 2643 \& 275.9 \& \({ }_{1}^{1.044}\) \& 19.7 \& \({ }^{13.8}\) \& \({ }^{15,3}\) \& 33.1 \\
\hline \& Clarke \& \({ }^{200.1}\) \& \({ }^{228.8}\) \& \(-23.52 \%\) \& \({ }^{179.6}\) \& \({ }^{143.7}\) \& \({ }^{1.229}\) \& \({ }^{285.9}\) \& \({ }^{1848}\) \& \({ }^{1.549}\) \& \({ }^{157.8}\) \& 12.2 \& 25.5 \& \({ }^{24} 8\) \\
\hline \& \({ }_{\text {Elibert }}^{\text {Elent }}\) \& \({ }^{244.9}\) \& \({ }^{284.9}\) \& －－19．8．1\％ \& \({ }^{243.8}\) \& 358.9 \& \({ }^{1.477^{2}}\) \& \({ }_{\substack{345.7}}^{3.67}\) \& \({ }^{244.8}\) \& \({ }_{1.412}^{1.412}\) \& \({ }_{1207}^{207}\) \& \({ }^{22}\) \& 30.1 \& 19.4 \\
\hline \& \(\underset{\substack{\text { Franklin } \\ \text { Greene }}}{\text { a }}\) \& 159.9
2057 \& 192.1
237.2 \& －48．2\％\％ \& \(\underset{\substack{19.17 \\ 213.4}}{ }\) \& 247.5 \& 1.6 \& \({ }_{2024}^{216.7}\) \& 161.5
2078
2078 \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
1．342 \\
1.408 \\
\hline 1.8
\end{tabular} \& （127．1 \& － \& － \& \({ }_{\text {43．7 }}\) \\
\hline \& \(\underset{\substack{\text { Greene } \\ \text { Habersham }}}{\text { a }}\) \& \({ }_{\text {20，}}^{20.7}\) \& \({ }_{\text {237．7 }}^{23}\) \& \({ }_{-22.34 \%}^{0.55 \%}\) \& \({ }_{\substack{23,4 \\ 226,2}}^{21}\) \& \({ }^{247,5}\) \& \({ }^{1.1000}\) \& 292.4
26.9 \& \& （1．358 \& \({ }_{162.5}^{162 .}\) \& \& \& \\
\hline \& Hart \& 107 \& 122.6 \& －49．15\％ \& 117.6 \& 177.1 \& 1.506 \& 118.8 \& 124 \& 1.044 \& 98.6 \& － \& － \& \({ }_{\text {3 }}^{317.9}\) \\
\hline \& \({ }_{\text {Jackson }}^{\substack{\text { Jackson } \\ \text { Maison }}}\) \& 279.8
257.8 \& 334.9
304.8 \& \({ }_{\text {－}}^{-3.079 \%}\) \& － \begin{tabular}{l}
313.9 \\
308.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{2}^{578.9}\) \& （1．809 \& － 3 36．1． \& \(\underset{\substack{320.2 \\ 29.7}}{\substack{\text { a }}}\) \& （1．050 \& \({ }_{\substack{219.4 \\ 226.4}}^{16 .}\) \& 20.9
18 \& 28
2.3
2． \& \({ }_{\text {53，}}^{53}\) \\
\hline \& Morgan \& 185.5 \& \({ }_{214,1}\) \& －42．35\％ \& 1942 \& \({ }^{247.1}\) \& 1.272 \& \({ }_{273.8}\) \& 168.8 \& 1.622 \& \({ }_{153,8}\) \& \& 33.1 \& \\
\hline \& Oconee \& 154 \& 214.5 \& \(-25.39 \%\) \& 207.7 \& 365 \& 1.757 \& 21.9 \& 20.2 \& \({ }^{1.053}\) \& 162 \& － \& 1.8 \& 15.3 \\
\hline \&  \& \({ }_{215,3}^{268.6}\) \&  \& － \& \({ }_{2}^{29.4}\) \& 689
356.2 \& \({ }_{\substack{2.373 \\ 1.462}}\) \& \({ }_{295.7}^{405.3}\) \& cins \& 1.1374
1.396 \& \({ }_{246.2}^{245}\) \& 30.4 \& \(\underset{\substack{43.2 \\ 18.2}}{ }\) \& \({ }_{276}^{527}\) \\
\hline \&  \& \({ }_{\text {2 }}^{215.5}\) \& \({ }_{3}^{2542.5}\) \& － \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
24， \\
5145 \\
\hline 1.5
\end{tabular} \& 350．2 \& \& \({ }_{\text {cher }}^{\text {299．7．7 }}\) \& 211.8
2949 \&  \& 175
3925 \& \({ }^{30.4}\) \& \({ }^{18.2}\) \& \(\stackrel{27.6}{ }\) \\
\hline \& Waton \& \({ }_{220.4}^{220}\) \& 256.8
26.9
26.9 \& \({ }_{-23,76 \%}\) \& \(\underset{\substack{237.9 \\ 2475}}{ }\) \& \({ }_{3}^{352.7}\) \& （1．483 \& 228.2
385.5 \& 274.3
2088 \& （1．202 \& \(1{ }^{162}\) \& 18.4 \& －3 \& 39.6 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{Cancer} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{14}{*}{Colon／Rectum} \& Georgia \& 31.9 \& 34.9 \& －29．49\％ \& 32.2 \& 42.3 \& \({ }_{1}^{1.314}\) \& 0.9 \& 29.9 \& \({ }^{1.368}\) \& 18.4 \& 2.5 \& 2.5 \& 9.7 \\
\hline \& \({ }_{16}\) County Region \& 37.7 \& 39.8 \& －33．05\％ \& 37.7 \& 46.4 \& \({ }_{1.231}\) \& 51.7 \& 28.1 \& 1.840 \& 21.2 \& 2.8 \& \({ }^{2.1}\) \& \({ }^{12} 3\) \\
\hline \& Best／Worst county value ratio（for \(16-\) county region） \& 2.776 \& 2.754 \& \& － \& － \& － \& －－ \& \& － \& \& \& \& － \\
\hline \& \({ }_{\substack{\text { Banks } \\ \text { Rarsow }}}\) \& \({ }^{34,8}\) \& 38.4
38， \& －1．6．52\％ \& \({ }^{40.3}\) \& \(\bigcirc\) \& \(\cdots\) \& 66.4 \& － \& \(\cdots\) \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \({ }_{\substack{\text { Barrow } \\ \text { Clube }}}\) \& \({ }_{245}^{24.5}\) \& \({ }_{25 .}^{25.7}\) \& －37．62\％ \& \({ }^{217.6}\) \& \& \& \({ }^{29.8}\) \& 22 \& \({ }^{1.3 .355}\) \& \({ }^{11.1}\) \& \& \& 7.4 \\
\hline \& \({ }_{\text {cher }}^{\substack{\text { clarker } \\ \text { Elbert }}}\) \& －\({ }_{46.6}^{25.1}\) \& \({ }_{49.8}^{20.4}\) \& － \& 17.3
50.4 \& 45.9 \& \({ }^{2.653}\) \& \({ }_{68.5}^{25.7}\) \& \({ }_{\text {3 }}^{\text {20，5 }}\) \& \({ }_{\substack{1.1 .156}}^{1.15}\) \& － 16.9 \& ： \& \& \(\stackrel{6}{6}\) \\
\hline \& \(\underset{\substack{\text { Franklin } \\ \text { Grene }}}{ }\) \& \({ }_{34.8}^{45.8}\) \& 45.8 \& －3．0．1\％ \& \({ }^{46.5}\) \& 2 \& － \& 580 \& \({ }^{38.1}\) \& \({ }_{1}^{1.812}\) \& \({ }^{33.3}\) \& \％ \& \& \\
\hline \& \(\underset{\substack{\text { Greene } \\ \text { Habersham }}}{\text { cen }}\) \& \({ }_{47,3}^{34.7}\) \& \({ }_{49.3}^{4.5}\) \& － \& 39.9
48.4 \& \(\stackrel{57.2}{0}\) \& \({ }^{1.434}\) \& \({ }_{\text {28，}}^{28.8}\) \& 394．4 \& 1.857
1.563 \& \({ }^{23.9}\) \& － \& \& \({ }^{20}\) \\
\hline \& \(\underset{\substack{\text { Hart } \\ \text { Jackson } \\ \\ \text { den }}}{ }\) \& 25.6
34.9 \& \({ }_{42.8}^{25.6}\) \&  \&  \& － \& \(\cdots\) \& \({ }_{49.1}^{43.1}\) \& ， \& \({ }_{1}^{1.330}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
23．8． \\
\hline 14.8 \\
28.3
\end{tabular} \& － \& \& \(\cdots\) \\
\hline \& Madison \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 34，} \\ 68 \\ \hline 8\end{array}\) \& 42.8
70.5 \& \(\substack{-15.25 \% \\ 58.78 \%}\) \& \({ }_{70.5}^{40.7}\) \& \(\because\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \({ }_{\text {cher }}^{49.2}\) \& \({ }_{33,1}\) \& \({ }_{\text {L }}^{\substack{1.3 .30 \\ 3.47}}\) \& \({ }_{41.6}^{28.3}\) \& \& \& \(\underset{\substack{10.3 \\ 21.2}}{ }\) \\
\hline \& Morgan
Oconee \& 42.8
3.2 \& \({ }_{31.2}^{42.8}\) \& －37．88\％ \&  \& － \& \(\because\) \& 60.7 \& \& －－ \& 18.9 \& \& \& \({ }^{22.7}\) \\
\hline \& （ Conee \& \({ }_{49,1}^{31.2}\) \& \({ }_{49.1}\) \& \& \({ }_{42.8}^{30.1}\) \& － \& \(\because\) \& \(\because\) \& \({ }_{\substack{34.8 \\ 46.6}}\) \& － \& 18.9 \& \& \& \(\bar{\square}\) \\
\hline \& \({ }_{\substack{\text { Stephens } \\ \text { Taliafero }}}^{\text {ate }}\) \& －\(\quad \begin{array}{r}\text { 55．6 }\end{array}\) \& 59 \& 23．69\％ \& \({ }^{57}\) \& \(\because\) \& \(\because\) \& 93.2 \& 2.7 \& \({ }^{3.365}\) \& 30.3 \& \& \& \(\stackrel{19.2}{0}\) \\
\hline \& \(\underset{\substack{\text { Walton } \\ \text { Wilkes }}}{\substack{\text { a }}}\) \& 29，7
\(-\quad\) \& \({ }^{29.7}\) \& －51．39\％ \& \(71
c
0\) \& \(\because\) \& \(\because\) \& 38.4 \& \({ }^{19.1}\) \& 2.010 \& 14.9 \& － \& \& 9.9 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{14}{*}{\(\underset{\substack{\text { Breast Cancer } \\ \text {（remale only）}}}{\substack{\text { a }}}\)} \& Gerrgia \& 26．2 \& 27.4 \& 4．80\％ \& 5.4 \& 32.5 \& 1.280 \& \& 27.4 \& \& \({ }_{4} .1\) \& 1.8 \& \({ }^{0.3}\) \& 7.6 \\
\hline \& \({ }_{16} 6\) Count Region \& 29.3 \& 30.2 \& 42．20\％ \& \({ }^{31.3}\) \& \({ }^{24.3}\) \& 1.288 \& \& 30.2 \& \& 4.6 \& 1.6 \& － \& 8.6 \\
\hline \& Best／Worst county \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& value ratio（for 16－ county region） \& 3.535 \& －－ \& \& － \& － \& － \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \(\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{\text { Banks } \\ \text { Barrow }}}\) \& \& 39.7
29.7 \& － \& \& \％ \& － \& \& \({ }_{29,7}^{39,7}\) \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \(\substack { \text { Barow } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { carke } \\ \text { Eluerer }{ \text { Barow } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { carke } \\ \text { Eluerer } } } \end{subarray}\) \& \({ }^{20.7}\) \& \({ }^{29.9}\) \& －\(-54.46 \%\) \& \(\stackrel{35.6}{-}\) \& \({ }_{33.5}\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \& \({ }^{20.2}\) \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \(\underset{\substack{\text { Elibert } \\ \text { Franklin }}}{ }\) \& － \& － \& － \& － \& 。 \& \(\because\) \& \& － \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \(\underset{\substack{\text { Greene } \\ \text { Habersham }}}{\text { cen }}\) \& \(\stackrel{-}{18.5}\) \& 18.5 \& \& \(\cdots\) \& o \& －－ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \(\underset{\substack{\text { Habersham } \\ \text { hart }}}{\text { a }}\) \& 18.5 \& 18.5
27 \& \({ }_{-}^{-67.7 .712 \%}\)－ \& 19.9 \& 。 \& － \& \& 18.5
27 \& \& \& Individual rates \& lowt oreport \& \\
\hline \& \({ }_{\substack{\text { Jackson } \\ \text { Madison }}}\) \& 34.5 \& 34.5 \& \(-23.6 \%\) \& \({ }^{31.3}\) \& － \& － \& \& \({ }^{34.5}\) \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& Morsan \& －－ \& \(\cdots\) \& － \& －－ \& － \& \(\because\) \& \& －－ \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& － \& \({ }_{65,4}^{52.2}\) \& \({ }_{65,4}^{52.2}\) \& \({ }^{3.55 \%}\) \& \({ }_{8}^{4.4}\) \& － \& － \& \& \({ }_{654}^{52.2}\) \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& Steplens \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\stackrel{-}{0}\) \& － \& \(\stackrel{\square}{-}\) \& ： \& － \& \& 65.4 \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \&  \& \(\stackrel{29}{-}\) \& \({ }_{29}{ }^{\circ}\) \& 26\％ \& \({ }^{23.9}\) \& \(\stackrel{\circ}{\square}\) \& \(\because\) \& \& \(\xrightarrow{29}\) \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{\text {Prostate Cancer（Male }}^{\substack{\text { Pander }}}\)}} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1.6 \& 27．2 \& \& \& 11.7 \& \({ }^{0} .8\) \& \& \({ }^{11.8}\) \\
\hline \& \({ }_{16}\) County Region \& \({ }^{32.7}\) \& 33.3 \& \(-3978 \%\) \& 29.2 \& \({ }^{73.6}\) \& 2.521 \& \({ }^{33,3}\) \& \& \& 14.5 \& － \& \({ }^{1.6}\) \& 15.5 \\
\hline \& \(\underbrace{}_{\text {Best／Worst county }}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \({ }_{\substack{\text { county region）} \\ \text { Banks }}}\) \& \({ }_{\substack{5.000 \\ 59.7}}^{\text {col }}\) \& \(\underset{\substack{5.781 \\ 59.7}}{ }\) \& \& \({ }_{62,6}\) \& － \& － \& \(\stackrel{.}{59.7}\) \& \& \& \(\stackrel{.}{50.2}\) \& \& \& \(\cdots\) \\
\hline \& （enter \& \({ }_{31.4}^{59.7}\) \& \({ }_{31.4}^{59.7}\) \& －4．0．23\％ \& \({ }^{626.2}\) \& \(\stackrel{-}{-}\) \& \(\because\) \& \({ }_{31.4}^{59.7}\) \& \& \& \({ }_{14,}^{50.2}\) \& \& \& 16.8 \\
\hline \& \(\underset{\substack{\text { Clarke } \\ \text { Elbert }}}{\text { cen }}\) \& \({ }^{35.3}\) \& 35.3 \& \(-47.62 \%\) \& 19.4 \& \({ }^{87,3}\) \& 4.5 \& 35.3 \& \& \& 23.3 \& \& \& \(\stackrel{10.1}{-}\) \\
\hline \& \(\underset{\substack{\text { Franklin } \\ \text { Grene }}}{\text { ater }}\) \& \(\stackrel{-}{38.2}\) \& 86.8 \& － \& － \& － \& － \& 86.8 \& \& \& \(\bigcirc\) \& \& \& \(\because\) \\
\hline \& Habersham \& \({ }_{43,2}\) \& 43.2 \& \(-15.79 \%\) \& 40.2 \& － \& － \& 43.2 \& \& \& 19.2 \& Individual rates \& owt oreport \& 18.9 \\
\hline \& \(\underset{\substack{\text { Hart } \\ \text { Jackson }}}{\text { cen }}\) \& 32，
34.9 \& 3324 \& －44．18\％ \& \({ }^{38.2}\) \& \(\bigcirc\) \& － \& 32
374 \& \& \& 16.3 \& \& \& 18.6 \\
\hline \& Madisison \& 34．9 \& 37．4． \& －471．8\％ \& \(\stackrel{40.8}{-}\) \& \(\bigcirc\) \& \(\because\) \& \({ }^{37.4}\) \& \& \& 10.3 \& \& \& \({ }_{18}^{18.6}\) \\
\hline \& \({ }_{\substack{\text { Morzan } \\ \text { Oconee }}}^{\text {a }}\) \& \({ }_{54,9}^{39,6}\) \& \({ }^{39,6} 5\) \& \(-3433 \%\) \& 54.7 \& \(\because\) \& － \& \({ }_{54,9}^{39.6}\) \& \& \& \(\cdots\) \& \& \& 27.5 \\
\hline \& Oiteremere \& \& \& －2929\％ \& － \& \(\cdots\) \&  \& 54， \& \& \& \(\bigcirc\) \& \& \& \(\stackrel{\text { 27，}}{-}\) \\
\hline \& Trienens \& 40．9 \& 40．9 \& \(-29.24 \%\) \& \({ }_{\text {34 }}^{\substack{\text { ¢ }}}\) \& \(\because\) \& \(\because\) \& 40.9 \& \& \& \(\cdots\) \& \& \& － \\
\hline \& Walton
Wilkes \& 16.9
40 \& \({ }_{97}^{16.9}\) \& －6．5．5\％ \& \({ }^{15.2}\) \& 193．9 \& \(\cdots\) \& \({ }_{97}^{16.9}\) \& \& \& \({ }^{13.4}\) \& \& \& \(\because\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{15}{*}{Lung Cancer} \& Georgia \& 27.8 \& 33.1 \& \(-3446 \%\) \& \({ }^{33}\) \& 34.4 \& \({ }^{1.042}\) \& 4.1 \& \({ }^{27}\) \& 1.522 \& 19.8 \& \({ }^{3} 3\) \& 1.7 \& 6.3 \\
\hline \& \({ }_{16}\) County Region \& \({ }_{3} 1.8\) \& 35.7 \& \(-33.40 \%\) \& 35.5 \& 36.8 \& \({ }_{1.037}\) \& 45 \& 28.4 \& 1.585 \& \({ }^{21.1}\) \& 2.9 \& 2.3 \& 8.5 \\
\hline \& \({ }^{\text {Best／Worst county }}\)（ealue \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& countr region） \& － \& － \& － \& － \& － \& － \& － \& － \& － \& － \& － \& \& － \\
\hline \& \({ }_{\substack{\text { Banks } \\ \text { Barrow }}}^{\text {a }}\) \& 46.8 \& 49.3 \& －40．67\％ \& 5.6 \& \(\bigcirc\) \& － \& \({ }_{69}\) \& \({ }^{35 \cdot 3}\) \& \({ }^{1.955}\) \& 3.7 \& \(\bigcirc\) \& \& \(\stackrel{0}{9 .}\) \\
\hline \& \(\underset{\substack{\text { Clarke } \\ \text { Elbert }}}{\text { cele }}\) \& 22
30.2 \& 29
40 \& \(-5.7 .72 \%\) \& 21．3 \& 4 \& 2.066 \& \({ }^{33.5}\) \& \(\underset{\substack{25.5 \\ 372}}{ }\) \& （1．344 \& \({ }_{\text {l }}^{15.4}\) \& 10.3 \& \& ， \\
\hline \& \({ }_{\text {Franklin }}\) \& \({ }_{29.3}\) \& 45．6 \& 12．32\％ \& 44.9 \& － \& － \& \({ }_{48}^{46.2}\) \& \({ }_{43.8}^{37.2}\) \& （1．096 \& \({ }_{26.3}\) \& － \& \& \(\cdots\) \\
\hline \& \(\underset{\substack{\text { Greene } \\ \text { Habersham }}}{ }\) \& \({ }_{\substack{39.9 \\ 29.9}}\) \& \({ }_{4}^{44.6}\) \&  \& \({ }_{\substack{40.3 \\ 36.7}}\) \& \(\cdots\) \& － \&  \& \({ }_{\substack{56.3 \\ 33.4}}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1.1 .196 \\
1.186 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 31．
31，
10.1 \& －－ \& \& 13. \\
\hline \& \(\underset{\substack{\text { Hatersha } \\ \text { Harctson }}}{ }\) \& 29，9．
\(\substack{21.5 \\ 351}\) \&  \&  \& \({ }_{\substack{34.4 \\ \hline 2.4 \\ \hline}}\) \& － \& \(\because\) \& \({ }_{40.9}^{39.6}\) \& \({ }^{33.4}\) \& \({ }_{1}^{1.186}\) \& 19.1
19.9
29.9 \& \(\stackrel{\square}{\circ}\) \& \& \({ }^{13.4}\) \\
\hline \& \({ }_{\substack{\text { Jackson } \\ \text { Madison }}}\) \& 35.1

25 \& | 36.3 |
| :--- |
| 27.5 | \& － 5 － $73.2 .67 \%$ \& 33,4

23,3 \& $\bigcirc$ \& － \& 44
39.6 \& ${ }^{32.5}$ \& ${ }^{1.354}$ \& 23．3． \& $\bigcirc$ \& \％ \& ${ }^{11.4}$ <br>
\hline \& （Macren $\begin{gathered}\text { Morgan } \\ \text { Oonee }\end{gathered}$ \& 25．5

32.5 \& 27，

$\substack{25.5 \\ 32.1}$ \& － \&  \& $\cdots$ \& $\because$ \& | 39．6． |
| :--- |
| 57.1 |
| 7.5 | \& $\stackrel{-}{0}$ \& $\because$ \& ${ }^{20.3}$ \& $\cdots$ \& \&  <br>

\hline \& ${ }_{\substack{\text { Oconee } \\ \text { Ogieltorpe }}}^{\text {a }}$ \& $\stackrel{32.1}{-}$ \& $\stackrel{32.1}{-}$ \& $-17.69 \%$ \& ${ }^{29}$ \& － \& $\cdots$ \& $\stackrel{37.5}{-}$ \& ${ }^{26.5}$ \& 1.415 \& ${ }^{24}$ \& － \& $\stackrel{0}{\circ}$ \& $\because$ <br>

\hline \& Stephens \& ${ }^{28}$ \& 34， \& $-16.55 \%$ \& | 38.9 |
| :--- | \& ： \& － \& 33．6 \& ${ }^{34,9}$ \& ${ }^{1.039}$－ \& － \& $\stackrel{-}{-}$ \& \& 13．6 <br>

\hline \&  \& ${ }_{36.6}$ \& 37.5 \& －16．48\％ \& ${ }_{34,}{ }^{\circ}$ \& 42.4 \& ${ }_{1.215}$ \& ${ }_{51}$ \& ${ }_{26.5}^{\circ}$ \& 1.925 \& ${ }^{9} 9.5$ \& 6.2 \& $\bigcirc$ \& 6.6 <br>
\hline \& wilkes \& 30.9 \& ${ }^{42.8}$ \& $-27.58 \%$ \& \& 9.9 \& － \& ${ }^{72.9}$ \& \& \& － \& \& \& － <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| Indicator | Geography | Rate | Rate | Trend | Race \& Race Disparity |  |  | Gender \& Gender Disparity |  |  | Payer |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Deduplicated Discharge Age- Adjusted rate, 2013 | Age-Adjusted Discharge Rate per 100,ooo population 2013 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { \% Change over } \\ \text { time, 2003-2013 } \end{array}$ | White, 2013 | Black, 2013 | Race Disparity | Male, 2013 | Female, 2013 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gender Disparity } \\ \text { Ratio } \end{gathered}$ | Medicare | Medicaid | Self-Pay | Private Insurance |
| Motor Vehicle | Georgia | 61.2 | 62.8 | 91.9 | 61.6 | 62.1 | 1.008 | 80.2 | 46.3 | ${ }^{1.732}$ | 6.6 | 6.4 | 9.3 | 23.1 |
|  | 16 County Region | 68.8 | 70.7 | 126.5 | 69.8 | 72.6 | 1.040 | 84.2 | 57.8 | ${ }^{1.457}$ | 8.5 | 7.1 | 12.8 | 27.1 |
|  | Best/Worst county value ratio (for 16 - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Banks | ${ }_{66.2}^{4.257}$ | ${ }_{66.2}^{4.257}$ | 140 | 63.1 | -- | -- | 77.2 | 55.2 | 1.399 | 23.2 | o | - | -- |
|  | Barrow | 71 | 71 | 132.3 | 66.4 | 140.7 | 2.119 | 74.7 | 73.8 | 1.012 | ${ }_{8.2}$ | 9.9 | 12.9 | 22.7 |
|  | Clarke | 47.5 | 47.5 | $-35.81 \%$ | 46.3 | 52.7 | ${ }^{1.138}$ | 66.7 | 32.7 | 2.040 | 5.3 | 7.4 | 8.5 | 11.3 |
|  | Elbert | 76.9 | 76.9 | 136.7 | 78 | - | -- | 77.1 | 75.9 | 1.016 |  | -- | -- | 32.8 |
|  | Franklin | 29.2 | 29.2 | 147.1 | 32.7 | - | -- | -- | 40.7 | -- |  | - | - | -- |
|  | Greene | 50.2 | 53.5 | 117.3 | 37.7 | - | -- | 75.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- |
|  | Habersham | 48.8 | 48.8 | 112.3 | 50.1 | - | -- | 55.5 | 42.1 | 1.318 | -- | - | - | 27.4 |
|  | Hart | 40.5 | 40.5 | 117.5 | 50.7 | - | -- | -- | 44.6 | -- | - | -- | - | -- |
|  | Jackson | 66.2 | 66.2 | 125.2 | 71.8 | - | -- | 105.1 | 27 | 3.893 | -- | -- | 20 | 21.9 |
|  | Madison | 95.8 | 99 | 126.3 | 95.5 | -- | -- | 74.7 | 123.4 | ${ }^{1.652}$ | - | 24.8 | . | 16.8 |
|  | Morgan | 65.9 | 65.9 | 107.3 | 88.5 | - | -- | 73.8 | 59.3 | 1.245 | - | -- |  | -- |
|  | Oconee | 58.5 | 64.8 | 93.5 | $5^{56}$ | - | -- | 102.1 | -- |  | - | o |  | 37.2 |
|  | Oglethorpe | 88.2 | 88.2 | 168.9 | 95.9 | - | -- | 110.2 | 67.7 | 1.628 | - | o |  | 36.4 |
|  | Stephens | 74.2 | 74.2 | 128 | 77.5 | - | -- | 94.7 | 53.9 | ${ }^{1.757}$ | $\bigcirc$ | -- |  | ${ }^{37.3}$ |
|  | Taliaferro |  |  | - | - | - | -- |  |  |  |  | o |  | o |
|  | Walton | 86.3 | 90.3 | 115.5 | 90.7 | 74.4 | 1.219 | 106 | 73.7 | 1.438 | 14.5 | -- | ${ }^{12.5}$ | 46.7 |
|  | Wilkes | 124.3 | 124.3 | 243.5 | - | 185.8 | -- | 190.6 | - | -- | - | - | -- | - |
| Poisoning | Georgia | ${ }^{22.3}$ | 32.7 | 52.09\% | 35 | $3^{31.1}$ | ${ }^{1.141}$ | 30.2 | 34.7 | 1.149 | 12.7 | 7 | 6.9 | 4.4 |
|  | 16 County Region | 39.1 | 39.8 | 99\% | 42.9 | 22.9 | 1.873 | 38.1 | 41.6 | 1.092 | 18.3 | 8 | 7.8 | 3.9 |
|  | Best/Worst county value ratio (for 16- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | county region) | 40.3 | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Banks | 62.5 | 62.5 | -- | 65.8 | - | -- | 64.8 | 59.8 | 1.084 | - | o | 35.2 | -- |
|  | Barrow | 30.9 | 32.2 | 70.37\% | 35.4 | - | -- | 41.9 | 23.1 | 1.814 | 15.4 | -- | 10.1 | - |
|  | Clarke | 40.3 | 41.6 |  | 47.6 | 42.5 | 1.751 | 40.2 | 42.9 | 1.067 | 28.5 | 6.2 | -- | - |
|  | Elbert | 36.5 | 36.5 | 54.01\% | 46.3 | - | -- | 44 | -- | -- | - | -- | o | - |
|  | Franklin | 36 | 36 | ${ }^{-1.37 \%}$ | 31 | - | -- | -- | 45.8 | -- | - | -- | - | -- |
|  | ( Greene | 51.1 52.9 | 51.1 |  | 30 54.9 | $\cdots$ | -- | 101.1 55.7 | --7 | -- | -- | $\stackrel{-}{20}$ | -- | $\bigcirc$ |
|  | $\underset{\text { Hart }}{\text { Habersham }}$ | 52.9 24 | 56 24 | 136.29\% 25.65\% | 54.9 16.6 | $\cdots$ | -- | 55.7 | 55.7 31.7 | ${ }^{1.000}$ | ${ }^{20.3}$ | $\stackrel{20}{-}$ | - | $\cdots$ |
|  | Jackson | 70.3 | 71.8 | ${ }_{412.86 \%}^{25.65}$ | 10.6 76.9 | -- | -- | 49.7 | ${ }_{92.3}$ | 1.857 | 40.8 | 17.8 | -- | - |
|  | Madison | 53.6 | 53.6 | 63.41\% | 57.1 | -- | -- | 49.8 | 59.8 | 1.201 | 34.9 | -- | - | -- |
|  | Morgan | 48.4 | 48.4 | -- | 64.6 | - | -- | -- | 72.6 | -- | - | - |  | -- |
|  | Oconee | 19.6 | 19.6 | -- | 21.9 | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | - | - | o |
|  | Oglethorpe | 46.6 | 46.6 | -- | 48.2 | - | -- | -- | 73.6 | -- | -- | -- | - | -- |
|  | Stephens | 37.5 | 37.5 | 91.33\% | 38.5 | - | -- | -- | 48.7 | -- | 21.8 | -- | - | -- |
|  | Taliaferro | o | o |  | o | $\bigcirc$ | -- | o | ${ }^{\circ}$ | -- | $\bigcirc$ | o | - | o |
|  | Walton Wilkes | ${ }^{20.3}$ | ${ }^{20.3}$ | ${ }^{-13.25 \%}$-- | ${ }^{23.4}$ | $\stackrel{-}{\square}$ | -- | ${ }^{21.5}$ | 18.7 | ${ }^{1.150}$-- | 9 | -- | -- | -- |
| Unintentional Injury | Georgia | 52.96 | 53.4 | -22.38\% | 54.1 | 48.9 | ${ }^{1.106}$ | ${ }^{71}$ | 36.4 | 1.951 | 12.5 | 8.2 | 12.9 | 12.6 |
|  | 16 County Region | 60.8 | 61.1 | $-23.43 \%$ | 57.2 | 69.8 | 1.220 | 78.9 | 43.8 | 1.801 | 15.9 | ${ }^{11.3}$ | 10.4 | 16 |
|  | Best/Worst county |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | value ratio (for 16 county region) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Banks | 98.2 | 98.2 | 42.73\% | 92 | - | -- | 126.3 | 69.5 | 1.817 | -- | -- | - | 32.6 |
|  | Barrow | 49.1 | 50.2 | $-40.17 \%$ | 41.9 | 74.7 | 1.783 | 62.3 | 37.6 | 1.657 | 11.4 | 10.9 | 10.1 | 12.5 |
|  | Clarke | 42 | 42 | -25 | 35.6 | 49 | ${ }_{1} 1.376$ | 57.1 | 28.6 | 1.997 | 10.9 | 6.8 | 9 | 9.5 |
|  | Elbert | 60.3 | 60.3 | $-2.81 \%$ | 62.3 | -- | -- | 70.3 | 57.5 | 1.223 | 23.7 | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Franklin | 36.6 | 36.6 | -65.34\% | 34 | o | -- | 61.9 | -- |  | - | -- | - | -- |
|  | Greene | 112.5 | 112.5 | 215.13\% | 80.1 | 130.4 | 1.628 | 140.9 | 76.1 | 1.852 | 31.2 | -- | - | 36.5 |
|  | Habersham | 53.6 | 55.5 | 18.84\% | 47.1 | - | -- | 52.6 | 56.5 | 1.074 | 16.8 | 18.1 | 9.7 | 10.9 |
|  | Hart | 30.4 | 30.4 | $-53.16 \%$ | 39.7 | o | -- | 31.1 | -- | -- | - | -- | - | $\bigcirc$ |
|  | Jackson | 52.1 | 52.1 | $-43.86 \%$ | 50 | -- | -- | 37.7 | 27.8 | 1.356 | -- | 10.4 | - | 17.7 |
|  | Madison | 87.1 | 87.1 | $-23.53 \%$ | 93.3 | - | -- | 14.8 | 34.7 | 4.086 | 24 | -- | 22.2 | 20 |
|  | Morgan | 110.2 | 110.2 | 35.21\% | 114 | - | -- | 153 | 74.8 | 2.045 | - | -- | - | 32.3 |
|  | Oconee | 43.9 | 43.9 | -40.19\% | 44 | - | -- | 87.4 | -- | -- | 23.5 | - | - | - |
|  | Oglethorpe | 60.2 | ${ }^{60.2}$ | ${ }_{-19.73 \%}$ | ${ }^{66}$ | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | -- | - | ${ }^{87.6}$ | -- | $\stackrel{-}{16.6}$ | -- | $\bigcirc$ | -- |
|  | Stephens Taliaferro | 35.6 ${ }_{0}$ | 35.6 0 | -66.70\% | 38.4 0 0 | $\stackrel{-}{\square}$ | -- | - | 37.9 0 | -- | 16.6 0 | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | ${ }^{\circ}$ | $\stackrel{-}{\square}$ |
|  | Walton | 73.6 | 73.6 | -0.54\% | 69.7 | 104.3 | 1.496 | 90.3 | 56.5 | ${ }^{1.598}$ | 16.8 | 12 | 12.5 | 22.2 |
|  | Wilkes | 74.9 | 74.9 | 3.45\% | - | 142.1 | -- | 106 | -- | -- | - | -- | -- |  |



