

# **Community Statistical Indicators**

## **Cabarrus County**

**Secondary Data collected as part of the**  
*2008 Community Needs Assessment*

**September 2008**



September 2008

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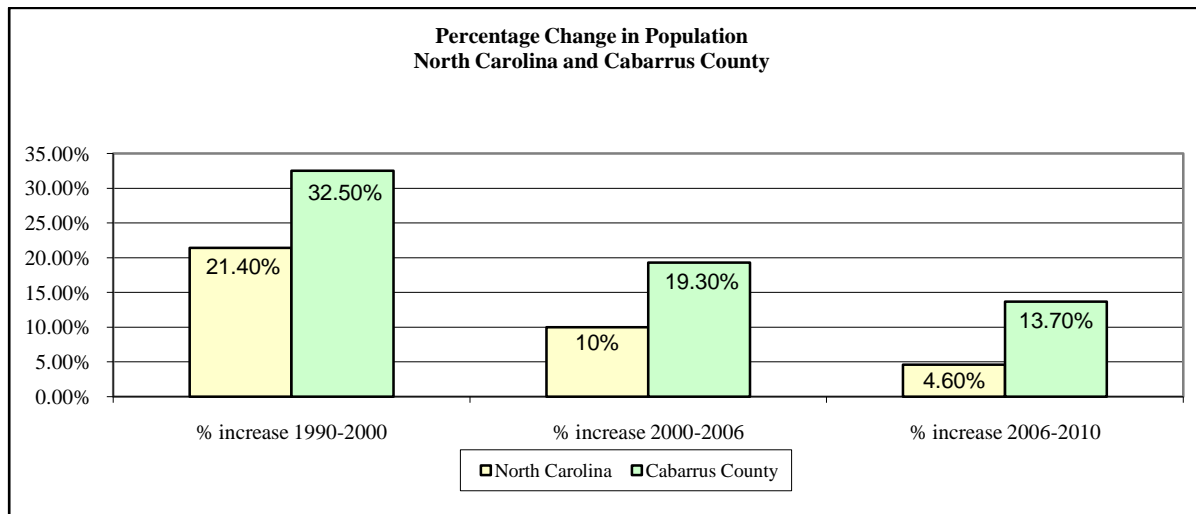
# Community Statistical Indicators Cabarrus County

## A. Demographics

### A.1. Population - Cabarrus and NC, 1990 & 2000 Census, with 2006 estimates and 2010 projections

	North Carolina	% Change	Cabarrus County	% Change
1990 Population	6,628,637	--	98,935	--
2000 Population	8,049,313	21.4%	131,063	<b>32.5%</b>
2006 Population-estimated	9,061,032	10%	156,395	<b>19.3%</b>
2010 Population-projected	9,485,138	4.6%	177,879	<b>13.7%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Population Estimates Program <http://www.census.gov>  
NC State Demographer's Office <http://demog.state.nc.us/>



### A.2. Projected County Population Growth – Natural and Net Migration, Compared with NC, 2000-2010 and 2010-2020

2000-2010	Population Growth				Natural Growth			Net Migration	
	2000	2010	Net	%	Births	Deaths	Net	Amount	%
<b>Cabarrus</b>	131,030	176,774	45,744	<b>34.9</b>	23,674	11,698	11,976	33,768	<b>25.8</b>
<b>NC</b>				<b>17.4</b>					<b>11.5</b>

2010-2020	Population Growth				Natural Growth			Net Migration	
	2010	2020	Net	%	Births	Deaths	Net	Amount	%
<b>Cabarrus</b>	176,774	221,997	45,223	<b>25.6</b>	29,934	13,947	15,987	29,236	<b>16.5</b>
<b>NC</b>				<b>14.8</b>					<b>9.0</b>

Net Migration = Population Growth minus Natural Growth

Source: <http://www.demog.state.nc.us/>

**A.3. Racial and Ethnic Distribution of the Population, 2000 Census and 2006 estimates**

CABARRUS COUNTY		2000 TOTAL POPULATION		2006 ESTIMATED POPULATION	
		NUMBER (131,063)	PERCENT 100%	NUMBER (156,395)	PERCENT 100%
One race	White	109,127	83.3%	126,065	80.6%
	African-American	15,961	12.2%	22,692	14.5%
	Asian	1,190	0.9%	2,396	1.5%
	American Indian/Alaska Native	443	0.3%	327	.2%
	Other	3,049	2.3%	3,606	2.3%
Two or more races		1,293	1.0%	1,309	0.8%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>131,063</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>156,395</b>	<b>99.9%</b>
<i>Hispanic or Latino (of any race)</i>		<i>6,620</i>	<i>5.1%</i>	<i>12,717</i>	<i>8.1%</i>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census & 2006 American Community Survey <http://www.census.gov>

**A.4. Age Distribution of the Population**

CABARRUS COUNTY	2000 TOTAL POPULATION		2006 ESTIMATED POPULATION		2010 PROJECTED POPULATION	
	NUMBER (131,063)	PERCENT 100%	NUMBER (156,395)	PERCENT 100%	NUMBER (177,879)	PERCENT 100%
Age Groupings						
Under 5 years	9,283	7.1%	11,614	7.4%	13,861	7.8%
5-18 years	24,499	18.7%	29,368	18.8%	33,904	19.1%
18-64 years	82,117	62.7%	98,786	63.2%	110,896	62.3%
65 years & over	15,164	11.6%	16,627	10.6%	19,218	10.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census & 2006 American Community Survey <http://www.census.gov>  
 NC State Demographer's Office <http://demog.state.nc.us/>

**A.5. Population in Long Term Care and Other Selected Aging Data**

Issues	NC	Cabarrus
Men age 65+ in nursing homes	11,207	175
Women age 65+ in nursing homes	33,630	553
Persons age 65+ in nursing homes per 1,000	42.2	37.7
Persons age 65+ in adult care homes per 1,000	36.5	57.2
CAP/DA clients age 18+ per 1,000 Medicaid eligibles	36.0	112.8
PCS clients age 18+ per 1,000 Medicaid eligibles	57.7	26.9
Adult day care/health clients age 60+ served per 1,000	1.0	3.0
In-home aides clients age 60+ per 1,000	9.9	4.7
Estimated prevalence of Alzheimer's Disease (% of population)	NA	1.6%
Food stamp clients age 60+	66,832	3,893
Monthly food stamp expenditure per client age 60+	\$49	\$68

Source: NC Division of Aging, using 2000 Census and state fiscal year 2001 data

**A.6. Death Rates (excluding fetal) by Race and Gender per 1,000 Population, 1998 - 2006**

Year	White Female	White Male	Non-White Female	Non-White Male	Cabarrus Total	NC Total
1998	9.5	8.0	10.2	9.8	9.0	9.0
1999	9.6	7.7	7.4	10.2	8.7	9.1
2000	9.0	8.2	8.4	7.3	8.5	8.9
2001	8.3	8.1	7.6	5.9	8.0	8.6
2002	8.6	8.1	7.5	7.6	8.2	8.6
2003	9.6	8.1	7.1	8.9	8.7	8.7
2004	8.8	8.1	6.9	5.4	8.1	8.5
2005	8.7	8.6	7.3	9.0	8.6	8.6
2006	8.9	7.6	7.9	6.4	8.1	8.4

Source: North Carolina Vital Statistics, Vols. 1: 1998 – 2006. [www.schs.state.nc.us/schs](http://www.schs.state.nc.us/schs)

**A.7. Birth Rates, Cabarrus White and Minority, per 1,000 Population, 1998 - 2006**

Year	White	Non-White	Cabarrus Total	NC Total
1998	14.4	17.6	14.8	14.8
1999	14.6	18.1	15.1	14.9
2000	16.1	16.6	16.2	14.9
2001	15.9	17.6	16.1	14.4
2002	15.2	18.4	15.6	14.1
2003	15.2	17.9	15.6	14.1
2004	15.2	17.3	15.5	14.0
2005	15.5	18.1	15.9	14.2
2006	15.5	19.1	16.0	14.4

Source: North Carolina Vital Statistics, Vols. 1: 1998 – 2006. [www.schs.state.nc.us/schs](http://www.schs.state.nc.us/schs)

**A.8. Racial and Ethnic Breakdown of Live Births in North Carolina and Cabarrus County for 2002, 2004 and 2006**

Year	North Carolina-Live Births- Racial/Ethnic %				Cabarrus-Live Births- Racial/Ethnic %			
	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	White	Black	Other	Hispanic
2002	72.6%	23.5%	4.0%	12.8%	83.3%	15.2%	1.5%	16.5%
2004	72.8%	23.0%	4.2%	14.4%	84.1%	14.0%	1.9%	19.5%
2006	72.1%	23.4%	4.5%	16.6%	82.9%	14.7%	2.4%	20.2%

White, Black, and Other includes Hispanics.

Source: State Center for Health Statistics, North Carolina, <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/>



## B. Economic Health

### Employment

#### B.1. Median Household and Per Capita Income—North Carolina and Cabarrus County, 1999 and 2006

	North Carolina	Cabarrus County
1999 Median household income	\$39,184	\$46,140
2006 Median household income	\$42,625	\$49,562
<b>% Increase in median household income</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>
1999 Per capita income	\$20,307	\$21,121
2006 Per capita income	\$22,945	\$23,837
<b>% Increase in per capita income</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>12.9%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau <http://www.census.gov> 2000 Census & 2006 American Community Survey

#### B.2. Major Industries in Cabarrus County – As of the Quarter ending March 31, 2007

Major Industries--Cabarrus	Average # of Employees
Education & Health Services	14,662
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	14,383
Leisure & Hospitality	8,993
Manufacturing	8,312
Professional & Business Services	6,620
Construction	4,878
Other Services	1,762
Financial Activities	1,614
Information	822
Public Administration	423
Natural Resources & Mining	202

Source: [http://www.cabarrusedc.com/numbers\\_workforce.html](http://www.cabarrusedc.com/numbers_workforce.html)

#### B.3. Major Employers in Cabarrus County (500 or more employees)

Major Employers-Cabarrus	# of Employees	Year Verified
Carolinas Medical Center-NorthEast	4,324	2008
Cabarrus County Schools	3,816	2007
Philip Morris USA	2,600	2005
Kannapolis City Schools	873	2007
City of Concord	855	2008
Rowan Cabarrus Community College	830	2007
Cabarrus County Government	763	2008
Windstream	631	2007
Shoe Show	625	2007
North Carolina Government	547	2007
Pass and Seymour Legrand	543	2008
Connexions	540	2007
Perdue Farms Inc.	534	2008
Hendrick Motorsports	515	2008

Source: [http://www.cabarrusedc.com/numbers\\_workforce.html](http://www.cabarrusedc.com/numbers_workforce.html)

**B.4. Announced Cabarrus County Business Closings and Layoffs – 2004-2010, as of April 2008**

Company Name	Reason	Number Affected	Type	Effective Date
Philip Morris, Inc	Production to Richmond, VA	2500	Closing	Aug. 2010
Moss & Moore Heating & Air	Fire	4	Closing	Nov. 2007
CT Communications (Windstream)	Acquisition	150	Layoff	Nov. 2007
Shogren Hosiery Mfg. Co.	Restructuring/offshoring	235	Layoff	Jan. 2007
Table Supply Grocery	Property redevelopment	4	Closing	Oct. 2006
Fun-Tees, Inc.	Relocation to Maiden	85	Layoff	Oct. 2006
NorthEast Medical Center – Home Health Services	Merger of Home Health services only	129	Layoff	Sept. 2006
Barber-Scotia College	Financial difficulty	6	Layoff	Nov. 2005
The Gift Corner	Slow sales	2	Closing	Sept. 2005
Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc.	Restructuring	70	Closing	Sept. 2005
Kwik-Way Catering, Inc	Competition	18	Closing	June 2005
Friedman’s Inc.	Underperformance	6	Closing	May 2005
Wicker Specialty Co.	Fire	3	Closing	Jan. 2005
KB Toys, Inc.	Bankruptcy	8	Closing	Feb. 2004

Source: NC Employment Security Commission

<http://eslmi23.esc.state.nc.us/masslayoff/MLSFrame.asp?contentsFrame=5>

**B.5. Cabarrus County Insured Employment in North Carolina for Aggregate of all types by Supersector or Domain, Average Number of Employees**

**2000 (Annual Average)**

Industry	Annual Avg Empl
Total Federal Government	319
Total State Government	692
Total Local Government	8,764
Total Private Industry	47,429
Total All Industries	57,204
Goods-Producing Domain	17,600
Natural Resources and Mining	189
Construction	4,093
Manufacturing	13,318
Service-Providing Domain	39,604
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	12,733
Information	1,021
Financial Activities	1,907
Professional and Business Services	4,683
Education and Health Services	9,683
Leisure and Hospitality	5,739
Other Services	1,394
Public Administration	2,448

**2007 (2<sup>nd</sup> QTR Average)**

Industry	Avg Empl for Qtr
Total Federal Government	287
Total State Government	671
Total Local Government	11,313
Total Private Industry	54,678
Total All Industries	66,949
Goods-Producing Domain	13,520
Natural Resources and Mining	222
Construction	5,088
Manufacturing	8,210
Service-Providing Domain	53,429
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	14,858
Information	868
Financial Activities	1,623
Professional and Business Services	6,863
Education and Health Services	14,958
Leisure and Hospitality	9,407
Other Services	1,834
Public Administration	2,734
Unclassified	284

<http://eslmi23.esc.state.nc.us/ew/EWYear.asp?Report=1>

### B.6. 2008 Living Income Standard

The Living Income Standard (LIS) was developed by the North Carolina Budget and Tax Center as a response to the shortcomings of both the federal poverty level (FPL) and the minimum wage as the nation's primary measures of economic security. The LIS assesses how much money is required to pay market prices for seven essential expenses: housing, food, child care, health care, transportation, other necessities (clothing, personal care items, household supplies, reading materials, school supplies and local telephone service), and taxes. No allowances are included for entertainment, meals eaten outside the home, cable TV, cell phones, extracurricular activities or gifts. Neither are provisions made for savings or debt repayment.

Living Income Standard, 2008 by family size								
	1 adult, 1 child		1 adult, 2 children		2 adults, 2 children		2 adults, 3 children	
	Hourly LIS*	Annual LIS	Hourly LIS*	Annual LIS	Hourly LIS*	Annual LIS	Hourly LIS*	Annual LIS
<i>NC</i>	\$14.94	\$31,067	\$18.03	\$37,509	\$20.60	\$42,841	\$25.63	\$53,304
<b>Cabarrus</b>	\$16.26	\$33,817	\$19.46	\$40,470	\$21.72	\$45,174	\$26.54	\$55,213
<b>Iredell</b>	\$14.82	\$30,823	\$17.76	\$36,948	\$20.29	\$42,204	\$25.22	\$52,467
<b>Rowan</b>	\$14.79	\$30,762	\$17.87	\$37,173	\$20.35	\$42,322	\$25.91	\$53,902
<b>Stanly</b>	\$13.71	\$28,519	\$16.57	\$34,456	\$19.47	\$40,503	\$24.36	\$50,675
<b>Union</b>	\$16.27	\$33,834	\$19.48	\$40,522	\$21.65	\$45,037	\$26.41	\$54,940

\*Hourly LIS is the total of the hourly wages that need to be earned by the adults in the family.

Source: *Making Ends Meet On Low Wages, The 2008 North Carolina Living Income Standard.* <http://ncjustice.org>

### B.7. Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment Rate - Cabarrus and North Carolina

	Civilian Labor Force Estimate		Unemployment Rates	
	North Carolina	Cabarrus	North Carolina	Cabarrus
<b>1999</b>	4,053,949	69,397	3.2%	2.0%
<b>2000</b>	4,123,812	71,950	3.6%	2.6%
<b>2001</b>	4,164,911	74,374	5.5%	4.7%
<b>2002</b>	4,210,018	75,544	6.7%	5.5%
<b>2003</b>	4,247,830	77,455	6.5%	8.0%
<b>2004</b>	4,271,637	76,968	5.5%	6.1%
<b>2005</b>	4,343,559	77,555	5.2%	4.5%
<b>2006</b>	4,459,642	80,899	4.8%	4.1%

Source: North Carolina State Data Center, LINC system - <http://linc.state.nc.us/>  
Employment Security Commission, NC- [www.ncesc.com](http://www.ncesc.com)

## Poverty

### B.8. Percentage of Families and Individuals with Income Below the Poverty Level

Grouping	North Carolina		Cabarrus County	
	2000	2006	2000	2006
All families	9.0	10.7	4.8	8.4
Married couple families	4.5	4.8	2.5	4.5
Families with female householder (no husband present)	27.4	31.9	15.4	30.8
All people	12.3	14.7	7.1	10.6
Under 5 years	17.8	23.6	11.1	20.3
5 to 17 years	14.9	18.4	7.0	12.1
18 to 64 years	--	13.2	--	9.1
65 years and over	13.2	11.2	9.6	9.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau <http://www.census.gov> 2000 Census & 2006 American Community Survey

### B.9. Individuals Living Below Poverty Level by Race - 2000 Census

	White		African American		Hispanic or Latino	
	NC	Cabarrus	NC	Cabarrus	NC	Cabarrus
Total population	5,651,390	107,834	1,657,228	15,223	361,827	6,489
Individuals with income in 1999 below poverty level	477,510	5,613	379,349	2,082	91,076	1,744
Under 5 years	35,785	526	43,856	294	13,495	321
5 years	6,977	75	9,159	59	2,327	26
6 to 11 years	41,106	433	56,434	305	9,823	247
12 to 17 years	35,063	445	43,889	203	7,690	134

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Census 2000-<http://www.census.gov>

This information is only updated decennially.

### B.10. Percentage of Residents Receiving Food Stamps

	2000		2006	
	NC	Cabarrus	NC	Cabarrus
Average Monthly Recipients of Food Stamps	506,736	4,293	842,363	12,740
Population (Census/Projection)	8,049,313	131,063	9,061,032	156,395
% of residents receiving food stamps	6.3%	3.3%	9.3%	8.2%

Source: North Carolina State Data Center, LINC system - <http://linc.state.nc.us/>

## Housing

### B.11. Percentage of Residential Units that are Owner-Occupied

	1990		2000	
	NC	Cabarrus	NC	Cabarrus
Units owner-occupied	1,711,882	27,634	2,172,355	36,998
Total Housing Units	2,818,193	39,713	3,523,944	52,848
<b>% Residential Units / Owner-occupied</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>69.6%</b>	<b>61.6%</b>	<b>70.0%</b>

Source: North Carolina State Data Center, LINC system - <http://linc.state.nc.us/>, Updated decennially only.

### B.12. Substandard Housing

	1990		2000	
	NC	Cabarrus	NC	Cabarrus
Total Housing Units	2,818,193	39,713	3,523,944	52,848
Occupied Housing Units Overcrowded or with Incomplete Plumbing	98,057	1,110	124,114	1,646
<b>% Overcrowded/Incomplete Plumbing</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>

Source: North Carolina State Data Center, LINC system - <http://linc.state.nc.us/>, Updated decennially only.

### B.13. Homes Affordable for Median Family Income

	1990		2000	
	NC	Cabarrus	NC	Cabarrus
Total Housing Units	2,818,193	39,713	3,523,944	52,848
Vacant Housing Units	301,167	2,198	391,931	3,329
Median Contract Rent*	\$284	\$270	\$431	\$449
Median Gross Rent	\$382	\$370	\$548	\$566
Median Value of Owner Occupied Units	\$65,300	\$65,300	\$108,300	\$118,200
Renter Occupied Units w/ High Rent-to-Income Ratio	204,869	2,139	251,831	2,664

\* Contract Rent is rent paid no including other costs such as utilities. Gross rent includes other costs such as utilities, and fuel. Source: North Carolina State Data Center, LINC system - <http://linc.state.nc.us/> Updated decennially only.

### B.14. Rental Housing Costs, 2007

The NC Housing Finance Agency 2007 Fact Sheet for Cabarrus County reports the average hourly wage of renters is almost three dollars less than what is needed to afford a 2 bedroom rental unit at Fair Market Rate.

Rental Costs/Wages	NC	Cabarrus
Fair Market Rent* for 2-bedroom unit	\$631.00	\$707.00
Average hourly wage of renters (2005)	NA	\$10.93
Hourly wage needed to afford 2-bedroom unit at Fair Market Rate	\$12.14	\$13.60
Renters not earning enough to afford a 2-bedroom apt. at Fair Market Rate (%; #)	NA	%
		#
		40% 5,018

\*Fair Market Rent-generally the 40<sup>th</sup> percentile rent for area. Source: <http://www.nchfa.com/Nonprofits/RRstatehousing.aspx>

### B.15. Home Foreclosures

	1998	2007	% increase
<b>Cabarrus Foreclosures</b>	233	1,108	375%
<b>NC Foreclosures</b>	16,661	49,754	199%

Source: NC Justice Center, [www.ncjustice.org](http://www.ncjustice.org) (from the NC Administrative Office of the Courts)

## Transportation

### B.16. Public Transportation - CKRider Bus System

The CKRider Bus System began in Cabarrus County in April 2004 and provides services along six routes in Concord, Kannapolis, and southern Rowan County.