| Indicator | Geography | Rate | Rate | Trend | Race \& Race Disparity |  |  | Gender \& Gender Disparity |  |  | Payer |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Deduplicated ER Visits AgeAdjusted Rate per 100,000 population (2013) | ER Visits AgeAdjusted Rate per 100,000 population, 2013 | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% Change over } \\ \text { time, } 2003 \text { - } \\ 2013 \end{gathered}$ | White, 2013 | Black, 2013 | Race Disparity | Male, 2013 | Female, 2013 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gender } \\ \text { Disparity Ratio } \end{gathered}$ | Medicare | Medicaid |  | Self-Pay | Private |
|  | Franklin | 60.8 | 60.8 | 44.08\% | 55.3 | -- | - | 73.3 | 53.7 | ${ }_{1}^{1.365}$ | ${ }^{41.6}$ |  | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Greene Habersham | 96.2 70.4 | 96.2 70.4 | $100.84 \%$ $18.52 \%$ | 83.8 73.2 | 94.3 0 | ${ }_{1.125}^{-}$ | 97.7 62.6 | 97 76.9 | 1.007 <br> 1.228 | 71 39.1 |  | -- | -- | 15 |
|  | Hart | 70.4 29.8 | 29.8 | ${ }^{18.52 \%}$-- | ${ }_{28.6}$ | -- | - | ${ }_{37.2}$ | 73.6 | ${ }_{1}^{1.576}$ | 39.1 19 |  | -- | -- | 15 |
|  | Jackson | 44.3 | 44.3 | 14.77\% | 44.3 | -- | -- | 66.3 | 31.2 | 2.125 | 28.1 |  | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Madison | 23.2 | 23.2 | -- | 25.6 | o | - | 37.6 | -- | -- | 20.7 |  | o | o | - |
|  | Morgan | 80.6 | 80.6 | 49.10\% | 63.7 | 149.8 | 2.352 | 89.6 | 74.1 | 1.209 | 31.9 |  | o | 36.6 | - |
|  | Oconee | 30.4 | 30.4 | -- | 33.4 | o | - | 36.5 | 25.4 | 1.437 | 18.2 |  | -- | - | - |
|  | Oglethorpe | -- | 27.2 | o |  | -- | - | -- | -- |  | -- |  | - | -- | - |
|  | Stephens | 91.5 | 91.5 | 51.50\% | 89.4 | -- | - | 58.1 | 122.2 | 2.103 | 73.2 |  | -- | o | - |
|  | Taliaferro | -- | - | -- | - | -- | - | -- |  | -- | o |  | - | -- | o |
|  | Walton | 51.9 | 51.9 | 37.70\% | 45.7 | 92 | 2.013 | 55.1 | 49.5 | 1.113 | 26.2 |  | -- | 8.2 | 11.4 |
|  | Wilkes | 73.8 | 73.8 | -- | 66.4 | -- | -- | 84.2 | 65 | 1.295 | 44.5 |  | -- | -- | - |


| Injury Prevention \& Safety Motor Vehicle |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Collisions | Georgia | 1005 | 1005.4 | -17.95\% | 713.5 | 1517.5 | 2.127 | 908.5 | 1101.6 | 1.213 | 36.2 | 108.5 | 250.7 | 370.9 |
|  | 16 County Region | 993.7 | 993.7 | $-35.94 \%$ | 878.2 | 1650.4 | 1.879 | 987.6 | 999.9 | 1.012 | 42.9 | 100.5 | 206 | 399.9 |
|  | Best/Worst county |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | county region) | 3.394 | 3.394 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |  | -- |
|  | Banks | 912 | 912 | -49.85\% | 888.4 | 1253.3 | 1.411 | 932.6 | 881 | 1.059 | 40.4 | 144.7 | 281.6 | 277.4 |
|  | Barrow | 1109.7 | 1109.7 | -39.89\% | 966.6 | 2064.4 | 2.136 | 1063 | 1149.5 | 1.081 | 38.6 | 97.9 | 195 | 587.2 |
|  | Clarke | 1185.1 | 1185.1 | -6.81\% | 431.5 | 2869.5 | 6.650 | 1105.7 | 1256.3 | 1.136 | 94.5 | 14.2 | 34.7 | 29.1 |
|  | Elbert | 870.2 | 870.2 | -43.18\% | 597.7 | 1518.3 | 2.540 | 786.4 | 956.5 | 1.216 | 12.4 | 192.2 | 76 | 344.3 |
|  | Franklin | 829.1 | 829.1 | -57.59\% | 847.4 | 833.1 | 1.017 | 779.6 | 883.2 | 1.133 | 40.1 | 119.9 | 127.3 | 218.5 |
|  | Greene | 1191.8 | 1191.8 | -4.84\% | 787.4 | 1713.5 | 2.176 | 1254.4 | 1139.2 | 1.101 | 26.7 | 38.6 | 288.9 | 557 |
|  | Habersham | 778 | 778 | -36.64\% | 804.4 | 530.1 | 1.517 | 858.4 | 707.4 | 1.213 | 25.8 | 93.9 | 193.3 | 213.9 |
|  | Hart | 458.6 | 458.6 | -72.13\% | 442.2 | 507.9 | 1.149 | 448.6 | 468.4 | 1.044 | 38.6 | 78.6 | $35 \cdot 3$ | 142.9 |
|  | Jackson | 1088.7 | 1088.7 | -32.14\% | 999.9 | 1963.9 | 1.964 | 1107 | 1064.8 | 1.040 | 55.3 | 101.2 | 276.9 | 392.4 |
|  | Madison | 1297.5 | 1297.5 | -22.35\% | 1183.9 | 2115.4 | 1.787 | 1281.1 | 1308.2 | 1.021 | 105.5 | 98.9 | 285 | 316.2 |
|  | Morgan | 836.4 | 836.4 | -45.81\% | 689.4 | 1240.6 | 1.800 | 935.8 | 742.5 | 1.260 | -- | 28.8 | 426.5 | 189.9 |
|  | Oconee | 668.4 | 668.4 | -37.93\% | 595.6 | 1684.9 | 2.829 | 659.2 | 679.3 | 1.030 | 33.4 | 15.7 | 100.1 | 195.6 |
|  | Oglethorpe | 1283.9 | 1283.9 | -12.05\% | 976.3 | 2704.8 | 2.770 | 1226.8 | 1339.5 | 1.092 | 89.8 | 113.6 | 283.5 | 297.3 |
|  | Stephens | 868.6 | 868.6 | -52.65\% | 811.4 | 1486 | 1.831 | 840.3 | 900.8 | 1.072 | 26.9 | 89.8 | 57.9 | 157.3 |
|  | Taliaferro | 1556.5 | 1556.5 | -11.52\% | 1596.4 | 1489.9 | 1.071 | 1314.3 | 1952.3 | 1.485 | -- | o | 661.5 | 463.4 |
|  | Walton | 1171.7 | 1171.7 | -23.63\% | 977.6 | 1964.4 | 2.009 | 1151.8 | 1191.9 | 1.035 | 18.5 | 129.1 | 214.4 | 712.1 |
|  | Wilkes | 1152.4 | 1139.2 | 1.16\% | 1028.7 | 1358.5 | 1.321 | 1135.7 | 1182.2 | 1.041 | 96.5 | 172.5 | 410.4 | 312.9 |
| Drowning | Georgia | 1.9 | 1.9 | 5.56\% | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.571 | 2 | 1.8 | 1.111 | -- | 0.8 | -. 3 | 0.7 |
|  | 16 County Region | 1.7 | 1.7 | \%\% | 2.1 | o | -- | -- | -- |  | o | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Best/Worst county value ratio (for 16 - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | value ratio (for 16county region) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Banks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Barrow |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Clarke |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Elbert |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Franklin } \\ \text { Greene }}}{\text { a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Habersham |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Hart |  |  |  |  |  | Individua | olow to |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Jackson |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Madison |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Morgan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oconee } \\ & \text { Oglethorpe } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Stephens |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Taliaferro |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Walton |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Wilkes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Poisoning | Georgia | 82.4 | 82.4 | -8.24\% | 79.5 | 87.4 | 1.099 | 84.9 | 79.7 | 1.065 | 12 | 26 | 19.5 | 17.5 |
|  | 16 County Region | 93.5 | 93.5 | -8.96\% | 93 | 103.5 | 1.113 | 95.8 | 91.9 | 1.042 | 18.6 | 29.8 | 19.1 | 20.5 |
|  | Best/Worst county |  |  |  |  |  | 1.15 |  | 9.9 | 1.042 |  |  | 19.1 | 20.5 |
|  | value ratio (for 16county region) | 1.901 | 1.901 | -- | -- | -- | - | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Banks | 89.9 | 89.9 | -27.44\% | 96.3 | o | - | 86.5 | 94.1 | 1.088 | -- | -- | 30.2 | -- |
|  | Barrow | 105.8 | 105.8 | -9.96\% | 108.2 | 94.5 | 1.145 | 106.5 | 108.7 | 1.021 | 24.6 | 28.5 | 26.3 | 25.1 |
|  | Clarke | 107.5 | 107.5 | 41.45\% | 76.7 | 166.3 | 2.168 | 96.3 | 120.1 | 1.247 | 32.3 | 26 | 24.8 | 16.7 |
|  | Elbert | 69.5 | 69.5 | -21.20\% | 86.8 | -- | -- | 56.5 | 82.2 | 1.455 | -- | 32.1 | -- | -- |
|  | Franklin | 115.2 | 115.2 | -38.79\% | 112.9 | -- | -- | 40.8 | 186.7 | 4.576 | 31.9 | 47.6 | -- | 25 |
|  | Greene | 65.7 | 65.7 | -26.59\% | -- | -- | - | 87.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Habersham | 72.1 | 72.1 | 20.97\% | 77.2 | -- | - | 93 | 56 | 1.661 | 11.3 | 21.2 | 13.3 | 18.4 |
|  | Hart | 68.9 | 68.9 | 2.99\% | 61.2 | 101.7 | 1.662 | 39.3 | 105.6 | 2.687 | 14.2 | 46.4 | 0 |  |
|  | Jackson | 93.9 | 93.9 | -19.05\% | 88.1 | 156.5 | 1.776 | 94.6 | 91.7 | 1.032 | 22 | 31.5 | 13.4 | 18.4 |
|  | Madison | 116.3 | 116.3 | -2.76\% | 114.2 | -- | -- | 155.2 | 78.8 | 1.970 | 28.2 | 35.8 | -- | 21.9 |
|  | Morgan | 124.9 | 124.9 | 59.72\% | 149.8 | -- | - | 167.4 | 88.7 | 1.887 | , | -- | 66.3 | -- |
|  | Oconee | 103.6 | 103.6 | 100.78\% | 98.6 | -- | - | 76.5 | 126.7 | 1.656 | 21.5 | 21.2 | 17.1 | 32.7 |
|  | Oglethorpe | 84.5 | 84.5 | -31.58\% | 90 | -- | -- | 149.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - |
|  | Stephens | 109 | 109 | -20.20\% | 112.7 | -- | - | 75.2 | 141.3 | 1.879 | 40 | 42.2 | o | 19.6 |
|  | Taliaferro | -- | -- | -- | o | -- | -- | -- | o | -- | o | -- | o | o |
|  | Walton | 88.9 | 88.9 | -5.22\% | 81.1 | 131.5 | 1.621 | 102.1 | 75.8 | 1.347 | 9.3 | 25.7 | 31.2 | 21.3 |
|  | Wilkes | 75.4 | 75.4 | -27.0 1\% | -- | - | - | -- | -- | -- | o | -- | o | - |
| Unintentional Injury | Georgia | 3439 | 3439 | -16.01\% | 3183.1 | 3819.4 | 1.200 | 3840.3 | 3031.5 | 1.267 | 327.5 | 938.8 | 929.4 | 894.5 |
|  | 16 County Region | 4356.1 | 4356.1 | $-21.29 \%$ | 4296.4 | 5088.5 | 1.184 | 4874.4 | 3838.6 | 1.270 | 503.2 | 1309.5 | 1126.5 | 1102.3 |
|  | Best/Worst county |  |  |  | 4296.4 | 508.5 | 1.184 | 4874.4 |  |  | 503.2 | 1309.5 | 1126 | 1102.3 |
|  | value ratio (for 16 - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Banks | 2.242 4397.3 | 2.242 4397.3 | -27.76\% | 4389 | 6820.4 | 1.554 | 5008.7 | ${ }_{3759.1}$ | ${ }_{1.332}$ | 448.8 | 1328.7 | 1338.8 | ${ }_{964.6}$ |
|  | Barrow | 4689.5 | 4689.5 | $-24.62 \%$ | 4758.2 | 5044.8 | 1.060 | 5069.9 | 4313.7 | ${ }_{1.175}$ | 520.3 | 1443.6 | ${ }_{1317.9}$ | ${ }_{1116.3}$ |
|  | Clarke | 3431.7 | 3431.7 | -19.15\% | 2081.1 | 6265.5 | 3.011 | 3774 | 3096.5 | 1.219 | 725.6 | 747 | 978.4 | 742.4 |
|  | Elbert | 3595.2 | 3595.2 | -28.24\% | 3413.1 | 3996.6 | 1.171 | 3847.6 | 3360.5 | 1.145 | 540.6 | 1551 | 234.1 | 1033 |
|  | Franklin | 4553.2 | 4553.2 | $-33.86 \%$ | 4568.1 | 5326.7 | 1.166 | 5317.3 | 3784.4 | 1.405 | 700.3 | 1989 | 279 | 1211.2 |
|  | Greene | 5873.6 | 5873.6 | $-18.27 \%$ | 4728.2 | 7038.8 | 1.489 | 6677 | 5053 | 1.321 | 554.5 | 1788.5 | 1987.6 | 1214.9 |
|  | Habersham | 4572.5 | 4572.5 | -6.46\% | 4820.8 | 2959.6 | 1.629 | 5263.7 | 3942.7 | 1.335 | 429.2 | 1447.6 | 1167.3 | 944.1 |
|  | Hart | 2424.4 | 2424.4 | $-55.73 \%$ | 2491.9 | 2350.1 | 1.060 | 2634.6 | 2228.6 | 1.182 | 329.6 | 961.7 | 129.3 | 813 |
|  | Jackson | 3969.8 | 3969.8 | -30.51\% | 3941.6 | 4413.1 | 1.120 | 4556.8 | 3373.2 | ${ }_{1} 1.351$ | 516.5 | 928.7 | 1198 | 995.6 |
|  | Madison | 4413.2 | 4413.2 | -12.10\% | 4329.9 | 5425.8 | 1.253 | 4987.7 | 3834.7 | False | 713.8 | 1103.8 | 1356.7 | 952.7 |
|  | Morgan | 4412.1 | 4412.1 | -12.19\% | 4204.6 | 5084.6 | 1.209 | 4514.2 | 4287.7 | 1.053 | 205.7 | 380.4 | 3073.7 | 566.8 |
|  | Oconee | ${ }^{2365.6}$ | ${ }^{2365.6}$ | -30.18\% | 2176.8 | 5587.5 | 2.567 | 2774.5 | 1960.6 | 1.415 | 379.7 | 337.6 | 589.7 | 888.5 |
|  | Oglethorpe | 3967.9 | 3967.9 | ${ }^{-9.64 \%}$ | 3685.6 | 5430.8 | 1.474 | 4506.6 | 3422.4 | 1.317 | 726.8 | 920.9 | 946.3 | 1046.9 |
|  | Stephens | 5217.9 | 5217.9 | $-35.26 \%$ | 5297.7 | 5838 | 1.102 | 5627 | 4812.3 | 1.169 | 794.9 | 2310.3 | 195.7 | 1454.8 |
|  | Taliaferro | 4016.8 | 4016.8 | 7.17\% | 5024.7 | 3447.5 | 1.457 | 5900.8 | 2117 | 2.787 | 384.4 | 1109.4 | 1421.7 | 766.6 |
|  | Walton Wikes | 5303.9 3963.7 | 5303.9 | $1.57 \%$ $-19.60 \%$ | 5179.8 4015.9 | 6232 4083.7 | $\xrightarrow{1.203}$ | 5945.1 4739.5 | 4666.2 3193.5 | 1.274 1.484 | 458.5 | 1634.4 | ${ }^{1458.3}$ | 1480.2 |
|  | Wilkes | 3963.7 | 3963.7 | -19.60\% | 4015.9 | 4083.7 | 1.017 | 4739.5 | 3193.5 | 1.484 | 454.9 | 1321.2 | 878.5 | 949.3 |

# APPENDIX B: CONDITIONS STUDIES 

| HIV/AIDS \& STD's Indicators, Year, Source | Region | Value | Geographic Comparison | Trend Data | Disparity | Community Prioritization | $\begin{gathered} \text { HP } \\ 2020 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HIV prevalence, 2010, US Dept. of Health and Human Services, 2012, CDC National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention | 16-counties | 107.27 | X | $\checkmark$ | X | - | X |
|  | Athens-Clarke | 288.7 | X | $\checkmark$ | X |  | X |
| Chlamydia Incidence, OASIS | 16-counties | 286.2 | X | X | X | -- | -- |
|  | Athens-Clarke | 752.9 | X | $\checkmark$ | X |  | -- |
| Gonorrhea Incidence, OASIS | 16-counties | 60.2 | X | $\checkmark$ | X | -- | -- |
|  | Athens-Clarke | 164.9 | X | $\checkmark$ | X |  | -- |
| HIV Screenings, Percent of adults never screened for HIV/AIDS, 2011-2012, CDC BRFSS | 16-counties | 64.67\% | X | - | - | - | x |
|  | Athens-Clarke | 68.32\% | X | - | - |  | X |
| HIV/AIDS Hospital Discharge Rate, AgeAdjusted, 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 7.9 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | X | -- | -- |
|  | Athens-Clarke | 24.7 | X | $\checkmark$ | X |  | -- |
| Heavy Drinking | 16-counties | 10.88\% | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Athens-Clarke | 10.2\% | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Binge Drinking, 2005-2011, National Indicators Warehouse | 16-counties | 9.59\% | X | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Athens-Clarke | 11.2\% | X | $\checkmark$ | -- |  | -- |
| Tobacco Use, 2011-2012, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. | 16-counties | 51.05\% | X | -- | -- | 14/17 | -- |
|  | Athens-Clarke | 43.38\% | X | -- | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Tobacco Quit Attempts, 2011-2012, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. | 16-counties | 58.62\% | X | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Athens-Clarke | 50.77\% | X | -- | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Population in Poverty, 2009-2013, ACS | 16-counties | 16.83\% | X | -- | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | Athens-Clarke | 36.71\% | X | -- | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Community <br> Prioritization, STD's |  |  |  |  |  | 4/17 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | TOTAL: 84/ | 0=. 70 |

## CORE INDICATORS

- In the counties for which there is race-based data, African Americans are between six and 31 times more likely to have been diagnosed with HIV than their white counterparts.
- In the region, the percentage of the population which has not been screened for HIV is nearly three times the Healthy People 2020 target of 26.4\%.
- Individuals in Clarke County are twice as likely to have been diagnosed with chlamydia than individuals in either the state or the 16 county region.
- Between 2003-2011, rates of chlamydia diagnosis increased by $44 \%$ across the 16 county region: chlamydia diagnosis doubled in Habersham, tripled in Oconee and increased by 28\% in Clarke County.
- Georgia has $50 \%$ more gonorrhea infections than the nation; Stephens and Wilkes County's both have gonorrhea infection rates slightly higher than the state.


Incidence of Chlamydia


Chlamydia Incidence, US Dept. of Health \& Human Services, CDC National Center for HIVIAIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2012

## SUMMARY

Despite the fact that fewer people are being screened for HIV in the region than in the state, both HIV and chlamydia prevalence are increasing in the hospital service area over time. This is particularly salient given that the CDC estimates that almost one in eight individuals infected with HIV are unaware of their infection. Significant racial disparities are to be found in the prevalence of HIV, chlamydia and gonorrhea.

There's a variety of obstacles between them. Cost is a huge obstacle.
The medicine for treating HIV/AIDS is expensive. Knowledge on how to do that and where to get it treated and the desire for confidentiality and anonymity becomes a big obstacle because people are afraid.

| Cerebrovascular Health Indicators, Year, Source | Region | Value | Geographic Comparison | Trend Data | Disparity | Community Prioritization | HP 2020 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stroke, Death Rate, AgeAdjusted, 2013, OASIS | 16counties | 49.7 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | x |
|  | AthensClarke | 41.4 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | x |
| Stroke, Hospital Discharge Rate, Age-Adjusted, 2013, OASIS | 16counties | 251.2 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | Athens- <br> Clarke | 228.8 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Stroke, ER Visit Rate, AgeAdjusted, 2013, OASIS | 16counties | 53 | x | x | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 20.7 | $\checkmark$ | x | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| High Blood Pressure, AgeAdjusted ER Visit Rate, 2013, OASIS | 16counties | 322.8 | x | x | x | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 398.6 | x | x | x |  | -- |
| High Blood Pressure, AgeAdjusted Discharge Rate, 2013, OASIS | 16counties | 52.4 | x | $\checkmark$ | x | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 72.8 | x | $\checkmark$ | x |  | -- |
| High Blood Pressure, 2006-2012, CDC BRFSS | 16counties | 33.19\% | x | -- | -- | 16/17 | x |
|  | AthensClarke | 32.70\% | x | -- | -- |  | x |
| Percent Adults with High Cholesterol, 2011-2012, CDC BRFSS | 16counties | 41.96\% | x | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 44.12\% | x | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Obesity, 2012, CDC BRFSS | 16counties | 30.4\% | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 17/17 | -- |
|  | 25.9\% | 0/3 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Physical Inactivity, 2012, CDC National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Management | 16counties | 27.07\% | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | $\checkmark$ |
|  | AthensClarke | 25.90\% | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |
| Tobacco Use-Former or Current Smokers, 2011-2012, CDC BRFSS | 16counties | 51.05\% | x | -- | -- | 14/17 | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 43.38\% | x | -- | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| High Blood Pressure <br> Medicare Population, 2012, <br> Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services | 16counties | 59.54\% | x | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 57.97\% | x | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Obstructive Heart Disease, Age-Adjusted ER Visit Rate, 2013, OASIS | 16counties | 118.3 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 58.4 | $\checkmark$ | x | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |


| Cerebrovascular Health Indicators, Year, Source | Region | Value | Geographic Comparison | Trend Data | Disparity | Community Prioritization | HP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Obstructive Heart Disease, Age-Adjusted Hospital Discharge Rate, 2013, OASIS | 16counties | 310.4 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 245.2 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Heart Disease, Percent Adults with Heart Disease, 2012, CDC, BRFSS | 16counties | 8.22\% | x | -- | -- | 10/17 | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 2.90\% | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Overweight, 2011-2012, CDC BRFSS | 16counties | 36.70\% | x | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 27.10\% | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Fast food restaurant access, 2013, US Census Bureau County Business Patterns | 16counties | 60.73 | x | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 95.96 | x | $\checkmark$ | -- |  | -- |
| Recreational and fitness facility access, 2013, US Census Bureau County Business Patterns | 16counties | 5.5 | x | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 14.57 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- |  | -- |
| Population with low food access, 2010, US Dept. of Agriculture Food Access Research Atlas | 16counties | 22.19\% | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 43.28 | x | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Food insecurity, 2012, Feeding America | 16counties | 14.48\% | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- | -- | x |
|  | AthensClarke | 21.53\% | x | -- | -- |  | x |
| Population in Poverty, 2009-2013, ACS | 16counties | 16.83\% | x | -- | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 36.71\% | x | - | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Diabetes Prevalence, 2012, CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion | 16counties | 10.34\% | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 15/17 | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 10.8\% | x | $x$ | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Community PrioritizationHigh Blood Pressure/ Stroke |  |  |  |  |  | 16/17 |  |
| TOTAL: 194/282 = . 68794 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## CORE INDICATORS

- Both Madison and Stephens County's age-adjusted stroke death rate ( 76.5 per 100,000 and 75.3 per 100,000, respectively) are almost double the state average.
- Taliaferro's hospital discharge rate for stroke ( 392.5 per 100,000 ) increased $145 \%$ between $2003-2013$. The value is also $77 \%$ greater than the state rate.
- Clarke County's stroke ER visit rate is half that of the state, but the rate increased by over $100 \%$ between 20032013.
- Greene County's stroke ER visitation rate is twice that of the state and has increased by over $100 \%$ between 2003-2013.
- In 2013, Oglethorpe County African Americans died from stroke at four times the rate of whites.
- CHNA. 2015 Population Survey African American survey respondents were twice as likely as whites to report both having someone in their household who experienced a stroke and having someone in the household with high blood pressure ( $47.3 \%$ of black survey respondents reported having HBP in their household).
- CHNA. 2015 Population Survey white survey respondents were twice as likely as black respondents to report exercising always ( $27 \%$ of whites responded in this way), while just shy of $50 \%$ of both populations reported never exercising.
- CHNA. 2015 Population Survey high cholesterol was reported in the households of $18 \%$ of the survey respondents; the disorder was reported in $16 \%$ of white households and $21 \%$ of black households.
- CHNA. 2015 Population Survey $83 \%$ of black survey respondents reported either sometimes or always eating fast food more than once a week, as compared to $63 \%$ of white respondents.


They call it the silent disease. So people who have high blood pressure often feel perfectly well, so they're not going to get services.


OASIS Emergency Room Visits Web Query, 2010 OASIS Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2013


## SUMMARY

Across the region, irrespective of race, individuals are experiencing greater risk for stroke and atherosclerosis. High cholesterol, a primary risk factor for the two conditions, is documented at levels exceeding the state in nine of the 15 counties for which data are available. Stephens, Banks, Elbert, Greene, Hart, and Morgan all had greater than $50 \%$ of their populations estimated to have high cholesterol. Stephens, the second worst county for stroke mortality, was estimated to have $67.5 \%$ of its population suffering with high cholesterol. Regionally, there was a $32 \%$ increase in ER visits for stroke, speaking to the need for greater community-based prevention strategies targeted at the primary risk factors for stroke.

| Diabetes and Obesity Indicators, Year, Source | Region | Value | Geographic Comparison | Trend Data | Disparity | Community Prioritization | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HP } \\ & 2020 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Deaths due to Diabetes2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 22.2 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | $\checkmark$ |
|  | Athens- <br> Clarke | 33.4 | x | $\times$ | x |  | $\checkmark$ |
| Discharges due to Diabetes, 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 153.4 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 235.5 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| ER visits due to Diabetes 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 228.4 | x | $\times$ | x | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 378.6 | x | x | x |  | -- |
| Diabetes Prevalence, 2012, CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion | 16-counties | 10.34\% | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 15/17 | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 10.8\% | x |  | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Medicare population diabetes prevalence, 2012, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services | 16-counties | 27.43\% | x | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | $\begin{aligned} & 25.94 \\ & \% \end{aligned}$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Overweight, 2013, CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System | 16-counties | 36.70\% | x | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Athens- <br> Clarke | 27.10\% | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Obesity, 2012, CDC <br> National Center for <br> Chronic Disease <br> Prevention and Health <br> Promotion | 16-counties | 30.4\% | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 17/17 | -- |
|  | Athens- <br> Clarke | 25.9\% | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Physical Inactivity, 2012, CDC National Center Disease Prevention and Health Promotion | 16-counties | 27.07\% | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | $\checkmark$ |
|  | AthensClarke | $\begin{aligned} & 25.90 \\ & \% \end{aligned}$ | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |
| Diabetes managementhemoglobin A1c test in Medicare patients, 2012, Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy \& Clinical Practice | 16-counties | $\begin{aligned} & 86.03 \\ & \% \end{aligned}$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | $\begin{aligned} & 86.49 \\ & \% \end{aligned}$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Fast food restaurant access, 2013, US Census County Business Patterns | 16-counties | 60.73 | x | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 95.96 | x | $\checkmark$ | -- |  | -- |
| Recreational and fitness facility access, 2013, US Census Bureau County Business Patterns | 16-counties | 5.5 | x | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Athens- <br> Clarke | 14.57 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- |  | -- |
| Grocery store access, 2013, US Census Bureau County Business Patterns | 16-counties | 14.88 | x | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Athens- <br> Clarke | 22.28 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- |  | -- |
| SNAP-authorized food store access, 2014, US Dept. of Agriculture, SNAP Retailer Locator | 16-counties | 108.01 | x | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 101.1 | x | -- | -- |  | -- |


| Diabetes and Obesity Indicators, Year, Source | Region | Value | Geographic Comparison | Trend Data | Disparity | Community Prioritization | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HP } \\ & 2020 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WIC-authorized food store access, US Dept. of Agriculture Food Environment Atlas | 16-counties | 17.8 | x | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Athens- <br> Clarke | 17.04\% | x | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Population with low food access, 2010, US Dept. of Agriculture Food Access Research Atlas | 16-counties | 22.19\% | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 43.28 | x | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Food insecurity, 2012, Feeding America | 16-counties | 14.48\% | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 21.53\% | x | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Population in Poverty,2009-2013 | 16-counties | 16.83\% | 2/3 | -- | 0/2 | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 36.71\% | 6/3 | -- | 0/2 |  | -- |
| Total: 112/174= . 6437 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## CORE INDICATORS

- Regional diabetes prevalence reflects a $24.5 \%$ increase from 2004-2011; over the same period there's been an increase of $37.5 \%$ in Clarke County.
- Diabetes discharge rates show significant racial disparity, with African Americans in all but three counties being at least twice as likely to be discharged from the hospital with the condition. This population was 10 times more likely in Banks and 11 times more likely in Franklin to be treated for a diabetes-related disorder.
- ER visits in every county reflected racial disparities, with African-Americans being between 1.6 and 8.4 times more likely to visit the ER for diabetes.
- Clarke County was the only county in which the diabetes death rate increased from 2003-2013, showing a $127 \%$ increase in this measure.
- In Clarke, the only county for which race disparity data is available, African Americans are nearly four times more likely to die from diabetes than whites.
- ER visits for diabetes increased in both the state and region between 2003-2013; in Banks, Clarke, Habersham, Madison, and Morgan this rate increased twice as fast as the state.
- The five counties with worse food access than the state are Clarke, Barrow, Morgan, Taliaferro and Walton; among these counties only Morgan did not have a consequent diabetes prevalence exceeding the state value.
- Clarke and Oconee counties both have concentrations of fast food restaurants which exceed the state and nation ( 95.96 and 85.35 per 100,000, respectively).
- Self-reported obesity has increased by over $20 \%$ in the 16 county region (excluding Clarke) from 2004-2012.
- CHNA. 2015 Population Survey $10 \%$ of white respondents reported having diabetes in their household, as compared to $27 \%$ of blacks and $21 \%$ of Latinos.
- CHNA. 2015 Population Survey Survey data showed a direct correlation between education and diabetes, with advanced degree holders being $10 \%$ less likely than the overall survey population to report diabetes in the household ( $\mathrm{p}<.01$ ). Those with high school diplomas or less were $10 \%$ more likely to report diabetes in the household (p<.01).
- Clarke County Provider Data showed that obese individuals accounted for 52\% of Mercy Health Center clients and $29 \%$ of Athens Nurses Clinic clients in 2015.

We are having a lot of overweight teenagers that are already presenting with high cholesterol, diabetes, or pre-diabetes. Definitely in our older population, 40s and above, cardiovascular disease and diabetes are the biggest risk factors here.

## Diabetes Prevalence and Death Rate



Centers for Medicare and Medicade Services, 2012
OASIS Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2013
CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health
Promotion, 2012

## Diabetes-Related Hospital Visits and Discharge Rates



OASIS Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2013
OASIS Emergency Room Visits Web Query, 2013

## Food Insecurity and Low Food Access



Rate per 100,000
$\square 16$ County Region $\square$ ACC $\square$ Georgia
Feeding America, 2012
US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA -
Food Access Research Atlas, 2010



## SUMMARY

In keeping with national trends, both obesity and diabetes have been on the rise in the region. Both prevalence and hospitalization reflect steady increases in the 17 county area. There are massive racial disparities in both diabetes-related hospitalization and $E R$ visitation. Additionally, there is inadequate access to healthy foods and decreasing access to recreational and fitness facilities across the region.

| Cancers Indicators | Region | Value | Geographic Comparison | Trend Data | Disparity | Community Prioritization | $\begin{gathered} \text { HP } \\ 2020 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Breast Cancer Incidence, Annual Incidence Rate, Per 100,000 Population | 16-counties | 120.4 | $\checkmark$ | -- | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | Athens-Clarke | 146.7 | x | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Breast Cancer <br> Death Rate, 2013 | 16-counties | 23.6 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | Athens-Clarke | 23.2 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Breast Cancer Hospital Discharge Rate, 2013 | 16-counties | 30.2 | x | x | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | Athens-Clarke | 20.2 | $\checkmark$ | x | -- |  | -- |
| Prostate Cancer Incidence, Annual Incidence Rate, Per 100,000 Population | 16-counties | 144.81 | x | -- | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | Athens-Clarke | 188.6 | x | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Prostate Cancer Death Rate, Age Adjusted, 2013 | 16-counties | 19.2 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | Athens-Clarke | 20 | x | $\checkmark$ | -- |  | -- |
| Prostate Cancer <br> Hospital Discharge Rate, Age Adjusted, 2013 | 16-counties | 33.3 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | Athens-Clarke | 35.3 | x | $\checkmark$ | x |  | -- |
| Colon/Rectal <br> Cancer Incidence, Annual Incidence Rate, Per 100,000 Population | 16-counties | 48.21 | x | -- | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | Athens-Clarke | 45.1 | x | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Colon/Rectal Cancer, Death Rate, Age-Adjusted, 2013 | 16-counties | 18.7 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | Athens-Clarke | 13.9 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Colon/Rectal Cancer, Hospital Discharge Rate, 2013 | 16-counties | 39.8 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | Athens-Clarke | 26.4 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Lung Cancer <br> Incidence, 2007-2011, National Institutes of Health | 16-counties | 72.97 | 3/3 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Athens-Clarke | 60.8 | 0/3 | -- | 0/1 |  | -- |


| Cancers Indicators | Region | Value | Geographic Comparison | Trend Data | Disparity | Community <br> Prioritization | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { HP } \\ 2020 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lung Cancer Death Rate, Age-Adjusted, 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 52.9 | 2/2 | 0/1 | 0/2 | -- | -- |
|  | Athens-Clarke | 37.9 | 0/2 | 0/1 | 0/2 |  | -- |
| Lung-Cancer, <br> Hospital Discharge <br> Rate, Age-Adjusted, <br> 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 35.7 | 1/1 | 0/1 | 0/2 | -- | -- |
|  | Athens-Clarke | 29 | 0/2 | 0/1 | 0/2 |  | -- |
| Community PrioritizationCancers |  |  |  |  |  | 11/17 |  |
| Fast-Food Access | 16-counties | 60.73 | x | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Athens-Clarke | 95.96 | x | $\checkmark$ | -- |  | -- |
| Food-Insecurity | 16-counties | 14.48\% | $\checkmark$ | -- | --- | -- | $\times$ |
|  | Athens-Clarke | 21.53\% | x | -- | -- |  | $\times$ |
| Low Food Access | 16-counties | 22.19\% | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Athens-Clarke | 42.28\% | x | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Population in Poverty | 16-counties | 18.08\% | x | -- | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | Athens-Clarke | 39.57\% | x | -- | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Access to Recreation and fitness facility | 16-counties | 5.5 | x | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Athens-Clarke | 14.57 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- |  | -- |
| Physical Inactivity | 16-counties | 27.07\% | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | $\checkmark$ |
|  | Athens-Clarke | 25.90\% | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |
| Regular Source of Primary Care | 16-counties | 23.61\% | x | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Athens-Clarke | 40.81\% | x | -- | -- |  | -- |
| TOTAL: 96/168 = . 57143 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## CORE INDICATORS

- In the region, African American males are nearly three times as likely to die from prostate cancer than white males and $80 \%$ more likely to have been diagnosed.
- African American females are twice as likely as white females to die from breast cancer in both Clarke County and the region. This rate is about $50 \%$ higher than the race disparity observed at the state level.
- Oconee County had the worst prostate cancer rate in the service area, at 194.8 cases per 100,000 (as compared to the state value of 161 cases per 100,000); the prostate cancer incidence rate for Clarke County was $33 \%$ higher than the national incidence and $17 \%$ higher than the state.
- Prostate cancer is the 11th leading cause of death in the region, and the seventh leading cause for African American men.
- Race independent data reveal throat and lung cancers as the number two cause of death in the region, with breast and colon being the 14th and 11th leading causes, respectively.
- In the region, breast cancer is the 8th leading overall cause of death for women and the second leading cause of cancer death.
- Breast cancer is sixth leading overall cause of death for African American women and the number one cause of cancer death for the population.


Cancer-Related Hospital Discharge Rate



## SUMMARY

The shortage of county-specific, race-based cancer data placed a limitation on the ability to identify racial disparities. However, significant race-based cancer mortality disparities were documented in the region, state and nation. Drastic regional differences in cancer incidence and mortality were documented, with ten of the 17 counties having higher cancer mortality rates than the state.

| Cardiovascular Health Indicators, Year, Source | Region | Value | Geographic Comparison | Trend <br> Data | Disparity | Community Prioritization | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HP } \\ & 2020 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Heart Disease, Percent Adults with Heart Disease, 2011-2012, CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System | 16-counties | 8.22\% | x | -- | -- | 10/17 | -- |
|  | Athens- <br> Clarke | 2.90\% | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Heart Disease Medicare Population, 2012, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid | 16-counties | 26.79\% | x | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Athens- <br> Clarke | 22.71\% | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |  | -- |
| High Blood Pressure, <br> Percent Adults with High Blood Pressure, 2006-2012, CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System | 16-counties | 33.19\% | x | -- | -- | 16/17 | x |
|  | AthensClarke | 32.70\% | x | -- | -- |  | x |
| High Blood Pressure Medicare Population, 2012, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid | 16-counties | 59.54\% | x | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Athens- <br> Clarke | 57.97\% | x | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Percent Adults with High Cholesterol, 2011-2012, CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System | 16-counties | 41.96\% | x | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Athens- <br> Clarke | 44.12\% | x | -- | -- |  | -- |
| High Cholesterol Medicare Population, 2012, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid | 16-counties | 46.27\% | x | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 40.78\% | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Mortality-Heart Disease, 2007-2011, CDC <br> Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System | 16-counties | 209.73 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | Athens- <br> Clarke | 119.17 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Mortality-Ischaemic <br> Heart Disease, <br> 2007-2011, CDC <br> Behavioral Risk Factor <br> Surveillance System | 16-counties | 106.78 | x | -- | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 58.04 | $\checkmark$ | -- | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| High Blood Pressure, Age-Adjusted Discharge Rate, 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 52.4 | x | $\checkmark$ | x | -- | -- |
|  | Athens- <br> Clarke | 72.8 | x | $\checkmark$ | x |  | -- |


| Cardiovascular Health Indicators, Year, Source | Region | Value | Geographic Comparison | Trend Data | Disparity | Community Prioritization | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HP } \\ & 2020 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High Blood Pressure, Age-Adjusted ER Visit Rate, 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 322.8 | x | x | x | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 398.6 | x | x | x |  | -- |
| Obstructive Heart <br> Disease, Hospital <br> Discharge Rate, 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 310.2 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 245.2 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Obstructive Heart Disease, Death Rate, Age-Adjusted, 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 84.6 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 53.8 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Obstructive Heart Disease, Age-Adjusted ER Visit Rate, 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 118.3 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 58.4 | $\checkmark$ | x | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Population in Poverty, 2009-2013, ACS | 16-counties | 16.83\% | x | -- | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 36.71\% | x | -- | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| TOTAL: 87/153 = . 5686 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Cardiovascular-Related ER Visit Rate

## CORE INDICATORS

- From 2003-2013, an increase in individuals seeking care at the ER for high blood pressure was observed (over $100 \%$ increase in Clarke and several neighboring counties). Across the region, there is a $64 \%$ increase for the same indicator.
- There is a $265 \%$ increase in ER visits for obstructive heart diseases in Clarke County. A 98\% increase was documented in Madison County over the same time period.
- In Banks County, males are three times as likely as females to go to the ER for obstructive heart disease.
- In Clarke County, African Americans were 16 times more likely to be discharged from the hospital with high blood pressure, and in Walton they were 25 times more likely than their white counterparts to have been discharged for the same condition.
- In Clarke County, African Americans are 6 times more likely to visit the ER for high blood pressure than whites.
- High BP ER visit rates increased in every county, except Stephens, from 2003-2013.
- In Morgan County, African Americans are over three times more likely to die from obstructive heart diseases than their white counterparts.
- In Stephens County $67.4 \%$ of the population is estimated to have high cholesterol, which is four times the rate of Oglethorpe County and nearly double the state rate.
- Taliaferro County's 2013 discharge rate ( 299.7 per 100,000) for high blood pressure is three times the state and its ER visit rate is double that of the state.
- Clarke County Provider Data In 2015, hypertension was diagnosed in $55 \%$ and $42 \%$ of Mercy Health Center and Athens Nurses Clinic clients, respectively.
- CHNA. 2015 Population Survey: $47.3 \%$ of African Americans reported having someone in their household with high blood pressure, as compared to only $21 \%$ of whites.
- CHNA. 2015 Population Survey: Blacks who reported eating five or more servings of fruit and vegetables daily were $15 \%$ less likely to report high blood pressure in the household ( $p<.01$ ).
- CHNA. 2015 Population Survey Individuals with a high school diploma or less were $13 \%$ more likely than the overall sample population to report high blood pressure in the household ( $p<.01$ ). Those with a minimum of a bachelor's degree were $24 \%$ less likely to report the existence of the same condition ( $\mathrm{p}<.01$ ).

Cardiovascular Death Rate



CDC, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2011 OASIS Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2013

## SUMMARY

There are significant racial disparities in the area of heart health. In many counties, African Americans are more likely to die from heart disease and many times more likely to visit the hospital with heart related issues. Across the region, there is a steady increase in the rate of ER visits for high blood pressure, speaking to a lack of community-based resources for the management of the condition.

# RESPIRATORY HEALIH Sonay 

| Respiratory Health Indicators, Year, Source | Region | Value | Geographic Comparison | Trend Data | Disparity | Community Prioritization | $\begin{gathered} \text { HP } \\ 2020 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Asthma Prevalence, Percent Adults with Asthma, 2011-2012, CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System | 16-counties | 15.61\% | x | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 12.91\% | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Lung Cancer Incidence, 2007-2011, National Institutes of Health National Cancer Institute | 16-counties | 72.97 | x | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 60.8 | $\checkmark$ | -- | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Lung Disease <br> Mortality, 2007-2011, CDC National Vital Statistics System | 16-counties | 54.06 | x | -- | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | Athens- <br> Clarke | 38.11 | $\checkmark$ | -- | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Tobacco Use-Former or Current Smokers, 2011-2012, CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System | 16-counties | 51.05\% | x | -- | -- | 14/17 | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 43.38\% | x | -- | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Tobacco Usage-Quit Attempt, 2011-2012, CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System | 16-counties | 58.62\% | x | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Athens- <br> Clarke | 50.77\% | x | -- | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Asthma, Hospital Discharge Rate, AgeAdjusted, 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 70.4 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 78.9 | x | $\checkmark$ | x |  | -- |
| Asthma, ER Visit Rate, Age-Adjusted, 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 453.3 | x | $\checkmark$ | x | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 577.1 | x | x | x |  | -- |
| Lung Cancer Death Rate, Age-Adjusted, 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 52.9 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 37.9 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Lung-Cancer, Hospital Discharge Rate, AgeAdjusted, 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 35.7 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | Athens- <br> Clarke | 29 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Particulate Matter, <br> County Health <br> Rankings | 16-counties | 13.7 | x | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 25.9\% | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Obesity, 2012, CDC BRFSS | 16-counties | 30.4\% | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 17/17 |  |
|  | AthensClarke | 25.9\% | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  |

They're [the poor] living in dilapidated housing and they often don't have central air...it's infested with roaches. And so that's why we have such bad asthma.

| Respiratory Health Indicators, Year, Source | Region | Value | Geographic Comparison | Trend Data | Disparity | Community Prioritization | $\begin{gathered} \text { HP } \\ 2020 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Physical Inactivity, 2012, CDC National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Management | 16-counties | 27.07\% | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | $\checkmark$ |
|  | AthensClarke | 25.90\% | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |
| Stroke, Death Rate, Age-Adjusted, 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 49.7 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | x |
|  | Athens- <br> Clarke | 41.4 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | x |
| Other Chronic <br> Respiratory Age- <br> Adjusted Deaths, 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 45.8 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | Athens- <br> Clarke | 31.4 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Population in Poverty, 2009-2013, ACS | 16-counties | 16.83\% | x | -- | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | Athens- <br> Clarke | 36.71\% | x | -- | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Children in Poverty, 2009-2013, ACS | 16-counties | 22.48\% | x | -- | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 37.93\% | x | -- | $1 / 2$ |  | -- |
| Community <br> Prioritization Respiratory Problems | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8/17 | -- |
| TOTAL: 105/192 = . 5469 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## CORE INDICATORS

- Across the region, asthma-related ER visitation by African Americans is consistently higher than their white counterparts. In Habersham, blacks are 14.8 times more likely than whites to visit the ER for asthma.
- Asthma ER visitation rates are increasing in eight of the 17 counties, with Taliaferro, Clarke, and Oglethorpe reflecting the greatest increases ( $97 \%, 61 \%$ and $53 \%$, respectively).
- In Clarke County, African Americans are four times more likely to be discharged from the hospital with asthma.
- In a rare reversal of racial disparity, lung disease mortality is higher for whites in the region, nation and state.
- In all but four of the 17 counties, lung cancer deaths are on the decline; however, Elbert County saw a $145 \%$ increase in lung cancer deaths between 2003-2013. The only other counties in which lung cancer deaths increased were Barrow, Madison, and Wilkes ( $9.4 \%, 5.3 \%$ and $12.2 \%$, respectively).
- Stephens County was third worst in the region for lung disease mortality; a full $65.2 \%$ of Stephens' population reported having ever smoked more than 100 cigarettes and only $33.1 \%$ of smokers reported having attempted to quit in the past 12 months (the state value for this indicator is $61 \%$ smokers attempting to quit).
- CHNA. 2015 Population Survey: 20\% of African American respondents reported having asthma in their households, twice the reporting rate of both whites and Latinos.
- CHNA. 2015 Population Survey: Poverty was strongly associated with the incidence of asthma, with individuals living at $100 \%$ of the federal poverty line being $16 \%$ more likely to report asthma in the household ( $p<.01$ ).


## Lung Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rate



## Asthma Prevalence

Lung Disease Mortality



Asthma Prevalence
ACC $\square$ Georgia
System, 2011-2012

60


CDC, National Vital
Rate Per Statistics System, 20072011
$\square 16$ County Region $\square$ ACC $\square$ Georgia


## SUMMARY

Though asthma prevalence shows a dramatic disparity for African Americans, lung disease mortality reflects a reversal of this relationship, with whites being more likely to die from lung cancer than blacks. Smoking is serious problem in the region, with 12 of the 15 counties for which data were available reflecting a higher percentage of current or former smokers than the state. This behavior increases the likelihood of developing lung disease, cancer, stroke, and certain cardiovascular conditions. As such, consideration should be given to a heightened investment in smoking cessation programming. In the region, outdoor air quality is also a risk factor for poor respiratory health, as all 17 of the counties had particulate matter pollution measures greater than the state.

| Access to Care Indicators, Year, Source | Region | Value | Geographic Comparison | Trend Data | Disparity | Community Prioritization | $\begin{gathered} \text { HP } \\ 2020 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Primary Care <br> Physicians, 2012, <br> County Health <br>  <br> Roadmaps Health <br> Factors | 16-counties | 3149:1 | X | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Athens- <br> Clarke | 1522:1 | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Dentists, 2032, County Health Rankings \& Roadmaps Health Factors | 16-counties | 6622:1 | X | -- | -- | 12/17 | -- |
|  | Athens- <br> Clarke | 1837:1 | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Mental Health <br> Providers, 2014, <br> County Health <br>  <br> Roadmaps Health Factors | 16-counties | 4559:1 | X | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 366:1 | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Uninsured, 2012, <br> County Health Rankings \& Roadmaps Health Factors | 16-counties | 21.31\% | X | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Athens- <br> Clarke | 21\% | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Lack of a consistent source of primary care, 2011-2012 CDC BRFSS | 16-counties | 23.61\% | X | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 40.81\% | X | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Population in Poverty, 2009-2013, ACS | 16-counties | 16.83\% | X | -- | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 36.71\% | X | - | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Uninsured Adults, 2009-2013, ACS | 16-counties | 25.42\% | X | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 24.7\% | X | $\checkmark$ | -- |  | -- |
| Uninsured Seniors, 2009-2013, ACS | 16-counties | . $45 \%$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | .74\% | X | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Uninsured Children, 2009-2013, ACS | 16-counties | 9.37\% | x | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 9\% | X | $\checkmark$ | -- |  | -- |
| Could not see doctor due to cost, 2006-2011, Health Indicators Warehouse | 16-counties | 15.44\% | X | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 15.10\% | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- |  | -- |
| Community <br> Prioritization- <br> Healthcare Access | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6/17 | -- |
| Community PrioritizationTransportation | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7/17 | -- |
| TOTAL: 60/110 = . 54545 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## CORE INDICATORS

- The primary care person to provider ratio in the region is half that of the state, with only Clarke, Greene, Stephens and Oconee counties having better ratios.
- There is a drastic shortage of dentists in the region, with provider to person ratios being as low as nine times the state.
- In the region $20 \%$ of adults are uninsured. Oconee County is the only exception, with only $14 \%$ of its population being uninsured.
- In Clarke County, $40 \%$ of individuals report not having a consistent source of healthcare, worst in the region followed by Madison and Habersham, at $39 \%$ and $33 \%$, respectively.
- There are approximately 109,709 uninsured individuals in the 17 county CHNA service area, with just four federally qualified health centers (FQHC's) and two charitable care clinics.
- CHNA. 2015 Population Survey $13 \%$ of the individuals surveyed reported not having insurance, with very little racial disparity on the measure. On the other hand, African American respondents were four times more likely to be covered by Medicaid and twice as likely to be covered by Medicare. Whites were twice as likely as blacks to be covered by Healthcare Exchange plans.
- CHNA. 2015 Population Survey Individuals covered by Healthcare Exchange plans were $14 \%$ less likely to be able to get appointments with doctors than individuals with other types of coverage, and they were $11 \%$ less likely to use the emergency room as a regular source of care (p<.01).
- CHNA. 2015 Population Survey African American respondents were nearly four times more likely than whites to report using the emergency room as a regular source of care.
- CHNA. 2015 Population Survey Both the uninsured and those covered by Medicaid were $20 \%$ more likely than the overall survey population to report using the emergency room as their regular source of care ( $p<.01$ ).

50 Access to Insurance and Primary Care


## SUMMARY

The uninsured rate in the region is consistent with the state; however, the Hispanic/Latino population is nearly 3 times more likely than whites to be uninsured. The region lacks adequate and affordable healthcare options in the areas of primary, dental, and mental health, especially for those without adequate insurance. The greatest need is found in the area of mental health, for which all 17 counties in the service area are Federally Designated Professional Shortage Areas. Professional dental shortages have been declared in 12 of the 17 counties, and 11 of the 17 counties in the region are designated Primary Care Shortage Areas. Populations in poverty have significantly increased difficulty accessing healthcare, resulting from both a lack of insurance and the lack of consistent primary care.

| Mental Health and Substance Abuse Indicators, Year, Source | Region | Value | Geographic Comparison | Trend Data | Disparity | Community Prioritization | $\begin{gathered} \text { HP } \\ 2020 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Depression Medicare Population, 2012, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services | 16counties | 16.03\% | X | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 17.89\% | X | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Liquor Store Access, 2013, US Census Bureau County Business Patterns | 16counties | 6.32 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 11.14 | X | $\checkmark$ | -- |  | -- |
| Heavy Alcohol Consumption, 2012, CDC National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion | 16counties | 10.88\% | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 10.20\% | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Suicide, Death Rate, Age-Adjusted, 2013, OASIS | 16counties | 13 | X | $\checkmark$ | X | 1/17 | X |
|  | AthensClarke | 16 | X | X | -- |  | X |
| Suicide, Hospital Discharge Rate, AgeAdjusted, 2013, OASIS | 16counties | 39.5 | X | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 23 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Suicide, ER Visit Rate, Age-Adjusted, 2013, OASIS | 16counties | 69.4 | X | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 91.8 | X | X | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Social Isolation, 2006-12, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. | 16- counties | 17.84\% | X | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 16.5\% | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Longer Commute to Work, 2009-2013, ACS | 16counties | 37.31\% | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 17\% | X | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Binge Drinking, National, , 2005-2011, Indicators Warehouse | 16counties | 9.59\% | X | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 11.2\% | X | $\checkmark$ | -- |  | -- |
| Population in Poverty, 2009-2013, ACS | 16counties | 16.83\% | X | -- | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 36.71\% | X | -- | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Tobacco Use, Former or current smokers, 2011/2012, CDC BRFSS | 16counties | 51.05\% | X | -- | -- | 14/17 | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 43.38\% | X | -- | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |


| Mental Health and Substance Abuse Indicators, Year, Source | Region | Value | Geographic Comparison | Trend Data | Disparity | Community Prioritization | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { HP } \\ 2020 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tobacco Quit Attempts, 2011/2012, CDC BRFSS | 16counties | 58.62\% | X | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 50.77\% | X | -- | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Mental Health <br> Providers, 2014, CMS, <br> National Provider Identification | 16counties | 4559:1 | X | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 366:1 | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Community Prioritization- Addiction | -- | -- |  | -- |  | 5/17 | -- |
|  | -- | -- |  | -- |  |  | -- |
| Community Prioritization- Mental Health | -- |  |  |  |  | 13/17 |  |
| TOTAL: 58/156 = . 5449 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## CORE INDICATORS

- In the region and in Athens-Clarke County, the Medicare population had higher rates of depression than both the state and the nation.
- The suicide death rate in Clarke County increased over 70\% from 2003-2013, up to a rate $29 \%$ higher than the state.
- In the region, males were nearly 5 times more likely to commit suicide than females.
- The hospitalization rate due to suicide attempts in Jackson County rose $60 \%$ from 2003-2013. Walton County also saw a significant increase over the same time period (51.93\% increase from 2003-2013).
- ER Visits due to suicidal behavior in Habersham County were nearly twice that of the state in 2013. Madison, Clarke, and Barrow Counties also had rates at least 25\% worse than the state in 2013.
- Every county in the service area is designated as a mental health professional shortage area (U.S. Department of Health \& Human Service, Health Resources and Services Administrations, 2013-2014).
- CHNA. 2015 Population Survey: White respondents were nearly three times more likely than African Americans to report anxiety and twice as likely to report experiencing depression. On the other hand, African American clients were $37 \%$ more likely to be diagnosed with schizophrenia.
- Clarke County Provider Data: According to Advantage Behavioral Health Systems (ABHS) data, whites were twice as likely as African Americans to be diagnosed with major depression and three times more likely to be diagnosed with bipolar disorder.

Depression Among Medicare Population

## Suicide Emergency Room <br> Visit Rate



## VOICES OF THE COMMUNITY



Barriers to Accessing Care

It is way too hard to get Medicaid or Medicare, even when you qualify... to much red tape

DFCS is difficult to navigate and the wait times are too long

Transportation is a major barrier and too few places offer bus passes

There appear to be waiting lists for all the major services people are needing

Taking time to access health care is a challenge for folks who are trying to hold down employment

Cost is a significant barrier, both in
terms of getting care and affording medications

People on Medicare/Medicaid are forced to switch providers frequently

## Recommendations for Improving Community Health

We need to do a better job of ensuring that people receive the benefits for which they are eligible

We should ensure equal access to health care for everyone, irrespective of what type of insurance they have

Make dental services more readily available to the low income


## SUMMARY

The region suffers from a severe lack of mental health providers, as all 17 counties are federally designated mental health professional shortage areas. Very limited data exist on specific mental health diagnoses and substance abuse in the state and in the region. However, suicide deaths have been increasing since 2003, suggesting that mental health problems are going unaddressed in the service area. While alcohol consumption across the region is lower than in the state, community members note increasing concern for prescription drug use and alcohol abuse, especially in rural areas.

# MATERNAL + INFANT HEALTH 

| Maternal and Infant Health Indicators, Year, Source | Region | Value | Geographic Comparison | Trend <br> Data | Disparity | Community Prioritization | $\begin{gathered} \text { HP } \\ 2020 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Teen Births, 2006-2012, US Dept. of Health and Human Services Health Indicators, CDC National Vital Statistics Program | 16-counties | 45.44 | x | $\checkmark$ | -- | 9/17 | - |
|  | AthensClarke | 23.8 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | x |  | - |
| Low Birth Weight, 2003-2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 7.90\% | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | x |
|  | AthensClarke | 9.50\% | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | x |
| Very Low Birth Weight, 2003-2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 1.70\% | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | x |
|  | AthensClarke | 1.90\% | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | x |
| Premature Births, 2003-2013 OASIS | 16-counties | 11.70\% | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 12.90\% | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Infant Mortality Rate, 2003-2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 8.3 | $x$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | $x$ |
|  | AthensClarke | 7.4 | x | $\checkmark$ | -- |  | x |
| Population in Poverty, 2009-2013, ACS | 16-counties | 16.83\% | x | -- | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 36.71\% | x | -- | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Births with Tobacco, 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 17.7 | x | x | x | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 12.7 | x | x | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Children in Poverty, 2009-2013, ACS | 16-counties | $\begin{array}{\|l} 22.48 \\ \% \end{array}$ | x | -- | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | Athens- <br> Clarke | 37.93\% | x | -- | x |  | -- |
| Community Prioritization <br> - Prenatal Care |  | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2/17 | -- |

Total: 62/115 = . 5391

And the reason why family planning is important is that one vital part of the health of our community is the health of our children. And the health of our children is amplified by having parents who have the resources and the time adequate to meet their children's needs.

## CORE INDICATORS

- There are drastic racial disparities in teen birth rates in the region, with Latino/Hispanic females being as much as 14 times more likely than white females to get pregnant.
- In Clarke County and Morgan County, the only two counties with significant black/white racial disparities, African American teens were, respectively, 10 times and three times more likely than whites to get pregnant.
- Only six of the 17 counties had teen birth rates lower than the state. The county with the highest rate, Taliaferro, had teen births occurring 60\% more frequently than the state and 5 times as frequently as the best performing county (Oconee County).
- Both in terms of low and very low birth weight, the region performed better than the state and is on target with Healthy People 2020 objectives.
- Infant mortality rates in the region are worse than the state and the nation, with Stephens County having twice the infant mortality of the state.
- African American babies are twice as likely to be born at low birth weight across the 17 county catchment area; in Franklin, Elbert, Madison and Morgan counties, upwards of $20 \%$ of African American babies are born at low birth weight.
- Both the 16 county region and Clarke County do not meet Healthy People 2020 objectives for infant mortality.



## SUMMARY

Overall, teen birth rates are on the decline in the region, largely resulting from the efforts of Family Connection initiatives. However, significant racial disparities persist, with Hispanic females being the most at-risk group for teen pregnancy. Birth outcomes also reflect patterns of racial disparity across the region, with African American babies being more likely to be born at low birth weight despite the fact that the region met Healthy People 2020 standards on this measure.

| Injury Prevention \& Safety, Year, Source | Region | Value | Geographic Comparison | Trend Data | Disparity | Community <br> Prioritization | $\begin{gathered} \text { HP } \\ 2020 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Motor Vehicle <br> Collisions, Age- <br> Adjusted Death Rate, <br> 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 13.3 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | x |
|  | AthensClarke | 6.1 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |
| Motor Vehicle <br> Collisions, AgeAdjusted Discharge Rate, 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 70.7 | x | x | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 47.5 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Motor Vehicle <br> Collisions, Age- <br> Adjusted ER Visits, <br> 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 993.7 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 1185.1 | x | $\checkmark$ | x |  | -- |
| Drowning, Age- <br> Adjusted Death Rate, <br> 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 1.4 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\times$ | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | -- | -- | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Drowning, AgeAdjusted ER Visit Rate, 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 1.7 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | -- | -- | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Poisoning, Age- <br> Adjusted Death Rate, 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 13.5 | x | x | $\checkmark$ | -- | x |
|  | AthensClarke | 6.3 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- |  | $\checkmark$ |
| Poisoning, AgeAdjusted Discharge Rate, 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 39.8 | x | $\times$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 41.6 | x | -- | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Poisoning, AgeAdjusted ER Visit Rate, 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 93.5 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 107.5 | x | x | $\checkmark$ |  | --- |
| Unintentional Injuries, AgeAdjusted Death Rate, 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 4.1 | x | $\checkmark$ | x | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | -- | -- | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Unintentional Injuries, AgeAdjusted Discharge Rate, 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 61.1 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 42 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |


| Injury Prevention \& Safety, Year, Source | Region | Value | Geographic Comparison | Trend Data | Disparity | Community Prioritization | $\begin{gathered} \text { HP } \\ 2020 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unintentional Injury, Age-Adjusted ER Visit Rate, 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 4356.1 | X | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 3431.7 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | X |  | -- |
| Poisoning ER Visits, 1-4 years old, 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 473.9 | x | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 500.5 | X | $\checkmark$ | x |  | -- |
| Poisoning ER Visits, 18-29 years old, 2013, OASIS | 16-counties | 75.8 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | -- | -- |
|  | AthensClarke | 47.8 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | -- |
| Community PriorityViolence | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3/17 | -- |
|  | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |  | -- |
| TOTAL: 43/119= . 36134 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## CORE INDICATORS

- In the region, males were nearly 2.5 times more likely to die from a motor vehicle accident than females.
- From 2003-2013, there was a $126.5 \%$ increase in the number of hospital discharges due to motor vehicle crashes. This measure increased in all 16 of the surrounding counties over the time period. Clarke County was the only exception, with a documented $35 \%$ decrease in motor vehicle discharges over the same time period.
- In Clarke County, African Americans were over 6 times more likely to visit the ER for a motor vehicle accident compared to whites.
- In 2013, there were $30 \%$ more deaths in the region due to poisoning than in the state.
- Regional discharge rates due to poisoning nearly doubled from 2003-2013, an increase which occurred at a rate nearly two times that of the state.
- Between 2003-2013, Clarke County experienced a dramatic increase in ER Visits for poisoning (41.45\% increase); the Clarke County 2013 ER poisoning rate was $25 \%$ higher than the state rate.
- African Americans were twice as likely to present to the ER with poisoning as their white counterparts.
- In the region, males were over 4 times more likely to die from unintentional injuries when compared to females.
- African Americans in Clarke County were 3 times more likely to visit the ER for an injury compared to their white counterparts in 2013.

Poisoning Deaths


OASIS Morbidity/Mortality Web Query, 2013

Motor Vehicle Crashes by Hospital
Discharge Rate and Death Rate


Poisoning Discharges and ER Visits


Motor Vehicle Crashes by
Emergency Room


[^3]
## SUMMARY

Poisonings, including alcohol and unintentional drug overdoses, account for a significant portion of preventable deaths in the region. Similar to the state and nation, motor vehicle crashes account for more deaths in young males than other groups. In the region, African Americans are between 3 and 6 times more likely to visit the ER for poisoning or unintentional injuries. Greater injury prevention education is needed across the region and particularly in minority communities.

# APPENDIX C: IDENTIFIED COMMUNITY RESOURCES 

| County | Resource Type | Agency | Program Name |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Banks | Aging Resources | Assisted Living Association of Georgia | Southern Pines Senior Care, Inc |
| Banks | Child and Youth Services | UGA Cooperative Extension | Financial Planning and Literacy |
| Banks | Child and Youth Services | UGA Cooperative Extension | Georgia 4-H |
| Banks | Child and Youth Services | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Georgia Pre-K |
| Banks | Child and Youth Services | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Head Start |
| Banks | Counseling Services | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Community Services |
| Banks | Education | UGA Cooperative Extension | Financial Planning and Literacy |
| Banks | Education | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Community Services |
| Banks | Education | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Georgia Pre-K |
| Banks | Education | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Head Start |
| Banks | Employment | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Community Services |
| Banks | Financial Assistance | Salvation Army | Project Share |
| Banks | Financial Assistance | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Community Services |
| Banks | Financial Assistance | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Heating/Utility Assistance |
| Banks | Food/Food Pantry | Division of Family and Children Services | Food Stamps |
| Banks | Food/Food Pantry | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Community Services |
| Banks | Housing | Homer Housing Authority | Housing Programs |
| Banks | Housing | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Housing Programs |
| Banks | Housing | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Weatherization Services |
| Banks | Medical | Banks County Health Department | Health Services |
| Banks | Medical | Medlink (Homer) | Health Services |
| Banks | Medical | Division of Family and Children Services | Medicaid |
| Banks | Medical | Georgia Department of Public Health, District 2 | Banks County Health Department |
| County | Resource Type | Agency | Program Name |
| Barrow | Aging Resources | Barrow Senior Citizens Center | The Senior Citizens Center |
| Barrow | Arts and Culture | Barrow Senior Citizens Center | The Senior Citizens Center |
| Barrow | Child and Youth Services | Division of Child Support | Child Support Services |
| Barrow | Child and Youth Services | Division of Family and Children Services | Adoption |
| Barrow | Child and Youth Services | Division of Family and Children Services | Afterschool Services |
| Barrow | Child and Youth Services | Division of Family and Children Services | Child Protective Services |
| Barrow | Child and Youth Services | Division of Family and Children Services | Foster Care |
| Barrow | Child and Youth Services | Division of Family and Children Services | Subsidized Child Care Assistance |
| Barrow | Child and Youth Services | Easter Seals Disability Service | Quality Child Care for Children of All Abilities |
| Barrow | Child and Youth Services | The Tree House | Child Services Program |
| Barrow | Child and Youth Services | UGA Cooperative Extension | Financial Planning and Literacy |
| Barrow | Child and Youth Services | UGA Cooperative Extension | Georgia 4-H |
| Barrow | Clothing | St. Vincent de Paul | St. Vincent de Paul Society |
| Barrow | Counseling Services | Advantage Behavioral Health | Developmental Disability Services |
| Barrow | Counseling Services | Bush Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church | Food Pantry And Various Counseling Services |
| Barrow | Counseling Services | Comprehensive Counseling Services, LLC | Anger Management |
| Barrow | Counseling Services | Comprehensive Counseling Services, LLC | Family Violence Intervention Program |
| Barrow | Counseling Services | Comprehensive Counseling Services, LLC | MRT |
| Barrow | Counseling Services | Comprehensive Counseling Services, LLC | Parenting |
| Barrow | Counseling Services | Comprehensive Counseling Services, LLC | Substance Abuse Treatment |
| Barrow | Counseling Services | Comprehensive Counseling Services, LLC | Values Clarification Course |
| Barrow | Counseling Services | Northeast Georgia Homeless Veterans Shelter | Homeless Veterans Assistance |
| Barrow | Counseling Services | Peace Place, Inc. | Outreach Services and Legal Advocacy |
| Barrow | Counseling Services | Peace Place, Inc. | Safety Planning |
| Barrow | Counseling Services | Project ADAM Community Assistance Center, Inc. | Residential Treatment |
| Barrow | Counseling Services | The Tree House | Child Services Program |
| Barrow | Counseling Services | The Tree House | Family Services Program |
| Barrow | Counseling Services | Winder First United Methodist Church | Stephen Ministry |
| Barrow | Disability Services | Advantage Behavioral Health | Developmental Disability Services |
| Barrow | Education | Division of Family and Children Services | Adoption |
| Barrow | Education | Division of Family and Children Services | Afterschool Services |
| Barrow | Education | Division of Family and Children Services | The Personal Responsibility Education Program |
| Barrow | Education | Peace Place, Inc. | Education \& Community Awareness |
| Barrow | Education | Peace Place, Inc. | Teen Dating Violence |
| Barrow | Education | St. Vincent de Paul | St. Vincent de Paul Society |
| Barrow | Education | UGA Cooperative Extension | Financial Planning and Literacy |
| Barrow | Emergency/Crisis Care | Comprehensive Counseling Services, LLC | Family Violence Intervention Program |
| Barrow | Emergency/Crisis Care | Peace Place, Inc. | Outreach Services and Legal Advocacy |
| Barrow | Emergency/Crisis Care | Peace Place, Inc. | Shelter |
| Barrow | Emergency/Crisis Care | Peace Place, Inc. | Teen Dating Violence |
| Barrow | Emergency/Crisis Care | The Tree House | Child Services Program |
| Barrow | Employment | Northeast Georgia Homeless Veterans Shelter | Homeless Veterans Assistance |
| Barrow | Family Services | Advantage Behavioral Health | Developmental Disability Services |
| Barrow | Family Services | Come Alive Ministries | Hope Program |
| Barrow | Family Services | Comprehensive Counseling Services, LLC | Parenting |
| Barrow | Family Services | Division of Family and Children Services | Adoption |
| Barrow | Family Services | Division of Family and Children Services | Refugee Resettlement |
| Barrow | Family Services | Peace Place, Inc. | Children And Family Programs |
| Barrow | Family Services | The Tree House | Family Services Program |
| Barrow | Financial Assistance | Action, Inc. | Community services |
| Barrow | Financial Assistance | Church of The Month | Utility Assistance |
| Barrow | Financial Assistance | Division of Family and Children Services | Church of the Month |
| Barrow | Financial Assistance | Division of Family and Children Services | Energy Assistance Program |
| Barrow | Financial Assistance | Salvation Army | Project Share |
| Barrow | Financial Assistance | St. Vincent de Paul | St. Vincent de Paul Society |
| Barrow | Financial Assistance | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Heating/Utility Assistance |
| Barrow | Food/Food Pantry | First Baptist Church of Carl | Food Pantry |
| Barrow | Food/Food Pantry | Bethabara Baptist | Deacon Ministry- Food Pantry |
| Barrow | Food/Food Pantry | Action, Inc. | Community Services |