	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	#	% Increase	#	% Increase	#	% Increase	#	% Increase
Average Monthly Ridership	15,776	NA	22,201	40.7%	28,631	29.0%	31,594	10.4%

Source: Mike Nunn, Mobility Solutions Unlimited, LCC, [mnnun@mblsolution.com](mailto:mnnun@mblsolution.com)

### B.17. Public Transportation - Cabarrus County Transportation Services

Cabarrus County Transportation Services (CCTS), a department of Cabarrus County government, provides door-to-door van transportation for the elderly (eligibility through the Dept. of Aging), those on Medicaid (eligibility through the Dept. of Social Services), the disabled living within the Concord and Kannapolis bus routes (ADA eligibility through CCTS), and others who qualify based on special funding sources.

	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	#	% Increase	#	% Increase	#	% Increase	#	% Increase
In County Trips	87,989	NA	93,356	6.1%	92,071	-1.4%	100,862	9.6%
Out of County Trips	197	NA	3,341	695.9%	3,543	6.1%	4,096	15.6%

Source: Randy Bass, Cabarrus County Transportation Director, Randy Bass, [CRBass@cabarruscounty.us](mailto:CRBass@cabarruscounty.us)  
[www.cabarruscounty.us/Transport](http://www.cabarruscounty.us/Transport)

## C. Education/Lifelong Learning

### Early Childhood – Child Care and Education

#### C.1. Average Annual Fees Spent on Child Care in Cabarrus County

	Sept. 2004	June 2007	% Increase
Family child care for 0 – 5 year old children	\$5,980	\$6,344	6.1%
Center-based care for 0 – 5 year old children	\$6,302	\$7,010	11.2%
School-age care (year round in a family child care home)	\$4,020	\$4,560	13.4%
School-age care (year round in a child care center)	\$4,090	\$4,404	7.7%

Source: [childcareresourcesinc.org](http://childcareresourcesinc.org)

#### C.2. Average Number of Children in Subsidized Care

Cabarrus County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Average Monthly Children Receiving Subsidy	977	1,183	1,127	1,266	1,336	1,323	1,552	1,141

Source: State Agency Data: Department of Health & Human Services - <http://linc.state.nc.us/>

#### C.3. Quality of Child Care Facilities in Cabarrus County

Cabarrus County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Average Star Rating (of possible 5)	2.74	3.03	3.04	3.59	3.85

Source: North Carolina Partnership for Children, PBIS Results for FY 06-07

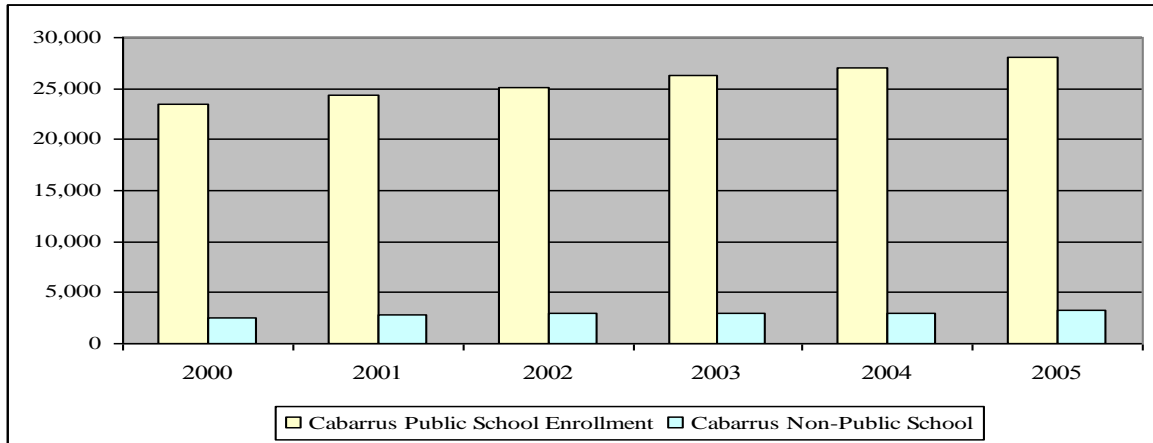
#### C.4. Number and Capacity of Licensed Child Care Facilities

Cabarrus County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Child Care Facilities	94	91	92	96	98	108	103	103
Licensed Capacity	4,854	6,047	5,552	5,954	6,456	4,611	7,374	4,936

Source: State Agency Data: Department of Health & Human Services - <http://linc.state.nc.us/>

## K-12 Education

### C.5. Public and Non-Public School Enrollment – Cabarrus, 2000 through 2005



Source: State Agency Data: Department of Public Instruction and Department of Administration -Education  
<http://linc.state.nc.us/>

### C.6. Dollar Expenditures per Student per School System

School System	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07
Cabarrus Co. Schools	\$5,121	\$5,708	\$6,008	\$6,039	\$6,018	\$6,309	\$6,195	\$6,923
Kannapolis City Schools	\$5,985	\$6,485	\$6,498	\$6,724	\$6,760	\$7,126	\$7,391	\$7,857

The total dollar expenditures per student include local, state, and federal monies. In 2005/06 the CCS total reflects \$1440 in local, \$4433 in state, and \$322 in federal. In 2006/07 the CCS total reflects \$1711 in local, \$4679 in state, and \$533 in federal.

Source: Gene Jordan, CCS Chief Financial Officer

Source: Will Crabtree, KCS Director of Business Operations

### C.7. Schools: % of Adequate Yearly Progress Goals Met

Schools Making Adequate Yearly Progress as measured by the “No Child Left Behind” Legislation:  
 Percentage of Adequate Yearly Progress Goals Met

School System	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07
Cabarrus County	93.7%	83.6%	93.8%	84.3%
Kannapolis City	96.0%	95.9%	94.0%	88.0%

Source: North Carolina Department of Public Instruction <http://www.ncpublicschools.org>

### C.8. Number of Displaced Students

		01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07
<b>Cabarrus</b>	Expelled	3	2	2	0	0	0
	Suspended	289	296	351		5,298*	5,148*
<b>Kannapolis</b>	Expelled	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suspended	907	1,103	1,170	1,462	1,206	1,490

The numbers for Cabarrus County Schools reflect the total number of suspensions in 2005/06, 2006/07. This is considered a duplicated count, i.e., not the total number of students. A student may have been suspended on more than one occasion and more than one suspension per incident.

Source: Disciplinary Data Collection (DDC) <https://secapp.dpi.state.nc.us/default.asp?AppID=9&RequestType=3>

### C.9. Percentage of English as a Second Language (ESL) and Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Students

Year	Cabarrus County Schools	Kannapolis City Schools
	% ESL of Total Student Population	% LEP of Total Student Population
1999-2000	2.80%*	5%
2000-2001	5.82%	5%
2001-2002	6.39%	5%
2002-2003	7.73%	9%
2003-2004	8.79%	16%
2004-2005	9.78%	12.9 %
2005-2006	Not Available	14.8 %
2006-2007	6.7%	15.4 %
2007-2008	7.5%	15.7 %

\*Limited English Proficiency students.

Sources: Kannapolis City Schools: North Carolina Department of Public Instruction: LEP Student Report

### C.10. Percentage of Hispanic Student Enrollment

	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08
Cabarrus Co. Schools	5.55%	6.43%	7.67%	8.50%	NA	6.9%	9.2%
Kannapolis City Schools	10.8%	11.4%	13.0%	15.2%	16.4%	18.4%	20.0%

Sources: Kannapolis City Schools: Student Information Management (SIMS) Database

### C.11. Kindergartners and First Graders Suspended Due to Lack of Immunizations

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Cabarrus Co. Schools	NA	NA	NA	22	32	37	30	35
Kannapolis City Schools	0	7	9	5	14	10	9	12

Source: Cabarrus County and Kannapolis City Schools, per Jan Odell, RN, Cabarrus Health Alliance 03-07

**C.12. Percentage of Students (Grades 3-8) at/above Grade Level in Reading**

<b>GRADE 3</b>	<b>98-99</b>	<b>99-00</b>	<b>00-01</b>	<b>01-02</b>	<b>02-03</b>	<b>03-04</b>	<b>04-05</b>	<b>05-06</b>	<b>06-07</b>
Cabarrus Co. Schools	79.8	77.8	80.8	83.7	86.4	86.8	85.1	84.9	82.8
Kannapolis City Schools	73.1	72.4	72.6	78.8	75.5	77.7	77.0	75.4	82.1
North Carolina							82.3	82.9	81.8

<b>GRADE 4</b>	<b>04-05</b>	<b>05-06</b>	<b>06-07</b>	<b>GRADE 5</b>	<b>04-05</b>	<b>05-06</b>	<b>06-07</b>
Cabarrus Co. Schools	84.5	87.4	85.2	Cabarrus Co. Schools	89.0	89.8	90.1
Kannapolis City Schools	81.2	81.6	85.8	Kannapolis City Schools	86.0	84.8	84.2
North Carolina	82.4	83.4	85.2	North Carolina	88.9	88.4	89.3

<b>GRADE 6</b>	<b>04-05</b>	<b>05-06</b>	<b>06-07</b>	<b>GRADE 7</b>	<b>04-05</b>	<b>05-06</b>	<b>06-07</b>
Cabarrus Co. Schools	86.0	85.4	87.9	Cabarrus Co. Schools	88.7	90.8	89.8
Kannapolis City Schools	77.4	81.7	78.0	Kannapolis City Schools	79.9	82.9	84.0
North Carolina	81.1	81.5	82.5	North Carolina	85.1	86.4	86.3

<b>GRADE 8</b>	<b>04-05</b>	<b>05-06</b>	<b>06-07</b>
Cabarrus Co. Schools	90.9	91.4	90.7
Kannapolis City Schools	86.0	78.6	85.3
North Carolina	87.9	86.9	87.9

Source: North Carolina School Report Cards, <http://www.ncpublicschools.org>

**C.13. Percentage of Students in High School at/above Grade Level**

<b>COURSE</b>	<b>English I</b>			<b>Algebra I</b>			<b>Algebra II</b>		
	<b>04-05</b>	<b>05-06</b>	<b>06-07</b>	<b>04-05</b>	<b>05-06</b>	<b>06-07</b>	<b>04-05</b>	<b>05-06</b>	<b>06-07</b>
Cabarrus Co. Schools	87.3	86.3	77.0	85.0	88.1	75.0	88.5	86.5	73.0
Kannapolis City Schools	77.4	80.5	70.0	86.6	85.6	69.0	89.6	86.5	73.0
State Comparison	81.9	82.8	72	80.3	82.6	67.0	79.1	80.3	65.0

<b>COURSE</b>	<b>Geometry</b>			<b>Biology</b>		
	<b>04-05</b>	<b>05-06</b>	<b>06-07</b>	<b>04-05</b>	<b>05-06</b>	<b>06-07</b>
Cabarrus Co. Schools	77.6	82.9	75.0	72.4	74.9	74.0
Kannapolis City Schools	80.8	70.2	69.0	78.7	67.2	66.0
State Comparison	68.4	68.8	63	63.6	63.4	65.0

Source: North Carolina School Report Cards, <http://www.ncpublicschools.org>

**C.14. Percentage of High School Graduates Planning to Attend Community College**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cabarrus Co. Schools	26.3%	24.3%	23.2%	28.2%	32.5%	27.9%	Not Yet Available
Kannapolis City Schools	n/a	n/a	16.0%	45.0%	52.1%	59.0%	57.0%

Source: North Carolina Public Schools, *Statistical Profile* (Cabarrus County Schools)

Source: Patti Stodghill, Counselor at A.L. Brown High School (Kannapolis)

**C.15. Percentage of High School Graduates Planning to Attend Four-Year College**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cabarrus Co. Schools	48.5%	49.8%	50.2%	47.3%	47.1%	44.5%	Not Yet Available
Kannapolis City Schools	n/a	n/a	41.2%	42%	37.7%	36%	35%

Source: North Carolina Public Schools, *Statistical Profile* (Cabarrus County Schools)

Source: Patti Stodghill, Counselor at A.L. Brown High School (Kannapolis)

**C.16. Drop Out Rates--Percent of 9<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> Grade Enrollment**

	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07
Cabarrus Co. Schools	5.74	5.48	4.66	4.73	4.21	4.09	5.24	5.03	4.77
Kannapolis City Schools	5.30	6.20	4.83	5.20	4.39	5.32	5.87	6.59	6.77

Source: North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, <http://www.ncpublicschools.org>

**C.17. Graduation Rates - 2007-2008**

Percent of 9 <sup>th</sup> Graders Entering High School in 2004-2005 who Graduated by 2007-2008			
Subgroup	North Carolina	Cabarrus County Schools	Kannapolis City Schools
All Students	69.9	72.9	69.3
Male	65.8	69.7	67.3
Female	74.1	76.2	71.4
Native American	55.7	61.5	-
Asian	80.9	75.8	-
Black	62.3	63.4	73.7
Hispanic	56.2	48.2	61.7
Multi-Racial	68.4	70.7	-
White	75.2	78.0	69.6
Economically Disadvantaged	58.7	56.0	60.1
Limited English Proficient	49.6	41.4	47.8
Students with Disabilities	56.2	63.3	52.5

The four-year cohort graduation rate answers the question, “Of the 9<sup>th</sup> graders who start school in a particular year, how many of them receive a high school diploma within four years?” There are a number of rules with respect to how and whether students are counted. This, in addition to systems like Kannapolis City Schools having smaller numbers of students, results in variability from year to year in cohort rates and in some categories having too few students to calculate rates.

**C.18. Educational Attainment of Cabarrus Residents (age 25 and older) as a percent of total population**

Educational Attainment	% in 2000		% in 2006	
	Cabarrus	NC	Cabarrus	NC
Less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade	7.6	7.8	5.0	6.6
9 <sup>th</sup> to 12 <sup>th</sup> grade, no diploma	14.2	14.0	10.6	11.4
High school graduate (including equivalency)	30.1	28.4	31.9	29.7
Some college, no degree	21.9	20.5	20.5	19.3
Associate degree	7.1	6.8	10.2	8.1
Bachelor's degree	14.4	15.3	14.9	16.5
Graduate or professional degree	4.7	7.2	6.6	8.3
High School graduate or higher	78.2	78.1	84.4	82.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	19.1	22.5	21.8	24.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau <http://www.census.gov> 2000 Census & 2006 American Community Survey

**Adult Literacy**

**C.19. Estimates of Adult Literacy**

These Estimates of Adult Literacy - 1998, are based on updates to "Literacy in North Carolina," a 1995 publication of the NC Literacy Resource Center. They are synthetic estimates of literacy in Cabarrus County and NC and are the most current adult literacy statistics available according to the North Carolina Community College Literacy Resource Center. They indicate measures of proficiency levels related to prose literacy, document literacy, and quantitative literacy\*.

**Level 1** – represents those adults scoring at the lowest literacy levels and who would likely have serious literacy difficulties and to need significant literacy instruction.

**Adult Literacy – Cabarrus County compared with NC and US, 1998**

Proficiency Level	United States	NC	Cabarrus
Level 1 (scores of 0-225 out of possible 500)	21-23%	22%	18%
Level 2 (scores of 226-275 out of possible 500)	25-28%	30%	32%
Levels 3-5 (scores of 276-500 out of possible 500)	33%	48%	50%

Source: NC Community College Literacy Resource Center,

[http://www.ncccs.cc.nc.us/Basic\\_Skills/ncccLiteracyResourceCenter2.htm](http://www.ncccs.cc.nc.us/Basic_Skills/ncccLiteracyResourceCenter2.htm)

*Literacy in North Carolina, 1998 Edition, Mary Dunn Siedow, NC Literacy Resource Center,*

[http://www.ncccs.cc.nc.us/Basic\\_Skills/docs/pdf\\_documents/LitNCApril2002.PDF](http://www.ncccs.cc.nc.us/Basic_Skills/docs/pdf_documents/LitNCApril2002.PDF)

\* Based on the National Adult Literacy Survey, 1992 (NALS). NALS applied a construct of three different literacy scales -- prose, document, and quantitative:

- Prose Literacy -- the knowledge and skills needed to understand and use information from texts that include editorials, news stories, poems, and fiction.
- Document Literacy -- the knowledge and skills required to locate and use information contained in forms, schedules, tables, etc.
- Quantitative Literacy -- the knowledge and skills required to apply arithmetic operations, either alone or sequentially, using numbers embedded in print materials.

(Note: The National Center for Education Statistics conducted a 2003 National Assessment of Adult Literacy (NAAL). This was the first assessment of the nation's progress in adult literacy since 1992. It provides information about the status and progress of literacy in the nation as a whole and among key population groups. The 2003 NAAL also provides the results of state-level assessments for six states that chose to participate in separate state assessment: Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, and Oklahoma.)

## D. Personal Health

### Physical Health

#### D.1. *Leading Causes of Death – Five-year Rates, 2002-2006*

#### Top Ten Overall Leading Causes of Death (Ranked by the Cabarrus Overall Rate) - Resident Race & Sex-Specific, Age-Adjusted Death Rates per 100,000 Population

Rates in red indicate where Cabarrus rates are greater than NC.

CAUSE OF DEATH	NC White Male Rate	Cab. White Male Rate	NC White Female Rate	Cab. White Female Rate	NC Minority Male Rate	Cab. Minority Male Rate	NC Minority Female Rate	Cab. Minority Female Rate	NC Overall Rate	Cab. Overall Rate
1. Heart Disease	266.0	253.0	166.7	184.3	314.0	373.5	205.0	193.4	217.9	220.4
2. Cancer	238.5	252.8	157.7	152.7	304.6	329.7	172.6	214.9	196.4	199.8
3. Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke)	57.0	54.2	55.3	57.9	85.8	98.5	75.5	73.9	61.1	59.4
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	62.1	63.8	44.0	48.6	48.2	50.2	19.1	20.3	47.1	51.1
5. All Other Unintentional Injuries	37.2	45.2	20.4	29.0	32.4	23.7	13.8	18.6	27.0	35.2
6. Alzheimer's disease	23.0	34.2	31.8	34.3	17.0	20.9	23.5	19.2	27.7	33.2
7. Pneumonia & Influenza	26.3	38.4	20.6	28.9	27.5	27.8	17.2	28.4	22.5	31.2
8. Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, Nephrosis	18.1	27.1	12.5	17.3	37.7	49.9	31.6	43.4	18.2	23.6
9. Diabetes Mellitus	25.2	22.3	18.3	16.1	54.4	39.8	50.7	37.1	27.1	21.0
10. Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries	26.6	19.4	12.0	12.2	29.7	16.2	10.3	7.3	19.1	14.9

Source: 2008 County Health Data Book <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>

**Note about Age-Adjusted rates:** Mortality or death rates are often used as measures of health status for a population. Given the importance of death data in measuring the health of populations, it is important that valid comparisons of death rates are made. Many factors affect the risk of death, including age, race, sex, occupation, education, and income. By far the strongest of these factors affecting the risk of death is age. Populations often differ in age composition. A “young” population has a higher proportion of persons in the younger age groups, while an “old” population has a higher proportion in the older age groups. Therefore, it is often important to control for differences among the age distributions of populations when making comparisons among death rates.

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics – Statistical Primer, Age-Adjusted Death Rates, August 1998.

**D.2. Leading Causes of Death, by Race and Sex, age-adjusted, 1991-2001 and 2002-2006**

Top five causes of death, comparing two five-year rates, 1991-2001 and 2002-2006, by Race (white and minority).

<b>Cabarrus Residents - Leading Causes of Death, age-adjusted by Race</b>					
<b>1999-2001</b>			<b>2002-2006</b>		
<b>Rank</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Minority</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Minority</b>
<b>1</b>	Heart Disease	Heart Disease	<b>1</b>	Heart Disease	Heart Disease
<b>2</b>	Cancer	Cancer	<b>2</b>	Cancer	Cancer
<b>3</b>	Stroke	Stroke	<b>3</b>	Stroke	Stroke
<b>4</b>	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Kidney Disease	<b>4</b>	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Kidney Disease
<b>5</b>	Pneumonia and Influenza	Pneumonia and Influenza	<b>5</b>	Unintentional Injuries	Diabetes

Top five causes of death comparing two five-year rates, 1991-2001 and 2002-2006, by Sex (male and female).