| Barrow | Food/Food Pantry | Barrow County Food Bank | Food Pantry |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Barrow | Food/Food Pantry | Barrow Senior Citizens Center | The Senior Citizens Center |
| Barrow | Food/Food Pantry | Bush Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church | Food Pantry And Various Counseling Services |
| Barrow | Food/Food Pantry | Division of Family and Children Services | Emergency Food Assistance |
| Barrow | Food/Food Pantry | Division of Family and Children Services | Food Stamps |
| Barrow | Food/Food Pantry | St. Vincent de Paul | St. Vincent de Paul Society |
| Barrow | Food/Food Pantry | Winder First United Methodist Church | Food Pantry |
| Barrow | Government | Division of Family and Children Services | Adoption |
| Barrow | Housing | Northeast Georgia Homeless Veterans Shelter | Transitional Housing for Veterans |
| Barrow | Housing | Peace Place, Inc. | Transitional Housing |
| Barrow | Housing | St. Vincent de Paul | St. Vincent de Paul Society |
| Barrow | Housing | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Housing Programs |
| Barrow | Housing | Winder Housing Authority | Housing |
| Barrow | Legal Services | Barrow Senior Citizens Center | The Senior Citizens Center |
| Barrow | Legal Services | Comprehensive Counseling Services, LLC | Values Clarification Course |
| Barrow | Legal Services | Division of Child Support | Child Support Services |
| Barrow | Legal Services | Division of Family and Children Services | Adoption |
| Barrow | Legal Services | Peace Place, Inc. | Outreach Services and Legal Advocacy |
| Barrow | Medical | Amedysis Central Home Health | Home Health Services |
| Barrow | Medical | Barrow Regional Medical Center | Health Services |
| Barrow | Medical | Barrow Senior Citizens Center | The Senior Citizens Center |
| Barrow | Medical | Division of Family and Children Services | Medicaid |
| Barrow | Medical | Medlink Georgia, Inc. | Family Health Services/ Family Medicine |
| Barrow | Medical | Barrow Regional Medical Center | Health Services |
| Barrow | Medical | Northeast Health District | Health Department |
| Barrow | Medical | Come Alive Ministries | Free Pregnancy Tests |
| Barrow | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Council on Alcohol and Drugs | Alcohol Abuse Prevention Initiative |
| Barrow | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Advantage Behavioral Health | Addictive Disease/Substance Abuse Treatment |
| Barrow | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Comprehensive Counseling Services, LLC | Substance Abuse Treatment |
| Barrow | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Peace Place, Inc. | Children And Family Programs |
| Barrow | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Project ADAM Community Assistance Center, Inc. | Intensive Outpatient Treatment |
| Barrow | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Project ADAM Community Assistance Center, Inc. | Outpatient Treatment |
| Barrow | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Project ADAM Community Assistance Center, Inc. | Residential Treatment |
| Barrow | Veterans | Northeast Georgia Homeless Veterans Shelter | Homeless Veterans Assistance |
| County | Resource Type | Agency | Program Name |
| Clarke | Aging Resources | Oconee Area Home Care Services | Companion/Sitter Services |
| Clarke | Aging Resources | Oconee Area Home Care Services | Homemaker Services |
| Clarke | Aging Resources | Oconee Area Home Care Services | Homemaker Services |
| Clarke | Child and Youth Services | Quality Care for Children | Find Child Care |
| Clarke | Child and Youth Services | REAL LEDGE | School Based Enterprise |
| Clarke | Child and Youth Services | Slater Foundation for Youth | Pretty Girls Rock |
| Clarke | Child and Youth Services | Athens YMCA | Youth |
| Clarke | Child and Youth Services | Downtown Ministries | Downtown Life |
| Clarke | Child and Youth Services | The Sparrow's Nest | Youth group |
| Clarke | Child and Youth Services | Athens Neighborhood Health Center | Athens Neighborhood Youth Leadership Academy |
| Clarke | Education | U-Lead Athens | U-Lead Athens |
| Clarke | Family Services | Joyce Ervin Open Hearts Center | Adopt a Family For Christmas |
| Clarke | Family Services | Hope Springs Christian Fellowship | C \& M Cafe |
| Clarke | Education | Women to the World | Clarke County Literary Force |
| Clarke | Family Services | Family Connection-Communities in Schools of Athens, Inc | Neighborhood Leaders Program |
| Clarke | Financial Assistance | United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development | Single Family Housing Direct Home Loans |
| Clarke | Housing | American Red Cross | Disaster Services |
| Clarke | Housing | Area Agency on Aging | Housing Options and Advocacy |
| Clarke | Housing | Athena Gardens | Affordable Senior Housing |
| Clarke | Housing | Athens - Clarke Heritage Foundation, Inc. | Hands On Athens |
| Clarke | Housing | Athens Area Homeless Shelter | Almost Home |
| Clarke | Housing | Athens Area Homeless Shelter | Going Home |
| Clarke | Housing | Athens Housing Authority | Affordable Housing |
| Clarke | Housing | Athens Land Trust | Affordable Housing |
| Clarke | Housing | Habitat for Humanity | New Home Construction |
| Clarke | Housing | Habitat for Humanity | Rental Properties |
| Clarke | Housing | Area Agency on Aging | Housing Options and Advocacy |
| Clarke | Housing | Homeless Day Service | Housing Assistance |
| Clarke | Housing | Interfaith Hospitality Network of Athens, Inc | Interfaith Hospitality Network, Inc |
| Clarke | Housing | PLR Athens | Recovery Housing |
| Clarke | Housing | Project Safe | On Going Support |
| Clarke | Housing | Women to the World | PALS Athens |
| Clarke | Housing | UGA the Aspire Clinic | Improve Your Home Environment |
| Clarke | Information and Referral | A Place for Mom | Connecting Families to Senior Living |
| Clarke | Information and Referral | Area Agency on Aging | Aging and Disability Resource Connection |
| Clarke | Information and Referral | Athens Latino Center for Education and Services | Referrals |
| Clarke | Information and Referral | Community Connection of Northeast Georgia | 2-1-1 I Information and Referral |
| Clarke | Information and Referral | Community Connection of Northeast Georgia | HandsOn Northeast Georgia |
| Clarke | Information and Referral | Family Connection-Communities in Schools of Athens, Inc | Communities in Schools Site Coordinators |
| Clarke | Information and Referral | Sparrow's Nest Mission Church | Social Services Ministry |
| Clarke | Information and Referral | Stonehenge Youth Association | Stonehenge Youth Association |
| Clarke | Information and Referral | The Cottage, Sexual Assault Center and Children's Advocacy Center | Child and Teen Services |
| Clarke | Legal Services | ASPIRE Clinic | Legal Problem Solving |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Athens Day Reporting Center/ Probation | Prison Diversion Alternative |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Athens Latino Center for Education and Services | Deferred Action Assistance |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Athens Senior Resources Network | Legal Sevices |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Athens-Clarke County Police Department | Academies and Internships |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Athens-Clarke County Police Department | Accident Reports, Crime Reports, Crime Prevention, Traffic Citations |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Athens-Clarke County Police Department | Crime Prevention Unit |


| Clarke | Legal Services | Athens-Clarke County Police Department | Protection Information |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Athens-Clarke County Police Department | Public Announcements |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Athens-Clarke County Treatment and Accountability Court | Treatment and Accountability Court |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Athens-Oconee CASA | Athens- Oconee CASA |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Board of Elections | Voter Information |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Children First, Inc. | Athens-Oconee CASA |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Children First, Inc. | Family Time Community Visitation Center |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Children First, Inc. | Safe Care/Family Fusion |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Clarke County Municipal Court | Cases, Court Dates and Fines |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Clarke County Probation | DUI / Drug Court Program |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Clarke County Probation | Pretrial Intervention |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Clarke County Probation | Pretrial Release |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Clarke County Probation | Violence Against Women |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Clerk of Superior and State Court | Legal Services |
| Clarke | Legal Services | District Attorney's Office | Prosecuting Attorney |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Division of Child Support | Child Support Services |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Economic Justice Coalition | Civic Engagement |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Economic Justice Coalition | Living Wage Advocacy |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Elderly Legal Assistance Program | Legal Information |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Georgia Clients Council, Inc. | Veda McKnight Community Leadership Empowerment Institute |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Georgia Department of Labor | TOPPSTEP |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Georgia Legal Services Program | Legal Services |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Georgia Therapy Associates | Substance Abuse Treatment for Criminal Justice Clients |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Next Step Care | Home Health Services |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Public Defender | Divisions |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Quality Care for Children | Additional Child Care Resources |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Samaritan Center for Counseling and Wellness | Private Consultation |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Silver \& Archibald LLP | Law Firm |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Solicitor General's Office | Prosecution |
| Clarke | Legal Services | The Cottage, Sexual Assault Center and Children's Advocacy Center | Adult Services |
| Clarke | Legal Services | The Cottage, Sexual Assault Center and Children's Advocacy Center | Child and Teen Services |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Treatment and Accountability Court | Treatment and Accountability Court |
| Clarke | Legal Services | UGA Family Violence Clinic | UGA Family Violence Clinic |
| Clarke | Legal Services | UGA Public Interest Practicum | Civil Programs |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Western Judicial Circuit Felony Drug Court | Drug Court |
| Clarke | Legal Services | Department of Juvenile Justice | Jurisdiction and Function |
| Clarke | Legal Services | The Official Democratic Party Committee of Clarke County, Georgia | Voter Registration and Assistance |
| Clarke | Legal Services | UGA the Aspire Clinic | Improve Your Legal Situation |
| Clarke | Medical | A.C.T. HOME CARE, INC. | Private Home Care Services |
| Clarke | Medical | Advantage Behavioral Health | Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services |
| Clarke | Medical | Advantage Behavioral Health | Counseling and Therapy Services |
| Clarke | Medical | AIDS Athens, Inc. | Medical Care |
| Clarke | Medical | Amedysis Central Home Health | Home Health Services |
| Clarke | Medical | Apria Healthcare | Health Services |
| Clarke | Medical | Area Agency on Aging | Community Based Programs |
| Clarke | Medical | Area Agency on Aging | Medicare Counseling |
| Clarke | Medical | Athens Neighborhood Health Center | Health Care Financial Counseling |
| Clarke | Medical | Athens Neighborhood Health Center | Marketing and Outreach |
| Clarke | Medical | Athens Nurses Clinic | Health Care |
| Clarke | Medical | Athens Pregnancy Center | Earn While You Learn |
| Clarke | Medical | Athens Regional Health System | Health Services |
| Clarke | Medical | Athens Senior Resources Network | Home Health Care |
| Clarke | Medical | Athens Senior Resources Network | Medical Supplies |
| Clarke | Medical | BrightStar Care | Alzheimer's and Dementia Care |
| Clarke | Medical | BrightStar Care | Companion Care |
| Clarke | Medical | BrightStar Care | Errand and Transportation Services |
| Clarke | Medical | BrightStar Care | Skilled Home Health Care |
| Clarke | Medical | Burton Homecare LLC | Personal Care Support |
| Clarke | Medical | CareSouth Homecare Professionals* | Home Health Services |
| Clarke | Medical | Charlie Norwood VA Medical Center | Community Based Outpatient Clinic |
| Clarke | Medical | Charlie Norwood VA Medical Center | Hospital |
| Clarke | Medical | Custom Mobility | Mobility Assistance |
| Clarke | Medical | Division of Family and Children Services | Medicaid |
| Clarke | Medical | Family Care, Inc. | Transitional Care Services |
| Clarke | Medical | First African Methodist Episcopal Church | Aerobics and Health Ministry |
| Clarke | Medical | Georgia Therapy Associates | Detoxification |
| Clarke | Medical | Halcyon Hospice | Hospice Services |
| Clarke | Medical | Lincare | Respiratory In-Home Health Equipment Services |
| Clarke | Medical | Athens Neighborhood Health Center | Health Services |
| Clarke | Medical | Athens Nurses Midwives | Health Services |
| Clarke | Medical | Athens Nurses' Clinic | Health Services |
| Clarke | Medical | Lions Club Athens, Inc. | Vision Athens |
| Clarke | Medical | Loran Smith Center for Cancer Support at Athens Regional Medical Center | Cancer Risk Assessment/Genetic Testing |
| Clarke | Medical | Loran Smith Center for Cancer Support at Athens Regional Medical Center | Healing Therapy |
| Clarke | Medical | Loran Smith Center for Cancer Support at Athens Regional Medical Center | Social Support Services |
| Clarke | Medical | Mercy Health Center | Medical Clinic |
| Clarke | Medical | Multiple Specialities - Clinic | Internal Medicine |
| Clarke | Medical | Next Step Care | Home Health Services |
| Clarke | Medical | Northeast Health District | Health Department |
| Clarke | Medical | Northeast Health District | Teen Matters Clinic |
| Clarke | Medical | Nuci Phillips Memorial Foundation | Eye Care |
| Clarke | Medical | Oconee Area Home Care Services | Personal Care Services |


| Clarke | Medical | Oconee Area Home Care Services | Respite Services |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Clarke | Medical | Oconee Area Home Care Services | Skilled Nursing Services |
| Clarke | Medical | Physicians Circle for Patients | Healthcare Services |
| Clarke | Medical | Project Safe | On Going Support |
| Clarke | Medical | Pruithealth Home First Atlanta | Health Care Services |
| Clarke | Medical | Regional FirstCare Athens * | Health Services |
| Clarke | Medical | Southern Care Inc. | Southern Care Inc. |
| Clarke | Medical | Sparrow's Nest Mission Church | Social Services Ministry |
| Clarke | Medical | St. Mary's Hospital and Health Care System * | Medical Services |
| Clarke | Medical | The United States Social Security Administration | Medicare |
| Clarke | Medical | Athens YMCA | Aquatics |
| Clarke | Medical | Athens YMCA | Fitness |
| Clarke | Medical | Center | Wigs/Turbans/Hats |
| Clarke | Medical | Reddy Urgent Care | Health Services |
| Clarke | Medical | UGA the Aspire Clinic | Improve Your Nutrition |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Advantage Behavioral Health | Addictive Disease/Substance Abuse Treatment |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Advantage Behavioral Health | Advantage Cares |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Advantage Behavioral Health | Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Advantage Behavioral Health | Counseling and Therapy Services |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Advantage Behavioral Health | Criminal Justice/Court Services |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Advantage Behavioral Health | Crisis Stabilization |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Advantage Behavioral Health | Homeless Day-Service Center |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Advantage Behavioral Health | Mental Health Community-Based Services |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Advantage Behavioral Health | Mental Health Day Services |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Advantage Behavioral Health | Mental Health Residential Services |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | AIDS Athens, Inc. | Educational Workshops and Days of Support |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | AIDS Athens, Inc. | Housing |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | AIDS Athens, Inc. | Social Supportive Services |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Alcoholics Anonymous Athens | Alcoholics Anonymous |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Area Agency on Aging | Community Based Programs |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | ASPIRE Clinic | Individual, Couple, and Family Therapy Services |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Athens Area Commencement Center | Substance Abuse Program for Professionals |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Athens Area Commencement Center | Substance Abuse Treatment |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Athens Day Reporting Center/ Probation | Prison Diversion Alternative |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Athens Psychological Services | Psychological and Counselling Services |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Athens Regional Health System | Courage to Quit |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Athens-Clarke County Treatment and Accountability Court | Treatment and Accountability Court |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Charlie Norwood VA Medical Center | Community Based Outpatient Clinic |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Clarke County Probation | DUI / Drug Court Program |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Clarke County Probation | Violence Against Women |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Freedom From Bondage | Freedom From Bondage |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Georgia Therapy Associates | Detoxification |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Georgia Therapy Associates | Methadone Detoxification |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Georgia Therapy Associates | Persons with co-occurring mental and substance abuse disorders |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Georgia Therapy Associates | Substance abuse treatment for criminal justice clients |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Georgia Therapy Associates | Substance abuse treatment services |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Hill Chapel Baptist church | Narcotics Anonymous |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Hope House Recovery | Rehab Center |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Loran Smith Center for Cancer Support at Athens Regional Medical Center | Counseling and Education |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Loran Smith Center for Cancer Support at Athens Regional Medical Center | Healing Therapy |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Loran Smith Center for Cancer Support at Athens Regional Medical Center | Social Support Services |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Loran Smith Center for Cancer Support at Athens Regional Medical Center | Support Groups |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Lutheran Services of Georgia | FACES |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Multiple Choices | Basic Skills Training |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Multiple Choices | Peer Advocacy |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Nuci Phillips Memorial Foundation | Mental Healthcare |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Oasis Counseling Center | Life After Diagnosis |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Oasis Counseling Center | Women's Empowerment Group |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Palm House Recovery Center Inc. | 11 Step Meeting |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Palm House Recovery Center Inc. | Group Therapy |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Person-Centered Therapy | Anger Management |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Person-Centered Therapy | Clinical Evaluation |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Person-Centered Therapy | DUI / Drug Risk Reduction Program |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Person-Centered Therapy | Prime for Life |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | PLR Athens | Peer Led Drop-in Service |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Public Defender | Divisions |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Samaritan Center for Counseling and Wellness | Education |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Samaritan Center for Counseling and Wellness | Private Consultation |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Sparrow's Nest Mission Church | Social Services Ministry |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Sparrow's Nest Mission Church | Support Group for At-Risk Youth |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Sparrow's Nest Mission Church | Support Group for Substance Abuse |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | The Athens Area Commencement Center Alcohol \& Drug Addiction Recovery Program | Aftercare |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | The Athens Area Commencement Center Alcohol \& Drug Addiction Recovery Program | Ambulatory Detoxification |


| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | The Athens Area Commencement Center Alcohol \& Drug Addiction Recovery Program | Evening Outpatient Treatment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | The Athens Area Commencement Center Alcohol \& Drug Addiction Recovery Program | Intensive Outpatient Treatment |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | The Athens Area Commencement Center Alcohol \& Drug Addiction Recovery Program | Partial Hospitalization / Day Treatment |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | The Cottage, Sexual Assault Center and Children's Advocacy Center | Adult Services |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | The Cottage, Sexual Assault Center and Children's Advocacy Center | Child and Teen Services |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Treatment and Accountability Court | Treatment and Accountability Court |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Western Judicial Circuit Felony Drug Court | Drug Court |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Alcoholics Anonymous Athens | Alcoholics Anonymous |
| Clarke | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | UGA the Aspire Clinic | Improve Your Self |
| Clarke | Transportation | Area Agency on Aging | Community Based Programs |
| Clarke | Transportation | Athens Community Council on Aging | Services for Older Adults |
| Clarke | Transportation | Athens Transit | Public Transportation |
| Clarke | Transportation | Athens Transit | The LIFT |
| Clarke | Transportation | BikeAthens | Bicycle Education |
| Clarke | Transportation | BikeAthens | The Bike Recycling Program |
| Clarke | Transportation | BrightStar Care | Errand and Transportation Services |
| Clarke | Transportation | Custom Mobility | Mobility Assistance |
| Clarke | Transportation | Department of Driver Services | Driver Services |
| Clarke | Transportation | Homeless Day Service | SOAR: Client Direct Benefits |
| Clarke | Transportation | Interfaith Hospitality Network of Athens, Inc | Interfaith Hospitality Network, Inc |
| Clarke | Transportation | Sparrow's Nest Mission Church | Social Services Ministry |
| Clarke | Transportation | Athens for Everyone | Public Transit Campaign |
| Clarke | Veterans | Family Counseling Service of Athens, Inc. | Help for Veterans |
| Clarke | Veterans | American Red Cross | Services to the Armed Forces |
| County | Resource Type | Agency | Program Name |
| Elbert | Child and Youth Services | Division of Child Support | Child Support Services |
| Elbert | Child and Youth Services | UGA Cooperative Extension | Financial Planning and Literacy |
| Elbert | Child and Youth Services | UGA Cooperative Extension | Georgia 4-H |
| Elbert | Counseling Services | Advantage Behavioral Health | Addictive Disease/Substance Abuse Treatment |
| Elbert | Counseling Services | Advantage Behavioral Health | Counseling and Therapy Services |
| Elbert | Counseling Services | Advantage Behavioral Health | Developmental Disability Services |
| Elbert | Counseling Services | Flanigan's Counseling and Evaluation Services | Drug Counseling |
| Elbert | Disability Services | Advantage Behavioral Health | Developmental Disability Services |
| Elbert | Education | Northeast Health District | Teen Matters Clinic |
| Elbert | Education | UGA Cooperative Extension | Financial Planning and Literacy |
| Elbert | Family Services | Advantage Behavioral Health | Developmental Disability Services |
| Elbert | Financial Assistance | Action, Inc. | Community Services |
| Elbert | Financial Assistance | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Heating/Utility Assistance |
| Elbert | Food/Food Pantry | Division of Family and Children Services | Food Stamps |
| Elbert | Food/Food Pantry | Hope Center of Elberton, GA | Food Pantry |
| Elbert | Food/Food Pantry | Safe House Ministries | Food Pantry |
| Elbert | Food/Food Pantry | Salvation Army | Food Pantry |
| Elbert | Homeless Shelter | Safe House Ministries | Homeless Shelter |
| Elbert | Housing | Elberton Housing Authority | Housing Program |
| Elbert | Housing | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Housing Programs |
| Elbert | Legal Services | Division of Child Support | Child Support Services |
| Elbert | Medical | Division of Family and Children Services | Medicaid |
| Elbert | Medical | Elbert Memorial Hospital | Medical Services |
| Elbert | Medical | Medlink (Bowman) | Health Services |
| Elbert | Medical | Northeast Health District | Health Department |
| Elbert | Medical | Elbert Memorial Hospital | Health Services |
| Elbert | Medical | Northeast Health District | Teen Matters Clinic |
| Elbert | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Advantage Behavioral Health | Addictive Disease/Substance Abuse Treatment |
| Elbert | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Advantage Behavioral Health | Counseling and Therapy Services |
| Elbert | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Advantage Behavioral Health | Mental Health Day Services |
| Elbert | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Flanigan's Counseling and Evaluation Services | Drug Counseling |
| County | Resource Type | Agency | Program Name |
| Franklin | Aging Resources | Franklin County Senior Center | Home Delivered Meals |
| Franklin | Child and Youth Services | UGA Cooperative Extension | Financial Planning and Literacy |
| Franklin | Child and Youth Services | UGA Cooperative Extension | Georgia 4-H |
| Franklin | Child and Youth Services | Connections for Special Parents | Special programs |
| Franklin | Child and Youth Services | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Georgia Pre-K |
| Franklin | Child and Youth Services | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Head Start |
| Franklin | Counseling Services | Harmony House Child Advocacy Center Inc. | Advocacy for Victims of Violence |
| Franklin | Counseling Services | Harmony House Child Advocacy Center Inc. | Counseling |
| Franklin | Counseling Services | Heart Ministries | Residential Addiction Treatment |
| Franklin | Counseling Services | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Community Services |
| Franklin | Disabilty Services | Connections for Special Parents | Special programs |
| Franklin | Education | UGA Cooperative Extension | Financial Planning and Literacy |
| Franklin | Education | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Community Services |
| Franklin | Education | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Georgia Pre-K |
| Franklin | Education | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Head Start |
| Franklin | Emergency/Crisis Care | Harmony House Child Advocacy Center Inc. | Advocacy for victims of violence |
| Franklin | Employment | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Community Services |
| Franklin | Family Services | Franklin Life Pregnancy Resource Center, Inc. | Earn While You Learn |
| Franklin | Financial Assistance | Salvation Army | Project Share |
| Franklin | Financial Assistance | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Community Services |
| Franklin | Financial Assistance | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Heating Assistance |
| Franklin | Food/Food Pantry | Division of Family and Children Services | Food Stamps |
| Franklin | Food/Food Pantry | Franklin County Senior Center | Home Delivered Meals |


| Franklin | Food/Food Pantry | Rainbow Pantry | Food Pantry |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Franklin | Food/Food Pantry | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Community Services |
| Franklin | Housing | Lavonia Housing Authority | Low-Income Housing |
| Franklin | Housing | Royston Housing Authority | Housing |
| Franklin | Housing | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Housing Programs |
| Franklin | Housing | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Weatherization services |
| Franklin | Legal Services | Harmony House Child Advocacy Center Inc. | Advocacy for victims of violence |
| Franklin | Legal Services | Harmony House Child Advocacy Center Inc. | Prosecutorial Services |
| Franklin | Medical | Division of Family and Children Services | Medicaid |
| Franklin | Medical | Georgia Department of Public Health, District 2 | Franklin County Health Department |
| Franklin | Medical | Ty Cobb Regional Medical | Health Services |
| Franklin | Medical | Connections for Special Parents | Special programs |
| Franklin | Medical | Medlink Georgia, Inc. | Family Health Services/ Family Medicine |
| Franklin | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Heart Ministries | Residential Addiction Treatment |
| Franklin | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Harmony House Child Advocacy Center Inc. | Support Groups |
| Franklin | Transportation | Franklin County Senior Center | Transportation |
| County | Resource Type | Agency | Program Name |
| Greene | Aging Resources | Assisted Living Association of Georgia | Savannah Court of Lake Oconee |
| Greene | Aging Resources | Greene County Senior Center | Consumer Information and Outreach |
| Greene | Aging Resources | Greene County Senior Center | Healthy Living |
| Greene | Aging Resources | Greene County Senior Center | Recreation and Socialization |
| Greene | Aging Resources | Greene County Senior Center | Transportation |
| Greene | Aging Resources | Lake Oconee Assisted Living | Residential Care for Assisted Living |
| Greene | Aging Resources | ResCare Home Care Inc. | HomeCare Services |
| Greene | Child and Youth Services | UGA Cooperative Extension | Financial Planning and Literacy |
| Greene | Child and Youth Services | UGA Cooperative Extension | Georgia 4-H |
| Greene | Clothing | Greene County Christian Outreach | Clothing |
| Greene | Counseling Services | First Call Pregnancy Health Center | Post-Abortion Counseling and Support Groups |
| Greene | Disability Services | Advantage Behavioral Health | Developmental Disability Services |
| Greene | Disability Services | Lake Oconee Assisted Living | Residential Care for Assisted Living |
| Greene | Donations | Greene County Christian Outreach | Furniture and Household Goods |
| Greene | Education | TenderCare Clinic | Wellness Program |
| Greene | Education | UGA Cooperative Extension | Financial Planning and Literacy |
| Greene | Emergency/Crisis Care | Circle of Love Center, Inc. | Emergency and Crisis care |
| Greene | Family Services | Advantage Behavioral Health | Developmental Disability Services |
| Greene | Financial Assistance | Action, Inc. | Community Services |
| Greene | Financial Assistance | Greene County Christian Outreach | Utility Payment Assistance |
| Greene | Food/Food Pantry | Division of Family and Children Services | Food Stamps |
| Greene | Food/Food Pantry | Greene County Senior Center | Healthy Living |
| Greene | Homeless Shelter | Greene County Christian Outreach | Transitional Housing/Shelter |
| Greene | Housing | Union Point Housing Authority | Housing Program |
| Greene | Information and Referral | First Call Pregnancy Health Center | Referrals to Community Resources and Agencies |
| Greene | Information and Referral | Greene County Senior Center | Consumer Information and Outreach |
| Greene | Legal Services | Circle of Love Center, Inc. | Emergency and Crisis Care |
| Greene | Legal Services | Greene County Senior Center | Consumer Information and Outreach |
| Greene | Medical | Division of Family and Children Services | Medicaid |
| Greene | Medical | First Call Pregnancy Health Center | Maternal Services |
| Greene | Medical | Greene County Senior Center | Healthy Living |
| Greene | Medical | Northeast Health District | Health Department |
| Greene | Medical | St. Mary's Good Samaritan Hospital | Medical Services |
| Greene | Medical | TenderCare Clinic | Dental |
| Greene | Medical | TenderCare Clinic | Medical |
| Greene | Medical | TenderCare Clinic | Pharmacy |
| Greene | Medical | TenderCare Clinic | Pharmacy |
| Greene | Medical | TenderCare Clinic | Wellness Program |
| Greene | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Greene County Senior Center | Consumer Information and Outreach |
| Greene | Transportation | Assisted Living Association of Georgia | Savannah Court of Lake Oconee |
| Greene | Transportation | Greene County Senior Center | Consumer Information and Outreach |
| Greene | Transportation | Greene County Senior Center | Healthy Living |
| Greene | Transportation | Greene County Senior Center | Transportation |
| County | Resource Type | Agency | Program Name |
| Habersham | Child and Youth Services | Division of Child Support | Child support services |
| Habersham | Child and Youth Services | Athens YMCA | Resident Camps |
| Habersham | Child and Youth Services | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Georgia Pre-K |
| Habersham | Child and Youth Services | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Head Start |
| Habersham | Counseling Services | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Community Services |
| Habersham | Education | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Community Services |
| Habersham | Education | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Georgia Pre-K |
| Habersham | Education | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Head Start |
| Habersham | Emergency/Crisis Care | Circle of Hope | Domestic Violence Services |
| Habersham | Employment | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Community Services |
| Habersham | Financial Assistance | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Community Services |
| Habersham | Financial Assistance | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Heating Assistance |
| Habersham | Food/Food Pantry | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Community Services |
| Habersham | Housing | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Housing Programs |
| Habersham | Housing | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Weatherization |
| Habersham | Information and Referral | The Arc of Georgia | Information and Referral |
| Habersham | Legal Services | Division of Child Support | Child Support Services |
| Habersham | Legal Services | Circle of Hope | Domestic Violence Services |
| Habersham | Medical | Medlink (Demorest) | Health Services |
| Habersham | Medical | Georgia Department of Public Health, District 2 | Habersham County Health Department |
| County | Resource Type | Agency | Program Name |
| Hart | Case Management | Northeast Georgia Council on Domestic Violence | Non-residential/ Outreach \& Crisis Intervention |
| Hart | Child and Youth Services | Northeast Georgia Council on Domestic Violence- Heart Haven | Children's Programs |


| Hart | Child and Youth Services | UGA Cooperative Extension | Financial Planning and Literacy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hart | Child and Youth Services | UGA Cooperative Extension | Georgia 4-H |
| Hart | Child and Youth Services | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Head Start |
| Hart | Child and Youth Services | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Georgia Pre-K |
| Hart | Clothing | Hart County Clothes Closet | Clothes Closet |
| Hart | Counseling Services | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Community Services |
| Hart | Education | UGA Cooperative Extension | Financial Planning and Literacy |
| Hart | Education | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Head Start |
| Hart | Education | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Georgia Pre-K |
| Hart | Education | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Community Services |
| Hart | Emergency/Crisis Care | Northeast Georgia Council on Domestic Violence- Heart Haven | Children's Programs |
| Hart | Emergency/Crisis Care | Northeast Georgia Council on Domestic Violence- Heart Haven | Community Outreach |
| Hart | Emergency/Crisis Care | Northeast Georgia Council on Domestic Violence- Heart Haven | Legal Advocacy |
| Hart | Emergency/Crisis Care | Northeast Georgia Council on Domestic Violence- Heart Haven | Non-Residential Services and Advocacy |
| Hart | Emergency/Crisis Care | Northeast Georgia Council on Domestic Violence- Heart Haven | Residential Services and Advocacy |
| Hart | Emergency/Crisis Care | Northeast Georgia Council on Domestic Violence- Heart Haven | Support Groups |
| Hart | Emergency/Crisis Care | Northeast Georgia Council on Domestic Violence | 24-hour Hotline |
| Hart | Emergency/Crisis Care | Northeast Georgia Council on Domestic Violence | Emergency Shelter |
| Hart | Emergency/Crisis Care | Northeast Georgia Council on Domestic Violence | Legal Advocacy |
| Hart | Emergency/Crisis Care | Northeast Georgia Council on Domestic Violence | Non-Residential/ Outreach \& Crisis Intervention |
| Hart | Employment | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Community Services |
| Hart | Financial Assistance | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Heating Assistance |
| Hart | Financial Assistance | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Community Services |
| Hart | Financial Assistance | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Heating Assistance |
| Hart | Food/Food Pantry | Division of Family and Children Services | Food Stamps |
| Hart | Food/Food Pantry | Hart County Clothes Closet | Clothes Closet |
| Hart | Food/Food Pantry | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Community Services |
| Hart | Housing | Hartwell Housing Authority | Housing Assistance |
| Hart | Housing | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Housing Programs |
| Hart | Housing | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Weatherization |
| Hart | Legal Services | Northeast Georgia Council on Domestic Violence- Heart Haven | Legal Advocacy |
| Hart | Legal Services | Northeast Georgia Council on Domestic Violence- Heart Haven | Non-Residential Services and Advocacy |
| Hart | Legal Services | Northeast Georgia Council on Domestic Violence- Heart Haven | Residential Services and Advocacy |
| Hart | Legal Services | Northeast Georgia Council on Domestic Violence | Legal Advocacy |
| Hart | Medical | Division of Family and Children Services | Medicaid |
| Hart | Medical | Georgia Department of Public Health, District 2 | Hart County Health Department |
| Hart | Medical | Hart County Health Department | Health Services |
| Hart | Medical | Medlink (Hartwell) | Health Services |
| Hart | Medical | Ty Cobb Memorial Hospital | Health Services |
| Hart | Medical | Hart County Ministerial Association | Food Pantry |
| Hart | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Northeast Georgia Council on Domestic Violence- Heart Haven | Residential Services and Advocacy |
| Hart | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Northeast Georgia Council on Domestic Violence- Heart Haven | Support Groups |
| County | Resource Type | Agency | Program Name |
| Jackson | Aging Resources | Assisted Living Association of Georgia | Southern Pines Senior Care, Inc |
| Jackson | Aging Resources | Bentley Assisted Living Northminster | Alzheimer's Memory Care |
| Jackson | Aging Resources | Bentley Assisted Living Northminster | Residential Assisted Living Facility |
| Jackson | Child and Youth Services | Boys and Girls Club of Jackson County | After School Programs |
| Jackson | Child and Youth Services | The Tree House | Child Services Program |
| Jackson | Child and Youth Services | Easter Seals Disability Service | Quality Child Care for Children of All Abilities |
| Jackson | Child and Youth Services | UGA Cooperative Extension | Financial Planning and Literacy |
| Jackson | Child and Youth Services | UGA Cooperative Extension | Georgia 4-H |
| Jackson | Clothing | Christian Outreach Ministry | Human Services |
| Jackson | Clothing | Hope Resource Center | Earn While You Learn |
| Jackson | Counseling Services | Advantage Behavioral Health | Developmental Disability Services |
| Jackson | Counseling Services | The Tree House | Child Services Program |
| Jackson | Counseling Services | Advantage Behavioral Health | Addictive Disease/Substance Abuse Treatment |
| Jackson | Disability Services | Advantage Behavioral Health | Developmental Disability Services |
| Jackson | Education | Boys and Girls Club of Jackson County | After School Programs |
| Jackson | Education | Jackson County Certified Literacy Community Program | GED Services |
| Jackson | Education | Northeast Health District | Teen Matters Clinic |
| Jackson | Education | UGA Cooperative Extension | Financial Planning and Literacy |
| Jackson | Emergency/Crisis Care | The Tree House | Child Services Program |
| Jackson | Emergency/Crisis Care | Piedmont Rape Crisis Center, Inc. | Victim Services |
| Jackson | Family Services | Advantage Behavioral Health | Developmental Disability Services |
| Jackson | Family Services | Northeast Health District | WIC Clinic |
| Jackson | Family Services | Hope Resource Center | Earn While You Learn |
| Jackson | Family Services | Hope Resource Center | Pregnancy Support |
| Jackson | Financial Assistance | First Baptist Church | First Baptist Church |
| Jackson | Financial Assistance | Action, Inc. | Community Services |
| Jackson | Financial Assistance | The Ark of Jackson County | Financial Assistance |
| Jackson | Financial Assistance | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Heating Assistance |
| Jackson | Food/Food Pantry | Banks-Jackson Foodbank | Food Bank in Commerce |
| Jackson | Food/Food Pantry | Christian Outreach Ministry | Human Services |
| Jackson | Food/Food Pantry | Northeast Health District | WIC Clinic |
| Jackson | Food/Food Pantry | Action, Inc. | Community Services |
| Jackson | Food/Food Pantry | Division of Family and Children Services | Food Stamps |
| Jackson | Food/Food Pantry | Sardis Presbyterian Church | Outreach |
| Jackson | Food/Food Pantry | Northeast Church | Food Pantry |
| Jackson | Government | Northeast Health District | WIC Clinic |
| Jackson | Homeless Shelter | Atlanta Mission | The Potter's House |
| Jackson | Housing | Jackson Electric | Operation Round Up |
| Jackson | Housing | Jefferson County Housing Authority | Jefferson Public Housing Authority |
| Jackson | Housing | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Housing Programs |
| Jackson | Legal Services | Piedmont CASA, Inc. | CASA Volunteer |