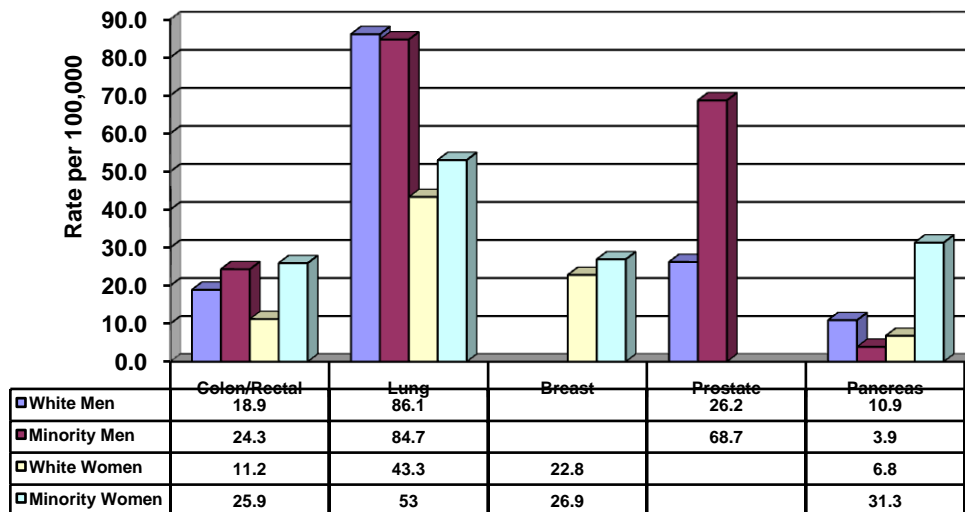
<b>Cabarrus Residents - Leading Causes of Death, age-adjusted by Sex</b>					
<b>1999-2001</b>			<b>2002-2006</b>		
<b>Rank</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>1</b>	Heart Disease	Heart Disease	<b>1</b>	Heart Disease	Heart Disease
<b>2</b>	Cancer	Cancer	<b>2</b>	Cancer	Cancer
<b>3</b>	Stroke	Stroke	<b>3</b>	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Stroke
<b>4</b>	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	<b>4</b>	Stroke	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease
<b>5</b>	Pneumonia and Influenza	Pneumonia and Influenza	<b>5</b>	Unintentional Injuries	Alzheimer's Disease

### D.3. Disparities in Mortality – Leading Causes of Death and Death Rates by Race and Sex, age-adjusted

For the top three leading causes of death, minority men in Cabarrus County have significantly higher rates of death than any other group, 2002-2006. (\*Unintentional Injuries = non-motor vehicle injuries)

Cabarrus Residents - Leading Causes of Death								
Rates of death per 100,000 by Race and Sex, age-adjusted, 1999-2001 and 2002-2006								
(Red indicates the population with highest rates for specific causes of death 2002-2006.)								
1999-2001				Rank	2002-2006			
White (rate)		Minority (rate)			White (rate)		Minority (rate)	
Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Heart Disease (305.8)	Heart Disease (195.9)	Heart Disease (445.8)	Heart Disease (165.6)	1	Heart Disease (253)	Heart Disease (184.3)	Heart Disease (373.5)	Cancer (214.9)
Cancer (249.2)	Cancer (165.5)	Cancer (247.8)	Cancer (165.2)	2	Cancer (252.8)	Cancer (152.7)	Cancer (329.7)	Heart Dis. (193.4)
Chronic Lwr. Resp. Disease (52.7)	Stroke (50.0)	Stroke (97.4)	Stroke (90.5)	3	Chronic Lwr. Resp. Disease (63.8)	Stroke (57.9)	Stroke (98.5)	Stroke (73.9)
Stroke (51.6)	Chronic Lwr. Resp. Disease (42.8)	Kidney Disease (62.7)	Kidney Disease (67.7)	4	Stroke (54.2)	Chronic Lwr. Resp. Disease (48.6)	Chronic Lwr. Resp. Disease (50.2)	Kidney Disease (43.4)
Pneumonia & Influenza (37.2)	Pneumonia & Influenza (32.5)	Pneumonia & Influenza (51.5)	Diabetes (31.4)	5	Unintentional Injuries* (45.2)	Alzheimer's Disease (34.3)	Kidney Disease (49.9)	Diabetes (37.1)
All Causes (1026.7)	All Causes (744.5)	All Causes (1290.7)	All Causes (857.3)		All Causes (1053.6)	All Causes (785.9)	All Causes (1351.2)	All Causes (883.8)

Cabarrus, Leading Causes of Cancer Deaths by Race and Sex, Rates per 100,000 - 2002-2006



**Note:** During this time period, Lung Cancer was the leading cause of cancer death for all whites, minorities, males, and females. Breast Cancer was the 2<sup>nd</sup> leading cause of cancer death for white women and the 3<sup>rd</sup> leading cause of death for minority women. Prostate cancer was the 2<sup>nd</sup> leading cause of cancer death for both white and minority men, and was significantly higher for minority men.

Source for above two charts: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Book, 2003 and 2008, [www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/](http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/)

#### D.4. Leading Causes of Death by Age – 2002-2006

Based on crude death rates, 2002-2006. Crude rates are not adjusted for age and provide a measure of the overall magnitude of mortality in a population.

Crude Death Rates by Age, Cabarrus County Residents, 2002-2006					
Leading Causes of Death					
Rank	Ages 0-19	Ages 20-39	Ages 40-64	Ages 65-84	Age 85+
1	Conditions originating in the perinatal period	Other Unintentional injuries*	Cancer - All Sites	Cancer - All Sites	Heart Disease
2	Congenital anomalies (birth defects)	Motor vehicle injuries	Heart Disease	Heart Disease	Cancer - All Sites
3	Motor vehicle injuries	Suicide	Other Unintentional injuries*	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	Cerebrovascular disease
4	Other Unintentional injuries*	Cancer - All Sites	Cerebrovascular disease	Cerebrovascular disease	Alzheimer's disease
5	SIDS	Heart Disease	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	Alzheimer's disease	Pneumonia & influenza

\*Other Unintentional Injuries = non-motor vehicle injuries

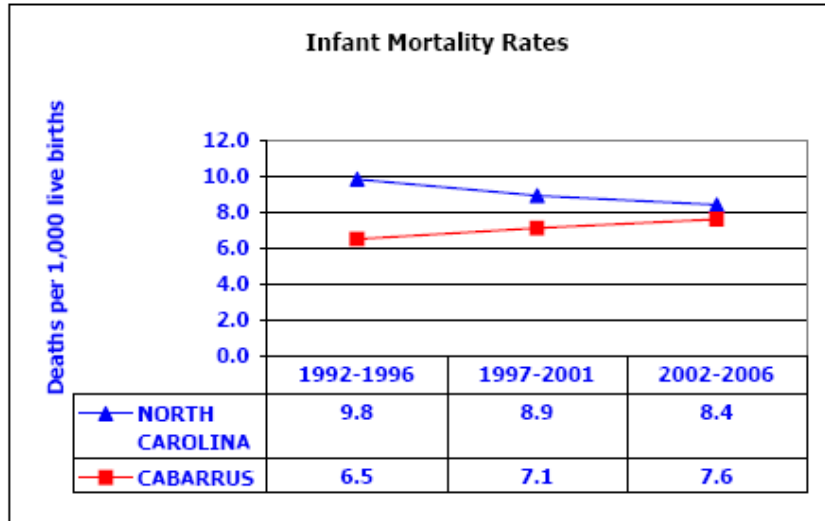
Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008 County Databook, [Death Counts and Crude Death Rates per 100,000 Population for Leading Causes of Death, by Age Groups NC 2002-2006](http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/), <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>

#### D.5. 5-Year Infant Death Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Race and Ethnicity, Cabarrus County and North Carolina, 1997-2001 and 2002-2006

Year	White non-Hispanic		Black non-Hispanic		Other non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Total	
	# Deaths	Death Rates	# Deaths	Death Rates	# Deaths	Death Rates	# Deaths	Death Rates	# Deaths	Death Rate
1997-2001 Cabarrus	45	6.4	15	11.2	2	12.4	7	6.2	69	7.1
1997-2001 NC	2,385	6.7	2,264	16.0	174	8.2	269	5.2	5,092	8.9
2002-2006 Cabarrus	49	6.5	28	16.9	1	4.0	10	4.6	88	7.6
2002-2006 NC	2,226	6.3	2,216	15.9	170	6.7	472	5.3	5,084	8.4

Source: Manjoo Mittal, NC State Center for Health Statistics, 919-715-4477, [manjoo.mittal@ncmail.net](mailto:manjoo.mittal@ncmail.net)

**D.6. Infant Mortality Rate, 5-Year Trends - Cabarrus and NC, 1992-1996, 1997-2001, 2002-2006 Per 1000 live births**

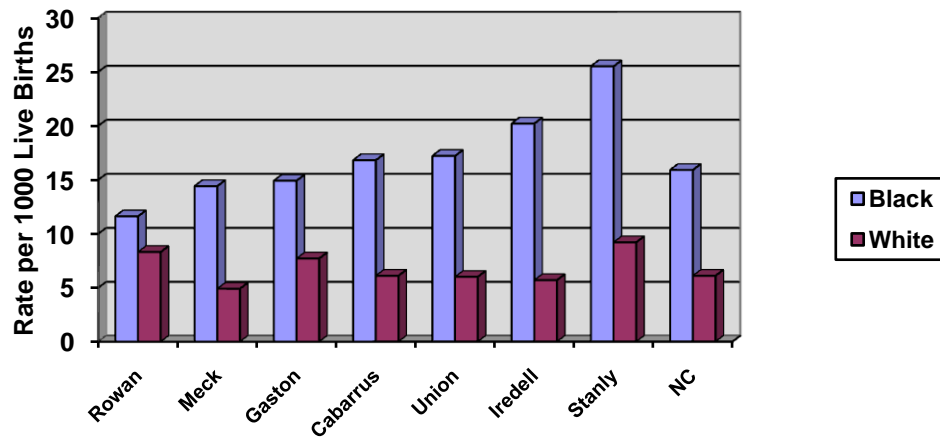


Source: <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/trends/pdf/Cabarrus.pdf>

**D.7. 5-Year Infant Death Rates per 1,000 Live Births 2002-2006 – Cabarrus, Surrounding Counties, NC**

2002-2006	White	Black	All Minority	Total
North Carolina	6.1	15.9	14.5	8.4
Cabarrus	6.1	16.8	15.2	7.6
Gaston	7.7	14.9	14.4	8.9
Iredell	5.7	20.2	17.8	7.8
Mecklenburg	4.9	14.4	12.9	7.7
Rowan	8.3	11.6	10.6	8.7
Stanly	9.2	25.5	22.2	11.3
Union	6.0	17.2	15.0	7.3

**Infant Deaths, White and Black Residents, Cabarrus, Surrounding Counties, and NC, 2002-2006**



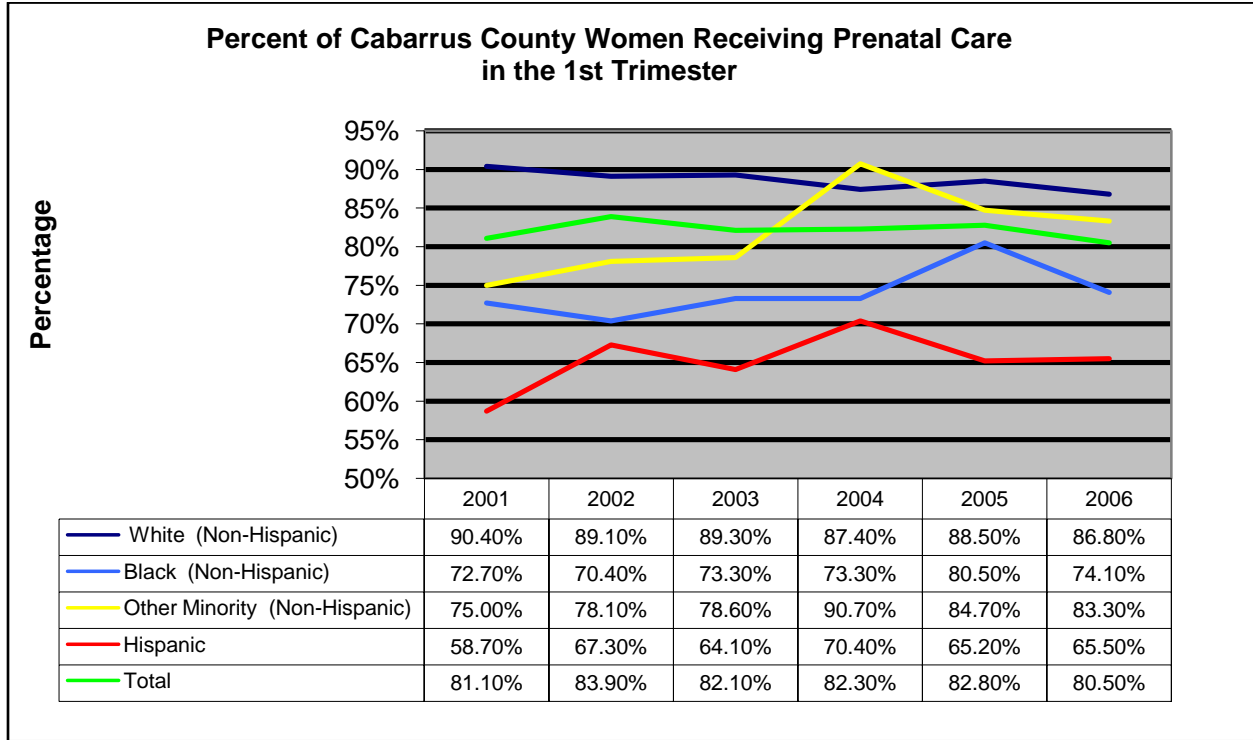
Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics:

Total, white, and minority: <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/CD12C%20inf%20death%20rates.html>

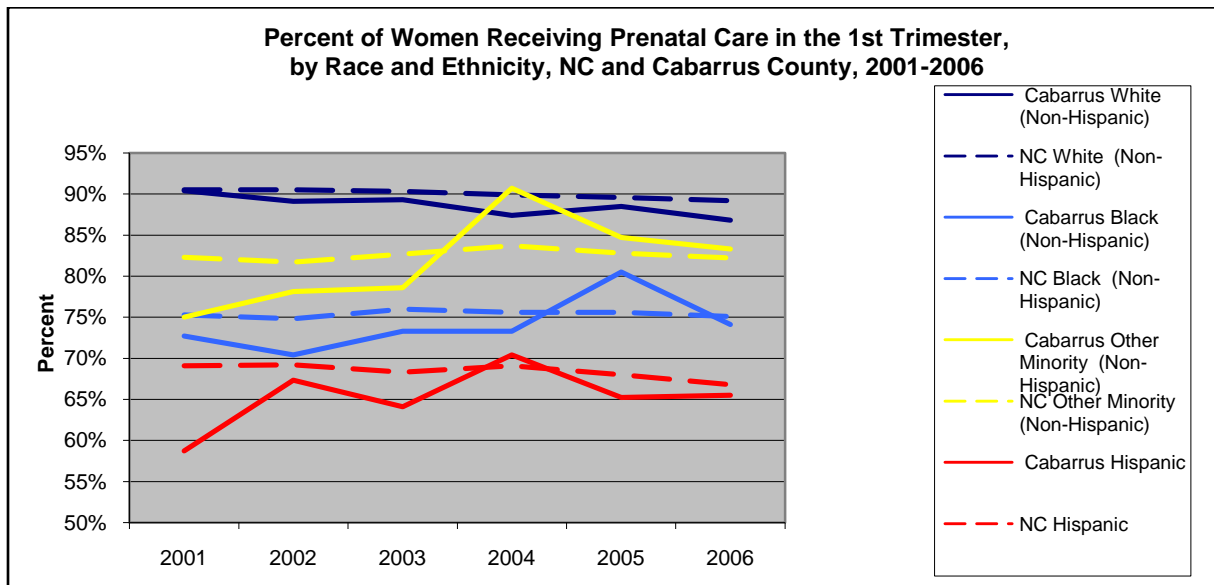
Black: <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/CD12D%20black%20inf%20death%20rates.html>

**D.8. Women and Prenatal Care**

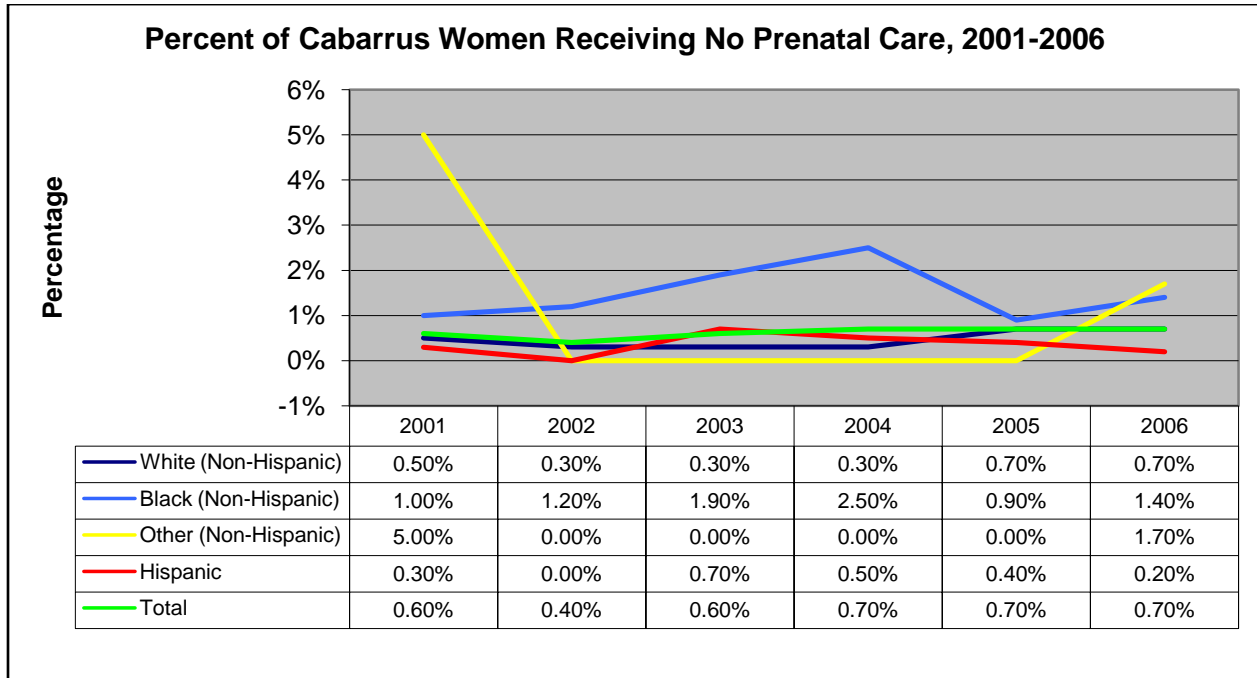
**Women Receiving Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester by Race and Ethnicity – Cabarrus County Resident Births, 2001-2006**



**Women Receiving Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester by Race and Ethnicity – NC compared with Cabarrus County, 2001-2006**

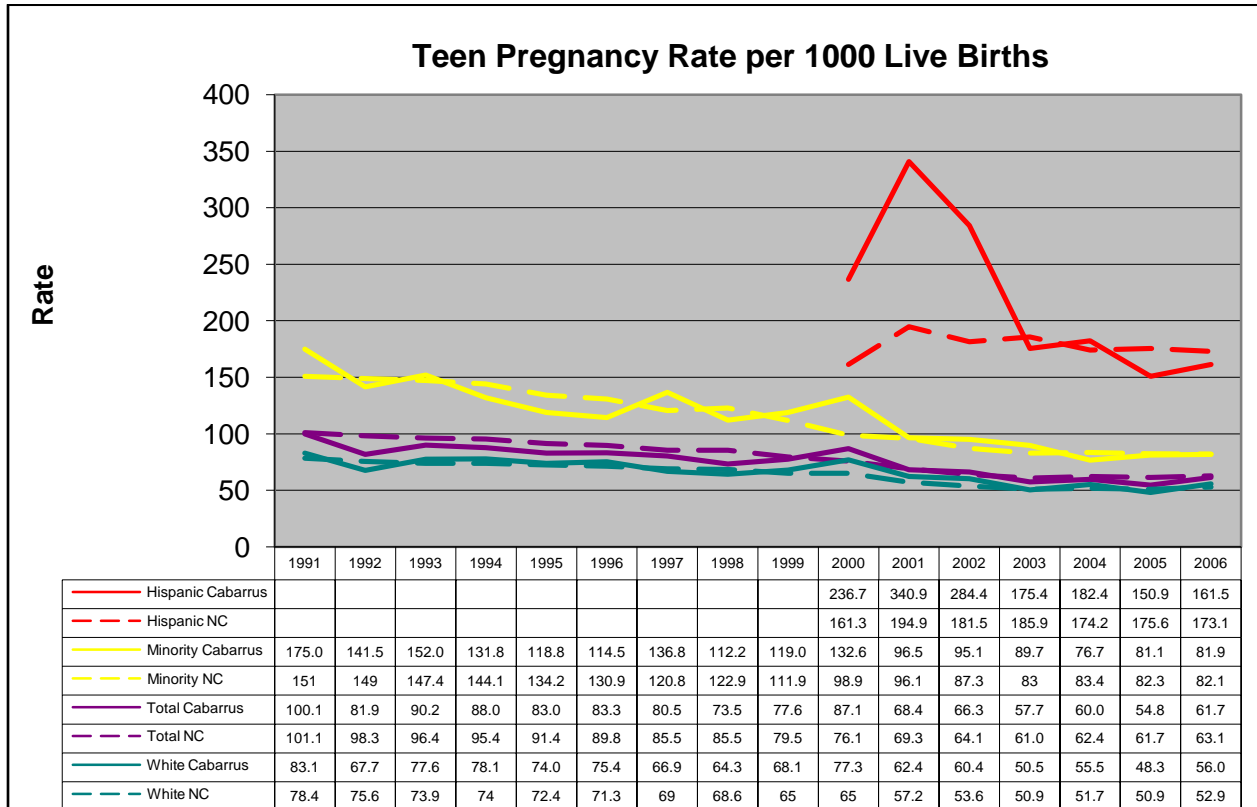


**Women Receiving No Prenatal Care by Race and Ethnicity – Cabarrus County, 2001-2006**



Source: North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics, Query System: Live Birth Data, <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/births/bd.cfm>