| Jackson | Medical | Affordable Dentures | Denture Services |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jackson | Medical | Northeast Health District | Health Department |
| Jackson | Medical | Northridge Medical Center | Medical Services |
| Jackson | Medical | Regional First Care | Health Services |
| Jackson | Medical | Bentley Assisted Living Northminster | Alzheimer's Memory Care |
| Jackson | Medical | Division of Family and Children Services | Medicaid |
| Jackson | Medical | Hope Resource Center | Pregnancy support |
| Jackson | Medical | Northeast Health District | Teen Matters Clinic |
| Jackson | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Advantage Behavioral Health | Addictive Disease/Substance Abuse Treatment |
| Jackson | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Advantage Behavioral Health | Mental Health Day Services |
| Jackson | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Atlanta Mission | The Potter's House |
| County | Resource Type | Agency | Program Name |
| Madison | Aging Resources | Madison County Senior Center | Daily Activities |
| Madison | Aging Resources | Madison County Senior Center | Health and Wellness |
| Madison | Child and Youth Services | Camp Maranatha | Summer Camp Programs |
| Madison | Child and Youth Services | Easter Seals Disability Service | Quality Child Care for Children of All Abilities |
| Madison | Child and Youth Services | UGA Cooperative Extension | Financial Planning and Literacy |
| Madison | Child and Youth Services | UGA Cooperative Extension | Georgia 4-H |
| Madison | Clothing | Comer Baptist Church | Food and Clothing |
| Madison | Clothing | Danielsville Baptist Church | Clothing |
| Madison | Clothing | Gordon's Chapel UMC | Clothes Closet |
| Madison | Counseling Services | Advantage Behavioral Health | Developmental Disability Services |
| Madison | Counseling Services | Jones Chapel UMC | Stephen Ministry |
| Madison | Counseling Services | Madison County Health Dept. | STD Clinic |
| Madison | Counseling Services | Madison County Health Dept. | Teen Matters |
| Madison | Counseling Services | Madison County Pregnancy Center | Madison County Pregnancy Center |
| Madison | Counseling Services | Parent Talk Action Team | Counseling Services |
| Madison | Disability Services | Advantage Behavioral Health | Developmental Disability Services |
| Madison | Education | Madison County Library | Information and Referrals/Library |
| Madison | Education | Northeast Health District | Teen Matters Clinic |
| Madison | Education | UGA Cooperative Extension | Financial Planning and Literacy |
| Madison | Family Services | Advantage Behavioral Health | Developmental Disability Services |
| Madison | Family Services | Madison County Health Dept. | Teen Matters |
| Madison | Family Services | Madison County WIC Clinic | Special Supplemental Nutrition Program |
| Madison | Family Services | Northeast Health District | WIC Clinic |
| Madison | Financial Assistance | Windstream Communications | Lifeline Assistance Program |
| Madison | Financial Assistance | Action, Inc. | Community Services |
| Madison | Financial Assistance | Trinity Baptist Church | Financial Assistance |
| Madison | Financial Assistance | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Heating Assistance |
| Madison | Food/Food Pantry | Colbert First Baptist | Food Pantry |
| Madison | Food/Food Pantry | Colbert United Methodist Church * | Food Bank |
| Madison | Food/Food Pantry | Waggoners Grove Baptist Church | Food Pantry |
| Madison | Food/Food Pantry | Cedar Grove Baptist Church | Cedar Grove Food Pantry |
| Madison | Food/Food Pantry | Comer Baptist Church | Food and Clothing |
| Madison | Food/Food Pantry | Madison County Food Bank | Food Assistance |
| Madison | Food/Food Pantry | Action, Inc. | Community Services |
| Madison | Food/Food Pantry | Division of Family and Children Services | Food Stamps |
| Madison | Food/Food Pantry | Evangelical Methodist Church | Food/Food Pantries |
| Madison | Food/Food Pantry | Madison County Health Dept. | WIC Clinic |
| Madison | Food/Food Pantry | Madison County Senior Center | Daily Activities |
| Madison | Food/Food Pantry | Madison County Senior Center | Meals on Wheels |
| Madison | Food/Food Pantry | Madison County WIC Clinic | Special Supplemental Nutrition Program |
| Madison | Food/Food Pantry | Northeast Health District | WIC Clinic |
| Madison | Food/Food Pantry | Hull Baptist Church | Hull Baptist Food Pantry |
| Madison | Government | Northeast Health District | WIC Clinic |
| Madison | Housing | Comer Housing Authority | Comer Housing Authority Housing Authority of the City of Comer |
| Madison | Housing | Danielsville Housing Authority | Housing |
| Madison | Housing | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Housing Programs |
| Madison | Information and Referral | Jones Chapel UMC | Stephen Ministry |
| Madison | Information and Referral | Madison County Library | Information and Referrals/Library |
| Madison | Medical | Medlink Georgia, Inc. | Family Health Services/ Family Medicine |
| Madison | Medical | Division of Family and Children Services | Medicaid |
| Madison | Medical | Madison County Health Dept. | Children's Services |
| Madison | Medical | Madison County Health Dept. | Family Planning |
| Madison | Medical | Madison County Health Dept. | SHAPP Program |
| Madison | Medical | Madison County Health Dept. | STD Clinic |
| Madison | Medical | Madison County Health Dept. | Teen Matters |
| Madison | Medical | Madison County Health Dept. | WIC Clinic |
| Madison | Medical | Medlink (Colbert) | Health Services |
| Madison | Medical | Madison County Pregnancy Center | Madison County Pregnancy Center |
| Madison | Medical | Northeast Health District | Health Department |
| Madison | Medical | Northeast Health District | Teen Matters Clinic |
| Madison | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Madison County Health Dept. | Teen Matters |
| Madison | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Madison County Pregnancy Center | Madison County Pregnancy Center |
| Madison | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Parent Talk Action Team | Counseling Services |
| County | Resource Type | Agency | Program Name |
| Morgan | Child and Youth Services | UGA Cooperative Extension | Financial Planning and Literacy |
| Morgan | Child and Youth Services | UGA Cooperative Extension | Georgia 4-H |
| Morgan | Counseling Services | Counseling Associates for Well-Being | Counseling Services |
| Morgan | Education | Piedmont College | Adult Basic Education |
| Morgan | Education | UGA Cooperative Extension | Financial Planning and Literacy |
| Morgan | Financial Assistance | Action, Inc. | Community Services |
| Morgan | Food/Food Pantry | Division of Family and Children Services | Food Stamps |
| Morgan | Food/Food Pantry | The Caring Place | Food Pantry, Emergency Situations |


| Morgan | Housing | Housing Authority of the City of Madison | Housing Program |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Morgan | Medical | Division of Family and Children Services | Medicaid |
| Morgan | Medical | Morgan Memorial Hospital | Medical Services |
| Morgan | Medical | Northeast Health District | Health Department |
| County | Resource Type | Agency | Program Name |
| Oconee | Aging Resources | Family Life Care | Nursing Care |
| Oconee | Aging Resources | Oconee County Senior Care | Activities for Seniors |
| Oconee | Aging Resources | Aging Resources | Quality Care Services |
| Oconee | Aging Resources | Home Instead Senior Care Athens | Companionship Services |
| Oconee | Aging Resources | Home Instead Senior Care Athens | Home Helper Services |
| Oconee | Aging Resources | Home Instead Senior Care Athens | Personal Care Services |
| Oconee | Aging Resources | ResCare Home Care Inc. | HomeCare Services |
| Oconee | Child and Youth Services | UGA Cooperative Extension | Financial Planning and Literacy |
| Oconee | Child and Youth Services | UGA Cooperative Extension | Georgia 4-H |
| Oconee | Civic Club | Athens School of Ministry \& Worship Arts | ServeAthens ICN |
| Oconee | Counseling Services | AK Counseling \& Consulting, Inc. | Psychological Counseling |
| Oconee | Counseling Services | Bethel Christian | Bethel Christian |
| Oconee | Counseling Services | Pathways Transition Programs Inc. | Comprehensive assessment and therapy services |
| Oconee | Disability Services | Georgia Vocational Rehabilitation Agency | Cave Springs Center |
| Oconee | Disability Services | Georgia Options | Direct Support |
| Oconee | Education | Athens School of Ministry \& Worship Arts | Certificate \& Degree Programs |
| Oconee | Education | The Oconee County Adult Education Center of Athens Technical College | Oconee Adult Education Program |
| Oconee | Education | The Oconee County Adult Education Center of Athens Technical College | Oconee County Adult Education Program of Athens Technical College |
| Oconee | Education | UGA Cooperative Extension | Financial Planning and Literacy |
| Oconee | Education | Oconee Area Resource Council | Oconee Mentor Program |
| Oconee | Emergency/Crisis Care | Pathways Transition Programs Inc. | Comprehensive Assessment and Therapy Services |
| Oconee | Employment | Georgia Vocational Rehabilitation Agency | Cave Springs Center |
| Oconee | Employment | Bread For Life | Bread for Life Hospitality Training |
| Oconee | Family Services | Pathways Transition Programs Inc. | Comprehensive Assessment and Therapy Services |
| Oconee | Financial Assistance | Action, Inc. | Community Services |
| Oconee | Financial Assistance | Faith Presbyterian Church | Mercy Ministry |
| Oconee | Financial Assistance | Union Christian Church | Benevolence |
| Oconee | Financial Assistance | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Heating Assistance |
| Oconee | Food/Food Pantry | Action, Inc. | Community Services |
| Oconee | Food/Food Pantry | Division of Family and Children Services | Food Stamps |
| Oconee | Homeless Shelter | Athens School of Ministry \& Worship Arts | ServeAthens ICN |
| Oconee | Housing | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Housing Programs |
| Oconee | Medical | Family Life Care | Nursing Care |
| Oconee | Medical | Caring Man In A Van | Non-Emergency Transportation |
| Oconee | Medical | Division of Family and Children Services | Medicaid |
| Oconee | Medical | Northeast Health District | Health Department |
| Oconee | Medical | Regional First Care | Health Services |
| Oconee | Medical | Lincare | Disease Management Programs |
| Oconee | Medical | Lincare | Respiratory In-Home Health Equipment Services |
| Oconee | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Georgia Options | Direct Support |
| Oconee | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Lincare | Disease Management Programs |
| Oconee | Transportation | Caring Man In A Van | Non-Emergency Transportation |
| County | Resource Type | Agency | Program Name |
| Oglethorpe | Aging Resources | Oglethorpe County Senior Citizens Center | Daily Activities |
| Oglethorpe | Child and Youth Services | UGA Cooperative Extension | Financial Planning and Literacy |
| Oglethorpe | Child and Youth Services | UGA Cooperative Extension | Georgia 4-H |
| Oglethorpe | Child and Youth Services | Action, Inc. | Kids In Action at The Pencil School |
| Oglethorpe | Education | UGA Cooperative Extension | Financial Planning and Literacy |
| Oglethorpe | Financial Assistance | Action, Inc. | Community Services |
| Oglethorpe | Financial Assistance | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Heating Assistance |
| Oglethorpe | Food/Food Pantry | Arnold Grove Baptist | Feed the hungry |
| Oglethorpe | Food/Food Pantry | Oglethorpe County Senior Citizens Center | Meals on Wheels |
| Oglethorpe | Food/Food Pantry | Action, Inc. | Community Services |
| Oglethorpe | Food/Food Pantry | Action, Inc. | Full Plate |
| Oglethorpe | Food/Food Pantry | Division of Family and Children Services | Food Stamps |
| Oglethorpe | Housing | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Housing Programs |
| Oglethorpe | Medical | Division of Family and Children Services | Medicaid |
| Oglethorpe | Medical | Medlink (Lexington) | Family Health Services/ Family medicine |
| Oglethorpe | Medical | Northeast Health District | Health Department |
| Oglethorpe | Transportation | Oglethorpe County Senior Citizens Center | Transportation Assistance |
| County | Resource Type | Agency | Program Name |
| Stephens | Aging Resources | ResCare Home Care Inc. | HomeCare Services |
| Stephens | Aging Resources | Stephens County Senior Center | Activities |
| Stephens | Aging Resources | Stephens County Senior Center | Health and Wellness |
| Stephens | Child and Youth Services | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Head Start |
| Stephens | Child and Youth Services | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Georgia Pre-K |
| Stephens | Child and Youth Services | UGA Cooperative Extension | Financial Planning and Literacy |
| Stephens | Child and Youth Services | UGA Cooperative Extension | Georgia 4-H |
| Stephens | Civic Club | Stephens County Senior Center | Health and Wellness |
| Stephens | Clothing | Toccoa Soup Kitchen and Shelter | Clothes Closet |
| Stephens | Counseling Services | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Community Services |
| Stephens | Counseling Services | Toccoa Counseling Center | Toccoa Counseling Center |
| Stephens | Education | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Head Start |
| Stephens | Education | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Georgia Pre-K |
| Stephens | Education | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Community Services |
| Stephens | Education | Stephens County Senior Center | Education |
| Stephens | Education | UGA Cooperative Extension | Financial Planning and Literacy |
| Stephens | Employment | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Community Services |


| Stephens | Employment | Spherion/Interim Personnel | Staffing Needs for Employers and Jobseekers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stephens | Employment | Spherion/Interim Personnel | Employment Services |
| Stephens | Financial Assistance | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Community Services |
| Stephens | Financial Assistance | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Heating Assistance |
| Stephens | Food/Food Pantry | Division of Family and Children Services | Food Stamps |
| Stephens | Food/Food Pantry | Hill Street Baptist Church | Food Pantry |
| Stephens | Food/Food Pantry | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Community Services |
| Stephens | Food/Food Pantry | Shirley Combs Shelter | Food Pantry |
| Stephens | Food/Food Pantry | Stephens County Food Bank | Food Bank |
| Stephens | Food/Food Pantry | Stephens County Senior Center | Meals on Wheels |
| Stephens | Food/Food Pantry | Stephens County Senior Center | Nutrition |
| Stephens | Food/Food Pantry | Toccoa Soup Kitchen and Shelter | Soup Kitchen |
| Stephens | Homeless Shelter | Shirley Combs Shelter | Homeless Shelter |
| Stephens | Homeless Shelter | Toccoa Soup Kitchen and Shelter | Emergency Shelter |
| Stephens | Housing | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Housing Programs |
| Stephens | Housing | Ninth District Opportunity, Inc. | Weatherization |
| Stephens | Housing | Northeast Georgia Housing Authority | Public Housing Program |
| Stephens | Medical | Division of Family and Children Services | Medicaid |
| Stephens | Medical | Ty Cobb Regional Medical | Health Services |
| Stephens | Medical | Georgia Department of Public Health, District 2 | Stephens County Health Department |
| Stephens | Medical | Stephens County Health Dept. | Medical Services |
| Stephens | Medical | Stephens County Hospital | Medical Services |
| Stephens | Transportation | Stephens County Senior Center | Support |
| County | Resource Type | Agency | Program Name |
| Walton | Aging Resources | Center for Medical Resources, Inc. | Home Care |
| Walton | Aging Resources | Walton County Senior Citizens Council, Inc. | Congregate Meals |
| Walton | Child and Youth Services | Easter Seals Disability Service | Quality Child Care for Children of All Abilities |
| Walton | Child and Youth Services | UGA Cooperative Extension | Financial Planning and Literacy |
| Walton | Child and Youth Services | UGA Cooperative Extension | Georgia 4-H |
| Walton | Clothing | The Ministry Village | Foster Care Support |
| Walton | Clothing | Mount Enon Baptist Church | Clothes Closet |
| Walton | Clothing | Walker Baptist Church Food Pantry | Food Pantry |
| Walton | Counseling Services | Loganville Community Ministry Village | Counseling and Child Advocacy |
| Walton | Counseling Services | Person-Centered Therapy | Anger Management |
| Walton | Counseling Services | Person-Centered Therapy | Clinical Evaluation |
| Walton | Counseling Services | Person-Centered Therapy | DUI / Drug Risk Reduction Program |
| Walton | Counseling Services | Person-Centered Therapy | Prime for Life |
| Walton | Counseling Services | The Ministry Village | Counseling |
| Walton | Counseling Services | Advantage Behavioral Health | Addictive Disease/Substance Abuse Treatment |
| Walton | Counseling Services | Advantage Behavioral Health | Counseling and Therapy Services |
| Walton | Counseling Services | Advantage Behavioral Health | Developmental Disability Services |
| Walton | Disability Services | Advantage Behavioral Health | Developmental Disability Services |
| Walton | Education | The Ministry Village | Foster Care Support |
| Walton | Education | Northeast Health District | Teen Matters Clinic |
| Walton | Education | UGA Cooperative Extension | Financial Planning and Literacy |
| Walton | Emergency/Crisis Care | Loganville Community Ministry Village | Counseling and Child Advocacy |
| Walton | Employment | The Ministry Village | Project Jumpstart |
| Walton | Family Services | Advantage Behavioral Health | Developmental Disability Services |
| Walton | Financial Assistance | Action, Inc. | Community Services |
| Walton | Financial Assistance | Faith in Serving Humanity | F.I.S.H. |
| Walton | Food/Food Pantry | Good Hope Christian Church | Wednesday night and Sunday services |
| Walton | Food/Food Pantry | Division of Family and Children Services | Food Stamps |
| Walton | Food/Food Pantry | Walker Baptist Church Food Pantry | Food Pantry |
| Walton | Food/Food Pantry | Walton County Senior Citizens Council, Inc. | Congregate Meals |
| Walton | Food/Food Pantry | Walton County Senior Citizens Council, Inc. | Home Delivered Meals |
| Walton | Food/Food Pantry | Faith in Serving Humanity | F.IS.H. |
| Walton | Homeless Shelter | Faith in Serving Humanity | F.I.S.H. |
| Walton | Housing | Monroe Housing Authority | Housing |
| Walton | Housing | Monroe Housing Authority | Rutledge Housing Authority |
| Walton | Housing | Social Circle Housing Authority | Public Housing Program |
| Walton | Legal Services | The Ministry Village | Child Advocacy |
| Walton | Legal Services | The Ministry Village | Supervised Visitation |
| Walton | Medical | Advantage Behavioral Health | Counseling and Therapy Services |
| Walton | Medical | Amedysis Central Home Health | Home Health Services |
| Walton | Medical | Center for Medical Resources, Inc. | Home Care |
| Walton | Medical | Clearview Regional Medical Center | Medical Services |
| Walton | Medical | Division of Family and Children Services | Medicaid |
| Walton | Medical | Healing Angels Medical Clinic- Free Clinic | Health Services |
| Walton | Medical | Northeast Health District | Health Department |
| Walton | Medical | Northeast Health District | Teen Matters Clinic |
| Walton | Medical | Faith in Serving Humanity | FISH Medical/Dental |
| Walton | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Loganville Community Ministry Village | Counseling and Child Advocacy |
| Walton | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Person-Centered Therapy | Anger Management |
| Walton | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Person-Centered Therapy | Clinical Evaluation |
| Walton | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Person-Centered Therapy | DUI / Drug Risk Reduction Program |
| Walton | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Person-Centered Therapy | Prime for Life |
| Walton | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | The Ministry Village | Foster Care Support |
| Walton | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Advantage Behavioral Health | Addictive Disease/Substance Abuse Treatment |
| Walton | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Advantage Behavioral Health | Counseling and Therapy Services |
| Walton | Mental Health/Substance Abuse | Advantage Behavioral Health | Mental Health Day Services |
| Walton | Transportation | Good Hope Christian Church | Wednesday night and Sunday services |
| Walton | Transportation | Walton County Senior Citizens Council, Inc. | Transportation |


| County | Condition | Organization/Program | Phone |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Banks | Cancers | Health Department- Women's Health | 706-677-2296 |
| Banks | COPD, Lung Disease | Health Department- Health Promotion | 706-677-2296 |
| Banks | Diabetes | Health Department- Adult Health | 706-677-2296 |
| Banks | Diabetes | Health Department- Health Promotion | 706-677-2296 |
| Banks | Heart Disease | Health Department- Health Promotion | 706-677-2296 |
| Banks | HIV/AIDS | Health Department-Communicable Diseases | 706-677-2296 |
| Banks | Hypertension | Health Department- Adult Health | 706-677-2296 |
| Banks | Hypertension | Health Department- Health Promotion | 706-677-2296 |
| Banks | Mental Health | Avita Community Partners | 706-894-3700 |
| Banks | Obesity | Health Department- Health Promotion | 706-677-2296 |
| Banks | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Health Department- Communicable Diseases | 706-677-2296 |
| Banks | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Health Department- Women's Health | 706-677-2296 |
| Banks | Stroke | Health Department- Adult Health | 706-677-2296 |
| Banks | Substance Abuse | Avita Community Partners | 706-894-3700 |
| Barrow | Cancers | Health Department- BreastTest and More | 770-307-3011 |
| Barrow | Diabetes | Health Department- Heart Healthy | 770-307-3011 |
| Barrow | Heart Disease | Health Department- Heart Healthy | 770-307-3011 |
| Barrow | HIV/AIDS | Health Department- Screenings | 770-307-3011 |
| Barrow | Hypertension | Health Department- Heart Healthy | 770-307-3011 |
| Barrow | Mental Health | Advantage Behavioral Health | 770-868-4150 |
| Barrow | Obesity | Health Department- Heart Healthy | 770-307-3011 |
| Barrow | Obesity | Health Department- WIC Nutrition/Education | 770-307-3011 |
| Barrow | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Come Alive Ministries | 770-867-3000 |
| Barrow | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Health Department-Screenings | 770-307-3011 |
| Barrow | Substance Abuse | Advantage Behavioral Health | 770-868-4150 |
| Barrow | Substance Abuse | Project ADAM | 770-867-8003 |
| Clarke | HIV/AIDS | AIDS Athens | 706-549-3730 |
| Clarke | Substance Abuse | The Athens Area Commencment Center | 706-546-7355 |
| Clarke | Substance Abuse | Hope House | 706-372-0793 |
| Clarke | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Health Department- Screenings | 706-389-6921 |
| Clarke | Obesity | Health Department- Heart Healthy | 706-389-6921 |
| Clarke | Obesity | Health Department- WIC Nutrition/Education | 706-389-6921 |
| Clarke | Cancers | Health Department- BreastTest and More | 706-389-6921 |
| Clarke | Diabetes | Health Department- Heart Healthy | 706-389-6921 |
| Clarke | Heart Disease | Health Department- Heart Healthy | 706-389-6921 |
| Clarke | HIV/AIDS | Health Department- Screenings | 706-389-6921 |
| Clarke | Hypertension | Health Department- Heart Healthy | 706-389-6921 |
| Clarke | Substance Abuse | Advantage Behavioral Health | 706-369-5745 |
| Elbert | Cancers | Health Department- Breast and Cervical Screening | 706-283-3775 |
| Elbert | Diabetes | Health Department-Screenings | 706-283-3775 |
| Elbert | Heart Disease | Health Department- Cardiovascular Screening | 706-283-3775 |
| Elbert | HIV/AIDS | Health Department- Screenings | 706-283-3775 |
| Elbert | Hypertension | Health Department-Cardiovascular Screening | 706-283-3775 |
| Elbert | Mental Health | Advantage Behavioral Health | 706-549-3182 |
| Elbert | Obesity | Health Department- Cardiovascular Screening | 706-283-3775 |
| Elbert | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Health Department- Family Planning | 706-283-3775 |
| Elbert | Substance Abuse | Advantage Behavioral Health | 706-549-3182 |
| Franklin | Cancers | Health Department- Women's Health | 706-384-5575 |
| Franklin | Cancers | Health Department- Breast and Cervical Screening | 706-384-5575 |
| Franklin | COPD, Lung Disease | Health Department- Health Promotion | 706-384-5575 |
| Franklin | Diabetes | Health Department- Adult Health | 706-384-5575 |
| Franklin | Diabetes | Health Department- Health Promotion | 706-384-5575 |
| Franklin | Heart Disease | Health Department- Health Promotion | 706-384-5575 |
| Franklin | HIV/AIDS | Health Department-Communicable Diseases | 706-384-5575 |
| Franklin | HIV/AIDS | Health Department- Screenings | 706-384-5575 |
| Franklin | Hypertension | Health Department- Adult Health | 706-384-5575 |
| Franklin | Hypertension | Health Department- Health Promotion | 706-384-5575 |
| Franklin | Mental Health | Avita Community Partners | 706-376-4002 |
| Franklin | Obesity | Health Department- Health Promotion | 706-384-5575 |
| Franklin | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Health Department-Communicable Diseases | 706-384-5575 |
| Franklin | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Health Department- Women's Health | 706-384-5575 |
| Franklin | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Health Department- Screenings | 706-384-5575 |


| County | Condition | Organization/Program | Phone |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Franklin | Stroke | Health Department- Adult Health | 706-384-5575 |
| Franklin | Substance Abuse | Avita Community Partners | 706-376-4002 |
| Greene | Cancers | Health Department- Breast and Cervical Screening | 706-453-7561 |
| Greene | Diabetes | Health Department- Testing, Screening, Education | 706-453-7561 |
| Greene | Diabetes | Greene County Senior Center- Screenings, Education | 706-453-7465 |
| Greene | Heart Disease | Northeast Cardiology (Greensboro) | 706-548-9111 |
| Greene | Heart Disease | Health Department- Testing, Screening, Education | 706-453-7561 |
| Greene | Heart Disease | Oconee Heart and Vascular Center (Greensboro) | 706-389-3440 |
| Greene | HIV/AIDS | Health Department- Testing and Screening | 706-453-7561 |
| Greene | Hypertension | Northeast Cardiology (Greensboro) | 706-548-9111 |
| Greene | Hypertension | Health Department- Testing, Screening, Education | 706-453-7561 |
| Greene | Hypertension | Greene County Senior Center- Screenings, Education | 706-453-7463 |
| Greene | Hypertension | Oconee Heart and Vascular Center (Greensboro) | 706-389-3441 |
| Greene | Mental Health | Advantage Behavioral Health | 706-453-2301 |
| Greene | Obesity | Health Department- Education | 706-453-7561 |
| Greene | Obesity | Greene County Senior Center- Screenings, Education | 706-453-7464 |
| Greene | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | First Call Pregnancy Center | 706-453-1908 |
| Greene | Stroke | Northeast Cardiology (Greensboro) | 706-548-9111 |
| Greene | Stroke | Health Department- Education | 706-453-7561 |
| Greene | Stroke | Oconee Heart and Vascular Center (Greensboro) | 706-389-3442 |
| Habersham | Cancers | Health Department- Women's Health | 706-778-7156 |
| Habersham | Cancers | Health Department- Women's Health | 706-778-7156 |
| Habersham | COPD, Lung Disease | Health Department- Health Promotion | 706-778-7156 |
| Habersham | Diabetes | Health Department- Adult Health | 706-778-7156 |
| Habersham | Diabetes | Health Department- Health Promotion | 706-778-7156 |
| Habersham | Diabetes | Health Department- Screenings | 706-778-7156 |
| Habersham | Heart Disease | Health Department- Health Promotion | 706-778-7156 |
| Habersham | Heart Disease | Health Department- Screenings | 706-778-7156 |
| Habersham | HIV/AIDS | Health Department- Communicable Diseases | 706-778-7156 |
| Habersham | HIV/AIDS | Health Department- Screenings, Referrals | 706-778-7156 |
| Habersham | Hypertension | Health Department- Adult Health | 706-778-7156 |
| Habersham | Hypertension | Health Department- Health Promotion | 706-778-7156 |
| Habersham | Hypertension | Health Department- Screenings | 706-778-7156 |
| Habersham | Mental Health | Avita Community Partners | 706-894-3700 |
| Habersham | Obesity | Health Department- Health Promotion | 706-778-7156 |
| Habersham | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Health Department- Communicable Diseases | 706-778-7156 |
| Habersham | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Health Department- Women's Health | 706-778-7156 |
| Habersham | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Health Department- Screenings, Treatment | 706-778-7156 |
| Habersham | Stroke | Health Department- Adult Health | 706-778-7156 |
| Habersham | Substance Abuse | Avita Community Partners | 706-894-3700 |
| Hart | Cancers | Health Department- Women's Health | 706-376-5117 |
| Hart | Cancers | Health Department- Breast and Cervical Screening | 706-376-5117 |
| Hart | COPD, Lung Disease | Health Department- Health Promotion | 706-376-5117 |
| Hart | Diabetes | Health Department- Adult Health | 706-376-5117 |
| Hart | Diabetes | Health Department- Health Promotion | 706-376-5117 |
| Hart | Heart Disease | Health Department- Health Promotion | 706-376-5117 |
| Hart | HIV/AIDS | Health Department- Communicable Diseases | 706-376-5117 |
| Hart | HIV/AIDS | Health Department- Screenings | 706-376-5117 |
| Hart | Hypertension | Health Department- Adult Health | 706-376-5117 |
| Hart | Hypertension | Health Department- Health Promotion | 706-376-5117 |
| Hart | Hypertension | Health Department- Screenings | 706-376-5117 |
| Hart | Mental Health | Avita Community Partners | 706-376-4002 |
| Hart | Obesity | Health Department- Health Promotion | 706-376-5117 |
| Hart | Obesity | Health Department- Screenings | 706-376-5117 |
| Hart | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Health Department- Communicable Diseases | 706-376-5117 |
| Hart | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Health Department- Women's Health | 706-376-5117 |
| Hart | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Health Department- Screenings, Family Planning Program | 706-376-5117 |
| Hart | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Hart Life | 706-376-1700 |
| Hart | Stroke | Health Department- Adult Health | 706-376-5117 |
| Hart | Substance Abuse | Avita Community Partners | 706-376-4002 |
| Jackson | Substance Abuse | Potters House Recovery Program | 706-543-8338 |
| Jackson | Substance Abuse | Advantage Behavioral Health | 706-367-5258 |


| County | Condition | Organization/Program | Phone |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jackson - Commerce | Cancers | Health Department- Breast and Cervical Screening | 706-335-3895 |
| Jackson - Commerce | HIV/AIDS | Health Department- Testing and Screening | 706-335-3895 |
| Jackson- Commerce | Hypertension | Health Department- Blood Pressure Management | 706-335-3895 |
| Jackson-Commerce | Mental Health | Advantage Behavioral Health | 706-355-5379 |
| Jackson - Commerce | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Health Department- Testing and Screening | 706-335-3895 |
| Jackson - Jefferson | Cancers | Health Department- Breast and Cervical Screening | 706-367-5204 |
| Jackson - Jefferson | Diabetes | Health Department- Testing and Screening | 706-367-5204 |
| Jackson - Jefferson | Heart Disease | Health Department- Stroke and Heart Attack Prevention | 706-367-5204 |
| Jackson - Jefferson | Heart Disease | Health Department- Testing and Screening | 706-367-5204 |
| Jackson - Jefferson | HIV/AIDS | Health Department- Testing and Screening | 706-367-5204 |
| Jackson - Jefferson | Hypertension | Health Department- Stroke and Heart Attack Prevention | 706-367-5204 |
| Jackson - Jefferson | Obesity | Health Department- Nutrition Education | 706-367-5204 |
| Jackson - Jefferson | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Health Department- Testing and Screening | 706-367-5204 |
| Jackson - Jefferson | Stroke | Health Department- Stroke and Heart Attack Prevention - | 706-367-5204 |
| Madison | Cancers | Health Department- Breast and Cervical Screening | 706-795-2131 |
| Madison | COPD, Lung Disease | Health Department- Smoking Cessation Counseling | 706-795-2131 |
| Madison | Diabetes | Health Department- Testing and Screening | 706-795-2131 |
| Madison | Heart Disease | Health Department- Stroke and Heart Attack Prevention ${ }^{-}$ | 706-795-2131 |
| Madison | HIV/AIDS | Health Department- Testing and Screening | 706-795-2131 |
| Madison | Hypertension | Health Department- Stroke and Heart Attack Prevention | 706-795-2131 |
| Madison | Mental Health | Advantage Behavioral Health | 706-389-6767 |
| Madison | Obesity | Health Department- Weight loss counseling | 706-795-2131 |
| Madison | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Health Department- Testing and Screening | 706-795-2131 |
| Madison | Stroke | Health Department- Stroke and Heart Attack Prevention | 706-795-2131 |
| Madison | Substance Abuse | Health Department- Smoking Cessation Counseling | 706-795-2131 |
| Morgan | Substance Abuse | Drug Abuse \& Addiction Centers | 706-338-9685 |
| Oconee | Cancers | Health Department- Breast and Cervical Screening | 706-769-3983 |
| Oconee | Diabetes | Health Department- Wellness Screening | 706-769-3983 |
| Oconee | Heart Disease | Health Department- Wellness Screening | 706-769-3983 |
| Oconee | HIV/AIDS | Health Department- Screenings | 706-769-3983 |
| Oconee | Hypertension | Health Department- Wellness Screening | 706-769-3983 |
| Oconee | Obesity | Health Department- Wellness Screening | 706-769-3983 |
| Oconee | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Health Department- Screenings | 706-769-3983 |
| Oglethorpe | Cancers | Health Department- Women's Health | 706-743-8181 |
| Oglethorpe | Diabetes | Health Department- Screenings | 706-743-8181 |
| Oglethorpe | Heart Disease | Health Department- Stroke and Heart Attack Prevention | 706-743-8181 |
| Oglethorpe | HIV/AIDS | Health Department- Screenings | 706-743-8181 |
| Oglethorpe | Hypertension | Health Department- Stroke and Heart Attack Prevention | 706-743-8181 |
| Oglethorpe | Obesity | Health Department- Stroke and Heart Attack Prevention | 706-743-8181 |
| Oglethorpe | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Health Department- STD and Family Planning Program | 706-743-8181 |
| Oglethorpe | Stroke | Health Department- Stroke and Heart Attack Prevention | 706-743-8181 |
| Stephens | Cancers | Health Department- Women's Health | 706-282-4507 |
| Stephens | Cancers | Health Department- Women's Health | 706-282-4507 |
| Stephens | COPD, Lung Disease | Health Department- Health Promotion | 706-282-4507 |
| Stephens | Diabetes | Health Department- Adult Health | 706-282-4507 |
| Stephens | Diabetes | Health Department- Health Promotion | 706-282-4507 |
| Stephens | Diabetes | Health Department- Adult Health | 706-282-4507 |
| Stephens | Heart Disease | Health Department- Health Promotion | 706-282-4507 |
| Stephens | Heart Disease | Health Department- Screenings | 706-282-4507 |
| Stephens | HIV/AIDS | Health Department- Communicable Diseases | 706-282-4507 |
| Stephens | HIV/AIDS | Health Department-Communicable Diseases | 706-282-4507 |
| Stephens | Hypertension | Health Department- Adult Health | 706-282-4507 |
| Stephens | Hypertension | Health Department- Health Promotion | 706-282-4507 |
| Stephens | Hypertension | Health Department- Screenings | 706-282-4507 |
| Stephens | Mental Health | Toccoa Counseling Center | 706-886-1335 |
| Stephens | Mental Health | AmericanWork, Inc. (Toccoa) | 706-827-9937 |
| Stephens | Mental Health | Stephens County Mental Health | 706-282-4650 |
| Stephens | Mental Health | Avita Community Partners | 706-282-4542 |
| Stephens | Obesity | Health Department- Health Promotion | 706-282-4507 |
| Stephens | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Toccoa Life Care Center | 706-886-0177 |
| Stephens | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Health Department- Communicable Diseases | 706-282-4507 |
| Stephens | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Health Department- Women's Health | 706-282-4507 |