**D.9. Teen Pregnancy Rates, White, Minority, and Hispanic per 1,000 females ages 15-19 - Cabarrus County and NC, 1991-2006**



Source: NC Reported Pregnancies, Annual Reports for years 1991-2006. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/>

**D.10. Incidence of Asthma**

**Asthma Hospitalization Rates from Hospital Discharge Reports, per 100,000 population**

Year	Asthma Hospitalizations					
	All Ages			Ages 0-14		
	Cabarrus #	Cabarrus Rate	NC Rate	Cabarrus #	Cabarrus Rate	NC Rate
2000	202	153.1	125.9	58	201.6	201.3
2001	181	132.8	127.0	47	158.1	203.0
2002	154	109.9	135.5	44	142.6	220.0
2003	200	139.4	143.2	68	214.7	207.9
2004	172	117.3	125.9	52	160.0	180.2
2005	147	97.7	128.5	23	68.8	164.6
2006	190	120.9	118.5	52	148.4	152.8

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics

[www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/CD18%20Asthma%20hospitalizations%20by%20county.html](http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/CD18%20Asthma%20hospitalizations%20by%20county.html)

**D.11. Cabarrus County Adults, 18 and over, who report they have Asthma – 2004 and 2006 BRFSS Surveys**

Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had asthma?				
	2004		2006	
	N	%	N	%
North Carolina	1,908	12.9	1,768	10.9
Cabarrus County	48	11.2	35	9.0
<b>GENDER</b>				
Male	16	10.7	9	7.4
Female	32	11.8	26	10.4
<b>RACE</b>				
White	37	9.7	28	8.3
Other	10	15.9	7	11.8
<b>AGE</b>				
18-44	23	14.1	11	9.2
45+	25	8.8	24	8.8
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
H.S. or Less	25	12.5	15	7.0
Some College +	23	10.1	20	10.8
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>				
Less than \$50,000	25	10.8	20	11.3
\$50,000+	9	9.8	9	7.0

Do you still have asthma?*				
	2004		2006	
	N	%	N	%
North Carolina	1,209	6.5	1,178	6.8
Cabarrus County	33	8.5	25	5.8
<b>GENDER</b>				
Male	12	9.4	5	2.8
Female	21	7.6	20	8.4
<b>RACE</b>				
White	29	8.3	22	6.1
Other	4	9.5	3	4.7
<b>AGE</b>				
18-44	10	8.7	8	5.8
45+	23	8.5	17	5.8
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
H.S. or Less	14	9.9	8	3.2
Some College +	19	7.4	17	8.1
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>				
Less than \$50,000	15	6.6	16	7.0
\$50,000+	10	5.6	7	5.6

\*Adults without asthma are included in the denominator to estimate current asthma prevalence.

^Use caution in interpreting percentages with a numerator of less than 20. N = numerator, % = Percentage, Percentages are weighted to population characteristics and therefore cannot be calculated exactly from the numbers in this table.

Source: NC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006 <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/brfss/2006/caba/asthma2.html>

**D.12. Diabetes Death Rates, Age-Adjusted, Five-year Rates, 1992-2006**

	1992-1996	1997-2001	2002-2006
<b>Cabarrus County</b>	310.0	264.8	220.4
<b>North Carolina</b>	606.6	259.3	217.9

Source: <http://www.schs.state.nc.us>

**D.13. Incidence of Self-Reported Diabetes**

**Incidence of Self-Reported Diabetes as determined by the BRFSS Question: “Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have Diabetes?”\***

	2001**	2002**	2003**	2004	2005	2006
<b>Cabarrus County</b>	5.7%	8.0%	7.4%	7.6%	7.7%	10.4%
<b>North Carolina</b>	6.7%	7.2%	8.1%	9.6%	8.5%	9.1%

Source: <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/brfss/index.html>

\* Percentages reflect percent of total respondents participating in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey. The BRFSS is a random telephone survey of state residents aged 18 and older in households with telephones. BRFSS interviews are conducted monthly and data are analyzed annually (on a calendar-year basis).

\*\*For the years 2001-2003, Cabarrus was included in a larger grouping that included the following counties: Alamance, Alexander, Anson, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cleveland, Davidson, Davie, Durham, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston Granville, Guilford, Iredell, Lee, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Person, Randolph, Richmond, Rockingham, Rowan, Stanly, Stokes, Union, Vance, Wake and Yadkin.

**D.14. Incidence of Diabetes as Indicated by Inpatient Hospital Utilization/Discharge Data, per 1,000 population**

Year	Hospital Discharges w/Diabetes Diagnosis	Cabarrus County Discharge Rate	NC Discharge Rate
<b>2000</b>	342	2.6	1.8
<b>2001</b>	328	2.4	1.8
<b>2002</b>	322	2.3	1.8
<b>2003</b>	263	1.8	1.8
<b>2004</b>	272	1.9	1.7
<b>2005</b>	321	2.1	1.8
<b>2006</b>	383	2.4	1.8

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Data Book  
<http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/> (Morbidity)

**D.15. HIV Disease, Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Primary & Secondary Syphilis Rates**

**HIV Disease, Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Primary & Secondary Syphilis Rates by Race and Ethnicity, for Cabarrus, Selected Counties, and NC - 1992-1996, 1997-2001, and 2002-2006**

<b>HIV Disease</b>										
		<b>1992-1996</b>			<b>1997-2001</b>			<b>2002-2006</b>		
<b>County</b>	<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Avg. Rate*</b>	<b>NC Avg. Rate*</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Avg. Rate*</b>	<b>NC Avg. Rate*</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Avg. Rate*</b>	<b>NC Avg. Rate*</b>
<b>CABARRUS</b>	White**	41	8.9	9.6	15	2.9	6.1	37	6.6	8.1
	Black**	39	55.5	90.4	33	42.1	61.9	27	26.0	66.3
	Other/Unknown	<3	--		0	--		0	--	
	Hispanic	<3	--	21.9	4	16.2	14.9	15	29.3	23.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>21.8</b>
<b>GASTON</b>	White**	84	11.0		51	6.5		59	7.6	
	Black**	187	153.9		110	84.9		89	64.1	
	Other/Unknown	<3	--		0	--		<3	--	
	Hispanic	4	51.2		4	15.4		12	28.0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>30.6</b>		<b>165</b>	<b>17.5</b>		<b>161</b>	<b>16.5</b>	
<b>IREDELL</b>	White**	25	5.9		13	2.7		26	4.7	
	Black**	36	46.6		16	19.2		38	42.4	
	Other/Unknown	<3	--		<3	--		0	-	
	Hispanic	<3	--		<3	--		3	9.5	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>12.4</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>5.2</b>		<b>67</b>	<b>9.8</b>	
<b>MECKLENBURG</b>	White**	350	18.1		211	9.9		420	18.7	
	Black**	1350	172.2		947	99.2		1296	114.5	
	Other/Unknown	13	--		9	--		14	--	
	Hispanic	15	22.3		7	3.9		103	29.4	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1728</b>	<b>60.4</b>		<b>1174</b>	<b>34.5</b>		<b>1833</b>	<b>47.2</b>	
<b>ROWAN</b>	White**	31	6.4		22	4.3		23	4.4	
	Black**	94	98.8		49	47.4		61	58.2	
	Other/Unknown	<3	--		0	--		3	--	
	Hispanic	3	37.5		0	0.0		10	27.6	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>21.9</b>		<b>71</b>	<b>11.0</b>		<b>97</b>	<b>14.4</b>	
<b>STANLY</b>	White**	3	1.3		6	2.4		7	2.8	
	Black**	27	84.7		27	80.1		10	28.9	
	Other/Unknown	0	--		0	--		<3	--	
	Hispanic	0	0.0		0	0.0		<3	--	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>11.0</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>11.4</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>6.4</b>	
<b>UNION</b>	White**	13	3.3		18	3.8		23	3.8	
	Black**	51	72.4		32	41.9		23	25.2	
	Other/Unknown	0	--		<3	--		<3	--	
	Hispanic	0	0.0		<3	--		<3	--	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>13.3</b>		<b>51</b>	<b>8.7</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>6.2</b>	

\*five-year average rate per 100,000 population, \*\*non-Hispanic

Chlamydia										
County	Race/Ethnicity	1992-1996			1997-2001			2002-2006		
		#	Avg. Rate*	NC Avg. Rate*	#	Avg. Rate*	NC Avg. Rate*	#	Avg. Rate*	NC Avg. Rate*
<b>CABARRUS</b>	White**	178	38.8	85.2	452	85.9	95.9	706	124.1	125.5
	Black**	276	399.2	649.6	635	792.6	803.8	905	881.4	976.1
	Other/Unknown	3	--		15	--		21	--	
	Hispanic	30	402.2	235.6	122	454.1	357.3	216	404.9	401.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>216.4</b>	<b>1224</b>	<b>190.5</b>	<b>265.4</b>	<b>1848</b>	<b>250.8</b>	<b>337.3</b>
<b>GASTON</b>	White**	1484	193.6		977	125.5		1162	149.3	
	Black**	1372	1131.8		1209	934.3		1243	885.7	
	Other/Unknown	20	--		22	--		53	--	
	Hispanic	14	182.5		89	354.9		136	297.0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2890</b>	<b>319.3</b>		<b>2297</b>	<b>243.3</b>		<b>2594</b>	<b>265.0</b>	
<b>IREDELL</b>	White**	227	54.1		353	72.8		496	89.3	
	Black**	331	427.1		466	558.5		839	932.9	
	Other/Unknown	3	--		13	--		15	--	
	Hispanic	6	71.8		31	178.7		65	196.2	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>111.0</b>		<b>863</b>	<b>145.1</b>		<b>1415</b>	<b>204.7</b>	
<b>MECKLENBURG</b>	White**	1424	73.4		1365	64.1		2120	94.4	
	Black**	5170	647.8		6762	706.2		11664	1032.7	
	Other/Unknown	106	--		143	--		336	--	
	Hispanic	92	118.7		564	277.0		1480	441.0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6792</b>	<b>234.4</b>		<b>8834</b>	<b>259.0</b>		<b>15600</b>	<b>402.4</b>	
<b>ROWAN</b>	White**	278	57.5		436	85.1		704	134.9	
	Black**	682	712.7		997	965.2		1360	1296.8	
	Other/Unknown	7	--		15	--		27	--	
	Hispanic	12	122.1		65	278.8		110	294.0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>165.3</b>		<b>1513</b>	<b>233.9</b>		<b>2201</b>	<b>327.2</b>	
<b>STANLY</b>	White**	103	44.1		175	71.8		253	103.1	
	Black**	133	419.0		151	447.6		192	554.1	
	Other/Unknown	5	--		<3	--		35	--	
	Hispanic	4	177.3		15	240.6		34	395.0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>90.5</b>		<b>342</b>	<b>118.5</b>		<b>514</b>	<b>174.5</b>	
<b>UNION</b>	White**	254	64.6		217	44.7		306	49.6	
	Black**	485	690.3		526	682.0		620	661.8	
	Other/Unknown	4	--		<3	--		15	--	
	Hispanic	21	262.6		117	365.6		183	271.2	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>160.3</b>		<b>862</b>	<b>143.5</b>		<b>1124</b>	<b>142.1</b>	

\*five-year average rate per 100,000 population

\*\*non-Hispanic

<b>Gonorrhea</b>										
		<b>1992-1996</b>			<b>1997-2001</b>			<b>2002-2006</b>		
<b>County</b>	<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Avg. Rate*</b>	<b>NC Avg. Rate*</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Avg. Rate*</b>	<b>NC Avg. Rate*</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Avg. Rate*</b>	<b>NC Avg. Rate*</b>
<b>CABARRUS</b>	White**	161	35.0	46.8	212	40.3	41.3	193	33.8	40.7
	Black**	930	1342.5	1343.8	776	975.5	865.6	563	547.4	660.3
	Other/Unknown	<3	--		0	--		5	--	
	Hispanic	16	234.6	192.2	36	155.6	126.6	40	73.9	73.44
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1108</b>	<b>205.5</b>	<b>339.5</b>	<b>1024</b>	<b>160.5</b>	<b>227.6</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>182.3</b>
<b>GASTON</b>	White**	670	87.4		423	54.3		543	69.7	
	Black**	2367	1950.4		1507	1162.2		1292	922.0	
	Other/Unknown	14	--		7	--		37	--	
	Hispanic	7	79.8		16	63.3		21	44.8	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3058</b>	<b>337.7</b>		<b>1953</b>	<b>206.6</b>		<b>1893</b>	<b>193.3</b>	
<b>IREDELL</b>	White**	200	47.4		152	30.9		185	33.2	
	Black**	997	1291.8		638	762.1		877	976.6	
	Other/Unknown	4	--		<3	--		7	--	
	Hispanic	4	57.4		16	84.9		31	92.7	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1205</b>	<b>237.3</b>		<b>808</b>	<b>134.8</b>		<b>1100</b>	<b>159.5</b>	
<b>MECKLENBURG</b>	White**	1224	63.4		788	37.0		921	41.0	
	Black**	13853	1767.8		8521	892.4		9495	842.4	
	Other/Unknown	110	--		65	--		109	--	
	Hispanic	91	118.5		160	83.5		224	67.0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15278</b>	<b>534.1</b>		<b>9534</b>	<b>280.2</b>		<b>10749</b>	<b>277.9</b>	
<b>ROWAN</b>	White**	168	34.7		207	40.4		172	32.9	
	Black**	1543	1621.7		1011	981.5		831	792.4	
	Other/Unknown	3	--		3	--		4	--	
	Hispanic	8	115.2		13	61.1		13	33.9	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1722</b>	<b>292.4</b>		<b>1234</b>	<b>191.5</b>		<b>1020</b>	<b>151.6</b>	
<b>STANLY</b>	White**	89	38.0		72	29.5		102	41.6	
	Black**	521	1644.5		186	551.7		160	461.9	
	Other/Unknown	<3	--		<3	--		15	--	
	Hispanic	8	359.3		5	95.6		9	102.6	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>229.2</b>		<b>264</b>	<b>91.5</b>		<b>286</b>	<b>97.0</b>	
<b>UNION</b>	White**	155	39.5		108	22.3		117	18.9	
	Black**	1328	1892.4		619	806.2		593	642.4	
	Other/Unknown	<3	--		<3	--		4	--	
	Hispanic	24	288.9		29	103.1		40	57.3	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1508</b>	<b>317.0</b>		<b>757</b>	<b>127.3</b>		<b>754</b>	<b>96.6</b>	

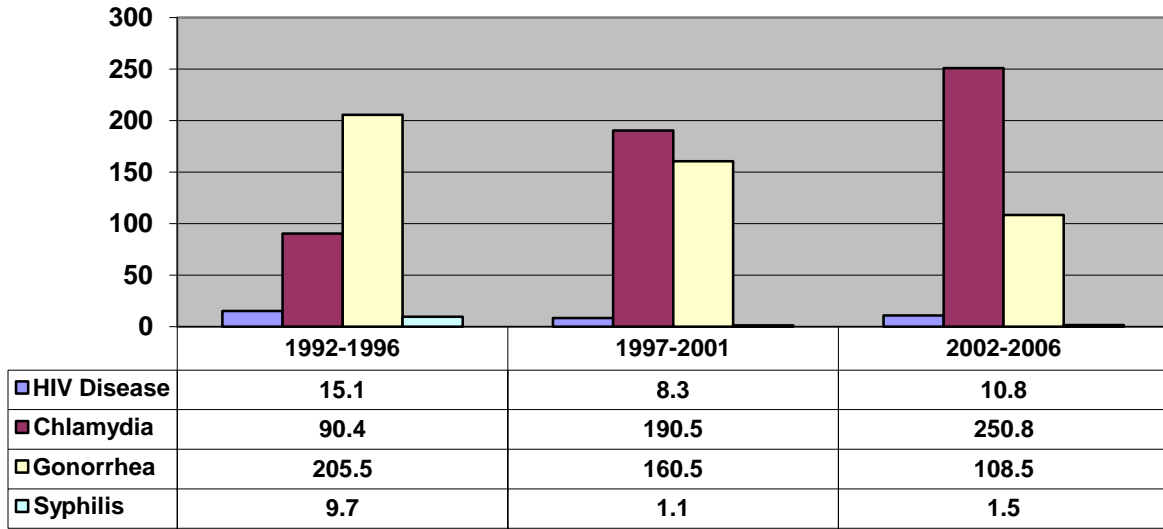
\*five-year average rate per 100,000 population

\*\*non-Hispanic

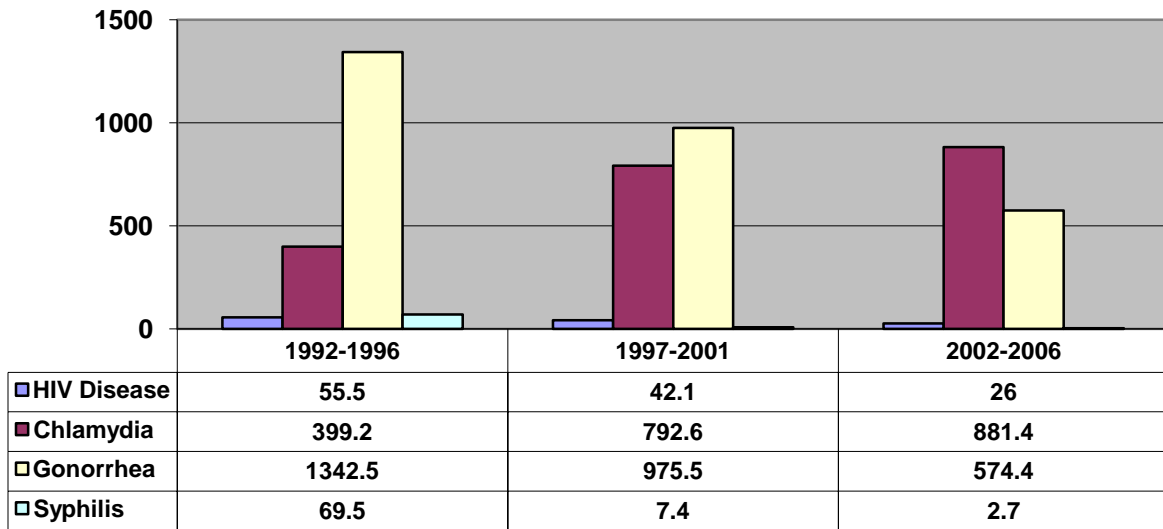
Primary & Secondary Syphilis										
County	Race/Ethnicity	1992-1996			1997-2001			2002-2006		
		#	Avg. Rate*	NC Avg. Rate*	#	Avg. Rate*	NC Avg. Rate*	#	Avg. Rate*	NC Avg. Rate*
<b>CABARRUS</b>	White**	3	0.7	2.5	0	0.0	1.5	8	1.4	1.1
	Black**	48	69.5	94.9	6	7.4	25.2	3	2.7	8.6
	Other/Unknown	<3	--		<3	--		0	--	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>GASTON</b>	White**	27	3.5		15	1.9		9	1.1	
	Black**	149	122.7		23	17.8		<3	--	
	Other/Unknown	0	--		<3	--		0	--	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>19.4</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>4.2</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>1.1</b>	
<b>IREDELL</b>	White**	35	8.5		5	1.1		<3	--	
	Black**	165	215.7		42	51.6		3	3.3	
	Other/Unknown	<3	--		<3	--		0	--	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>40.5</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>8.4</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	
<b>MECKLENBURG</b>	White**	52	2.7		24	1.1		70	3.1	
	Black**	942	121.1		219	23.2		194	16.6	
	Other/Unknown	4	--		8	--		10	--	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>35.1</b>		<b>251</b>	<b>7.5</b>		<b>274</b>	<b>6.9</b>	
<b>ROWAN</b>	White**	3	0.6		4	0.8		<3	--	
	Black**	173	183.0		8	7.8		<3	--	
	Other/Unknown	0	--		<3	--		<3	--	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>30.1</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>2.0</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	
<b>STANLY</b>	White**	<3	--		5	2.0		0	0.0	
	Black**	25	78.5		18	54.1		0	0.0	
	Other/Unknown	0	--		0	--		0	--	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9.9</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>8.1</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>UNION</b>	White**	8	2.1		0	0.0		6	0.9	
	Black**	99	141.3		12	15.8		0	0.0	
	Other/Unknown	3	--		<3	--		<3	--	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>23.3</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>2.2</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	
*five-year average rate per 100,000 population										
**non-Hispanic										

Source: Data provided by Heather Vaughan-Batten, [heather.vaughan-batten@ncmail.net](mailto:heather.vaughan-batten@ncmail.net), 919-733-9547, North Carolina HIV/STD Prevention and Care Branch, DHHS.  
Caution – numbers of cases less than 20 result in unstable rates.

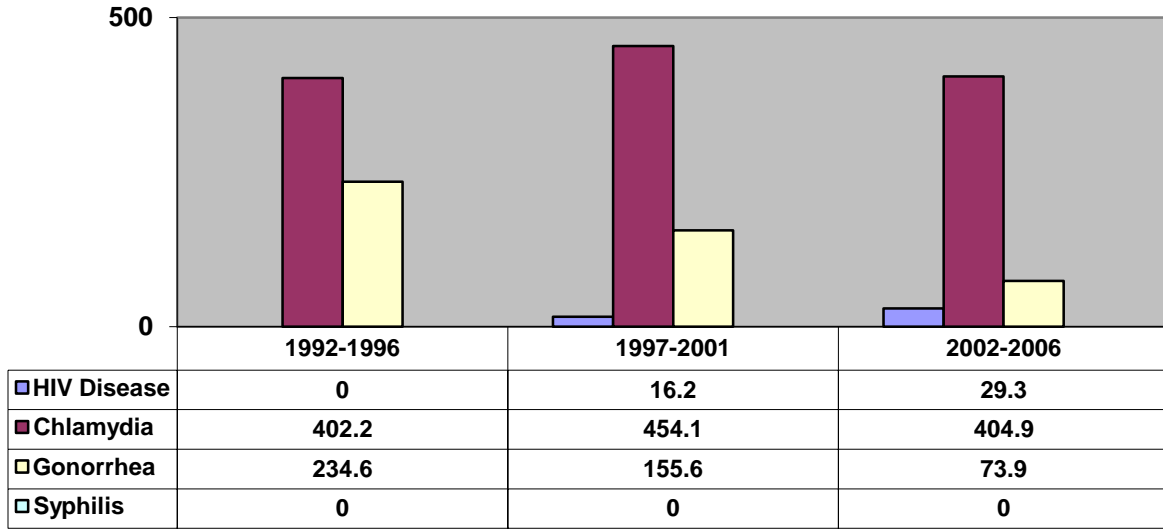
**Five-Year Average Rates of Diseases, Cabarrus Residents per 100,000 population, 1992-1996, 1997-2001, 2002-2006**



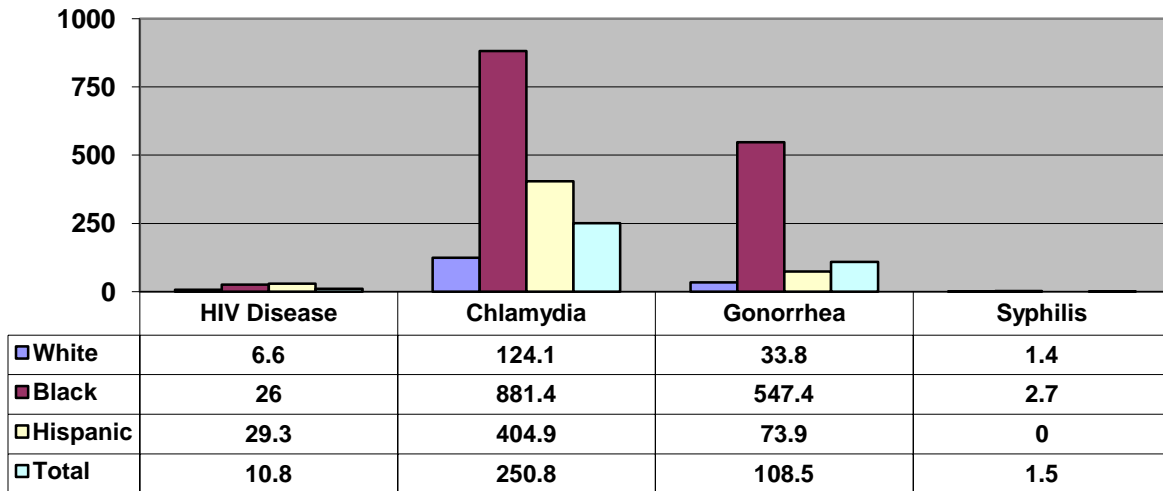
**Five-Year Average Rates of Diseases, Cabarrus Black Residents per 100,000 population, 1992-1996, 1997-2001, 2002-2006**



**Five-Year Average Rates of Diseases, Cabarrus Hispanic Residents per 100,000 population, 1992-1996, 1997-2001, 2002-2006**



**Five-Year Average Rates of Diseases, Comparing Cabarrus White, Black, and Hispanic Residents per 100,000 population, 2002-2006**



## Dental Health

### D.16. *Percent of Children in Kindergarten and 5<sup>th</sup> Grade with Untreated Tooth Decay*

School Year	% Students with Untreated Decay			
	Kindergarten		5 <sup>th</sup> Grade	
	Cabarrus	North Carolina	Cabarrus	North Carolina
2000-2001	19%	23%	4%	4%
2001-2002	27%	24%	6%	5%
2002-2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003-2004	20%	23%	4%	5%
2004-2005	17%	22%	3%	5%
2005-2006	13%	21%	6%	5%
2006-2007	15%	19%	6%	4%

Source: NC Division of Public Health, School Level Oral Health Status Data reports on file at Cabarrus Health Alliance.

### D.17. *Percent of Cabarrus Medicaid Children and Adults Receiving Dental Care*

	<u>FY02</u>	<u>FY03</u>	<u>FY04</u>	<u>FY05</u>	<u>FY06</u>	<u>FY07</u>
<b>Adults</b>	18%	20%	21%	22%	22%	21%
<b>Children</b>	19%	25%	28%	30%	32%	33%

### D.18. *Percent of NC Health Choice Children Receiving Dental Care*

	<u>FY03</u>	<u>FY04</u>	<u>FY05</u>	<u>FY06</u>	<u>FY07</u>
<b>Children 0-5</b>	22%	31%	35%	29%	25% (NC, FY07 = 24%)
<b>Children 6-19</b>	39%	44%	46%	48%	44% (NC, FY07 = 35%)
<b>Ages 0-19:</b>					
<b>Cabarrus</b>	34%	41%	43%	44%	44%
<b>Statewide</b>	38%	40%	43%	43%	46%

Data Source: NC Division of Medical Assistance, George Johnston, [George.Johnston@ncmail.net](mailto:George.Johnston@ncmail.net), (919) 855-4246

## Dental Services for Adults

### D.19. Use of Dental Services by Cabarrus County Adults 18 and Over

Use of Dental Services as indicated by the 2004 and 2006 BRFSS Survey Results based on the question:  
How long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason?

2006	Total Respond.^	1-12 months		1-2 years		2-5 years		5 or more years		Never	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
North Carolina	15,511	10,287	65.2	1,756	12.1	1,281	8.8	2,014	11.6	173	2.2
Cabarrus County	387	253	64.5	44	13.0	34	9.1	51	11.1	5	2.2
Male	135	90	64.7	11	12.9	8	5.4	22	12.8	4	4.2
Female	252	163	64.4	33	13.2	26	12.5	29	9.5	1	0.5
White	326	226	70.2	35	12.4	26	7.4	38	9.9	1	0.1
Other	61	27	43.4	9	15.4	8	15.5	13	15.5	4	10.1
18-44	130	94	66.7	12	12.2	11	10.8	10	7.1	3	3.2
45+	256	158	62.0	32	14.0	23	7.3	41	15.5	2	1.2
H.S. or Less	175	91	50.2	21	15.3	22	13.2	36	16.4	5	4.9
Some College +	210	161	76.6	23	11.2	11	5.6	15	6.6	0	0.0
Less than \$50,000	189	99	54.0	29	15.9	24	10.3	33	15.7	4	4.0
\$50,000+	140	117	81.5	10	8.8	3	1.9	10	7.8	0	0.0

2004	Total Respond.^	1-12 months		1-2 years		2-5 years		5 or more years		Never	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
North Carolina	14,873	10,059	67.5	1,605	10.9	1,067	7.4	1,993	12.9	149	1.2
Cabarrus County	423	280	65.7	58	13.1	29	7.7	54	12.7	2	0.7
Male	161	106	65.3	17	10.6	14	9.1	24	15.0	0	0.0
Female	262	174	66.0	41	15.6	15	6.4	30	10.6	2	1.4
White	355	243	68.8	45	12.7	23	6.4	44	12.1	0	0.0
Other	65	35	51.5	12	14.6	6	13.8	10	16.2	2	3.9
18-44	180	129	71.6	27	12.2	9	6.1	13	8.6	2	1.6
45+	242	151	60.7	31	14.0	19	9.0	41	16.4	0	0.0
H.S. or Less	197	102	48.3	32	17.2	22	12.5	39	20.6	2	1.5
Some College +	225	178	81.9	25	9.1	7	3.4	15	5.6	0	0.0
Less than \$50,000	205	121	56.6	33	16.2	15	9.6	35	17.0	1	0.7
\$50,000+	116	96	83.6	10	7.7	6	4.4	4	4.2	0	0.0

^Use caution in interpreting percentages with a numerator of less than 20. N = numerator, % = Percentage, Percentages are weighted to population characteristics and therefore cannot be calculated exactly from the numbers in this table  
Source: BRFSS 2004 and 2006, <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/brfss/2006/caba/LASTDEN3.html>

## Behavioral and Social Health

### Adult Mental Health—2006

#### D.20. “Disability Status” as derived from the 2006 BRFSS

Percent of respondents indicating that they have a disability.

Demographic Group	Percentage Answering “YES”	
	North Carolina %	Cabarrus %
<b>Overall</b>	31.7	31.8
<b>Gender</b> Male	30.5	25.2
Female	32.8	37.5
<b>Race</b> White	32.2	33.2
Other	37.1	26.9
<b>Age</b> 18-44	22.8	23.4
45+	44.4	41.1
<b>Education</b> High School or less	44.7	28.3
Some College+	29.8	34.9
<b>Household Income</b> Less than \$50,000	44.3	41.3
\$50,000+	22.4	27.9

Source: <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/brfss/2006/caba/disabled.html>

(Questions included two CDC Core questions and two North Carolina questions in the state-added section.)

#### D.21. Care for the Mentally Ill in Cabarrus County

	Persons Served in Mental Health Programs per 1,000 Population	Persons Served in State Psychiatric Hospitals	Persons Served in Area Mental Health Programs	Persons Served in NC Alcohol & Drug Treatment Centers
<b>1998</b>	20.9	188	2,592	30
<b>1999</b>	20.4	187	2,625	32
<b>2000</b>	8.8	188	1,150	15
<b>2001</b>	17.7	194	2,412	30
<b>2002</b>	23.1	196	3,226	36
<b>2003</b>	18.7	187	2,689	26
<b>2004</b>	16.6	219	2,439	21
<b>2005</b>	29.9	257	4,496	21
<b>2006</b>	44.3	206	6,831	15

Source: North Carolina State Data Center, LINC system - <http://linc.state.nc.us/>

**D.22. Use of Alcohol, Tobacco, and other Drugs by Middle and High School Students**

**Cabarrus County Schools 2007 Tobacco and Drug Survey:**

**Middle school students** report that 85.9% have never used any drug within their lifetime. 90.2% state they have never tried any type of tobacco in their lifetime. 5.0% of middle school students admit to smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days and 2.7% admit to using alcohol in the past 30 days. Table 1 illustrates lifetime substance usage among middle school students.

**High school students** report that 70.3% have never used any drug within their lifetime. 54.4% state they have never tried any type of tobacco in their lifetime. 20% admit to smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days and 20% admit to using alcohol in the last 30 days. Table 1 illustrates lifetime substance usage among high school students.

**Substance Use by Grade Level - Percent of students reporting ever having used the substance, Cabarrus County School System, 2007**

Substance	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
Any Tobacco	6.4%	6.4%	21.1%	38.3%	47.5%	41.7%	51.9%
Cigarettes	5.8%	6.9%	20.4%	31.5%	41.5%	30.8%	45.7%
Alcohol	7.9%	14.8%	23.0%	41.3%	46.2%	49.8%	52.8%
Marijuana	1.3%	5.8%	9.7%	18.6%	22.9%	26.7%	26.8%
Prescription Drugs	5.0%	4.1%	8.3%	10.3%	12.8%	10.0%	10.3%
Any Drug (excl. alcohol)	6.7%	14.4%	19.8%	27.4%	28.7%	31.0%	31.8%

**Substance Use within Last 30-Days, Percent of students reporting use within the last 30 days, Cabarrus County Schools, Middle and High School Students, 2007**

Substance	Middle School	High School
Cigarettes	5.0%	20.0%
Smokeless	3.0%	9.6%
Cigars	3.0%	14.3%
Alcohol	2.7%	20.0%
Marijuana	2.7%	9.5%
Any Drug	3.9%	10.5%

## Key Findings from the 2007 Cabarrus County Schools Tobacco and Drug Survey

<i>State Comparison</i>	Compared with the state as a whole, Cabarrus County students have about the same proportion of 9 <sup>th</sup> through 12 <sup>th</sup> grade students who have smoked cigarettes in the last 30 days but significantly fewer who have consumed alcohol or marijuana.
<i>Age at first use</i>	The critical age at first use appears to be between 12 and 13 and over half begin between 12 and 15 years of age. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 26.7% of students who use tobacco started using under age 12; 50.4% under age 14.</li> <li>- 31.8% of students who drink started drinking alcohol under age 12; 67.1% under age 14.</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
<i>Alcohol and drug use by friends</i>	There is a statistically significant relationship between a student's own use of alcohol and drugs and the perception of the number of friends they think drink or use drugs (all are significant at $p < .000$ ). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Of those Middle School students who <u>did not</u> use alcohol in the last 30 days, only 9.5% have several or many friends who do. If they <u>did</u> drink, 45.5% of them have "many friends" who drink.</li> <li>- Of those High School students who <u>did not</u> use alcohol in the last 30 days, 20.0% of them have "many friends" who drink. If they <u>did</u> use alcohol in the last 30 days, 64.5% said they have "many friends" who use alcohol.</li> <li>- Of those Middle School students who <u>did not</u> use any drug in the last 30 days, only 3% have "many friends" who do but of the 3.9% who <u>did</u> use some drug, 33.3% had several or many friends who also used drugs.</li> <li>- Of those High School students who <u>did not</u> use any drug in the last 30 days, only 11.7% have "many friends" who did use some drug but of the 10.5% of High School students who <u>did use</u> some drug in the last 30 days, 47.6% said they have "many friends" who use drugs. 72.1% had either several or many friends who used some drug.</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
<i>Perceptions</i>	Students in both middle and high schools have an inflated perception of how many of their friends are using alcohol and other drugs compared with the numbers actually admitting to using, both in the last 30 days and lifetime use. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 32.6% of students see students smoking at school (6.6% Middle; 57.0% High)</li> <li>- 40.2% of all students see smoking at school as a "big problem". 22.3% see the use of smokeless tobacco as a big problem.</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
<i>Parental Influence</i>	85.6% of students say that their parents have clear rules regarding alcohol use. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 31.7% of those with no clear rules drank in the last 30 days while 10.4% with clear rules drank (significant, <math>p &lt; .000</math>)</li> </ul> <p>93.5% of students say that their parents have clear rules regarding drug use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 19.1% of those with no clear rules used some type of drug in the last 30 days while 6.9% with clear rules also used some type of drug (significant, <math>p &lt; .000</math>)</li> </ul> <p>Having an adult in the home who smokes is significantly related to middle school smoking (<math>p &lt; .000</math>). 11.6% of children with an adult in the home who smokes, smoke; 2.4% of those with an adult in the home who doesn't smoke have smoked in the last 30 days.</p> <p>28.0% of High School Students with an adult in the home who smokes have smoked in the last 30 days (<math>p &lt; .000</math>); 15.9% of students without an adult in the home who smokes, have smoked in the last 30 days.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>
<i>Source</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3.3% of Middle School students are allowed to drink at home</li> <li>- 12.7% of High School students are allowed to drink at home.</li> <li>- The primary source of alcohol for both Middle and High school students is to have someone buy it for them.</li> <li>- Middle School students will get alcohol from their parents or take it from home.</li> <li>- Middle School students get their cigarettes from friends, take from home, or have someone buy for them.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High School students get their cigarettes from friends, take from home or have others buy them from stores.</li> <li>- No students are getting cigarettes from their parents or admit to buying them from stores themselves.</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
<i>Ease</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High School students see alcohol as very easy or fairly easy to get (61.6%).</li> <li>- 24.4% of Middle School students find alcohol very easy or fairly easy to get. This is the <i>easiest</i> substance to get say Middle School students.</li> <li>- 46.5% of High School students find marijuana very easy or fairly easy to get. Only 10.4% of Middle School students find marijuana very easy or fairly easy to get.</li> <li>- Cocaine seems the most difficult to get.</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
<i>Smoking Risk and Use</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Grade students perceive there is <u>less</u> risk in smoking than students in the higher grades (p&lt;.028)</li> <li>- 6<sup>th</sup> Grade students have the <u>lowest</u> perception that there is a high risk for the daily use of cigarettes in the Middle School grades.</li> <li>- 10<sup>th</sup> Grade students have the lowest perception that there is a high risk for the daily use of cigarettes in the High School grades.</li> <li>- Students who perceive that there is a high risk in smoking a pack of cigarettes a day are significantly less likely to have smoked in the last 30 days than those who either see low risk or “don’t know”.</li> <li>-</li> </ul>

Source: Cabarrus County Teen Tobacco Use Prevention Program in conjunction with the Cabarrus County School System, "2007 Tobacco, Alcohol, and Drug Use Survey," Middle and High School Students. Contact: Erin K. Shoe, [ekshoe@cabarrushealth.org](mailto:ekshoe@cabarrushealth.org), 704-920-1134.