| County | Condition | Organization/Program | Phone |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stephens | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Health Department- Communicable Diseases | 706-282-4507 |
| Stephens | Stroke | Health Department- Adult Health | 706-282-4507 |
| Stephens | Stroke | Health Department- Screenings | 706-282-4507 |
| Stephens | Substance Abuse | Pittard Clinic | 707-886-4410 |
| Stephens | Substance Abuse | Toccoa Counseling Center | 706-886-1336 |
| Stephens | Substance Abuse | Stephens County Mental Health | 706-282-4651 |
| Stephens | Substance Abuse | Avita Community Partners | 706-282-4542 |
| Taliaferro | Cancers | Health Department- Chronic Disease Prevention | 706-456-2316 |
| Taliaferro | Cancers | Health Department- Women's Health | 706-456-2316 |
| Taliaferro | Cancers | Health Department- BreastTest and More | 706-456-2316 |
| Taliaferro | COPD, Lung Disease | Health Department- Chronic Disease Prevention | 706-456-2316 |
| Taliaferro | Diabetes | Health Department- Chronic Disease Prevention | 706-456-2316 |
| Taliaferro | Diabetes | Nutrition Services Program | 706-456-2316 |
| Taliaferro | Heart Disease | Health Department- Chronic Disease Prevention | 706-456-2316 |
| Taliaferro | Heart Disease | Health Department- Hypertension Management | 706-456-2316 |
| Taliaferro | Heart Disease | Nutrition Services Program | 706-456-2316 |
| Taliaferro | Heart Disease | Health Department- Hypertension Management | 706-456-2316 |
| Taliaferro | HIV/AIDS | Health Department- General Medical \& Infectious Disease | 706-456-2316 |
| Taliaferro | HIV/AIDS | Ryan White Clinic | 706-456-2316 |
| Taliaferro | Hypertension | Health Department- Chronic Disease Prevention | 706-456-2316 |
| Taliaferro | Hypertension | Health Department- Hypertension Management | 706-456-2316 |
| Taliaferro | Hypertension | Nutrition Services Program | 706-456-2316 |
| Taliaferro | Hypertension | Health Department- Hypertension Management | 706-456-2316 |
| Taliaferro | Obesity | Nutrition Services Program | 706-456-2316 |
| Taliaferro | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Health Department- General Medical \& Infectious Disease | 706-456-2316 |
| Taliaferro | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Health Department- Women's Health | 706-456-2316 |
| Taliaferro | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Health Department- Family Planning | 706-456-2316 |
| Taliaferro | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Health Department- STD Clinic | 706-456-2316 |
| Taliaferro | Stroke | Health Department- Chronic Disease Prevention | 706-456-2316 |
| Taliaferro | Stroke | Health Department- Hypertension Management | 706-456-2316 |
| Taliaferro | Stroke | Health Department- Hypertension Management | 706-456-2316 |
| Walton | Mental Health | Advantage Behavioral Health | 770-267-8302 |
| Walton | Substance Abuse | Advantage Behavioral Health | 770-267-8302 |
| Wilkes | Cancers | Health Department- Family Planning | 706-678-2623 |
| Wilkes | Cancers | Health Department- BreastTest and More | 706-678-2622 |
| Wilkes | Heart Disease | Health Department- Hypertension Management Organization | 706-678-2624 |
| Wilkes | HIV/AIDS | Health Department- STD Clinic | 706-678-2628 |
| Wilkes | Hypertension | Health Department- Hypertension Management Organization | 706-678-2625 |
| Wilkes | Mental Health | Serenity Behavioral Health | 706-678-1322 |
| Wilkes | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Health Department- Family Planning | 706-678-2629 |
| Wilkes | STI's, Unplanned Pregnancy | Health Department- STD Clinic | 706-678-2627 |
| Wilkes | Stroke | Health Department- Hypertension Management Organization | 706-678-2626 |
| Wilkes | Substance Abuse | Serenity Behavioral Health | 706-678-1323 |


| County | Facility Type | Name | Address | City | Zip |
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| Banks | X-Ray | FIELDALE BALDWIN | 184 Professional Drive | Baldwin | 30511 |
| Banks | X-Ray | BULLDOG CHIROPRACTIC | 30332 Highway 441 South | Commerce | 30529 |
| Banks | X-Ray | AFFORDABLE DENTURES OF COMMERCE | 287 Steven B. Tanger Boulevard | Commerce | 30529 |
| Banks | X-Ray | URGENT CARE BANKS CROSSING | 415-b Pottery Factory Dr | Commerce | 30529 |
| Banks | X-Ray | COMMERCE PAIN MANAGEMENT | 413 Pottery Factory Road | Commerce | 30529 |
| Banks | X-Ray | BANKS COUNTY HEALTH CENTER | Evans St; P.o. Box 26 | Homer | 30547 |
| Banks | X-Ray | CHIROPRACTIC LIFE CENTER | 386 Hwy 441 By Pass | Baldwin | 30511 |
| Banks | X-Ray | HOMER FAMILY CHIROPRACTIC | 1253 Historic Homer Highway | Homer | 30547 |
| Barrow | Acute Care Hospital | BARROW REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER | 316 North Broad Street | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | Drug Abuse Treatment Center | ADVANTAGE BEH HLTH SYSTEM- BARROW CO | 98 Lanthier Street | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | Drug Abuse Treatment Center | PROJECT ADAM RECOVERY RESIDENCE | 112 Lanthier Street, P.o. Box 2 | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | End Stage Renal Dialysis Clinic | BARROW COUNTY DIALYSIS CENTER | 301 North Broad Street | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | End Stage Renal Dialysis Clinic | US RENAL CARE WINDER DIALYSIS | 429 Loganville Highway, Suite | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | Narcotics Treatment Program | MEDICINE WHEEL CLINIC- WNDER | 85 Auburn Park Drive | Auburn | 30011 |
| Barrow | Private Home Care Provider | LIFETIME HEALTH CARE SERVICES | 40-g Auburn Park Drive | Auburn | 30011 |
| Barrow | X-ray | WILLIAM T. MACNEW, MD | 314 N. Broad Street | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | X-ray | BENNER AND KENNEDY | 212 East Broad Street | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | X-ray | CLYDE P. RAGLAND, D.C. | 82 West Candler Street | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | X-ray | D O BAXTER, P.C. | 152 N. Broad Street | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | X-ray | L JUSTIN PAYNE, DMD, PC | 5391 Highway 53, Suite 101 | Braselton | 30517 |
| Barrow | X-ray | LARRY J. SHAW, D.D.S., P.C. | 315 N. Broad Street, Po Box 626. | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | X-ray | PATRICK H. STEPHENS, D.M.D. | 7 Carl-midway Church Road | Auburn | 30011 |
| Barrow | X-ray | SEAN YAPLEUGCO, D.C. | 220 Broad Street | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | X-ray | STEWART CLINIC | 206 E. May Street | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | X-ray | W. DWIGHT AUSTIN, MD | 260 N. Broad Street | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | X-ray | AUBURN DENTAL CENTER | 1310 Atlanta Highway | Auburn | 30011 |
| Barrow | X-ray | BARROW CO INTERNAL MEDICINE | 206 East Broad Street | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | X-ray | BARROW DENTAL ASSOCIATES, P.C. | 197 West Candler Street | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | X-ray | BARROW ORTHOPEDIC ASSOCIATES | 217 North Broad Street | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | X-ray | BARROW PEDIATRICS | 561 Jefferson Highway | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | X-ray | BARROW REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER | 316 N. Broad Street | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | X-ray | BRASELTON FAMILY DENTISTRY | 5122 Highway 53 | Braselton | 30517 |
| Barrow | X-ray | CAMPBELL DENTAL, LLC | 48 Piedmont Drive, Suite 302 | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | X-ray | CHATEAU SPINAL REHAB | 2095 Highway 211 Nw Suite 3a | Braselton | 30517 |
| Barrow | X-ray | COMMERCE SPINAL | 6454 Highway 53 North | Braselton | 30517 |
| Barrow | X-ray | CORNERSTONE SPORTS MEDICINE \& ORTH | 314 N Broad Street Suite 340 | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | X-ray | FAMILY FOOT CARE CENTER-WINDER | 137 West Athens Street, Unit 10 | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | X-ray | FAMILY PHYSICIANS, P.A. | 314 North Broad St., Suite 130 | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | X-ray | GEORGIA SPECIFIC CLINIC OF CHIROPRACTIC | 49 Piedmont Drive Suite 104 | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | X-ray | GUILFORD IMMEDIATE CARE | 5769 Old Winder Hwy | Braselton | 30517 |
| Barrow | X-ray | GWINNETT CLINIC | 175 North Broad Street | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | X-ray | IMAGING CENTER AT BRASELTON | 5875 Thompson Mill Road Ste 1 | Hoschton | 30548 |
| Barrow | X-ray | MILLER FAMILY CHIROPRACTIC | 257 N. Broad Street | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | X-ray | MULTIMEDIA DENTAL SYSTEMS, INC | 137 North Broad Street, Suite D | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | X-ray | NORTH BROAD FAMILY MEDICINE | 295 N Broad Street | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | X-ray | NORTH GEORGIA ORTHODONTICS- WINDER | 17 Monroe Highway Suites Cc A | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | X-ray | NORTH GEORGIA PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY | 2695 Old Winder Highway Suit | Braselton | 30517 |
| Barrow | X-ray | NORTHEAST GEORGIA PHYSICIANS GROUP- FAMILY HEALTH | 63 W. Candler St | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | X-ray | PEACHTREE CHILDREN'S DENTISTRY BETHLEHEM-DR KIL | 916 Loganville Hwy, Ste 100 | Bethlehem | 30620 |
| Barrow | X-ray | PULMONARY \& SLEEP SPECIALISTS OF NORTHEAST GEORGIA | 30 Satellite Drive, Suite 200 | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | X-ray | REGIONAL FIRST CARE BARROW | 340 Exchange Blvd | Bethlehem | 30620 |
| Barrow | X-ray | SMILES FOR LIFE DENTAL CARE | 5745 Old Winder Hwy Ste E | Braselton | 30517 |
| Barrow | X-ray | STANSELL/ PETREE FAM DENTISTRY | 369 E. Broad Street | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | X-ray | URGENT CARE OF BRASELTON | 1515 River Place, Ste 100, | Braselton | 30517 |
| Barrow | X-ray | VINEYARD DENTAL CARE | 2095 Highway 211 Suite 6a | Braselton | 30517 |
| Barrow | X-ray | WAUGH AND ALLEN | 359 East Broad Street | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | X-ray | WINDER DENTAL CARE | 339 Atlanta Highway Se | Winder | 30680 |
| Barrow | X-ray | WINDER MED PROFESSIONAL ASSC | 251 E. Broad Street | Winder | 30680 |
| Clarke | Ambulatory Surgical Center | CENTER FOR PL \& RECON SURGERY | 3320 Old Jefferson Road, Build | Athens | 30607 |
| Clarke | Community Living Arrangements | 169 OAK BLUFF CLA | 169 Oak Bluff Drive | Athens | 30607 |
| Clarke | Community Living Arrangements | 200 VINCENT DRIVE | 200 Vincent Drive | Athens | 30607 |
| Clarke | Community Living Arrangements | HOPE HAVEN - WINCHESTER WAY | 140 Winchester Way | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | Community Living Arrangements | HUNTINGTON ROAD | 250 Huntington Road | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | Community Living Arrangements | INNOVATIVE LIVING FOR LIFE | 5020 Hickory Drive | Winterville | 30683 |
| Clarke | Health Maintenance Organization (hmo) | ATHENS AREA HEALTH PLAN SELECT | 295 West Clayton Street | Athens | 30601 |
| Clarke | Health Maintenance Organization (hmo) | ATHENS AREA HEALTH PLAN SELECT | 295 West Clayton Street | Athens | 30601 |
| Clarke | Hospice | COMPASSIONATE CARE HOSPICE OF NORTHERN GA, LLC | 2340 Prince Avenue Suite A | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | Hospice | COMPASSIONATE CARE HOSPICE OF NORTHERN GA, LLC | 2340 Prince Avenue Suite A | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | Hospice | GENTIVA HOSPICE | 855 Gaines School Road Suite C | Athens | 30605 |
| Clarke | Hospice | HOMESTEAD HOSPICE \& PALLIATIVE CARE | 1561 Lenru Road Suite A | Bogart | 30622 |
| Clarke | Hospice | HOSPICE ADVANTAGE, LLC | 2470 Daniells Bridge Road Suit | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | Hospice | PRUITTHEALTH HOSPICE-ATHENS | 435 Hawthorne Avenue Suite 2 | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | Hospice | SOUTHERNCARE ATHENS | 825 Baxter Street | Athens | 30605 |
| Clarke | Personal Care Home | CUNNINGHAM'S PERSONAL CARE HOME | 195 Bristlecone Court | Winterville | 30683 |
| Clarke | Personal Care Home | HOUSE OF ANGELS | 420 Lavender Road | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | Private Home Care Provider | A C T HOME CARE, INC | 1075 Gaines School Road | Athens | 30605 |
| Clarke | Private Home Care Provider | ADVANTAGE BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SYSTEMS | 250 North Avenue | Athens | 30601 |
| Clarke | Private Home Care Provider | A C T HOME CARE, INC | 1075 Gaines School Road | Athens | 30605 |
| Clarke | Private Home Care Provider | ADVANTAGE BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SYSTEMS | 250 North Avenue | Athens | 30601 |
| Clarke | Private Home Care Provider | CARING HEARTS HOME CARE PROFESSIONALS | 125 Putters Drive | Athens | 30607 |
| Clarke | Private Home Care Provider | GEORGIA OPTIONS, INC | 160 Ben Burton Road | Bogart | 30622 |
| Clarke | Private Home Care Provider | HEAVENLY SUNSHINE HEALTH SERVICES, LLC | 999 Gaines School Road | Athens | 30605 |
| Clarke | Private Home Care Provider | HOPE HAVEN OF NORTHEAST GEORGIA, INC | 795 Newton Bridge Road | Athens | 30607 |
| Clarke | Private Home Care Provider | OCONEE AREA HOME CARE SERVICES, INC | 106 East Paces Drive | Athens | 30605 |


| County | Facility Type | Name | Address | City | Zip |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Clarke | Private Home Care Provider | REMAIN AT HOME SENIOR CARE, LLC | 330 Research Drive | Athens | 30605 |
| Clarke | Private Home Care Provider | RESCARE HOMECARE | 1551 Jennings Mill Road, Ste 27 | Bogart | 30622 |
| Clarke | Private Home Care Provider | WESLEY WOODS OF ATHENS HOME CARE SERVICES | 801 Riverhill Drive | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | Acute Care Hospital | ST MARY'S HOSPITAL | 1230 Baxter Street | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | Ambulatory Surgical Center | GEORGIA LITHOTRIPSY AND LASER | 120 Trinity Place | Athens | 30607 |
| Clarke | Ambulatory Surgical Center | NORTHEAST GEORGIA PROCEDURE CENTER | 1620 Prince Avenue | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | Ambulatory Surgical Center | AMERICAN EYE SURGERY CENTER, INC | 651 South Milledge Avenue | Athens | 30605 |
| Clarke | Ambulatory Surgical Center | ATHENA UROLOGY SURGERY CENTER | 1500 Oglethorpe Avenue | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | Ambulatory Surgical Center | AMERICAN EYE SURGERY CENTER, INC | 651 South Milledge Avenue | Athens | 30605 |
| Clarke | Ambulatory Surgical Center | ATHENA UROLOGY SURGERY CENTER | 1500 Oglethorpe Avenue | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | Ambulatory Surgical Center | SURGERY CENTER OF ATHENS, LLC | 2142 W Broad Street | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | Drug Abuse Treatment Center | ADVANTAGE BEH HLTH SYSTEM C \& A MENTAL HEALTH | 2085 S Milledge Ave | Athens | 30605 |
| Clarke | Drug Abuse Treatment Center | ADVANTAGE BEH HLTH SYSTEM- ADDICTIVE DS | 195 Miles Street | Athens | 30601 |
| Clarke | Drug Abuse Treatment Center | ADVANTAGE BEH HLTH SYSTEM- WOMEN'S TREATMENT | 115 Berlin St Apt B-7 | Athens | 30601 |
| Clarke | Drug Abuse Treatment Center | ATHENS AREA COMMENCEMENT CENTER | 1175 Mitchell Bridge Road | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | Drug Abuse Treatment Center | ADVANTAGE BEH HLTH SYSTEM C \& A MENTAL HEALTH | 2085 S Milledge Ave | Athens | 30605 |
| Clarke | Drug Abuse Treatment Center | ADVANTAGE BEH HLTH SYSTEM- ADDICTIVE DS | 195 Miles Street | Athens | 30601 |
| Clarke | Drug Abuse Treatment Center | ADVANTAGE BEH HLTH SYSTEM- WOMEN'S TREATMENT | 115 Berlin St Apt B-7 | Athens | 30601 |
| Clarke | Drug Abuse Treatment Center | ATHENS AREA COMMENCEMENT CENTER | 1175 Mitchell Bridge Road | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | Drug Abuse Treatment Center | GEORGIA DETOX AND RECOVERY CENTERS, LLC - ATHENS | 230 Briarcliff Road | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | End Stage Renal Dialysis Clinic | ATHENS WEST DIALYSIS | 1747 Langford Drive Building 5 | Bogart | 30622 |
| Clarke | End Stage Renal Dialysis Clinic | CLASSIC CITY DIALYSIS INC | 2485 Jefferson Rd | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | End Stage Renal Dialysis Clinic | CLASSIC CITY DIALYSIS INC | 2485 Jefferson Rd | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | End Stage Renal Dialysis Clinic | FRESENIUS MEDICAL CARE CLARKE COUNTY | 5105 Jefferson Rd Suite B | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | Narcotics Treatment Program | ALLIANCE RECOVERY CENTER- ATHENS | 119 Sycamore Drive | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | Narcotics Treatment Program | ALLIANCE RECOVERY CENTER- ATHENS | 119 Sycamore Drive | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | Narcotics Treatment Program | DM \& ADR, INC | 1710 Commerce Road | Athens | 30607 |
| Clarke | Outpatient Physical/speech Therapy | MEDICAL REHABILITATION SYSTEMS | 105 Moores Grove Road \# 100 | Winterville | 30683 |
| Clarke | X-ray | A. D. SHACKELFORD JR., D.M.D. | 600 Oglethorpe Avenue | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | ALLAN F. HIXON, D.D.S. | 1077 Baxter St | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | ANTHONY R GORDON, DPM | 798 Prince Avenue | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | ASHMORE AND GOLDEN, LLC | 1010 Prince Avenue | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | A. D. SHACKELFORD JR., D.M.D. | 600 Oglethorpe Avenue | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | ALLAN F. HIXON, D.D.S. | 1077 Baxter St | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | ANTHONY R GORDON, DPM | 798 Prince Avenue | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | ASHMORE AND GOLDEN, LLC | 1010 Prince Avenue | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | BARRY D. SIMMONS, D.D.S. | 847 South Milledge Avenue | Athens | 30605 |
| Clarke | X-ray | BENJAMIN J. PATRICK, D.M.D. | 1155 Cedar Shoals Drive | Athens | 30605 |
| Clarke | X-ray | BILLY J GOLDMAN, DMD | 1010 Prince Ave Suite 286 Nort | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | BRENT NAIL, DMD | 2470 Daniels Bridge Road, Ste | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | CHARLES B. BURCH, JR., D.D.S. | 175 Hawthorne Park Drive | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | CHARLES J. CARTER, D.D.S. | 855 Sunset Drive | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | DAVID ARNOLD MD | 1500 Oglethorpe Ave Suite 500 | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | DAVID G DILLARD, MD | 1000 Hawthorne Avenue, Suite | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | DAVID H. HULSEY, D.D.S. | 1761 S. Lumpkin Street | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | DOUGLAS C. HENSON, D.D.S. | 600 Oglethorpe Avenue | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | ERIC WILSON, MD | 700 Sunset Drive, Suite 400 | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | F NEAL PYLANT, DMD | 375 Hawthorne Lane | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | GARY LJONES, DMD | 705 Oglethorpe Avenue | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | GARY L. JONES, D.M.D. | 705 Oglethorpe Avenue | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | GLENN C. ALEX, D.M.D. | 140 Trinity Place | Athens | 30607 |
| Clarke | X-ray | HERMAN A. ELDER, D.M.D., PH.D | 2300 Prince Avenue | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | MELODY HIGGINBOTH, D.M.D. | 1171-a Mitchell Bridge Road | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | MICHAEL I. HUPPERT, D.C. | 920 S. Milledge Avenue | Athens | 30605 |
| Clarke | X-ray | MOSTATA NIKNAFS, D.P.M. | 1010 Prince Avenue | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | ORAL \& MAXILLOFACIAL SURG ASC | 740 Prince Ave. | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | PHILLIP H. DURDEN, IV, D.M.D. | 104 Moores Grove Road | Winterville | 30683 |
| Clarke | X-ray | ROBERT W. LOWRY, D.D.S. | 1000 Hawthorne Avenue, Suite | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | RONALD S. COLE, D.M.D. | 1060 Gaines School Road | Athens | 30605 |
| Clarke | X-ray | ROSANNA MASCIADRI, D.D.S. | 1175 Oglethorpe Avenue Suite A | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | ROSS RUSSELL, DDS | 1010 Prince Ave, Suite 301 East | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | SHEFFIELD \& DEMPSEY, MD | 150 Nacoochee Ave | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | STANLEY SATTERFIELD, D.M.D. | 2000 Prince Avenue | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | STEPHEN S. FENNELL, D.D.S. | 600 Oglethorpe Ave. | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | TERRY E. PARKMAN, D.M.C. | 700 Sunset Drive, Suite 401 | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | THOMAS M. HENSON, D.D.S. | 700 Oglethorpe Avenue, Suite 1 | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | THOMAS R. MCDONALD, D.M.D. | 1010 Prince Ave 104-e | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | TIMOTHY H. GARRETT, D.M.D. | 1010 Prince Avenue, Suite 303 | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | TOM OLIVER, M.D. | 360 Hawthorne Lane | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | TONY SIMPSON, DC | 700 Hawthorne Avenue | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | W. EMORY LINDER, JR., D.D.S. | 1060 Gaines School Road Suite | Athens | 30605 |
| Clarke | X-ray | WILLIAM G. RICE, D.D.S. | 140 Hawthorne Park | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | WOLANDA P HARDY, DDS | 10 Huntington Road, Suite A-2 | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | AMBULATORY SURGERY CENTER | 1765 Old West Broad Street, Bl | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | ANTHONY CHIROPRACTIC | 335 Hawthorne Lane | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | ASPEN DENTAL- ATHENS | 1805 Epps Bridge Road | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | ATHENA UROLOGY SURGERY CENTER | 1500 Oglethorpe Avenue, Ste 2 | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | ATHENS ASSOC FAMILY PRACTICE, LLC | 300 Hawthorne Lane | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | ATHENS ATLAS CHIROPRACTIC CTR | 855 Sunset Drive, Suite 8 | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | ATHENS BONE \& JOINT, PC | 1010 Prince Avenue, Suite 115 | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | AMBULATORY SURGERY CENTER | 1765 Old West Broad Street, Bl | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | ANTHONY CHIROPRACTIC | 335 Hawthorne Lane | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | ASPEN DENTAL-ATHENS | 1805 Epps Bridge Road | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | ATHENA UROLOGY SURGERY CENTER | 1500 Oglethorpe Avenue, Ste 2 | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | ATHENS ASSOC FAMILY PRACTICE, LLC | 300 Hawthorne Lane | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | ATHENS ATLAS CHIROPRACTIC CTR | 855 Sunset Drive, Suite 8 | Athens | 30606 |


| County | Facility Type | Name | Address | City | Zip |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Clarke | X-ray | ATHENS BONE \& JOINT, PC | 1010 Prince Avenue, Suite 115 S | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | ATHENS CARDIOLOGY GROUP | 700 Oglethorpe Ave. | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | ATHENS CHIROPRACTIC HEALTHCARE | 1010 Prince Avenue Suite 184n | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | ATHENS UROLOGY ASSOCIATES | 1500 Oglethorpe Avenue Suite | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | ATHENS VASCULAR SPECIALISTS | 195 King Avenue | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | ATHENS WOMEN'S CLINIC | 1270 Prince Avenue | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | CHASTAIN CHIROPRACTIC CLINIC | 455 N. Milledge Avenue | Athens | 30601 |
| Clarke | X-ray | CHIROPRACTIC WORKS | 101 Cedar Rock Trace | Athens | 30605 |
| Clarke | X-ray | CLASSIC CITY ORTHODONTICS | 600 Oglethorpe Ave. | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | CHASTAIN CHIROPRACTIC CLINIC | 455 N. Milledge Avenue | Athens | 30601 |
| Clarke | X-ray | CHIROPRACTIC WORKS | 101 Cedar Rock Trace | Athens | 30605 |
| Clarke | X-ray | CLASSIC CITY ORTHODONTICS | 600 Oglethorpe Ave. | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | DENTAL SLEEP MEDICINE OF GA, PC | 1500 Oglethorpe Ave Suite 230 | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | DISCOVER CHIROPRACTIC CLINIC | 2440 West Broad Street Ste. 3 | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | EAST ATHENS FAMILY DENTISTRY | 342 Oak Street | Athens | 30601 |
| Clarke | X-ray | ELLIS PAIN MANAGEMENT | 650 Oglethorpe Avenue Suite 4 | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | ERICKSON CHIROPRACTIC \& WELLNESS CENTER | 650 Oglethorpe Ave, Ste 2 | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | FAMILY CHIROPRACTIC HEALTH CTR | 2330 West Broad Street | Athens | 30601 |
| Clarke | X-ray | FIVE COUNTY FOOT CARE | 2003 Prince Avenue | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | FOOT AND ANKLE CENTERS OF NE GEORGIA | 610 Oglethorpe Avenue Suite B | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | FOUNDATION CHIROPRACTIC | 1060 Gaines School Road | Athens | 30605 |
| Clarke | X-ray | GEORGIA LITHOTRIPSY \& LASER SC | 120 Trinity Place | Athens | 30607 |
| Clarke | X-ray | GEORGIA SPINE SURGERY CENTER, LLC | 1061 Dowdy Road Ste 103 | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | HAWTHORNE MEDICAL ASSOCIATES | 120 Hawthorne Park | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | HAWTHORNE ORTHOPAEDICS | 1000 Hawthorne Avenue, Ste J | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | HENRY L DEWITT, MD | 1500 Oglethrope Ave, Suite 339 | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | MEDICAL CENTER OF ATHENS, INC | 1010 Prince Ave., Suite 151 Wes | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | MERCY HEALTH CENTER | 112 Park Avenue | Athens | 30601 |
| Clarke | X-ray | NEWMAN AND NAIL DENTAL ASSOCIATES, PC | 595 N. Milledge Ave | Athens | 30601 |
| Clarke | X-ray | NORTH GEORGIA ORTHODONTICE | 4011 Atlanta Highway | Bogart | 30622 |
| Clarke | X-ray | NORTHEAST GEORGIA CANCER CARE, LLC | 220 Hawthorne Park | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | NORTHEAST GEORGIA CANCER CENTER | 3320 Old Jefferson Road, Build | Athens | 30607 |
| Clarke | X-ray | PERFORMANCE PEDIATRICS \& SPORTS MEDICINE | 1181 Langford Drive, Building 2 | Bogart | 30622 |
| Clarke | X-ray | PICKRON ORTHODONTIC CARE | 3131 Atlanta Hwy | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | PRINCE AVENUE PRIMARY CARE | 892 Prince Avenue | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | REDDY URGENT CARE | 1061 Dowdy Road, Suite 100 | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | REGIONAL FIRST CARE | 485 Hwy 29 North | Athens | 30601 |
| Clarke | X-ray | RICHARD CHIROPRACTIC CENTER | 485 Huntington Road, Suite 19. | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | SAINT MARYS HEALTHCARE | 1230 Baxter Street | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | SMARTCARE URGENT CARE- ATHENS | 1480 Baxter St, Ste A | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | STEWART CLINIC OF ATHENS | 1135 Prince Avenue | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | SURGERY CENTER OF ATHENS | 2142 W Broad Street, Building | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | UGA DENTAL CLINIC/ UGA HEALTH CENTER | 370 River Road | Athens | 30602 |
| Clarke | X-ray | UNIVERSITY HEALTH SERVICE- MED | 370 River Road | Athens | 30602 |
| Clarke | X-ray | UROLOGY CLINIC, THE | 120 Trinity Place | Athens | 30607 |
| Clarke | X-ray | WAUGH \& ALLEN ORTHODONTICS | 1500 Oglethorpe Ave., Ste. 100 | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | WAUGH AND ALLEN ORTHODONTICS | 2470 Daniells Bridge Road Ste | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | WEST ATHENS DENTAL | 10 Huntington Road, Suite A-2 | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | WINTERVILLE MEDICAL CENTER | Main Street | Winterville | 30683 |
| Clarke | X-ray | WOMEN'S HEALTHCARE ASSOCIATES | 1000 Hawthorne Ave Suite G | Athens | 30606 |
| Clarke | X-ray | WOMENS CENTER OF ATHENS | 830 King Avenue | Athens | 30606 |
| Elbert | Acute Care Hospital | ELBERT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL | 4 Medical Drive | Elberton | 30635 |
| Elbert | Drug Abuse Treatment Center | ADVANTAGE BEH HLTH SYSTEM- ELBERT | 50 Chestnut Street | Elberton | 30635 |
| Elbert | End Stage Renal Dialysis Clinic | ELBERTON DIALYSIS CENTER | 894 Elbert St | Elberton | 30635 |
| Elbert | Home Health Agency | CARESOUTH HOMECARE PROFESSIONALS | 333 B Heard Street | Elberton | 30635 |
| Elbert | Rural Health Clinics | MEDICAL CENTER OF ELBERTON, LLP, THE | 109 College Avenue | Elberton | 30635 |
| Elbert | X-ray | DRS GRIZZLE, KAY AND SAMPLES | 21 Chestnut Street | Elberton | 30635 |
| Elbert | X-ray | JESSE L. ROBINSON, D.M.D. | 6 Forest Avenue | Elberton | 30635 |
| Elbert | X-ray | JOE S. CAMPBELL, D.D.S. | 48 Laurel Drive | Elberton | 30635 |
| Elbert | X-ray | STUART W. ERWIN, D.M.D. | 22 Laurel Drive | Elberton | 30635 |
| Elbert | X-ray | ELBERT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL | 4 Medical Drive | Elberton | 30635 |
| Elbert | X-ray | ELBERTON FAMILY CHIROPRACTIC | 14 Laurel Drive | Elberton | 30635 |
| Elbert | X-ray | MEDICAL CENTER, THE | 109 College Avenue | Elberton | 30635 |
| Franklin | Home Health Agency | TUGALOO HOME HEALTH AGENCY, AN AMEDISYS COMPANY | 12915 Jones Street | Lavonia | 30553 |
| Franklin | Acute Care Hospital | ST MARY'S SACRED HEART HOSPITAL, INC | 367 Clear Creek Parkway | Lavonia | 30553 |
| Franklin | End Stage Renal Dialysis Clinic | US RENAL CARE ROYSTON DIALYSIS | 611 Cook Street | Royston | 30662 |
| Franklin | Rural Health Clinics | REDDY MEDICAL GROUP- FRANKLIN SPRINGS STREET | 132 Franklin Springs Street | Royston | 30662 |
| Franklin | X-ray | D. L. STONE, D.M.D. | 5771 Vickery Street | Lavonia | 30553 |
| Franklin | X-ray | M. TRUETT WATSON, D.D.S. | 323 Franklin Springs Street | Royston | 30662 |
| Franklin | X-ray | MICHAEL R. CALLAHAN, D.M.D. | 12991 Jones Street | Lavonia | 30553 |
| Franklin | X-ray | FAMILY FIRST HEALTHCARE OF NEGA | 11973 Augusta Road | Lavonia | 30553 |
| Franklin | X-ray | FAMILY FOOT CARE CENTER-LAVONIA | 12322 Augusta Road | Lavonia | 30553 |
| Franklin | X-ray | FRANKLIN COUNTY HEALTH DEPT | Highway 145, P.o. Box 546 | Carnesville | 30521 |
| Franklin | X-ray | FRANKLIN MEDICAL ASSOCIATES | 7850 Royston Road | Carnesville | 30521 |
| Franklin | X-ray | GLOBAL WOUND CARE, LLC | 200 Bond Street | Royston | 30662 |
| Franklin | X-ray | LAVONIA CLINIC | 12192 Augusta Road | Lavonia | 30553 |
| Franklin | X-ray | ROYSTON DIAGNOSTIC CENTER | 930 Franklin Springs St | Royston | 30662 |
| Franklin | X-ray | ROYSTON MEDICAL ASSOCIATES | 819 Church Street | Royston | 30662 |
| Franklin | X-ray | TRI-COUNTY MEDICAL | 132 Franklin Springs Street | Royston | 30662 |
| Franklin | X-ray | TURNER PODIATRY \& WOUND CARE | 891 Church Street | Royston | 30662 |
| Franklin | X-ray | WALLACE R. WIGGINS, D.D.S. | 7888 Highway 145 | Carnesville | 30521 |
| Greene | Private Home Care Provider | RESCARE HOMECARE | 1028 Founders Row | Greensboro | 30642 |
| Greene | Critical Access Hospital | ST MARY'S GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL | 5401 Lake Oconee Parkway | Greensboro | 30642 |
| Greene | Drug Abuse Treatment Center | PENFIELD CHRISTIAN HOMES- MAIN CAMPUS | 1061 Mercer Circle | Penfield | 30669 |
| Greene | End Stage Renal Dialysis Clinic | GREENSBORO DIALYSIS CENTER | 1220 Siloam Road | Greensboro | 30642 |
| Greene | End Stage Renal Dialysis Clinic | LAKE OCONEE DIALYSIS CENTER | 1000 Cowles Clinic Way | Greensboro | 30642 |
| Greene | X-ray | FAMILY MED CTR OF LAKE OCONEE | 1041 Park Drive | Greensboro | 30642 |
| Greene | X-ray | FAMILY MEDICAL ASSOCIATES | 118 S Main Street | Greensboro | 30642 |
| Greene | X-ray | FRANKS CHIROPRACTIC LIFE CTR | 1031 Parkside Commons, Suite | Greensboro | 30642 |
| Greene | X-ray | GREENSBORO FAMILY DENTISTRY | 1590 South Main St | Greensboro | 30642 |