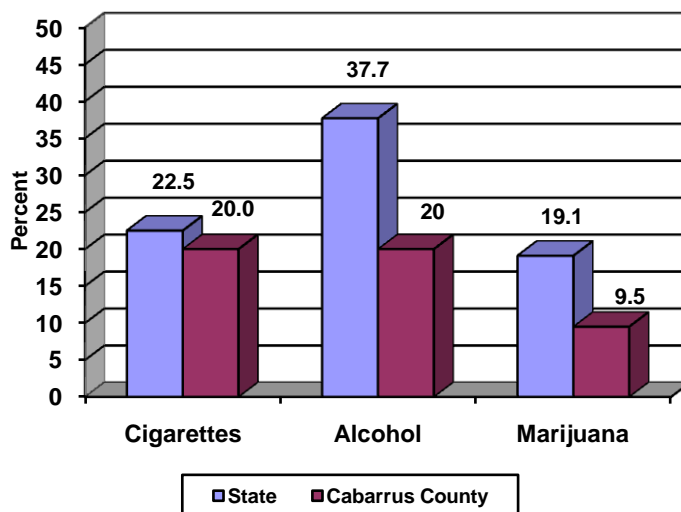
### D.23. National, State, and Local Substance Use Comparisons for High School Students

#### Substance Use as indicated by the National and North Carolina Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, and the 2007 Tobacco, Alcohol, and Drug Use Survey – Cabarrus County Schools

Overall Percent of High School Students who:	2001		2003		2005		2007	
	NC	US	NC	US	NC	US	NC	Cab.
Smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days.	27.8%	28.5%	24.8%	21.9%	24.9%	23.0%	22.5%	20%
Smoked cigarettes on 20 of the past 30 days.	14.5%	13.8%	12.4%	9.7%	11.0%	9.4%	9.3%	n/a
First drink of alcohol other than a few sips prior to age 13.	24.7%	29.1%	22.2%	27.8%	21.3%	25.6%	19.7%	26.4%
Had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days.	38.2%	47.1%	39.4%	44.9%	42.3%	43.3%	37.7%	20%
Had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the past 30 days.	20.7%	29.9%	21.0%	28.3%	23.1%	25.5%	21.1%	n/a
Used marijuana one or more times during their life.	40.3%	42.4%	42.7%	40.2%	40.1%	38.4%	36.4%	23.7
Used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days.	20.8%	23.9%	24.3%	22.4%	21.4%	20.2%	19.1%	9.5%
Used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during their life.	6.7%	9.4%	8.4%	8.7%	7.9%	7.6%	7.0%	3.5%
Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life.	13.7%	14.7%	15.4%	12.1%	11.9%	12.4%	13.8%	3.6%
Used heroin one or more times during their life.	2.3%	3.1%	3.0%	3.3%	3.3%	2.4%	2.8%	n/a
Used methamphetamines one or more times during their life.	7.8%	9.8%	6.6%	7.6%	6.5%	6.2%	4.7%	1.0%
Took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life.	5.0%	5.0%	5.2%	6.1%	4.2%	4.0%	3.9%	n/a

Source: North Carolina Youth Risk Behavior Survey: <http://www.nchealthyschools.org/data/yrbs/>; Centers for Disease Control Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, *Healthy Youth*. [www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm); and the 2007 Tobacco, Alcohol and Drug Use Survey of Cabarrus County School System High School Students, conducted by the Cabarrus Health Alliance Teen Tobacco Use Prevention Program and Cabarrus County School System.

#### Percent of High School Students (Cabarrus County Schools) Using Cigarettes, Alcohol, and Marijuana within the Last 30 Days, Compared to NC Statewide Percentages, 2007



Sources: 2007 NC Youth Risk Behavior Survey. <http://www.nchealthyschools.org/data/yrbs/>; the 2007 Tobacco, Alcohol and Drug Use Survey of Cabarrus County School System High School Students.

#### D.24. Adult Substance Abuse-2006

As derived from the responses to the alcohol consumption questions in the BRFSS.

Demographic Group	% Reporting Binge Drinking		% Reporting Heavy Drinking	
	NC	Cabarrus	NC	Cabarrus
<b>Overall</b>	11.2	7.4	3.4	1.3
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	16.2	9.2	3.8	2.1
Female	6.6	5.8	3.0	0.6
<b>Race</b>				
White	11.7	6.4	3.9	1.7
Other	6.9	11.1	2.1	0.0
<b>Age</b>				
18-44	13.5	10.9	3.5	1.4
45+	5.3	3.5	3.0	1.2
<b>Education</b>				
High School or less	6.6	5.6	2.6	0.0
Some College+	9.1	8.9	4.1	2.4
<b>Household Income</b>				
< \$50,000	7.1	3.5	2.8	0.0
\$50,000+	11.3	14.3	4.3	3.2

Source: <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/brfss/2006/caba/exerany2.html>

#### D.25. Children Living in Single Parent Homes, 2000 Census and 2006 American Community Survey

	2000		2006	
	North Carolina	Cabarrus County	North Carolina	Cabarrus County
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,744,451</b>	<b>30,381</b>	<b>3,454,068</b>	<b>59,998</b>
Male householder, no wife present:	93,082	1,533	148,807	2,645
Under 3 years	15,824	271		
3 and 4 years	9,432	168		
5 years	4,890	79		
6 to 11 years	31,756	502		
12 to 17 years	31,180	513		
Female householder, no husband present:	384,843	5,068	454,809	6,782
Under 3 years	50,907	683		
3 and 4 years	39,493	517		
5 years	21,295	272		
6 to 11 years	142,685	1,859		
12 to 17 years	130,463	1,737		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Census 2000 and American Community Survey 2006-<http://www.census.gov>

#### D.26. Child Abuse and Neglect Substantiated

Cabarrus County	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006
<b>Investigative Reports</b>	1,528	1,485	1,557	1,767	1,806	1,821	2,058	2,509
<b>Substantiated Reports</b>	369	385	313	320	405	475	477	616

Source: <http://www.dhhs.state.nc.us/dss/stats/cr.htm>

## Health Risk Behaviors

### D.27. Physical Activity Among Adults, 2006

As determined by the percentage answering “YES” to the BRFSS Question: “During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening or walking for exercise?”

Demographic Group		Percentage Answering “YES”	
		North Carolina	Cabarrus
<b>Overall</b>		76.2%	76.2%
<b>Gender</b>	Male	79.1%	76.5%
	Female	73.5%	76.0%
<b>Race</b>	White	79.7%	80.7%
	Other	65.3%	59.3%
<b>Age</b>	18-44	77.7%	80.1%
	45+	71.5%	71.8%
<b>Education</b>	High School or less	63.8%	69.0%
	Some College+	82.1%	82.3%
<b>Household Income</b>	Less than \$50,000	67.9%	65.9%
	\$50,000+	85.8%	85.1%

Source: <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/brfss/2006/caba/exerany2.html>

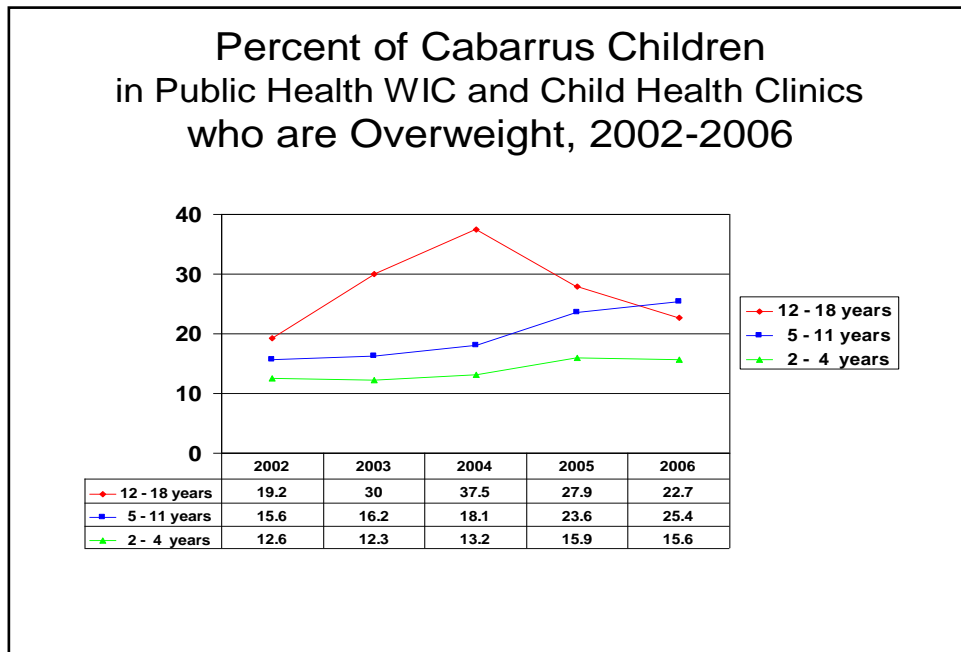
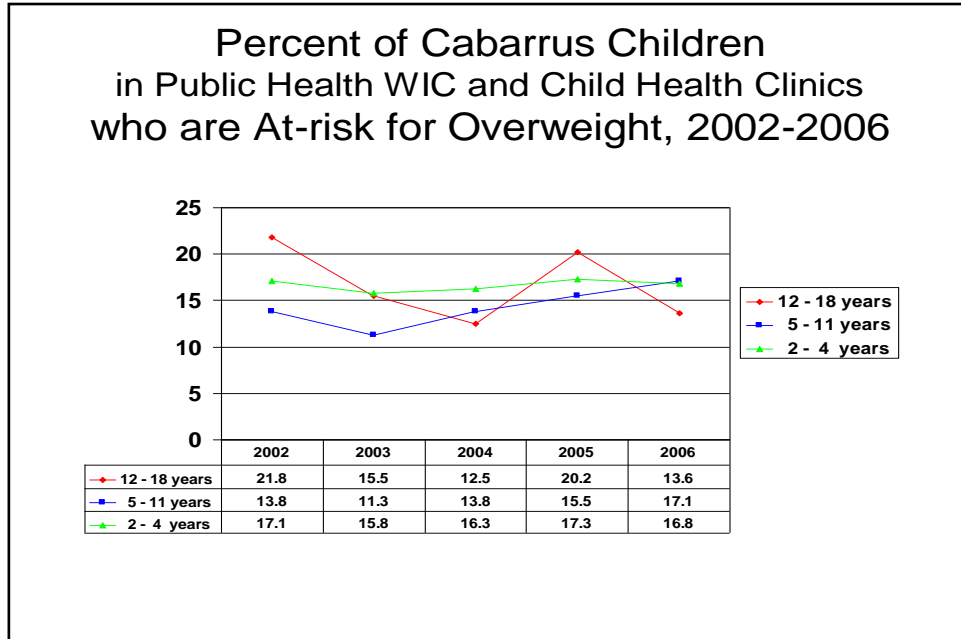
### D.28. Overweight and Obesity in Adults, 2006

Adults who have a body mass index greater than 25.00 (overweight or obese) derived from responses to questions on the BRFSS.

Demographic Group		Percentage With BMI over 25.00	
		North Carolina %	Cabarrus %
<b>Overall</b>		62.9	63.4
<b>Gender</b>	Male	68.6	69.7
	Female	57.3	57.9
<b>Race</b>	White	61.3	61.5
	Other	73.0	72.1
<b>Age</b>	18-44	59.7	53.9
	45+	66.6	73.7
<b>Education</b>	High School or less	67.8	60.8
	Some College+	61.4	65.5
<b>Household Income</b>	Less than \$50,000	66.9	65.9
	\$50,000+	63.0	65.1

Source: <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/brfss/2006/caba/af2.html>

**D.29. Overweight in Children, 2002-2006**



Source: NPASS Cabarrus Overweight Children 2002-2006/ppt, taken from <http://www.eatsmartmovemorenc.com/data/index.html>

### D.30. Nutrition – Consumption of Fruits and Vegetables by Adults, 2006

As determined by the percentage answering “YES” to the BRFSS Questions: “Are you trying to increase the amount of FRUITS/VEGETABLES you eat every day?”

Demographic Group	% Answering “YES” to Fruits		% Answering “YES” to Vegetables	
	NC	Cabarrus	NC	Cabarrus
<b>Overall</b>	61.8	65.4	64.0	69.9
<b>Gender</b> Male	56.7	60.9	57.9	60.6
Female	66.7	69.2	69.8	78.0
<b>Race</b> White	59.9	65.0	61.9	69.5
Other	68.2	66.8	71.0	71.2
<b>Age</b> 18-44	64.1	66.5	66.9	69.0
45+	60.7	64.1	64.3	70.8
<b>Education</b> High School or less	60.5	61.5	64.6	67.0
Some College+	63.0	68.6	65.7	72.3
<b>Household Income</b> < \$50,000	63.3	67.5	66.6	73.4
\$50,000+	61.0	65.9	63.8	67.8

Source: <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/brfss/2006/caba/nc12q04b.html>

### D.31. Tobacco Use by Adults, 2006

As derived from the answers to the BRFSS Questions: “Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?” and “Do you now smoke everyday, some days, or not at all?”

Demographic Group	% Smoking Everyday		% Smoking Some Days		Former Smoker	
	NC	Cabarrus	NC	Cabarrus	NC	Cabarrus
<b>Overall</b>	17.0	15.3	5.1	3.0	24.1	17.6
<b>Gender</b> Male	19.4	16.7	5.9	2.5	27.9	18.1
Female	14.7	14.1	4.3	3.6	20.5	17.2
<b>Race</b> White	18.0	17.0	4.5	3.4	26.4	19.1
Other	14.3	9.1	6.3	1.7	20.3	12.0
<b>Age</b> 18-44	19.0	12.7	5.8	4.2	14.7	7.3
45+	13.9	18.1	4.0	1.7	33.8	29.4
<b>Education</b> H.S. or less	19.2	21.4	5.3	1.4	27.5	18.9
Some College+	12.5	10.0	3.9	4.5	27.4	16.5
<b>Income</b> < \$50,000	19.1	19.9	5.2	2.9	27.0	17.5
\$50,000+	11.4	11.3	3.4	4.3	28.7	18.1

Source: <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/brfss/2006/caba/rf5.html>

### D.32. Costs of Poor Health Behaviors

The economic cost of unhealthy lifestyles in Cabarrus County - based on highlights provided by Be Active NC, Inc. (February 2008), Unhealthy lifestyles include the risk factors of diabetes, depression, excess weight, physical inactivity, abnormal blood lipid level, low fruit and vegetable intake, and tobacco use.

Age Group	Bad News	Good News
Adults	direct and indirect costs = \$225 million annually; if current trends continue with no change, costs may be over \$315 million annually	with only 3% of at-risk adults being more active, eating nutritiously and achieving a healthy weight, savings can be \$9.5 million annually
Youth	direct medical costs = \$342,000 annually; if current trends continue this group will incur medical care and lost productivity costs of over \$452 million by their mid-40’s and over \$4.1 billion by retirement age	with only 4% of at-risk adults being more active, eating nutritiously and achieving a healthy weight, savings in direct medical costs can be \$19,000 annually

Source: [www.beactivenc.org](http://www.beactivenc.org)

## Access to Care

### D.33. Cabarrus County Residents, Ages 0-64, without Health Insurance, 2000-2005

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Ages 0-17	Ages 18-64	Ages 0-17	Ages 18-64	Ages 0-17	Ages 18-64	Ages 0-17	Ages 18-64	Ages 0-17	Ages 18-64	Ages 0-17	Ages 18-64
<b>NC</b>	9.33%	19.25%	11.13%	22.17%	12.3%	21.8%	11.96%	22.34%	11.34%	20.61%	11.3%	19.5%
<b>Cabarrus</b>	7.21%	15.78%	8.73%	18.38%	10.5%	20.7%	10.5%	20.6%	10.6%	19.0%	10.3%	17.1%
Uninsured by Age	2,435	12,960	3,090	15,693	3,882	17,116	3,924	17,989	4,013	17,494	3,983	16,301
Total Uninsured	15,394		18,782		20,998		21,914		21,507		20,284	

Source: Cecil G. Sheps Center for Health Services Research. County-level Estimates of the number of Uninsured in NC 1999-2001, and 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005. <http://www.shepscenter.unc.edu/new/countylevel1.htm>

### D.34. Percent of Population, Ages 0-17 and 18-64, without Health Insurance, Cabarrus and Selected Counties, 1999 – 2005

County	1999		2000		2001		2002	
	Ages 0-17	Ages 18-64	Ages 0-17	Ages 18-64	Ages 0-17	Ages 18-64	Ages 0-17	Ages 18-64
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
North Carolina	11.38	19.91	9.33	19.25	11.13	22.17	12.3	21.8
<b>Cabarrus</b>	<b>9.38</b>	<b>17.11</b>	<b>7.21</b>	<b>15.78</b>	<b>8.73</b>	<b>18.38</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>20.7</b>
Iredell	11.19	18.47	8.47	16.44	10.01	19.43	10.6	20.2
Rowan	10.34	19.90	7.79	18.40	9.32	20.93	11.6	21.7
Stanly	11.48	19.92	8.70	17.85	10.27	21.03	11.1	21.1
Union	9.66	17.97	7.28	16.44	8.78	18.92	10.6	21.4

County (continued)	2003		2004		2005	
	Ages 0-17	Ages 18-64	Ages 0-17	Ages 18-64	Ages 0-17	Ages 18-64
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
North Carolina					11.3	19.5
<b>Cabarrus</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>17.1</b>
Iredell	10.7	21.0	10.8	19.9	10.0	17.4
Rowan	11.2	22.1	11.9	19.0	11.5	18.9
Stanly	10.9	22.6	11.5	20.6	10.7	19.0
Union	10.6	22.0	10.3	19.0	9.7	17.3

Source: Cecil G. Sheps Center for Health Services Research. County-level Estimates of the number of Uninsured in NC 1999-2001, and 2002. <http://www.shepscenter.unc.edu/new/countylevel1.htm>

Comparisons: "Because data sources and methodology differ between the annual reports produced by the Sheps Center, direct comparison of rates from the different periods is not recommended."

[www.shepscenter.unc.edu/publications/NorthCarolinaUninsured2004.pdf](http://www.shepscenter.unc.edu/publications/NorthCarolinaUninsured2004.pdf) page 1, accessed 3/27/07.

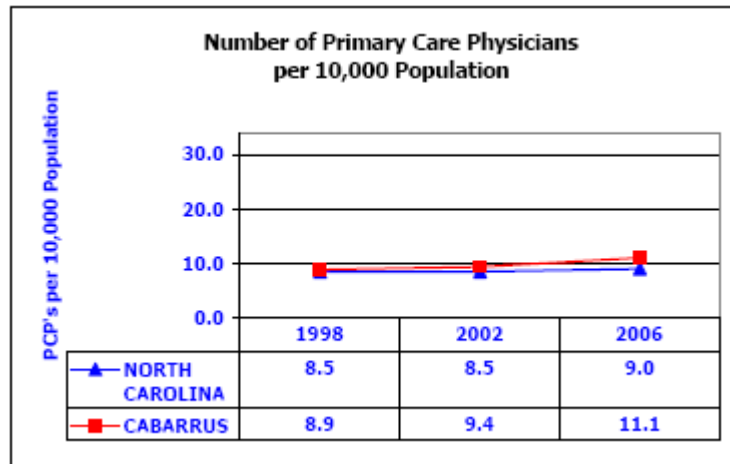
**D.35. Uninsured - BRFSS Survey Results, 2004-2007: Cabarrus County and NC**

**Question for Ages Less than age 65 - Do you have Health Insurance Coverage?**

No Health Insurance Ages < 65	2007	2006	2005	2004
	%	%	%	%
North Carolina	22.1	20.9	22.5	20.2
Cabarrus County	20.1	21.4	18.7	17.6
Male	23.7	21.8	15.1	18.5
Female	16.9	21.0	22.7	16.7
White	11.6	14.7	12.0	12.3
Other	35.8	44.6	45.5	36.5
18-44	28.5	23.7	21.2	24.5
45+	5.9	17.7	14.3	8.6
High Sch. or Less	33.5	35.3	33.4	29.4
Some College +	8.3	10.8	7.8	8.7
Less than \$50,000	37.7	37.9	29.6	31.2
\$50,000+	2.0	2.0	2.2	0.3

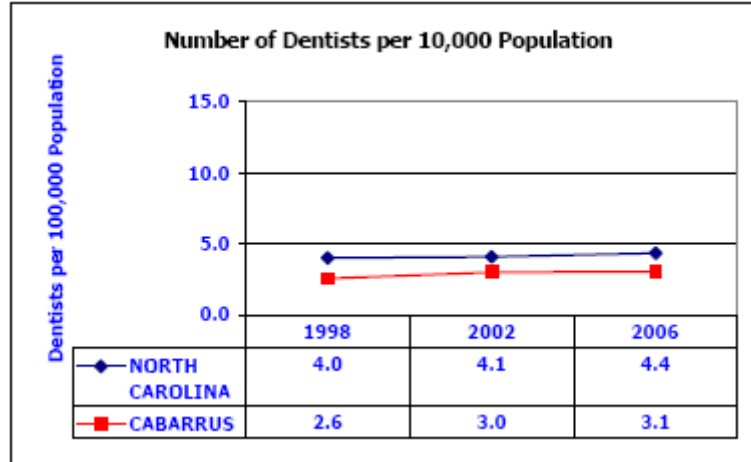
Source: NC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007  
<http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/brfss.cfm>

**D.36. Primary Care Physicians per 10,000 population, 1998-2006**



Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, "North Carolina Statewide and County Trends In Key Health Indicators: Cabarrus County, 2008," <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/trends/pdf/Cabarrus.pdf>

**D.37. Dentists per 10,000 population, 1998-2006**



Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, "North Carolina Statewide and County Trends In Key Health Indicators: Cabarrus County, 2008." <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/trends/pdf/Cabarrus.pdf>

**D.38. Health Professional and Dental Health Professional Shortage Areas**

**Health Professional Shortage Areas** are federally designated areas determined by the Secretary to have a shortage of health professional(s): (1) An urban or rural area (which need not conform to the geographic boundaries of a political subdivision and which is a rational area for the delivery of health services); (2) a population group; or (3) a public or nonprofit private medical facility.