| Coun | Typ | Name | Address | City |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Greene | ${ }^{\text {X-ray }}$ | LAKE OCONEE FAMILY DENTAL | 1010 Park Dr. | Grensboro | ${ }^{30642}$ |
| Greene | X-ray | LAKE OCONEE ORAL SURGERY | 1031 Founders Row | Greensboro | 30642 |
| Greene | X-ray | LAKE OCONEE SMILE CENTER | 1050 Parkside Commons 103 | Greensboro | 30642 |
| Greene | X-ray | MCG MEDICAL ASSOCIATES | 2011 Westend Drive | Greensboro | 30642 |
| Greene | X-ray | MIDDLE GA MEDICALASSOCIATES | 1110 Commerce Drive Suite 108 | Greensboro |  |
| Greene | X-ray | R NORMANLEE, DDS | 1041 Parkside Commons Ste 10 | Greensboro | 42 |
| Greene | X-ray | SCOTT ROBERTS, DMD | 1022 Founders Row | Greensboro |  |
| Greene | X-ray | ST MARYS GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPTT | 5401 Lake Oconee Parkw | Greensboro |  |
| Greene | ${ }^{\text {x-ray }}$ | ${ }_{\text {TENDER CARE }}$ | South Ma | Greensboro |  |
| Habersham | Home Health Agency | HCMC HOME CARE | 1040 Historic Hwy 441 North S | more |  |
| Habersham | e Care Hospital | HABERSHAM COUNTY MEDICAL CTR | 541 Historic Highway 441-nort | Dem |  |
| Habersham | Drug Abuse Treatment Center | AVITA COMMUNITY PARTNERS- HABERSHAM COUNTY | 196 Scoggins Drive | Demorest |  |
| Habersham | End Stage Renal Dialysis Clinic | fresenius medical care habersham | 735 N Historic Hwy 441 | Demorest |  |
| Habersham | ${ }^{\text {-ray }}$ | ADVANCED HEALTHCARE | Demorest Square Suite G | Demorest | 33. |
| Habe | -ray | CENDIE R. CRAWLEY, DMD | 1080 Historic Highway 441, Su |  |  |
| Habersham | ${ }^{\text {x-ay }}$ | ChESTON B. KIMSEY J., D.D.S. | 5 Jefferson Street | Clarkesvile | 30523 |
| Habersham | X-ay | Chirooractic silal cenner | 799 N. Main Street | Cornelia | 疗 |
| Habersham | ${ }^{\text {-ray }}$ | CHIROPRACTIC SPINE CTR N GA | 475 S. Washington Street, Suite | Clarkesvile | 23 |
| Habersham | ${ }^{\text {x-ray }}$ | DEMOREST FAMLIM MEDIIIINE | 4020 Demorest/mt. Airy Hwy | Demorest |  |
| Habersham | X-ray | DONALD CANTRELL, DMD | 157 Hodges Street | Cornelia | 531 |
| Habersham | X-ray | DR. WEYRICH, JANET D.D.S.,MS | 106 Sherwood Drive | Clarkesville | 30523 |
| Habersham | x-ray | EUBANK FAMILY DENISTRY | 107 Sherwood Drive | Clarkesv |  |
| Habersham | x-ray | F. STUART SANDERS, M.D. | 207 Adams Street | Clarkesville |  |
| Habersham | x-ray | HABERSHAM COUNTY HEALTH DEPT | 185 Scoggins Drive | emorest |  |
| Habersham | x-ray | IABERSHAM COUNTY MEDICAL CTR | Highway 441; P.o. Box 37 |  |  |
| Habersham | x-ray | ABERSHAM MEDICAL GROUP, P.C. | Street | arkessille |  |
| Habersh |  | ABERSHAM OB/GY | Drive | emorest |  |
| Habersham | X-ray | HABERSHAM ORTHODEPIC SURGERY | 157 Adams Drive; P. O. Box 610 | Demorest |  |
| Habersham | X-ray | HABERSHAM PODIATRY | 134-b Market Corners |  | 30531 |
| Habersham | X-ray | HABERSHAM PRIMARY CARE | 590 Historic Hwy 441 | Demorest | 30535 |
| Habersham | ${ }^{\text {X-ray }}$ | HOLLY R. CANTRELL, D.M.D., MS | 108 Highland Aven | Cornelia | 30531 |
| Habersham | X-ray | J Kenseth weibon, DDS | 172 Professional Park Dive | larkesville | 30523 |
| Habersham | -ray | JAMES H. FARMER, D.M.D. | 265 Railroad Avenue | Carkesvile | 30523 |
| Habersham | X-ray | JOHN P. GALE, D.M.D. | 1088 South Main Street | Cornelia |  |
| Habersham | X-ray | MRI \& IMAGING OF GEORGGA-HABERSHAM | 638441 Historocic Highway NSu | Demorest |  |
| Habersham | X-ray | MY FAMMLY DOC AND PAIN MANAGEMENT | 1070 Historic Hwy 441 | Demorest |  |
| Habersham | X-ray | NORTH GEORGIA ORTHOPAEDICS | 638 Highway 441 Suite B | Demorest | ${ }^{30535}$ |
| Habersham | X-ray | PAIN CLINIC OF NORTH GEORGIA | 191 Historic Highway 441 | Demorest |  |
| Habersham | x-ray | PATRICK K. MCSHANE, D.M.D. | 469 Clarkessille Street | Cornelia |  |
| Habersham | x-ray | RALPH L JACKSON, D.M.D.D., P.C. | 105 Highland Ave. | Cornelia |  |
| Habersham | x-ray | CGINA BOLLING, DDS | ington St/p.o. Box | kess |  |
| Habersh | X-ray | ROBERT M. MILLER, D.D.S. | 133 Madison Street | larkes |  |
| Habersham | ray | KENT WHITE, D.M. | 277 N. Main Street | Cornelia |  |
| Habersham | --ray | HOMPSON, D.M. | 225 Jefferson Street | larkesville | 30523 |
| Habersham | X-ray | SPIINAL REHABILITATION CENTERS, INC | 186 Cannon Bridge Road, Ste B | Cornelia | 31 |
| Habersham | X-ray | TOM GALE, D.M.D. | 1058 Wayside Street | Corne |  |
| Habersham | X-ray | WOODS CHIROPRACTIC CENTER | 746 East Louise Street | Carkessilie | ${ }^{30523}$ |
| Hart | Personal Care Home | BROORDALE HARTWELL | ${ }_{4} 5$ Walnut Street | Hartwell | ${ }^{30643}$ |
| Hart | Drug Abuse Treatment Center | AVITA COMMUNIT PARTNERS- HART COUNTY | 228 North College Ave | Hartwell | 43 |
| Hart | End Stage Renal Dialysis Clinic | LAKE HaRTWELL DIALYSIIS | 1065 East Frankiin Street | Hartwell | ${ }^{30643}$ |
| Hart | End Stage Renal Dialysis Clinic | LAKE HARTWELL KIDNEY CENTER | 98 Arthur Street | Hartwell |  |
| Hart | Medicare/medicaid Nursing Home | hart care center | 261 Fairview Avenue | Hartwell |  |
| Hart | Medicare/medicaid Nursing Home | HARTWELL HEALTH AND REHABLITATION | 94 Cade Street | Hartwell |  |
| Hart | Rural Health Clinics | REDDY URGENT CARE- HARTWELL, LLC | Gibson Street | Hartwell |  |
| Hart | X-ray | NICHOLS CLINIC, THE | 166 Athens Street | Hartv |  |
| Hart | X-ray | CHARLES M. SMITH, D.M.D. | Street | artwell |  |
| Hart | X-ray | DR HAMWAY | 162 Cade Street | Cartu |  |
| Hart | X-ray | FAMILY FOOTCARE CENTER | 1087 East Franklin Street Suite |  | ${ }^{30643}$ |
| Hart | X-ray | HART COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT | 64 Reynold Street | Hartwell |  |
| Hart | X-ray | HART COUNTY HOSPITAL | Gibson And Cade Streets |  | 0643 |
| Hart | X-ray | HARTWELL CHIROPRACTIC CLINIC | 351 W. Franklin Street | Hartwell | 30643 |
| Hart | X-ray | Hartwell dental associates | 56 West Giibson | Hatwell | 30643 |
| Hart | X-ray | Haktwelu family Practice | 229 Athens Street | Hartwell |  |
| Hart | X-ray | MAN F FAMILY Chiropractic | 3992 Anderson Hwy | Hartwell |  |
| Hart | X-ray | Michaela. Lee, D.M.D.D. | 30 Chander Center | Hartwell |  |
| Hart | ${ }^{\text {x-ray }}$ | REDDY URGENT CARE-HARTWEL | ${ }^{138} \mathrm{~W}$ Gibson Street | Hatwell |  |
| Jackson | Acute Care Hospital | NORTHRIDGE MEDICAL CENTER | 70 Medical Center Drive | Commerce |  |
| Jackson | Drug Abuse Treatment Center | ADVANTAGE BEH HLTH SYSTEM- JACKSON | 383 General Jackson Drive | efferson |  |
| Jackson | End Stage Renal Dialysis Clinic | COMMERCE KIDNEY CENTER | 592 Ridgeeway Road, Suite A | ommerce |  |
| Jackson | Narcotics Treatment Program | ROBERT W DAIL MEMORIAL TREATMENT CENTER | 734 Hospital Road | ommerce |  |
| Jackson | X-ray | BJC ORTHOPEDICS | Medical Center Drive | comme |  |
| Jackson |  | BANKS-JACKSON-COMMERCE HOSP | Road |  |  |
| Jackson | X-ray | CHIROPRACTIC HEALTH AND WELLNESS CENTER | 1689 Old Pendergrass Rd Suite | efferson |  |
| Jackson |  | CHIROPRACTIC SPINAL CENTER |  |  |  |
| Jackson | X-ray | COMPLETE HEALTH CHIROPRACTIC AND REHAB | 55 Freedom Parkway, Suite 112 | Hoschton | 30548 |
| Jacks |  | CREATVE CHIROPRACTIC HEALTH CLINIC | 1872 Washington Street | effer | 30549 |
| Jackson | X-ray | DAMD Coonet, DDS | ${ }^{3} 323$ Grand Hickery Dr 100 D | Braselton | 30517 |
| Jackson | X-ay | DAVID COSNE, D, DS | 1689 Old Pendergrass Road, Su | erson | 30549 |
| Jackson | X-ay | DOUGLAAE. CLEVELAND, D.D.S. | ${ }^{441 \text { Athens Street }}$ | jefferson | 30549 |
| Jackson | X-ay | ELAINE R. BECK, D.D.S. | 1797 North Elm Street | Commer |  |
| Jackson | X-ray | FAMITY Footcane criter | 679 Hospital Road | Commerce | 30529 |
| Jackson | X -ray | GARY LJoNES, DMD | 1304 Broad Street | Commerce | 30529 |
| kson | X-ray | HEARTLAND DENTAL CARE OF GA-ERASELTON DENTAL CARE | 625 Old Winder Hwy, Ste G | Braselton | 30517 |
| Jackson | X-ray | HowElL orthodontics | 614 Hwy 129 N | efferson |  |
| Jackson |  | JACKSON CO FAMLIY WELLNESS | Vest | Jefferson |  |
| Jackson | X-ray | JAN X-RAY SERVICES, , İ | 343 Minard Road |  |  |
|  |  | ferson chiropractic | Street | Jefferson | 30549 |
| Jackson | ${ }^{\mathrm{X} \text {-ray }}$ | JOHN T. CRENSHAW, MD | 219 Memorial Drive/ P.o.box 21 | Jefferson | 30549 |
| Jackson | 年 | LESLIEDATD, MD | 15 Towne Center Parkway Sut | sschton | 30548 |
| Jackson |  | PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY | 215 Mercer Place |  |  |


| County | Facility Type | Name | Address | City | Zip |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jackson | X-ray | REGIONAL FIRST CARE | 528 Panther Drive | Jefferson | 30549 |
| Jackson | X-ray | SAMUEL K. THOMASON, D.D.S. | 1397 S. Elm Street | Commerce | 30529 |
| Jackson | X-ray | SUSAN HAWN, M D | 1654 Washington Street | Jefferson | 30549 |
| Jackson | X-ray | WILLIAM R NEWELL, DMD, PC | 1681 Old Pendergrass Rd Suite | Jefferson | 30549 |
| Madison | Private Home Care Provider | BURTON HOME CARE, LLC | 21 Ivywood Drive | Hull | 30646 |
| Madison | Rural Health Clinics | REDDY MEDICAL GROUP- GENERAL DANIEL AVENUE | 280 General Daniel Avenue | Danielsville | 30633 |
| Madison | X-ray | DR. ROBERT HOOPER | 371 Highway 98 East | Danielsville | 30633 |
| Madison | X-ray | DANIELSVILLE FAMILY PRACTICE | 385 Highway 98 East Po Box 5 | Danielsville | 30633 |
| Madison | X-ray | TRI COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER | 280 General Daniels Ave; P.o. | Danielsville | 30633 |
| Morgan | Critical Access Hospital | MORGAN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL | 1077 South Main Street | Madison | 30650 |
| Morgan | End Stage Renal Dialysis Clinic | MADISON KIDNEY CENTER | 1311 Atlanta Highway | Madison | 30650 |
| Morgan | Rural Health Clinics | MADISON MEDICAL ASSOCIATES, PC | 1075 South Main Street Suite 10 | Madison | 30650 |
| Morgan | X-ray | ADRIAN WOODRUFF, JR., D.M.D. | 480 Hancock Street | Madison | 30650 |
| Morgan | X-ray | MICHAEL D HUGHES, DC | 113 Fairplay Street | Rutledge | 30663 |
| Morgan | X-ray | MICHAEL MONTGOMERY | 1040 Barclay Drive | Madison | 30650 |
| Morgan | X-ray | CHARLES SCHERER, III, DDS | 2151 Eatonton Highway | Madison | 30650 |
| Morgan | X-ray | FAMILY CHIROPRACTORS | 1163 Eatonton Road | Madison | 30650 |
| Morgan | X-ray | FAMILY CHIROPRACTORS | 1163 Eatonton Road | Madison | 30650 |
| Morgan | X-ray | FOREST PAGETT, D.M.D. | 139 E Jefferson St | Madison | 30650 |
| Morgan | X-ray | GEORGIA FOOT \& ANKLE, PC | 1075 S Main Street | Madison | 30650 |
| Morgan | X-ray | MADISON FAMILY DENTISTRY, LLC | 1686 Eatonton Road | Madison | 30650 |
| Morgan | X-ray | MADISON PEDIATRICS, P.C. | 1820 Bethany Road | Madison | 30650 |
| Morgan | X-ray | MORGAN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL | 1077 South Main Street | Madison | 30650 |
| Morgan | X-ray | ORTHODONTIC CARE OF MADISON | 1690 Eatonton Road | Madison | 30650 |
| Oconee | Home Health Agency | AMICITA HOME HEALTH, LLC | 1612 Mars Hill Road, Suite B | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | Home Health Agency | GUARDIAN HOME CARE OF CENTRAL GEORGIA | 1551 Jennings Mill Road, Build | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | Home Health Agency | ST MARY'S HOME HEALTH SERVICES | 1021 Jamestown Blvd Suite 215 | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | Hospice | AFFINIS HOSPICE, LLC | 1612 Mars Hill Road, Suite A | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | Hospice | BRIDGEWAY HOSPICE | 1731 Meriweather Drive | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | Hospice | SAINT MARY'S HOSPICE SERVICES | 1021 Jamestown Blvd Suite 215 | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | Personal Care Home | MAGNOLIA ESTATES OF OCONEE | 1641 Virgil Langford Road | Bogart | 30622 |
| Oconee | Private Home Care Provider | CARE TO CONTINUE | 1431 Capital Avenue, Suite 115 | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | Private Home Care Provider | CHRISTOPHER'S BRIDGE, LLC | 1026 Twelve Oaks Drive Ste E | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | Private Home Care Provider | FAMILY LIFE HOME CARE, INC | 1582 Mars Hill Road Suite C | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | Private Home Care Provider | HOME INSTEAD SENIOR CARE OF ATHENS GEORGIA | 1551 Jennings Mill Road, Bldg 2 | Bogart | 30622 |
| Oconee | Private Home Care Provider | NIGHTINGALE SERVICES, INC | 1580 Mars Hill Road Suite B | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | Private Home Care Provider | RESCARE INC | 1551 Jennings Mill Road, Suite | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | Private Home Care Provider | VISITING ANGELS | 3651 Mars Hill Road Suite 1300 | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | Private Home Care Provider | WHY LEAVE HOME SENIOR CARE | 1020 Barber Creek Drive Ste32 | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | Ambulatory Surgical Center | GEORGIA SPINE SURGERY CENTER, LLC | 1061 Dowdy Road, Suite 103 | Athens | 30606 |
| Oconee | Drug Abuse Treatment Center | ATHENS ADDICTION RECOVERY CENTER | 8801 Macon Highway, Suite 2 | Athens | 30606 |
| Oconee | Medicare/medicaid Nursing Home | HIGH SHOALS HEALTH AND REHABILITATION | 3450 New High Shoals Rd | High Shoals | 30645 |
| Oconee | Outpatient Physical/speech Therapy | HORIZON PHYSICAL THERAPY \& REHAB, INC | 1306 Caduceus Way | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | X-ray | OCONEE ENDODONTICS | 1622 Mars Hill Road Suite B | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | X-ray | ATHENS DENTISTRY FOR CHILDREN'S | 2470 Daniels Bridge Road, Buil | Athens | 30606 |
| Oconee | X-ray | BRAD HALL, DMD | 2470 Daniels Bridge Road, Buil | Athens | 30606 |
| Oconee | X-ray | CHRIS STRICKLAND, DDS | 1582 Mars Hill Road Suite B | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | X-ray | CHUCK CHAMBERS, DMD | 2281 Hog Mountain Road | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | X-ray | DAVENPORT FAMILY CHIROPRACTICE | 1120 Mars Hill Road | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | X-ray | DEANN HARMON, DDS | 1590 Mars Hill Road, Suite 1 | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | X-ray | E. JAYNI BRADLEY, D.M.D. | 1120 Mars Hill Road, Suite 101 | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | X-ray | ELLIS PAIN CENTER | 1500 Langford Medical Drive | Bogart | 30622 |
| Oconee | X-ray | EPPS VILLAGE FAMILY DENTISTRY | 1720 Epps Bridge Road, Suite 1 | Athens | 30606 |
| Oconee | X-ray | FRED H SIMONTON III DMD | 1590 Mars Hill Road | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | X-ray | GREATER ATHENS PHYSICIANS, INC | 1550 Mars Hill Road | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | X-ray | GREG WARE, DDS | 1031 Village Drive | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | X-ray | HARDISON FAMILY CHIRO | 1020 Barber Creek Drive, Ste 3 | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | X-ray | HAWTHORNE MEDICAL ASSOCIATES | 1351 Stonebridge Parkway, Blds | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | X-ray | HARDISON FAMILY CHIRO | 1020 Barber Creek Drive, Ste 3 | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | X-ray | HAWTHORNE MEDICAL ASSOCIATES | 1351 Stonebridge Parkway, Blds | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | X-ray | HEALTHFIRST FAMILY CHIROPRACTIC | 1580 Mars Hill Road Suite B | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | X-ray | JAMES DAVID BROWN, D.M.D. | 1010 Woodlands Road | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | X-ray | JOHN S. FRANTZ, D.M.D. | 1120 Mars Hill Road, Suite 100 | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | X-ray | LAWRENCE GEORGE, DDS | 1520 Jenning Mill Road | Bogart | 30622 |
| Oconee | X-ray | M D PAIN CARE DR TALLEY JR MD | 1622 Mars Hill Rd Suite C | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | X-ray | NETWORK FOR EFFECTIVE WOMAN'S SERVICES | 1351 Stonebridge Parkway | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | X-ray | NEW IMAGE DENTAL GROUP | 1040 Garland Drive Suite 200 | Bogart | 30622 |
| Oconee | X-ray | REGIONAL FIRST CARE | 1010 Village Drive | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | X-ray | RONNIE E. MOBLEY, D.D.S. | 2281 Hog Mt. Road | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | X-ray | ST MARY'S DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING CENTER | 2470 Daniels Bridge Road, Blds | Athens | 30606 |
| Oconee | X-ray | WAUGH AND ALLEN ASSOCIATES | 2261 Hog Mountain Road | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oconee | X-ray | WINDRIDGE FAMILY MEDICINE | 1612 Mars Hill Road, Suite B | Watkinsville | 30677 |
| Oglethorpe | X-ray | CRAWFORD-LEXINGTON MEDICAL CTR | U.s. Highway 78 | Lexington | 30648 |
| Oglethorpe | X-ray | MICHAEL C. KEMPF, D.D.S. | Route 1 Oglethorpe Hwy 78 | Lexington | 30648 |
| Oglethorpe | X-ray | RIVER OF LIFE CHIROPRACTIC | 1071 Athens Road | Crawford | 30630 |
| Stephens | Hospice | AMEDISYS HOSPICE | 53 Rock Drive | Toccoa | 30577 |
| Stephens | Private Home Care Provider | RESCARE HOMECARE | 74 Hwy 123 | Toccoa | 30577 |
| Stephens | Acute Care Hospital | STEPHENS COUNTY HOSPITAL | 163 Hospital Drive | Toccoa | 30577 |
| Stephens | Drug Abuse Treatment Center | AVITA COMMUNITY PARTNERS- STEPHENS CO | 1763 Fernside Drive | Toccoa | 30577 |
| Stephens | End Stage Renal Dialysis Clinic | FRESENIUS MEDICAL CARE TOCCOA | 929 Falls Road | Toccoa | 30577 |
| Stephens | Narcotics Treatment Program | PITTARD CLINIC | 1654 Falls Road | Toccoa | 30577 |
| Stephens | Outpatient Physical/speech Therapy | PHYSICAL THERAPY SPECIALISTS | 22 Hayes Street | Toccoa | 30577 |
| Stephens | X-ray | FOOT HILLS IMAGING | 274 Big A Road | Toccoa | 30577 |
| Stephens | X-ray | CARRINGER CHIROPRACTIC WELLNESS | 33 Memorial Business Drive | Toccoa | 30577 |
| Stephens | X-ray | D. REX PATTERSON, D.D.S. | 845 South Big A Road | Toccoa | 30577 |
| Stephens | X-ray | EDMONDS CHIROPRACTIC CLINIC | 756 Big A Road | Toccoa | 30577 |
| Stephens | X-ray | FAMILY FOOT CARE CENTER-TOCCOA | 711 Rose Lane | Toccoa | 30577 |
| Stephens | X-ray | J. H. WILBANKS, D.D.S. | 504 E. Doyle Street | Toccoa | 30577 |
| Stephens | X-ray | JAMES FORDYCE, MD | 3018-b Falls Avenue/p O Box 2 | Toccoa | 30577 |
| Stephens | X-ray | MICHAEL CLEVELAND, D.D.S. | 485 Falls Road | Toccoa | 30577 |
| Stephens | X-ray | NORTHEAST GA BONE \& JOINT SURGERY | 218 Falls Road | Toccoa | 30577 |


| County | Facility Type | Name | Address | City | Zip |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stephens | X-ray | PHILLIP LAWRENCE, D.C. | 418 N. Broad Street | Toccoa | 30577 |
| Stephens | X-ray | SAM CASTILLO, D.M.D. | 6439 S. Big A Road | Toccoa | 30577 |
| Stephens | X-ray | STEPHENS COUNTY HEALTH DEPT | 222 North Boulevard | Toccoa | 30577 |
| Stephens | X-ray | STEPHENS COUNTY HOSPITAL | 163 Hospital Drive | Toccoa | 30577 |
| Stephens | X-ray | T. DALE TWILLEY, D.M.D. | 735 South Big A Road | Toccoa | 30577 |
| Stephens | X-ray | TOCCOA CANCER CENTER/ NGMC CAMPUS | 1640 Falls Road | Toccoa | 30577 |
| Stephens | X-ray | TOCCOA CLINIC | 58 Big A Road | Toccoa | 30577 |
| Stephens | X-ray | TRI COUNTY PODIATRIC SERVICES | 6392 South Big A Road | Toccoa | 30577 |
| Stephens | X-ray | V. LOWERY, III, D.D.S., P.C. | Rt 2, Box 408 Memorial Drive | Eastanollee | 30538 |
| Taliaferro | Personal Care Home | JABEZ INC A GA PERSONAL CARE HOME 2 | 339 E A Taylor Road | Crawfordville | 30631 |
| Taliaferro | X-ray | TALIAFERRO COUNTY HEALTH DEPT | 55 Alexander Street | Crawfordville | 30631 |
| Walton | Community Living Arrangements | DOLLY'S CLA 2 | 2030 Ga Hwy 11 | Monroe | 30656 |
| Walton | Community Living Arrangements | EXCEPTIONAL COMMUNITY SERVICES | 1812 Brook Court | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | Community Living Arrangements | MONICA EVELYN | 1761 Ridgecrest Drive | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | Community Living Arrangements | SION'S PLACE | 2649 Georgia Hwy 11 | Monroe | 30656 |
| Walton | Medicare/medicaid Nursing Home | PARK PLACE NURSING FACILITY | 1865 Bold Springs Road | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | Medicare/medicaid Nursing Home | SOCIAL CIRCLE NSG \& REHAB CTR | 671 North Cherokee Road | Social Circle | 30025 |
| Walton | Personal Care Home | ANOINTED HANDS PCH | 3193 Old Monroe Madison | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | Personal Care Home | C \& G CARE WHISPERS | 5520 Highway 20 | Loganville | 30052 |
| Walton | Personal Care Home | CANDLER RIDGE II | 1205 Nunnally Drive | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | Personal Care Home | CARING HEARTS PERSONAL CARE HOME | 430 South Broad Street | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | Personal Care Home | CARRIAGE HOUSE OF SOUTHERN PLANTATION | 690 Tommy Lee Fuller Drive | Loganville | 30052 |
| Walton | Personal Care Home | CHOICE CARE SENIOR LIVING AT CS FLOYD | 278 Cs Floyd Road | Loganville | 30052 |
| Walton | Personal Care Home | CRISTIAN'S HOUSE | 6354 Escoe Dr | Loganville | 30052 |
| Walton | Personal Care Home | EVA \& ERMA'S HOUSE | 2458 Red Oak Bend | Oxford | 30054 |
| Walton | Personal Care Home | GENTLE TOUCH PCH | 110 Main Street | Jersey | 30018 |
| Walton | Personal Care Home | GRACEY MANOR | 3400 Youth Monroe Road | Loganville | 30052 |
| Walton | Personal Care Home | HOLLANDER SENIOR LIVING | 171 Highway Us 78 Nw | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | Personal Care Home | JUDAH PCH | 134 East 5th Street | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | Personal Care Home | KARING HEARTS | 1143 Lavista Drive | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | Personal Care Home | LARK'S NEST, THE | 210 Main Street | Loganville | 30052 |
| Walton | Personal Care Home | LEE LEGACY PCH | 431 South Broad Street | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | Personal Care Home | LIVING TREASURES PERSONAL CARE | 4682 Cedar Drive | Loganville | 30052 |
| Walton | Personal Care Home | MARABLE MANOR | 235 E Marable Street | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | Personal Care Home | MARABLE MANOR II | 303 Church Street | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | Personal Care Home | MIRACLE GARDEN PCH | 3591 Stoney Creek Way | Loganville | 30052 |
| Walton | Personal Care Home | OPTIMUM CARE HOME | 964 Navaho Trail | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | Personal Care Home | PETAL'S PERSONAL CARE HOME 2 | 713 East Spring Street | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | Personal Care Home | PETALS PERSONAL CARE HOME | 422 South Broad St | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | Personal Care Home | SENIOR SOLUTIONS / EDINBURGH | 621 North Cherokee Rd | Social Circle | 30025 |
| Walton | Personal Care Home | SENIOR SOLUTIONS / HAMPTON COURT | 621 N Cherokee Road | Social Circle | 30025 |
| Walton | Personal Care Home | SENIOR SOLUTIONS / MATTHEWS MANOR | 621 N Cherokee Road | Social Circle | 30025 |
| Walton | Personal Care Home | SIMPLY ELEGANT CARE HOMES II | 1250 Nicholsville Road | Monroe | 30656 |
| Walton | Personal Care Home | SOUTHERN PLANTATION | 580 Tommy Lee Fuller Drive | Loganville | 30052 |
| Walton | Personal Care Home | WILLOW RIDGE HOME | 181 Main Street | Loganville | 30052 |
| Walton | Private Home Care Provider | 24 HOUR PROFESSIONALS, INC | 667 Michael Circle | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | Private Home Care Provider | AN ANGEL'S HANDS, LLC | 120 S Cherokee Road | Social Circle | 30025 |
| Walton | Private Home Care Provider | CENTER FOR MEDICAL RESOURCES, INC | 155 Bankers Blvd, Bldg A, Suite | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | Private Home Care Provider | COMFORT KEEPERS \#677 | 4402 Lawrenceville Road, Suit | Loganville | 30052 |
| Walton | Private Home Care Provider | EXCEPTIONAL COMMUNITY SERVICES, INC | 304 East Church Street | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | Private Home Care Provider | GLORY HEALTHCARE SERVICES, LLC | 7744d Hampton Place | Loganville | 30052 |
| Walton | Acute Care Hospital | CLEARVIEW REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER | 2151 West Spring Street | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | Drug Abuse Treatment Center | ADVANTAGE BEH HLTH SYSTEM- WALTON | 834 Highway 11 Sw | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | End Stage Renal Dialysis Clinic | DSI SOCIAL CIRCLE DIALYSIS | 1032 Bateman Drive | Social Circle | 30025 |
| Walton | End Stage Renal Dialysis Clinic | FMC DIALYSIS SERVICES WALTON | 299 Plaza Drive | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | End Stage Renal Dialysis Clinic | WALTON COUNTY DIALYSIS | 225 Plaza Drive | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | End Stage Renal Dialysis Clinic | WALTON DIALYSIS CENTER | 710 Breedlove Dr | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | Licensed Laboratory | CLEARVIEW REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER | 2151 West Spring Street | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | X-ray | DR WAYNE HULSEY | 333 Alcova Street, Suite 9 | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | X-ray | ADAMS CLINIC OF CHIROPRACTIC | 2070 Georgia Hwy 11, Nw | Monroe | 30656 |
| Walton | X-ray | BAPTIST MOBILE HEALTH MINISTRY | 3741 Rosebud Road | Loganville | 30052 |
| Walton | X-ray | CARR MEDICAL GROUP | 3470 Youth Monroe Road | Loganville | 30052 |
| Walton | X-ray | CLEARVIEW REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER | 2151 West Spring Street | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | X-ray | COAST DENTAL- LOGANVILLE | 4325 Atlanta Hwy, Suite 9 | Loganville | 30052 |
| Walton | X-ray | COMTEMPORARY DENTISTRY | 7760 Hampton Place | Loganville | 30052 |
| Walton | X-ray | DAVID G. CARITHERS, D.D.S. | 238 Main Street | Loganville | 30052 |
| Walton | X-ray | DENNY L. MALCOM, D.D.S. | 133 Cherokee Road | Social Circle | 30025 |
| Walton | X-ray | FAITH IN SERVING HUMANITY MEDICAL/DENTAL | 226 Alcovy Street Building F | Monroe | 30656 |
| Walton | X-ray | GLACCUM CHIROPRACTIC CLINIC | 120 Camp Street, Ste A | Loganville | 30052 |
| Walton | X-ray | GWINNETT CLINIC | 4397 Atlanta Highway | Loganville | 30052 |
| Walton | X-ray | JOHN WEST D.D.S. | 803 East Spring St | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | X-ray | KENNETH GRUBBS, D.D.S., P.A. | 101 Davis Street | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | X-ray | KOCH ORTHODONTICS | 4743 Atlanta Highway, Suite 3 ¢ | Loganville | 30052 |
| Walton | X-ray | LARRY J MILLER, DMD, PC | 862 Michael Etchison Road | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | X-ray | LOGANVILLE FAMILY MEDICINE | 4589 Lawrenceville Hwy | Loganville | 30052 |
| Walton | X-ray | MONROE MEDICAL \& WELLNESS, P.C | 924 Spring Street West | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | X-ray | MONROE SMILE CENTER | 256 Hammomd Drive | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | X-ray | ORAL SURGERY ASSOC \& DENTAL IMPLANT CTR-MONROE | 307 South Broad Street | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | X-ray | PATRICIA PASS-DUDLEY D.D.S. | 148 M. L. King Blvd | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | X-ray | PRINCETON DENTAL GROUP-LOGANVILLE | 4353 Atlanta Hwy | Loganville | 30052 |
| Walton | X-ray | PROVIDENCE ORTHOPEDICS \& SPORTS MEDICAL | 1401 West Spring Street, Suite | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | X-ray | REDDY URGENT CARE-MONROE | 500 Great Oaks Drive | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | X-ray | SCOTT W SMITH DMD | 4376 Lawrenceville Road/logan | Loganville | 30052 |
| Walton | X-ray | SOCIAL CIRCLE DENTAL | 1027 Bateman Drive Suite C | Social Circle | 30025 |
| Walton | X-ray | SPRING STREET FAMILY DENTISTRY | 416 E Spring Street | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | X-ray | STEVEN C. TAYLOR, D.D.S. | 303 South Broad Street | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | X-ray | THOMAS E. MCGARITY, D.D.S. | 129 Main Street | Jersey | 30018 |
| Walton | X-ray | WALTON FAMILY MEDICINE | 521 Great Oak Drive | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | X-ray | WALTON INTERNAL MEDICINE | 705 Breedlove Drive, Suite 100 | Monroe | 30655 |
| Walton | X-ray | WALTON ORTHOPAEDICS \& SPORTS M | 333 Alcoy Suite 1 | Monroe | 30655 |


| County | Facility Type | Name | Address | City | Zip |
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| Walton | X-ray | WAYNE HULSEY, MD | 521 Great Oaks Drive | Monroe | 30655 |
| Wilkes | Community Living Arrangements | SOTO HOME \#1 | 2570 Sharon Road | Washington | 30673 |
| Wilkes | Community Living Arrangements | SOTO HOME \#3 | 2580 Sharon Road | Washington | 30673 |
| Wilkes | Community Living Arrangements | SOTO HOME \#6 | 263 Wrightsboro Road | Washington | 30673 |
| Wilkes | Community Living Arrangements | SOTO HOME \#7 | 1024 Spring Street | Washington | 30673 |
| Wilkes | Community Living Arrangements | SOTO HOME 8 | 1490 Thomson Road | Washington | 30673 |
| Wilkes | Home Health Agency | CSRA HOME HEALTH AGENCY, INC | 127 Gordon Street | Washington | 30673 |
| Wilkes | Medicare/medicaid Nursing Home | PRUITTHEALTH - WASHINGTON | 112 Hospital Drive | Washington | 30673 |
| Wilkes | Personal Care Home | COUNTRY MANOR PERSONAL CARE HOME | 173 N Hulin Ave | Tignall | 30668 |
| Wilkes | Personal Care Home | DIVINE CARE PERSONAL CARE HOME | 605 Georgia Avenue | Washington | 30673 |
| Wilkes | Personal Care Home | ECHOLS PCH | 5266 Lexington Road | Rayle | 30660 |
| Wilkes | Personal Care Home | HARPERS PERSONAL CARE HOME | 186 Bootlegger Lane | Washington | 30673 |
| Wilkes | Personal Care Home | SOUTHERN MANOR SENIOR LIVING | 184 Pine Lane | Washington | 30673 |
| Wilkes | Personal Care Home | TIGNALL HOUSE, THE | 185 S Hulin Ave | Tignall | 30668 |
| Wilkes | Private Home Care Provider | C S R A PRIVATE DUTY, INC | 127 Gordon Street | Washington | 30673 |
| Wilkes | Critical Access Hospital | WILLS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL | 120 Gordon Street | Washington | 30673 |
| Wilkes | End Stage Renal Dialysis Clinic | WASHINGTON DIALYSIS CENTER | 154 Washington Plaza | Washington | 30673 |
| Wilkes | Licensed Laboratory | WILLS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL LABORATORY | 120 Gordon Street | Washington | 30673 |
| Wilkes | Rural Health Clinics | COMMUNITY MEDICAL ASSOCIATES OF WASHINGTON | 212 Hospital Drive | Washington | 30673 |
| Wilkes | X-ray | BARNWELL CLINIC OF CHIROPR | 307 N. By Pass | Washington | 30673 |
| Wilkes | X-ray | BRUCE HOLES, D.M.D. | 22 W. Robert Toombs Avenue | Washington | 30673 |
| Wilkes | X-ray | CARLTON W HEARN D.D.S. | 507 Spring Street | Washington | 30673 |
| Wilkes | X-ray | DOWNTOWN CHIROPRACTIC | 22 R. West Robert Tooms Aven | Washington | 30673 |
| Wilkes | X-ray | GEORGIA PINE MEDICAL CENTER | 123 Gordon Street, Suite A | Washington | 30673 |
| Wilkes | X-ray | JAMES B. FINCH, D.M.D. | 214 Hospital Drive | Washington | 30673 |
| Wilkes | X-ray | SOUTHERN CHIROPRACTIC | 110 E Robert Toombs Avenue | Washington | 30673 |
| Wilkes | X-ray | WASHINGTON INTERNAL MEDICINE | 22 R West Robert Toombs Ave | Washington | 30673 |
| Wilkes | X-ray | WILKES COUNTY HEALTH DEPT. | 204 Gordon Street | Washington | 30673 |
| Wilkes | X-ray | WILLS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL | 120 Gordon Street | Washington | 30673 |