- The Logan and McGill census tracts (419 and 421), served by the Cabarrus Community Health Center, are considered to be Health Professional Shortage Areas for primary healthcare, dental care, and mental health care.
- 11 Cabarrus County census tracts are considered Health Professional Shortage Areas for Dental care. These include census tracts: 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 418, 419, 420, 421, 423, and 424.

**Medically Underserved Area** - The determination of whether an area is a Medically Underserved area involves four variables – the ratio of primary medical care physicians per 1,000 population, infant mortality rate, percentage of the population with incomes below the poverty level, and percentage of the population age 65 or over. The value of each of these variables for the service area is converted to a weighted value, according to established criteria. The four values are summed to obtain the area's score.

- 7 Cabarrus Census tracts are designated as Medically Underserved Areas. They include the following census tracts: 416, 417, 418, 419, 421, 422, and 406.

Sources: <http://hpsafind.hrsa.gov/HPSASearch.aspx> and <http://muafind.hrsa.gov/index.aspx>

**D.39. Access to Health Care for the Elderly Cabarrus County Residents receiving Medicare as of July 1, 2000 – 2003**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Cabarrus County residents receiving Medicare as of July 1</b>	18,812	19,753	20,077	20,509			

Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/MedicareEnrpts/>  
As of 3/08 this site has no county enrollment data beyond 2003.



## E. Safety

### E.1. Cabarrus County Crime Rates – 1997-2006

Year	Index Rate	Violent Rate	Property Rate	Murder Rate	Rape Rate	Robbery Rate	Assault Rate	Burglary Rate	Larceny Rate	MVT Rate	Arson Rate
1997	3,691.7	266.0	3,425.7	5.7	16.3	75.9	168.1	954.7	2,327.3	143.6	20.4
1998	3,359.5	255.1	3,104.4	9.6	22.3	75.7	147.5	711.1	2,256.1	137.1	22.3
1999	2,789.7	205.0	2,584.7	3.9	23.9	58.6	118.7	656.6	1,803.3	124.8	20.0
2000	3,018.9	239.9	2,779.1	2.9	13.6	78.5	144.9	661.8	1,948.8	168.5	21.4
2001	3,470.1	244.6	3,225.4	5.7	23.4	109.9	105.6	698.4	2,349.8	177.3	26.9
2002	3,527.0	266.9	3,260.0	2.8	24.8	109.4	130.0	788.4	2,293.5	178.2	15.1
2003	3,292.0	211.1	3,080.9	2.0	12.7	85.8	110.6	666.2	2,219.0	195.7	13.4
2004	3,386.5	224.4	3,162.1	4.6	16.4	92.5	110.9	773.5	2,190.5	198.1	11.2
2005	3,420.8	253.8	3,167.0	3.9	19.9	81.0	149.1	872.6	2,031.0	263.4	9.6
2006	3,603.8	294.8	3,309.0	5.6	17.6	103.5	168.1	863.6	2,142.5	302.9	18.8

Source: North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation, <http://sbi2.jus.state.nc.us/crp/public/Default.htm>

### E.2. Arrests - Driving While Intoxicated

Year	Juvenile Arrests Under 18	Adult Arrests 18 and over
1998	23	1649
1999	14	990
2000	11	953
2001	13	1428
2002	16	1086
2003	15	1,175
2004	21	1,271
2005	13	1,229
2006	23	1,254

Source: North Carolina Crime Statistics, <http://sbi2.jus.state.nc.us/crp/public/Default.htm>

### E.3. Domestic Violence and Service for Selected Counties--2004

	Number of Calls	Number of Clients	Total Services Provided
<b>North Carolina</b>	104,063	50,726	293,739
<b>Cabarrus</b>	1,304	536	3,106
<b>Iredell</b>	2,832	482	4,817
<b>Rowan</b>	421	365	13,699
<b>Stanly</b>	587	265	2,999
<b>Union</b>	130	485	1,581

Source: [http://www.nccadv.org/domestic\\_violence\\_info.htm#Council%20for%20Women%20Domestic%20Violence%20Statistics](http://www.nccadv.org/domestic_violence_info.htm#Council%20for%20Women%20Domestic%20Violence%20Statistics)

#### E.4. Adult & Juvenile Arrests 2004-2006

<b>Cabarrus County</b>	<b>Juveniles Under 18</b>	<b>Juveniles Under 18</b>	<b>Juveniles Under 18</b>	<b>Adults 18 &amp; Over</b>	<b>Adults 18 &amp; Over</b>	<b>Adults 18 &amp; Over</b>	<b>Total Arrests</b>	<b>Total Arrests</b>	<b>Total Arrests</b>
<b>Offense</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	1	1	1	10	9	9	11	10	10
Manslaughter by Negligence				1	2	2	1	2	2
Forcible Rape	2	1	3	7	6	1	9	7	4
Robbery	12	22	17	60	62	50	72	84	67
Assault - Aggravated	36	85	40	291	509	256	327	594	296
Burglary - Breaking and Entering	27	53	88	163	157	238	190	210	326
Larceny - Theft	369	421	267	1,034	979	977	1,403	1,400	1,244
Motor Vehicle Theft	14	5	9	15	10	19	29	15	28
Other Assaults - Not Aggravated	120	124	165	924	899	901	1,044	1,023	1,066
Arson	6	1	4		3	3	6	4	7
Forgery and Counterfeiting	4	1	2	74	61	70	78	62	72
Fraud	22	10	9	1,288	1,309	862	1,310	1,319	871
Embezzlement	1	2		38	34	27	39	36	27
Stolen Property: Buy, Receiving, Poss.	12	13	34	98	121	119	110	134	153
Vandalism	42	48	82	130	157	127	172	205	209
Weapons: Possessing, etc.	33	26	33	110	124	146	143	150	179
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice				10	6	12	10	6	12
Sex Offenses	1	2	4	24	35	20	25	37	24
Sale/Mfg. Opium or Cocaine			2	5	3	7	5	3	9
Sale/Mfg. Marijuana		1		1	5	2	1	6	2
Sale/Mfg. Synthetic Narcotics			1	1			1		1
Sale/Mfg. Other Dangerous Drugs				1			1		
Possession - Opium or Cocaine	11	19	20	255	310	398	266	329	418
Possession - Marijuana	92	70	93	415	453	433	507	523	526
Possession - Synthetic Narcotics	2		2	19	25	21	21	25	23
Possession - Other Dangerous Drugs	3	5	6	18	42	34	21	47	40
Gambling - Bookmaking					2			2	
Gambling All Other				1	1		1	1	
Offenses Against the Family and Children	2	1		174	187	157	176	188	157
Driving Under the Influence	21	13	23	1,271	1,229	1,254	1,292	1,242	1,277
Liquor Laws	52	42	73	157	215	258	209	257	331
Disorderly Conduct Drunk & Disorderly	84	90	108	190	171	173	274	261	281
All Other Offenses	181	141	163	3,018	3,181	3,293	3,199	3,322	3,456
Runaways	4	10	4				4	10	4
<b>Total Arrests</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>1,207</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>9,803</b>	<b>10,307</b>	<b>9,869</b>	<b>10,957</b>	<b>11,514</b>	<b>11,122</b>

Source: State Bureau of Investigation <http://sbi2.jus.state.nc.us/crp/public/Default.htm>

### E.5. Gang Activity in Cabarrus County

Gang Activity	North Carolina		Cabarrus County	
	1999	2004	1999	2004
Number of Gangs	332	387	5	1
Number of Members	5,068	8,517	unknown	11

Source: Gangs in North Carolina, North Carolina Criminal Justice Analysis Center, 2005,

<http://www.ncgangcops.org/downloads/2004%20Survey.pdf>

Reports from the Cabarrus County Sheriff's Office, Concord Police Department and Kannapolis Police Department indicate that as of 2007 there are 22 identified gangs with 40 validated gang members. It is estimated that there are 252 gang memberships. Validated gang members "have demonstrated two or more specifically designated criteria" as determined by law enforcement officers according to Captain Chuck Adams of the Kannapolis Police Department.

### E.6. Traffic Accidents and Related Injuries

Cabarrus County	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Traffic Accidents	3,512	3,687	3,894	3,789	3,950	4,108	2,994	3,877
Alcohol Related Accidents	154	137	259	230	203	182	182	176
Caused by Exceeding Legal Speed	547	437	372	111	125	375	337	292
Persons Injured in Accidents	2,502	2,527	2,490	2,284	2,260	2,313	2,132	2,222
Traffic Accident Fatalities	20	23	17	29	22	20	26	20
School Bus Accidents	3	8	18	7	13	16	9	15
Bicyclists Injured	15	10	11	12	8	8	1	13
Bicyclists Fatalities	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Motorcyclists Injured	29	40	38	55	40	51	47	64
Motorcyclist Fatalities	2	1	0	2	0	2	0	3

Source: North Carolina State Data Center, LINC system - <http://linc.state.nc.us/>

**E.7. Falls and Related Injuries-Cabarrus Residents 45+ years old**

Incidence of Unintentional Falls and Resulting Injury as determined by the BRFSS\* Questions: “The next question asks about a recent fall. By a fall, we mean when a person unintentionally comes to rest on the ground or another lower level.”

**“In the past 3 months, how many times have you fallen?”**

Percentage Who Have Fallen						
		1 Fall	2 Falls	3-4 Falls	5+ Falls	No Falls
Gender	Male	11.9%	1.5%	0.0%	0.4%	86.2%
	Female	10.2%	2.8%	0.9%	0.4%	85.8%
Race	White	10.4%	2.5%	0.6%	0.5%	86.1%
	Other	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	85.7%
Education	HS or less	8.2%	1.7%	0.0%	0.8%	89.3%
	Some College+	13.1%	2.6%	0.9%	0.0%	83.4%
Income	Less than \$50,000	14.7%	1.3%	0.0%	0.8%	83.2%
	\$50,000+	8.0%	3.0%	1.3%	0.0%	87.7%

<http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/brfss/2006/caba/injured.html>

**“Were you injured?”**

Percentage Who Were Injured				
		1 Injury	2+ Injuries	No Injuries
Gender	Male	7.4%	0.0%	92.6%
	Female	31.2%	2.5%	66.3%
Race	White	22.5%	1.6%	75.9%
	Other	7.7%	0.0%	92.3%
Education	HS or less	29.1%	3.7%	67.2%
	Some College+	15.4%	0.0%	84.6%
Income	Less than \$50,000	20.4%	2.3%	77.3%
	\$50,000+	18.1%	0.0%	81.9%

Source: <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/brfss/2006/caba/injured.html>

\* Percentages reflect percent of total respondents participating in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey. The BRFSS is a random telephone survey of state residents aged 18 and older in households with telephones. BRFSS interviews are conducted monthly and data are analyzed annually (on a calendar-year basis).

## **F. Disparities**

### **Health Disparities**

The health of individuals and populations is affected by complex relationships between income, education, race and ethnicity, cultural influences, environment, genetics, and access to quality medical services. Therefore, the disparities that we see in health status cannot be explained by any one of these but rather are the result of a complex interaction among the different factors. The NC State Center for Health Statistics states that the greatest challenge in understanding health disparities is having access to data that discloses relevant information about race and ethnicity, education and income, disability, and geographic locations. While more data is needed, data clearly show a strong relationship between poverty and poor health. The poor, regardless of race or ethnicity, share a disproportionate burden of poor health.

The NC State Center for Health Statistics notes that while race or ethnicity alone does not cause a particular health problem, race can be considered a "marker" for certain health problems. It is likely that factors such as income, education, access to health care, stress, and racism are among the major causes of the poorer health of minorities on many health measures, compared to whites.

### **Race Versus Ethnicity**

The major racial categories in North Carolina are: White, African American, American Indian, and Asian. Hispanic or Latino is a description of ethnicity. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race, though in North Carolina most Hispanics are classified as white.

It is important to understand that data throughout this document that describes a “minority” population is referring to a racial minority (primarily African American in Cabarrus County). When possible, the data is provided by both race and ethnicity. In Cabarrus County, African Americans comprise the largest racial minority group - 14.5 percent of the population. Residents of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity comprise the third largest population group in Cabarrus County – 8% of the population. They are a minority population, as compared to the larger white population, but not a racial minority.

It would be desirable to have more information for specific minority racial groups and for persons of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity. But the NC State Center for Health Statistics states that data limitations, unreliable population estimates, and small numbers of events for these groups often make it difficult to produce reliable information by detailed race group for many indicators, especially at the county level.

The NC Office of Minority Health and Health Disparities states that the health status of the Black population in North Carolina has been improving in some areas, however research shows a widening gap between African American and White Americans in illnesses such as asthma, diabetes, major infectious diseases and several forms of cancer. The Office states further that African Americans often receive less, and poorer quality health care than White Americans, so they tend to become sicker and die earlier than Whites. Latinos also face numerous barriers in accessing and using health care services. Poverty has been identified as a major barrier to Latinos receiving appropriate health care.

## F.1. Disparities in Economic Indicators

### Poverty

According to the 2000 Census, 26.9% of Hispanics, 13.7% of African Americans and 5.2% of Whites were living below the Federal Poverty Level.

### Health Insurance

According to the 2006 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 14.7% of Whites and 44.6% of Non-Whites reported they did not have health insurance coverage. *The non-white rate is 203% higher than the white rate.*

## F.2. Disparities in Health Indicators

### 1st Trimester Prenatal Care

2004 Needs Assessment	2008 Needs Assessment	Improved?
<p>Overall, for years 1997-2001, <b>83.2%</b> of Cabarrus women who were pregnant received prenatal care in the 1st trimester of pregnancy.</p> <p><i>For Black women, that percentage was 73.7%.</i></p>	<p>Overall, for years 2002-2006, <b>82%</b> of Cabarrus women who were pregnant received prenatal care in the 1st trimester of pregnancy.</p> <p><i>For Black women, that percentage was 74.3%.</i> <i>For Hispanic women, that percentage was 66.52%</i></p>	<p>Yes, there has been a slight <b>2 point improvement</b> in the gap between all women and Blacks.</p> <p>However, there is a newly-noted gap between Hispanics and all Cabarrus women of 15.5 points.</p>

### Sexually Transmitted Diseases

2004 Needs Assessment 1997-2001	2008 Needs Assessment 2002-2006	Improved?
<p><b>Gonorrhea:</b> White—40.3 and Non-white—975.5</p> <p><i>The non-white rate is 2,341% higher than the white rate.</i></p>	<p><b>Gonorrhea:</b> White—33.8 and Non-white—547.4</p> <p><i>The non-white rate is 1,520% higher than the white rate.</i></p>	<p>Yes, there has been a <b>821 point improvement</b>, however the gap remains immense.</p>
<p><b>HIV:</b> White—2.9 and Non-white—42.1</p> <p><i>The non-white rate is 1,352% higher than the white rate.</i></p>	<p><b>HIV:</b> White—6.6 and Non-white—26.0</p> <p><i>The non-white rate is 294% higher than the white rate.</i></p>	<p>Yes, there has been a <b>1,058 point improvement</b>; however the gap remains very large.</p>
<p><b>Chlamydia:</b> White—85.9 and Non-white—792.6</p> <p><i>The non-white rate is 823% higher than the white rate.</i></p>	<p><b>Chlamydia:</b> White—124.1 and Non-white—881.4</p> <p><i>The non-white rate is 710% higher than the white rate.</i></p>	<p>Yes, there has been a <b>113 point improvement</b>; however rates for both whites and non-whites have risen.</p>

**Infant Deaths**

2004 Needs Assessment	2008 Needs Assessment	Improved?
<p>1997-2001 rates per 1,000 live births were White – 6.4 and Non-white –11.3  <i>The non-white rate is 77% higher than the white rate.</i></p>	<p>2002-2006 rates per live births were White—6.1 and Non-White—15.2  <i>The non-white rate is 149% higher than the white rate.</i></p>	<p>No, the gap between the non-white rate and the white rate has <b>worsened by 72</b> points.</p>

**Teen Pregnancy Rates**

2004 Needs Assessment	2008 Needs Assessment	Improved?
<p>In 2001, rates per 1,000 --White – 62.4 and Non-white –96.5  <i>The pregnancy rate for minority teens is 55% higher than that for white teens in 2002.</i></p>	<p>In 2006, rates per 1,000--White—82.1 and Non-white—56.0  <i>The pregnancy rate for minority teens is 47% higher than that for white teens in 2006.</i></p>	<p>Yes, there has been an <b>8 point improvement</b> in the gap between non-whites and whites.</p>

**Death Rates**

2004 Needs Assessment 1999-2001	2008 Needs Assessment 2002-2006	Improved?
<p><b><u>Heart Disease</u></b> White – 243.8 and Non-white – 264.4  <i>The non-white rate is 8% higher than the white rate.</i></p> <p>White males – 305.8 and Non-white males – 445.8  <i>The non-white male rate is 46% higher than the rate for white males.</i></p>	<p><b><u>Heart Disease</u></b> White – 214.8 and Non-white – 264.0  <i>The non-white rate is 23% higher than the white rate.</i></p> <p>White males – 253.0 and Non-white males – 373.5  <i>The non-white male rate is 48% higher than the rate for white males.</i></p>	<p>No, overall gap between non-whites and whites has <b>worsened by 15</b> points.</p> <p>No, overall gap between non-white males and white male has <b>worsened by 2.2</b> points.</p>
<p><b><u>Cerebrovascular Disease</u></b>            White – 51.1 and Non-white – 97.1  <i>The non-white rate is 90% higher than the white rate.</i></p> <p>White males – 51.6 and Non-white males – 97.4  <i>The non-white male rate is 89% higher than the white male rate.</i></p> <p>White females – 50.0 and Non-white females – 90.5  <i>The non-white female rate is 81% higher than the white female rate.</i></p>	<p><b><u>Cerebrovascular Disease</u></b>            White – 56.2 and Non-white 83.4  <i>The non-white rate is 48% higher than the white rate.</i></p> <p>White males – 54.2 and Non-white males – 98.5  <i>The non-white male rate is 82% higher than the white male rate.</i></p> <p>White females – 57.9 and Non-white females – 73.9  <i>The non-white female rate is 28% higher than the white female rate.</i></p>	<p>Yes, there has been a <b>42 point improvement</b> in the gap between non-whites and whites.</p> <p>Yes, there has been a <b>6.8 point improvement</b> in the gap between non-white males and white males.</p> <p>Yes, there has been a <b>53 point improvement</b> in the gap between non-white females and white females.</p>

<p><b><u>Breast Cancer</u></b> White females – 21.1 and non-white females – 30.8 <i>The non-white female rate is <b>46% higher</b> than the white female rate.</i></p>	<p><b><u>Breast Cancer</u></b> White females – 23.1 and non-white females – 26.9 <i>The non-white female rate is <b>17% higher</b> than the white female rate.</i></p>	<p>Yes, there has been a <b>29 point improvement</b> in the gap between non-white females and white females.</p>
<p><b><u>Prostate Cancer</u></b> White males– 24.2 and Non-white males – 79.7 <i>The non-white male rate is <b>229% higher</b> than the white male rate.</i></p>	<p><b><u>Prostate Cancer</u></b> White males– 26.2 and Non-white males – 68.7 <i>The non-white male rate is <b>162% higher</b> than the white male rate.</i></p>	<p>Yes, there has been a <b>67 point improvement</b> in the gap between non-white males and white males.</p>
<p><b><u>Diabetes</u></b> White – 21.5 and Non-white – 30.3 <i>The non-white rate is <b>41% higher</b> than the white rate.</i></p> <p>White males – 24.7 and non-white males – 25.5 <i>The non-white male rate is <b>3% higher</b> than the white male rate.</i></p> <p>White females – 18.4 and non-white females – 31.4 <i>The non-white female rate is <b>71% higher</b> than the white female rate.</i></p>	<p><b><u>Diabetes</u></b> White – 18.8 and Non-white – 39.5 <i>The non-white rate is <b>101% higher</b> than the white rate.</i></p> <p>White males – 22.3 and non-white males – 39.8 <i>The non-white male rate is <b>79% higher</b> than the white male rate.</i></p> <p>White females – 16.1 and non-white females – 37.1 <i>The non-white female rate is <b>130% higher</b> than the white female rate.</i></p>	<p>No, the gap between non-whites and whites has <b>worsened by 60</b> points.</p> <p>No, the gap between non-white males and white males has <b>worsened by 76</b> points.</p> <p>No, the gap between non-white females and white females has <b>worsened by 59</b> points.</p>
<p><b><u>Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease</u></b> White – 45.2 and Non-white – 17.2 <i>The white rate is <b>163% higher</b> than the non-white rate.</i></p> <p>White males – 52.7 and non-white males – 19.9 <i>The white male rate is <b>165% higher</b> than the non-white male rate.</i></p> <p>White females – 42.8 and non-white females – 14.9 <i>The white female rate is <b>187% higher</b> than the non-white female rate.</i></p>	<p><b><u>Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease</u></b> White – 53.5 and Non-white – 27.8 <i>The white rate is <b>92% higher</b> than the non-white rate.</i></p> <p>White males – 63.8 and non-white males – 50.2 <i>The white male rate is <b>27% higher</b> than the non-white male rate.</i></p> <p>White females – 48.6 and non-white females – 20.3 <i>The white female rate is <b>139% higher</b> than the non-white female rate.</i></p>	<p>Yes, there has been a <b>71 point improvement</b> in the gap between white males and non-white males.</p> <p>Yes, there has been a <b>138 point improvement</b> in the gap between white males and non-white males.</p> <p>Yes, there has been a <b>48 point improvement</b> in the gap between white females and non-white females; however improvements are only because of a sizable increase in non-white rates.</p>
<p><b><u>Nephritis/Nephrosis</u></b> White – 18.8 and Non-white – 66.8 <i>The non-white rate is <b>255% higher</b> than the white rate.</i></p>	<p><b><u>Nephritis/Nephrosis</u></b> White – 21.1 and Non-white – 44.5 <i>The non-white rate is <b>111% higher</b> than the white rate.</i></p>	<p>Yes, there has been a <b>144 point improvement</b> in the gap between non-whites and whites, however the disparity remains significant.</p>