# APPENDIX D: KEY INFORMANTS 



| Key Informant Name, Title, Affiliation | Knowledge of or Expertise in Public Health | Leader, Representative and/or Member of Target Groups |  |  |  | Date of Interview |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Medically Underserved | Low-income persons | Minority Populations | Populations with Chronic Diseases |  |
| Lee Farris | Diabetes \& Obesity, HIV/AIDS \& STD's, Chronic Diseases,Maternal \& Infant Health | x | x |  | X | 6/26/2015 |
| Oglethorpe County Nurse Manager, Oglethorpe County Health Department |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ann Hester | Access to Health Service, Social Services |  | x | x |  | 6/23/2015 |
| Executive Director, Oconee County Resource Council |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rosemarie Newman | Access to Health Services, Social Services |  | x | x |  | 6/23/2015 |
| Board Member, Oconee County Resource Council |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tricia Massey | Health Education, Access to Health Services, Seniors \& Aging, Mental Health | x |  | x |  | 6/5/2015 |
| Community Outreach Coordinator, Northridge Medical Center |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jennifer Justice | Chronic Conditions, Access to Care |  | x | x |  | 6/16/2015 |
| School Social Worker, Barrow County School System |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nancy Williams | Diabetes \& Obesity, HIV/AIDS \& STD's, Chronic Diseases, Maternal \& Infant Health | x | x |  | x | 6/9/2015 |
| Walton County Nurse Manager, Walton County Health Department |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ashleigh Grizzle | Diabetes \& Obesity, HIV/AIDS \& STD's, Chronic Diseases, Maternal \& Infant Health | x | x |  | x | 6/11/2015 |
| Madison County Nurse Manager, Madison County Health Department |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kirrena Gallagher | Access to Health <br> Services, Social Services |  | x | x |  | 7/15/2015 |
| Executive Director, Oglethorpe County Family Connection |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Celia Covington | Access to Health Services | x |  |  | x | 6/5/2015 |
| Director of Nursing, Good Samaritan Hospital |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paige Cummings | Access to Health <br> Services, Chronic <br> Diseases, Dental Care | x | x | x | x | 3/4/2015 |
| Executive Director, Athens Nurses Clinic |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tracy Thompson | Access to Health Services, Chronic Diseases, Cancer | x | x | x | x | 3/9/2015 |
| Executive Director, Mercy Health Center |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dr. Diane Dunston | Access to Health Services, Chronic Diseases | x | x | x | x | 3/11/2015 |
| Chief Medical Officer, Athens Neighborhood Health Center |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dr. Lou Kudon | Access to Health Services | x | x | x | x | 3/13/2015 |
| Program Manager, Northeast Health District |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dr. Toni Miles | Seniors \& Aging, Healthy Policy |  |  | x | x | 3/31/2015 |
| Professor, UGA College of Public Health |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dr. Farris Johnson, M.D. | Chronic Diseases | x |  | x |  | 5/8/2015 |
| Family Practitioner |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sister Margarita | Hispanic/Latino Health, Access to Health Services | x | x | x | x | 6/15/2015 |
| Director, OASIS Catolico |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dawn Meyers | Children in Poverty, Access to Care, Education |  | x | x |  | 7/2/2015 |
| School Social Worker, Clarke County School District |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Key Informant Name, Title, Affiliation | Knowledge of or Expertise in Public Health | Leader, Representative and/or Member of Target Groups |  |  |  | Date of Interview |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Medically Underserved | Low-income persons | Minority Populations | Populations with Chronic Diseases |  |
| Laurie Wilburn Bailey | Mental Health \& Substance Abuse |  | X |  | X | 6/18/2015 |
| Clinical Director, Advantage Behavioral Health Systems |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kris Rapp | Emergency Medical Care, Access to Health Services | X | X |  |  | 6/3/2015 |
| Emergency Department Nurse Manager, St. Mary's Health Care System |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monesia Kpana | Access to Health <br> Services, Social Services | X | X |  |  | 6/3/2015 |
| Emergency Department Social Worker, St. Mary's Health Care System |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dr. Carol Ann Eisenhart, M.D. | Emergency Medical Care, Access to Health Services | X | X | X |  | 3/25/2015 |
| M.D., Emergency Services, Athens Regional Medical Center |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dr. Chuck Peck, M.D. | Access to Health Services | X |  |  |  | 4/16/2015 |
| President \& CEO, Athens Regional Health Systems and Athens Regional Medical Center |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Don McKenna | Access to Health Services | X |  |  |  | 4/16/2015 |
| President \& CEO, St. Mary's Health Care System |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Michael Creech | Mental Health \& Substance Abuse | X |  | X |  | 4/1/2015 |
| Mental Health, Athens Regional Medical Center |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Katherine Kyker | Access to Health <br> Services, Social Services | X |  | X |  | 4/2/2015 |
| Social Worker, Athens Regional Medical Center |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pheadra Corso | Health Policy \& Management | X |  |  |  | 4/16/2015 |
| Professor, UGA College of Public Health |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dr. Phil Williams | Access to Health Services | X |  |  |  | 4/16/2015 |
| Dean, UGA College of Public Health |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adrienne Bumpers | Access to Health Service | X | X | X | X | 6/25/2015 |
| Executive Director, Salvation Army |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eve Anthony | Seniors \& Aging |  | X | X | X | 6/11/2015 |
| Vice President \& Director of Operations, Athens Community Council on Aging |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Attempted Interviews: Morgan County Health Department |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## CHNA Key Informant Interview Guide

## COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELLNESS

What do you think are the physical health needs or concerns of our community?
Probe: Heart disease, diabetes, cancer, asthma, STI's, HIV, etc.
Follow up: Who do these health needs or concerns affect the most (e.g. age groups, socioeconomic groups, geographic subsets, etc.)?

Follow up: Are there any other needs that should be addressed?
Follow up: Are there organizations already addressing these needs? If so, which ones?

What do you think are the behavioral/mental health needs or concerns of the community?
Probe: Suicide, depression, anxiety, ADHD, relationship stress, family dynamics
Follow up: Who do these health needs or concerns affect the most (e.g. age groups, socioeconomic groups, geographic subsets, etc.)?

Follow up: Are there organizations already addressing these needs? If so, which ones?

What do you think are the social health concerns facing our community? (Social health is in one sense the health of a person in reference to his or her ability to interact with others and thrive in social settings. It can also refer to the health of a society in general, and how the members of that society are treated and behave toward each other.

Probe: Things like housing, neighborhood safety, violence, transportation, employment, green space, etc.
Follow up: Who do these health needs or concerns affect the most (e.g. age groups, socioeconomic groups, geographic subsets, etc.)?

Follow up: Are there organizations already addressing these needs? If so, which ones?

## RISK FACTORS

What are behaviors that cause sickness and death in our community?
Probe: Smoking, drinking, drug use, poor diet/nutrition, lack of physical activity,
lack of screening (breast cancer, diabetes, etc.), etc.?
Follow up: Who engages in these risk factors and who is impacted (e.g. age groups, socioeconomic groups, geographic subsets, etc.)?

What are the behaviors that promote health and wellness in our community?
Probe: Exercise, healthy nutrition, etc.
Follow up: Who engages in these positive behaviors and who is impacted (e.g. age groups, socioeconomic groups, geographic subsets, etc.)?

## HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION

Where do members of your community go to access existing primary health care?
Probe: Can you identify the facilities and what types they are (e.g. free clinic, private doctors office, etc.)?
Follow up: Who accesses these services?
Follow up: How often do they go to these facilities?
Follow up: What are the reasons they go (e.g. preventive care, chronic care, etc.)?
Follow up: What are some barriers to accessing primary health care in our community?

Probe: Inadequate transportation, long wait times, don't know where to go, lack of insurance, etc.
Follow up: Who do these barriers impact?

Where do members of the community go to access existing specialty care?
Probe: Can you identify the facilities and what types they are (e.g. free clinic, private doctors office, etc.)?
${ }^{* *}$ Probe: What types of specialty care are people in your community seeking (i.e. gynecology, heart specialist,
dialysis, etc.)?
Follow up: Who accesses these services?
Follow up: How often do they go to these facilities?
Follow up: What are the reasons they go (e.g. preventive care, chronic care, etc.)?

Where do members of your community go to access emergency care?
Probe: Please identify these facilities
Follow up: Who accesses these services?
Follow up: How often do they go to these facilities?
Follow up: What are the reasons they go (e.g. preventive care, chronic care, etc.)?
Follow up: Why do they go to emergency care facilities rather than primary care?

Where do members of your community go to access existing mental and behavioral health care?
Probe: Can you identify the facilities and what types they are (e.g. free clinic,
private doctors office, etc.)?
Follow up: In your opinion, are there sufficient mental and behavioral health services available to community members?
Follow up: What are some barriers to accessing mental and behavioral health care in the community?
Probe: Inadequate transportation, long wait times, don't know where to go, lack of insurance, social stigma,
language/cultural issues
Follow up: Who is impacted by these barriers?

## RISK FACTORS

What are some of our community's assets (such as facilities and programs) that promote and sustain the health of community residents?

Probe: Primary and preventive health care; mental/behavioral health; social environment; and other community assets

## ACCESS TO CARE

Are you satisfied with the current capacity of the health care system in our community?
Probe: Please consider access, cost, availability, quality, options in health care, etc.
Follow up: Why or why not?

APPENDIX E:
FOCUS


| Population/County | Agency | Agency Contact | Focus Group Date |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oglethorpe County | Oglethorpe County Family Connection | Kirrena Gallagher, Executive Director | 2/4/2015 |
| Madison County | Madison County Family Connection | Ryan Melton, Executive Director | 2/24/2015 |
| Greene County | Greene County Family Connection | Targie Folds, Executive Director | 3/17/2015 |
| Morgan County | Morgan County Family Connection | Velde Hardy, Executive Director | 3/17/2015 |
| Mental Health | Advantage Behavioral Health Systems | Frances Torres, Program Manager | 3/26/2015 |
| Barrow County | Barrow County Family Connection | Susan Newberry, Executive Director | 4/1/2015 |
| Children in Poverty | Early Learning Center (Head Start/Early Head Start) | Jan Stephens, Director | 4/10/2015 |
| Jackson County | Jackson County Family Connection | Linda Foster, Executive Director | 4/23/2015 |
| Homeless | Action Ministries | Solomon Smothers, Executive Director | 5/1/2015 |
| Oconee County | Oconee County Resource Council | Ann Hester, Executive Director | 5/12/2015 |
| Walton County | Walton County Family Connection | Dena Huff, Executive Director | 5/19/2015 |
| Seniors | Athens Community Council on Aging | Eve Anthony, COO | 6/5/2015 |
| Spanish-Speakers | Oasis Catolico | Sister Margarita, Director | 6/20/2015 |
| Families in Poverty | Housing Authority | Pennyeda Patterson, Residents Council Chair | 6/25/2015 |
| Uninsured and Underinsured | Athens Nurses Clinic, Mercy Health Clinic, Athens Neighborhood Health Center | Paige Cummings, Executive Director Tracy Thompson, Executive Director, Diane Dunston, Executive Director | 5/12/15 \& 6/22/15 |

## Focus Group Facilitator Guide

1. What are some of our community's assets and strengths related to the health of community residents? (In other words, what are we doing well with respect to the health of our community)

Probe: Can you name a few community resources/assets that promote health and wellness?
Probe: Are there any specific behaviors that we can point to that promote health and wellness?
2. Where does the community usually get health care when they need it? (In other words, where do people go for help? Or, where have you gone or heard of people having to go, and what help did they receive?)

Probe: What about specialty care? Where do people go for it?
Probe: What about mental and behavioral health care? Where do people go for it?
Follow up: In general, where do uninsured and underinsured individuals go
when they need health care?

## 3. Are you satisfied with the capacity of the healthcare system in our community?

Probe: Please consider cost, availability, quality, options in health care, etc.
Follow up: What could be done to improve our local system?
4. What are the most significant barriers that keep people in the community from accessing health care? (i.e. Insurance, availability of providers, transportation, cost, language/cultural barriers, accessibility, awareness of services)

```
Follow up: What about access to dental and vision care?
What about mental health services?
```

5. Focusing on specific health issues, what would you say are the biggest health problems in the community?

Probe: Obesity, heart disease, diabetes, mental health, substance abuse, dental
health, etc.
Follow up: Are there any specific groups of people who are impacted by these risk factors (i.e. age groups, socioeconomic groups, sections of town)?
6. What are the specific behaviors that cause sickness and death in our community?

Probe: Smoking, drinking, drug use, poor diet/nutrition, lack of physical activity, lack of preventive healthcare, etc.
Follow up: Are there any specific groups of people who are impacted by these risk factors (i.e. age groups, socioeconomic groups, sections of town)?
7. Thinking more broadly, in terms of the definition of health I gave at the beginning, what do you think are the social health concerns facing our community?

Probe: Housing, neighborhood safety, violence, transportation, employment, green space, etc.
Follow up: Are there any specific groups of people who are impacted by these problems (i.e. age groups, socioeconomic groups, sections of town)?
8. Is there anything we haven't covered in this discussion that you think is important?

# APPENDIX F: POPULATION <br>  

Please circle your responses to the questions

Please write down the
closest intersection (or two cross-streets) to your home that you are comfortable sharing:
(For example: Rocksprings Street and Broad Street)
$\qquad$

## DEMOGRAPHICS

1. What is your gender?

Man Woman Transgender
2. What is your race or ethnicity?

American Indian or Alaska Native
Black or African American
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
Biracial/Multiracial

Asian
Hispanic/Latino
White
3. What is your age?

| Under 18 | $18-25$ | $26-30$ | $31-35$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $36-50$ | $51-65$ | Over 65 |  |

4. Write in the number of people in each age group in your household:

| Age Range | Number in Household |
| :--- | :--- |
| $0-5$ years: |  |
| $6-12$ years: |  |
| $13-17$ years: |  |
| $18-65$ years: |  |
| $65+$ years: |  |

5. How long have you lived in Athens?
Less than 1 year
1-2 years
3-5 years

5+ years
I don't live in Athens
6. What is your highest degree?

No diploma
High School Diploma/GED
Associates Degree
Bachelor's Degree
Master's Degree or higher
7. If you needed it, do you have access to mental health care (for depression, anxiety, etc.)?
Yes
8. Where do you live?

Student housing/dorms
Mobile home
Multi-family home
Apartment complex or Condominium

Staying with family, friend, or acquaintance and not paying rent
9. How often do you use the outdoor parks or green spaces in your neighborhood?
Almost never Yearly Monthly

Weekly Daily No green space available
I don't know if my neighborhood has green space
10. What is your relationship status?

| Single | In a relationship | Married |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Separated | Divorced |  |

11. Does anyone in your household have any of the following health problems?

Diabetes
Obesity
Asthma
High cholesterolStroke

High blood pressure
Depression
Chronic pain
Arthritis
No health problems
12. What is your work status? (Select all that apply).

Employed for wages, part time
Self-employed
Homemaker
Retired
Temporarily employed
13. If you are unemployed what are your barriers to employment?

Lack of education
Lack of experience
Transportation
Lack of childcare
Caring for a family member

Medical condition
Criminal record
Mental Health
Substance Abuse
Homelessness
Legal Status
Waiting for disability approval
14. If employed, are you paid for overtime work?

Yes No
15. If you needed it, do you have access to dental care?

Yes
No
16. What is your total household monthly income? (Include all earners in household).
\$0-\$500
\$501-\$1000
\$1001-\$1500
\$1501-\$\$2000 \$2000+
17. Is your home safe for you and your family?

Not at all
Not really
Undecided
Somewhat
Very Much
18. Do you have a family doctor where you can bring your family for illnesses and appointments?
Yes No
19. If you have children, what are your monthly childcare costs?
\$0-\$200 \$201-\$500 \$501-\$700
\$701-\$900 \$900+ I don't have children
20. Can you talk about your deepest problems with at least some of your family or friends?

Most of the time
Some of the time

Hardly ever
I don't know
21. Where do you or your family go for advice or care when someone is ill? (Select all that apply).
My doctor's office Emergency Room Urgent Care facility
Health Department Community Health ClinicSchool Nurse's Office
I do not go to one specific place regularly
22. What is your monthly rent or mortgage payment?
\$0-\$200
\$201-\$500
\$501-\$750
\$751-\$1000
\$1000+
23. Is your neighborhood safe?

Not at all
Not really
Undecided
Somewhat
Very Much
24. How often do you meet with a spiritual or religious community?

Never Yearly Monthly
Weekly Daily
25. What type of insurance coverage do you have? (Select all that apply).

Medicaid
Medicare
Managed Medicaid (Wellcare and Amerigroup)
Healthcare Exchange ("Obamacare")
Health insurance through work/school
Uninsured
26. Are you currently receiving any of the following benefits? (Select all that apply).

TANF
SSI
Food stamps/SNAP
Disability Insurance
Medicare
Medicaid
27. Do most food stores in your neighborhood offer affordable healthy food choices? Yes No
28. What type of insurance coverage do your family members have? (Select all that apply). Medicaid

Medicare
Managed Medicaid (Wellcare and Amerigroup)
Healthcare Exchange ("Obamacare")
Health insurance through work/school
Uninsured
29. What forms of debt do you have? (Select all that apply).

Medical bills Education debt/student loans
Credit card debt
Mortgage payment Auto payment
Pay day loan debt
Owe money to family or friend
No debt
I don't know
30. Do the children in your home get free or reduced lunch?

Yes
No
Does not apply
31. If yes, do your children have enough food to eat during weekends or the summer? Yes

No
32. In the last month, how often have you felt stressed?

Never
Almost
Sometimes
Fairly Often
Often
33. In the last year, how many times have you or a family member been to the Emergency Room?
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Never } & \text { Once } & 2-3 \text { times } & 4-6 \text { times }\end{array}$
34. What is your total monthly debt payment? (Note: do not include normal expenses like housing and utility bills).

| $\$ 0-\$ 250$ | $\$ 251-\$ 500$ | $\$ 501-\$ 750$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 751-\$ 1000$ | $\$ 1000+$ |  |

35. In the last month, have you experienced discrimination or unfair treatment? Yes No
36. If yes, for what reasons?

Race/ethnicity
Gender
Age
Sexual Preference
Belief system (e.g. religious, spiritual, non-belief)
Disability
Legal Status National Origin
Other: $\qquad$
37. Do you have access to pregnancy counseling and family planning services including birth control?
Yes No Does not apply
38. What barriers keep you or your family from accessing healthcare?

Work hours
Lack of personal time Transportation challenges
No insurance
Cannot get a timely appointment
Mandatory overtime
Medical provider wont' take my insurance
Legal Status
Can't afford co-pays or deductibles
Does not apply
39. How long would your savings last if you had a financial emergency or loss of income? I could not get by with what I have saved

I could get by for one month with what I have saved
I could get by for 2-3 months with what I have saved
I could get by for 4-6 months with what I have saved
Does not apply
40. Have you or your family experienced significant hunger in the past 12 months (for example, not eating when hungry or skipping a meal because there was not enough money)?
Yes No
41. If yes, which of these programs have you used?

Food pantry/mobile clinic
Summer feeding program for kids
Soup kitchen
Food2Kids school backpack program
None of these
42. What is your primary means of transportation?
Car
Bus
Walk
Bike
Get rides
43. If you are experiencing stress, please indicate all of the areas which you have felt stress in the last month.

| Family | Work/School | Relationship with partner |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Finances | Home environment | Neighborhood |
| Health | Legal Status |  |
| I am not experiencing stress |  |  |

44. How often do you volunteer in your community?
Never Yearly Monthly

Weekly Daily
45. How did you hear about the survey and/or Athens Pig Roast? (Select all that apply)

Facebook
Instagram
Twitter
Community Connection newsletter
Community Connection website
Read about it in the paper
Posters

Housing Authority
My child's school
My commissioner
Friend or Family
My employer
My church

Thank you for your participation in this Community Health Survey. Your answers to this anonymous survey will help our two area hospitals and local nonprofits make better decisions about where and how to spend their resources and locate new programs. We ask that you answer ALL of the questions to the best of your ability and that you ask for help if you're unsure how to respond to any particular question.

Please circle your responses to the questions below.

1. Please write down an intersection as close to your home as you're comfortable sharing. (For example: Rocksprings Street and Broad Street)
$\qquad$ and $\qquad$
2. What is your gender?

Man Woman Transgender
3. What is your race or ethnicity? (circle all that apply)

American Indian or Alaska Native
Asian
Black or African American
Hispanic/Latino
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander White
4. What is your age?

| Under 18 | $18-25$ |  | 26-30 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $36-50$ |  | $51-65$ |  | Over 65 |

5. Write in the number of people in each age group in your household:

| Age Range | Number in Household |
| :--- | :--- |
| $0-5$ years: |  |
| $6-12$ years: |  |
| $13-17$ years: |  |
| $18-65$ years: |  |
| $65+$ years: |  |

6. What is your highest degree?

No diploma
High School Diploma/GED Associates Degree
Bachelor's Degree Master's Degree or higher
7. What is your relationship status?

| Single | In a relationship | Married |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Separated | Divorced | Widowed |

8. What is your total household monthly income?
\$0-\$1000 \$1001-\$2000 \$2001-\$3000
\$3001-\$4000
\$4001-\$5000
\$5001+
9. What benefits are you receiving? (Circle all that apply)

TANF
SSI
Food stamps/SNAP

| Disability Insurance | Medicare | Medicaid |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Childcare Assistance | WIC | Unemployment |
| No benefits |  |  |

10. Does anyone in your household have any of the following health problems? (Circle all that apply)

Diabetes
Depression
Chronic pain
Stroke
High blood pressure/Hypertension
11. What is your work status? (Circle all that apply)

Employed for wages, part time
Employed for wages, full time
Self-employed
Out of work and looking for work Student

Unable to work
Retired
Out of work
12. Are you able to get an appointment with a doctor when you need to?

Always Sometimes Rarely Never
13. If you are not "Always" able to make an appointment with a doctor, what are the reasons you are not always able? (Circle all that apply)
I cannot afford it I do not have health insurance
I do not have reliable transportation The doctor is too far away
The doctor is not accepting patients I cannot find a doctor accepting my insurance
Does not apply
14. Where are you most likely to go for care when you or someone in your household is ill? (Circle all that apply) My doctor's office Emergency Room Urgent Care facility

Health Department Community Health Clinic School Nurse's Office
I do not go to one specific place regularly
15. What type of insurance coverage do you have? (Circle all that apply).

Medicaid
Medicare
Managed Medicaid (Wellcare and Amerigroup)

Healthcare Exchange ("Obamacare")
Health insurance through work/school
Uninsured
16. Do the children in your home get free or reduced lunch?
Yes No Does not apply
17. If yes, do your children have enough food to eat during weekends or the summer?
Yes No Does not apply
18. What barriers keep you or your family from accessing healthcare? (Circle all that apply)

Work hours
School demands
Lack of personal time
No insurance
Mandatory overtime
Transportation challenges
Cannot get a timely appointment
Medical provider won't take my insurance
Legal Status
Cannot afford co-pays or deductibles
Does not apply
19. Can you afford all of the medications that you have been prescribed?
Always Sometimes Rarely Never
20. Have you or your family experienced significant hunger in the past 12 months (for example, not eating when hungry or skipping a meal because there was not enough money)?
Yes

## No

21. If yes, which of these programs have you used? (Circle all that apply)

Food pantry/mobile clinic Summer feeding program for kids
Soup kitchen Food2Kids school backpack program

None of these Does not apply
22. How many servings of fruits and vegetables do you eat each day? ( 1 serving = $1 / 2$ cup cooked vegetables, 1 cup salad, 1 piece fruit, $3 / 4$ cup $100 \%$ fruit juice).

| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | $6+$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

23. How often do you do the following behaviors?
Eat fast food more than once a week

| Never | Sometimes | Always |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Never | Sometimes | Always |


| Drink more than 3 alcoholic drinks per day | Never | Sometimes | Always |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Smoke cigarettes | Never | Sometimes | Always |
| Use recreational drugs | Never | Sometimes | Always |
| Chew tobacco/snuff | Never | Sometimes | Always |
| Exercise 2-3 times a week | Never | Sometimes | Always |

24. How big of a problem are the following issues in your community? Please circle "Not at all" a problem, a "Moderate" problem, or a "Serious" problem.

| Obesity/Overweight | Not at all | Moderate | Serious |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High Blood Pressure/Stroke | Not at all | Moderate | Serious |
| Substance Abuse/Addiction | Not at all | Moderate | Serious |
| Crime | Not at all | Moderate | Serious |
| Diabetes/Sugar | Not at all | Moderate | Serious |
| Smoking/Tobacco Use | Not at all | Moderate | Serious |
| Violence | Not at all | Moderate | Serious |
| Cancer | Not at all | Moderate | Serious |
| Heart Disease | Not at all | Moderate | Serious |
| Asthma/Lung Disease | Not at all | Moderate | Serious |
| Teenage Pregnancy | Not at all | Moderate | Serious |
| Dental Health | Not at all | Moderate | Serious |
| Mental Health/lllness | Not at all | Moderate | Serious |
| Sexually Transmitted Diseases | Not at all | Moderate | Serious |
| Access to Healthcare | Not at all | Moderate | Serious |
| Services for the disabled | Not at all | Moderate | Serious |
| Infectious Diseases (Flu, Hepatitis) | Not at all | Moderate | Serious |
| Child abuse and neglect | Not at all | Moderate | Serious |
| Prenatal and Infant Health | Not at all | Moderate | Serious |
| Suicide | Not at all | Moderate | Serious |
| Lack of transportation | Not at all | Moderate | Serious |
| Language/Cultural Barrier | Not at all | Moderate | Serious |
| Services for Seniors | Not at all | Moderate | Serious |



## Community Comment \#1

"These comments are combined to apply to both systems reports. These reports both relied upon secondary data and key informant interviews with no community-based focus groups or individual client/patient surveys. Without the input of the community, these reports are missing meaningful data regarding barriers to care for residents in the service areas of these health systems. It is with that data that the health care systems could then better understand how, for example; transportation, personal finances, legal concerns, and wait times for health care visits impact access to care. There is no data on wait times for appointments for Medicaid and Medicare patients in either health system, nor is there data on wait times for appointments at other safety net clinics. Missing also are questions regarding environment, work and food.

These CHNAs serve as a starting point for a more thorough community health needs assessment that must include focus groups, community member surveys and interviews, as well as key informant interviews from lay leaders in a cross section of the catchment areas diverse subsets of populations."

## Community Comment \#2

"The ASPIRE Clinic at the University of Georgia aims to serve individuals, couples, and families in the Athens, Georgia community through holistic services that promote improved wellness and well-being, including therapy and mental health, nutrition education, financial counseling, home environment and design consulting, as well as legal problem solving. As a holistic clinic, we interface often with the physical health needs of our clients, but do not currently have the capacity to serve them in this domain, relying instead on the existing entities in Athens (hospitals, health clinics, etc.)

Although primarily focused on eliciting important information for local hospitals, the Community Health Needs Assessments (CHNAs) conducted here in our area also become vital to others, including the ASPIRE Clinic, as they provide contextual understanding of those we serve directly in our clinical environment - and assist us in our understanding of how we as a community agency may identify and better serve the vulnerable and underserved.

The CHNAs that were conducted by our community hospitals in 2012 (Athens Regional Medical Center) and 2012-13 (St. Mary's Hospital) synthesize information about the facets of health in our Athens area. The CHNAs conducted by ARMC and St. Mary's highlight mental health and substance abuse as a primary or significant concern, in addition to other physical health concerns and diagnoses, and our clinic supports this assertion. From our perspective, there is a large need in our community for affordable, easily accessible mental health and substance abuse treatment. A lack of access to psychiatry care is also a considerable concern from our vantage point. After reviewing the implementation plans by both ARMC and St. Mary's for how this should be improved, I see some issues with the hospitals' connectedness and willingness to entertain partnerships with the mental health resources that the University of Georgia offers to community members. There seems to sometimes be a misconception that on-campus resources are only accessible to students or UGA-affiliates. I think the hospitals' implementation plans would be strengthened by considering additional partnerships with these UGA clinics (ASPIRE Clinic, Psychology Clinic, Center for Counseling and Personal Evaluation), as their identified aims are to 1 ) expand access to care and 2 ) fortify existing partnerships and resources. I am hoping for this to be identified and explored in future CHNAs conducted by our local hospitals."

## Community Comment \#3

"The Athens Area Community Foundation (AACF) advances strategic philanthropy by engaging passionate donors, building a shared understanding of the community's assets and needs, and increasing the capacity of community leaders and organizations to address the community's most critical challenges through collaboration. AACF currently stewards $\$ 5.3$ million in community assets and its donors have made over $\$ 1$ million in grants to local nonprofits since the foundation opened in 2008. While the Community Health Needs Assessments (CHNAs) conducted by Athens Regional Medical System and St. Mary's Health Care System help each organization with internal strategic planning, they also help the community foundation understand the strengths and priorities of two of our community's largest institutions. In addition to the highlighted priorities of mental and behavioral health, Athens Regional Medical Center's 2012 report identified areas where longitudinal data, if available, would better help with evaluations of programs. Setting benchmarks and measuring them year after year has become a priority for AACF to further ARMC's efforts. ARMC's report also noted the success of their Regional First Care centers which provides donors and our local free and reduced-price clinics with a potential model for increasing access to primary and preventive care. In addition, ARMC's information about the use of the Emergency Department for non-emergent needs and mental health issues points out gaps to both service providers and economic developers. St. Mary's report 2012-2013 focused on Ath-ens-Clarke County and included issues of affordable housing, oral health, and reproductive health in the list of community needs. While St. Mary's could not make these a priority, the report creates a more holistic understanding of what a "healthy community" must include. This expansive perspective is reflected in St. Mary's involvement in the Athens Health Network, a collaborative of healthcare providers focused on the un- and under insured in Athens. Both CHNAs list organizations the hospitals plan to partner with and point to collaboration as the means to meet community needs. AACF looks forward to supporting and enhancing the implementation plans of both Athens Regional Medical System and St. Mary's Health Care System."


[^0]:    *OASIS Community Health Needs Assessment Dashboard, 2009-2013

[^1]:    *OASIS Community Health Needs Assessment Dashboard, 2009-2013

[^2]:    *OASIS Community Health Needs Assessment Dashboard, 2009-2013

[^3]:    OASIS Emergency Room Visits Web Query, 2013