<p>White male 21.9 and non-white male – 62.7 <i>The non-white male rate is <b>186% higher</b> than the white male rate.</i></p> <p>White females – 18.5 and non-white females – 67.7 <i>The non-white female rate is <b>266% higher</b> than the white female rate.</i></p>	<p>White male – 27.1 and non-white male –49.9 <i>The non-white male rate is <b>84% higher</b> than the white male rate.</i></p> <p>White females – 17.3 and non-white females – 43.4 <i>The non-white female rate is <b>151% higher</b> than the white female rate.</i></p>	<p>Yes, there has been a <b>102 point improvement</b> in the gap between white males and non-white males.</p> <p>Yes, there has been a <b>115 point improvement</b> in the gap between white females and non-white females.</p>
<p><b><u>Unintentional Injures other than Motor Vehicle</u></b> White – 25.3 and Non-white – 12.0 <i>The white rate is <b>111% higher</b> than the non-white rate.</i></p> <p>White male – 35.2 and non-white male – 16.8 <i>The white male rate is <b>110% higher</b> than the non-white male rate.</i></p> <p>White females – 16.3 and non-white females – 6.2 <i>The white female rate is <b>163% higher</b> than the non-white female rate.</i></p>	<p><b><u>Unintentional Injures other than Motor Vehicle</u></b> White – 37.0 and Non-white – 21.8 <i>The white rate is <b>69% higher</b> than the non-white rate.</i></p> <p>White male – 45.2 and non-white male – 23.7 <i>The white male rate is <b>91% higher</b> than the non-white male rate.</i></p> <p>White females – 29.0 and non-white females – 18.3 <i>The white female rate is <b>56% higher</b> than the non-white female rate.</i></p>	<p>The reduction in the size of the disparity between racial or gender/racial group cannot be considered an ‘improvement’. The rates of unintentional injuries have increased for each group, with the non-white rates catching up with the worsening white rates.</p>

**Disparities in Obesity**

According to the 2006 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 61.5% of Whites and 72.1% of Non-Whites have a body mass index greater than 25.00. *The non-white rate is **17% higher** than the white rate, with rates for both groups very high.*



## **G. Environmental Health**

### **Cabarrus County Environmental Health Assessment 2008**

A brief interpretation of the findings of the 2008 Environmental Health Assessment is provided here by Sheila Pfaender, MS, NC Institute for Public Health. Following this page is a summary of the findings.

#### **Water**

- Water problems are primarily due to development and rapidly growing community. More development means more impervious surfaces and clearing of trees as well as more erosion.
- Because there is not a huge livestock community compared to other counties in NC, agricultural runoff issues are more likely due to lawns being maintained by companies, which means fertilizer runoff into storm drains.
- The assessment showed a decrease in the amount of water use among industry. This was most likely due to the closing of manufacturing in the area.

#### **Air**

- Mobile emissions (from cars/trucks) are the biggest air pollution issue in Cabarrus. Air pollution problems are most likely due to us being located along a major interstate corridor. Air pollution issues are regional.
- Limited public transportation contributes to pollution. Our cancer risk level is probably strongly linked to diesel emissions, which comes from heavy equipment used for development as well as from trucks / boats.
- With traffic/growth increasing, pollution will be worse in the future.
- Almost all counties along interstate corridors are found to be “partial non-attainment”.
- Radon is under-recognized as important health factor, but doesn’t appear to be significant in Cabarrus; however, it is probably the 2nd leading cause of lung cancer.
- Good results with regard to a decrease in smoking rates. This may be due to younger folks coming in who more willing to quit. But expect that rates of mortality from smoking may increase in the future as baby boomers age. Older adults who have smoked are less likely to quit and so we may see an increase in mortality before it improves. However, when the younger generation ages, lower mortality from smoking.
- Good asthma hospitalization rates. Consider whether lower asthma hospitalization could be due to access issue.
- Arsenic / lead coming from mobile sources of combustion.
- Interesting finding that we have higher rates of kids with elevated lead levels. This may be due to our higher screening rates. Samples are not very large. Lead tends to be a problem in urban areas with lots of older homes (especially built before 1950).

#### **Waste management**

- Per capita rate of waste increased substantially compared to NC per capita rate (145% increase in per capita since 1991-1992). This appears to be the biggest environmental issue for Cabarrus. It already takes into account an increase in the population, so it is not because of that reason.
- Are we recycling at a reasonable rate compared to the state?
- Charlotte Motor Speedway Landfill has been open since 1992 and the remaining space for waste is 23 million cubic yards - approximately 17 years of capacity. Since 2001 it has received the greatest tonnage of waste in the state and receives waste from approximately 20 NC counties & a few in SC.

#### **Food/Lodging/Vector Diseases**

- Outbreaks have not been a big problem, but we may want to understand why we experienced outbreaks of salmonellosis. Did the outbreaks occur at fairs, church gatherings, etc.? This could signal the need for more education in the community.

#### **Parks and Recreation**

- Good progress. We want to be sure that master planning occurs and is not forgotten.

## Summary

### 2008 Cabarrus County Environmental Health Assessment

This document summarizes the findings of the 2008 Cabarrus County Environmental Health Assessment which was conducted by Cabarrus Health Alliance as part of the 2008 Community Needs Assessment. The full report, with links to all of the data sources, is available online at [www.HealthyCabarrus.org](http://www.HealthyCabarrus.org), click on the Community Data and Health Information tab.

This is the first time that an environmental health assessment has been included as part of the Cabarrus Community Needs Assessment. Its purpose is to establish a baseline of environmental health data and to begin to educate ourselves about environmental terminology, definitions, key data sources, and potential environmental health concerns.

Environmental health comprises those aspects of human health and quality of life that are determined by physical, chemical, biological, social, and psychological factors in the natural environment. Some important aspects of environmental health that will be discussed in this report include:

• <b>Air Quality</b>	• <b>Toxic Chemicals</b>	• <b>Agricultural Pollution</b>
• <b>Water Quality</b>	• <b>Lead Hazards</b>	• <b>Parks and Recreation</b>
• <b>Drinking Water</b>	• <b>Waste Management</b>	• <b>Food-Borne, Water-Borne, and Vector-Borne Diseases</b>

#### I. Air Quality

Affected by numerous factors such as vehicle traffic, industry, and geography, air quality is a regional issue as well as a local one.

##### Outdoor Air

The US EPA categorizes outdoor air pollutants as “criteria air pollutants” (CAPs) and “hazardous air pollutants” (HAPs). These are chemicals that can cause adverse effects on human health and the environment. CAPs include carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen oxides, particulate matter, ozone, and sulfur dioxide. HAPs refer to over 188 substances that can cause cancer, neurological, respiratory and reproductive effects in humans. Mobile sources are the primary source of air pollutants in the County. Mobile sources include on-road vehicles like cars, trucks and buses as well as off-road equipment like airplanes, construction and agricultural equipment.

Cabarrus ranks among the top 25 North Carolina counties (out of 100 counties) with the highest levels of the following CAP emissions:

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Rank in NC</b>
Carbon monoxide	20
Volatile Organic Compounds	21
PM-10 (small particulate matter)	24
Nitrogen Oxide	25

- 80% of counties in the US fair better for carbon monoxide and volatile organic compound emissions than Cabarrus. 70% of counties in the US fair better for nitrogen oxide emissions and sulfur dioxide emissions than Cabarrus;
- Cabarrus County ranks 7th in the state for an individual’s added cancer risk. Added cancer risk is the estimated individual risk of getting cancer due to a lifetime exposure to outdoor hazardous air pollutants. The estimated added cancer risk for the Cabarrus County population is 580, that is, 580 times the goal set by the Clean Air Act.

## Indoor Air

Indoor ambient air pollutants may cause both short-term and long-term health effects. Health effects from indoor air pollutants include irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat, headaches, dizziness, and fatigue.

### *Environmental Tobacco Smoke*

According to the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Cabarrus County fares better than North Carolina for the percentage of adults who smoke and for households who allow smoking in the home.

- 18.4% of Cabarrus County adults self-identify as “current smokers” versus 22.1% statewide;
- Cabarrus County households reporting that they do *not* allow smoking in the home improved from 70.1% in 2004 to 84% in 2006, and Statewide, 75.2% of households do not allow smoking in the home.

### *Indoor Air Quality Regulations and Policies*

**Local Government:** As of October 1998, all local government buildings in Cabarrus County were required to be 100% smoke-free.

**Schools:** Kannapolis City Schools are 100% tobacco-free and Cabarrus County Schools became 100% tobacco-free effective July 1, 2008. In August of 2008, all North Carolina public schools are required to be 100% tobacco-free.

**Restaurants:** 152 Cabarrus County restaurants are currently known to be 100% smoke-free indoors during all operating hours. This represents approximately 50% of restaurants in the county.

### *Asthma*

The prevalence (proportion of cases in a population at a given time) of asthma in Cabarrus County is much more favorable than North Carolina as a whole. The lifetime prevalence of asthma among adults in Cabarrus County is 9.0% versus NC 10.9%. The hospitalization rate for asthma is much lower in Cabarrus County than in the state as a whole.

2005 Asthma-Related Hospitalization Rate per 100,000		
	Cabarrus County	NC
Adult (>18 years old)	97.7	128.5
Child (<1-14 years old)	68.8	164.6

## II. Water Quality

One measure of a community’s environmental health is the status of its waters. Water is a renewable resource, but clean water is in limited quantity; as the population continues to grow, the demand for clean water rises.

### *Surface Water*

- 11% percent of the surface waters in Cabarrus County have reported water problems.
- Cabarrus County has a higher *percentage* of waters with threatened or impaired uses than the national average. A water body is considered *impaired* if it does not attain minimum EPA water quality standards.

**Surface waters** include fresh flowing waters (rivers, streams and creeks) and fresh standing waters (lakes, ponds and

- The source of water quality problems for Cabarrus County comes from non-point sources. Non-point source pollution occurs when rainfall or snowmelt picks up chemicals, biological agents and sediments and carries them to surface and ground waters. These inputs include agricultural and residential fertilizers, herbicides and insecticides; oil, grease and toxic chemicals from urban run-off and energy production; sediment from construction sites, crop and forest lands; and bacteria and nutrients from livestock, pet wastes and faulty septic systems.

*Watersheds*

The EPA has classified both of the watersheds in Cabarrus County as **vulnerable** due to agricultural run-off and population change. Cabarrus County falls under two watersheds within the Yadkin-Pee Dee River Basin: the Rocky River and Lake Tillery – Pee Dee River watersheds. Watersheds are important because they provide drinking water and irrigation resources.

**Watershed** - an area in which all rainfall and runoff drains into a single stream, river or lake.

Agricultural runoff can cause water quality problems due to combinations of pesticides, nitrogen and sediment entering the rivers, creeks and streams. Growth of the human population can impact watersheds through increased pollution and land use changes which include construction, loss of wetlands, and increased sewage flows.

The NC Division of Water Quality gives each creek, stream, lake and river a bioclassification, based on the number of sensitive species present in the water. The presence of these species indicates higher quality water that can support such sensitive organisms, while their absence signifies possible water quality or habitat problems. There are nine sites that provide measures on sensitive species and were compared between 2001 and 2006. Four sites have worsened during this period; three sites have improved; and two have remained the same at “good-fair.”

**III. Drinking Water**

From 2001 to 2007, there were seven reported health-based violations (contaminants exceeding safety standards or water not properly treated) in four Cabarrus community water systems. The majority of these violations involved the contaminant coliform. Coliform bacteria are common in the environment and are generally not harmful. However, their presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with germs that can cause disease.

**IV. Toxic Chemical Releases**

*Toxic Release Inventory*

More than 6.5 billion pounds of toxic chemicals are released into the nation’s environment each year.

<b>Toxic Chemical Releases to Air, Land, and Water</b>	<b>County Rank in NC</b>	<b>Percent of all Emissions in County</b>	<b>Comparable Percent of Emissions for NC</b>
Air	40	98%	81%
Land	30	1.4%	11%
Water	30	0.4%	7%

**Air releases:** toxic chemicals emitted by a plant from its smoke stacks and from “fugitive sources” such as leaking valves, spills and evaporative losses.

**Water releases:** discharges to streams, rivers, lakes, oceans and other bodies of surface water.

**Land releases:** chemicals disposed on land in landfills, via farming, in surface impoundments, and via accidental spills or leaks.

In 2002, the Cabarrus County facilities releasing the most toxic chemicals were, in decreasing order of significance, Phillip Morris USA, Inc. in Concord (75,025 pounds), Berenfield Containers Ltd. in Harrisburg

(34,315 pounds), and Fieldcrest Cannon Inc. in Kannapolis (12,285 pounds). It should be noted that as of 2003, Fieldcrest Cannon no longer exists.

Toxic release inventory chemicals are categorized as having “cancer risks” or “noncancer risks.” Cabarrus County ranks 13th in North Carolina in its overall cancer risk score and 13th in overall non-cancer risk score.

*Land Contamination*

Cabarrus County currently has one site listed on EPA’s National Priorities List, commonly known as the Federal “Superfund” Program List. Superfund sites are some of the nation’s worst toxic waste sites, made eligible by law for long-term remediation. The Cabarrus site was listed in June 1986 for ground water contamination. The EPA report shows that physical cleanup activities have been completed and that under current conditions at that site, potential or actual human exposures are under control.

A Brownfields site is any real property that is abandoned, idle or underutilized where environmental contamination, perceived or real, hinders redevelopment. Loans are very difficult to obtain when property comes with potential environmental cleanup liability. As of September 2007, there were 112 active eligible projects and 40 more pending in North Carolina. At that time, two active eligible projects were located in Cabarrus County (Cannon Village and Prairie Plastics).

The Inactive Hazardous Site Branch (IHSB) of the NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources can work with any site where hazardous substance or waste contamination exists that isn’t already under the jurisdiction of another program. IHSB assesses sites, maintains the list of current sites and oversees the remediation process. As of October 2007, there are 18 such sites in Cabarrus County.

**V. Lead Hazards**

The percentage of Cabarrus County children screened for lead has been above the State average for children aged one and two years old for the five most recent reporting periods.

- Of Cabarrus children ages one and two screened during this period, a lower percentage tested positive for elevated lead levels than in the State as a whole.
- The percentage of children six months of age to six years of age with confirmed lead levels between 10-19 ug/dL was better in Cabarrus County than the State for the past five reporting periods. However, the percentage of children with confirmed higher levels (20ug/dL) was worse than the State in years 2004 and 2005. An acceptable level of lead is less than 10 ug/dL. Therefore, surveillance programs seek to find children who test at or above 10 ug/dL.

**Cabarrus County Childhood Lead Screening Results, Ages 6 Months to 6 years**

Year	Location	No. Screened	No. Confirmed 10-19 ug/dL	% Confirmed 10-19 ug/dL	No. Confirmed 20 ug/dL	% Confirmed 20 ug/dL
2006	Cabarrus	3,725	4	.11	--	--
	NC	135,595	255	.19	38	.03
2005	Cabarrus	3,677	4	.11	2	.05
	NC	128,249	299	.23	53	.04
2004	Cabarrus	3,628	3	.08	2	.06
	NC	124,486	349	.28	52	.04
2003	Cabarrus	3,555	8	.23	--	--
	NC	121,697	467	.38	38	.03
2002	Cabarrus	3,314	6	.18	2	.06
	NC	120,966	461	.38	68	.06

## VI. Agricultural Pollution

Of the 98 North Carolina counties ranked for animal waste generation, Cabarrus County is ranked 56th with an output of 120,000 tons. Livestock raised in the County includes hogs and pigs, cattle, beef cows, milk cows, broilers, and chickens. While only 0.8% of the livestock is cattle, they account for **67.5%** of the waste production.

In 2002, Cabarrus County was home to 658 farms, totaling 73,346 acres, 36% of which was harvested cropland. Crops in Cabarrus County include soybeans, corn, wheat, barley, oats, and hay. Livestock/dairy/poultry accounted for the majority of cash receipts, bringing in \$15.8 million in 2005 and ranking 53rd in the State.

## VII. Waste Management

In FY 2004-2005, Cabarrus County managed 286,070 tons of solid waste for a rate of 1.95 tons *per capita*. This figure represents an increase of 108% from the comparable per capita rate for 1991-1992. The overall state per capita rate increased by only 21%.

## VIII. Food-Borne, Water-Borne, and Vector-Borne Diseases

A number of human diseases and syndromes are caused or exacerbated by contamination of the natural environment with microbes or chemicals, or by animal vectors. A number of food-, water-, and vector- borne diseases are of increasing importance because they are either rare but becoming more prevalent, spreading in geographic range, or becoming more difficult to treat.

### *Arboviral Diseases*

Between 2002 and 2006, **zero** cases of Eastern Equine Encephalitis (**EEE**), LaCrosse Encephalitis (**LAC**), or West Nile Virus (**WNV**) were reported in Cabarrus County.

Arboviral diseases are viral diseases transmitted from an animal host to humans (and sometimes other animals) by the bite of an arthropod, usually a tick or biting fly such as a mosquito. Historically, mosquito-transmitted diseases, most notably Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE) and LaCrosse Encephalitis (LAC) are endemic in North Carolina. West Nile Virus (WNV), however, is relatively new. It first appeared in the US in 1999, but by 2001 it had spread to 28 states.

### *Rabies*

From 2001-2006, there were **60** reported cases of **rabies** in Cabarrus County, 31 of which were in raccoons, 13 in skunks, 11 in foxes, 3 in bats, and 2 in cats.

Rabies is a preventable viral disease of mammals most often transmitted through the bite of a rabid animal. In the United States, human fatalities associated with rabies occur in people who fail to seek medical assistance, usually because they are unaware of their exposure.

### *Food and Lodging Inspections*

For the past four years, the Cabarrus Health Alliance's Environmental Health Department has been **100% compliant** with the required inspection frequency assigned to all food and lodging establishments. In 2007, 2,139 facilities (both food and lodging) were inspected and/or re-inspected. Of these, 2,133 food establishments received scores between 90-102 and five received scores between 80-89.

The Cabarrus Health Alliance Environmental Health Department seeks to prevent food-borne outbreaks within our community. To accomplish this, EH conducts a variety of unannounced facility inspections, including: restaurants, food stands, meat markets, nursing homes and hospitals, school cafeterias, residential care facilities, mobile food units and pushcarts, summer camps, and lodging facilities.

## **IX. Parks and Recreation**

### *Cabarrus System*

The Parks and Recreation system is operated by four entities: Cabarrus County, the City of Concord, the City of Kannapolis, and the Town of Harrisburg. Eighteen parks cover 670 acres and include approximately 16 miles of trails. Greenways and trails not only encourage friends, families and communities to interact with each other and nature, but they also provide a venue for physical activities such as walking, jogging, running, in-line skating and biking.

After a year-long process of planning, in 2002 the *Livable Community Blueprint* was developed. This master plan is and will continue to be used to assist Cabarrus County and its municipalities in developing parks and recreation facilities, a greenway network plan, and bicycle and pedestrian routes over the next decade. By utilizing this blueprint in the coming years, the county should experience an enhanced quality of life through better and more recreation, physical activity, and transportation facilities.

### *Carolina Thread Trail*

The Carolina Thread Trail is a regional network of greenways and trails that will reach 15 counties and 2.3 million citizens over the next 10 to 20 years. It can be thought of as a "green interstate system" of major trails created by connecting smaller trail systems throughout the region. Cabarrus is among the counties that are part of the Thread Trail as well as Anson, Catawba, Cherokee, Chester, Cleveland, Gaston, Iredell, Lancaster, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Stanly, Union and York.