

Good Health (Information) from North Carolina State Publications

**North Carolina Library Association
Government Resources Section
Webinar – September 7, 2011**

**Rebecca Hyman, Reference and Outreach Librarian
Kurt Brenneman, Agency Outreach Librarian
Government & Heritage Library**



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NC Health in the Headlines

NCSU wins obesity grant

Mental Health Care in North Carolina

Two health-care groups compete to provide 30 nursing facility beds in Watauga County

Obama: Supreme Court will uphold health care law

Testimony to put spotlight on N.C. cancer clusters

Camp Lejeune and Bynum are among the sites to be reported to Senate panel.

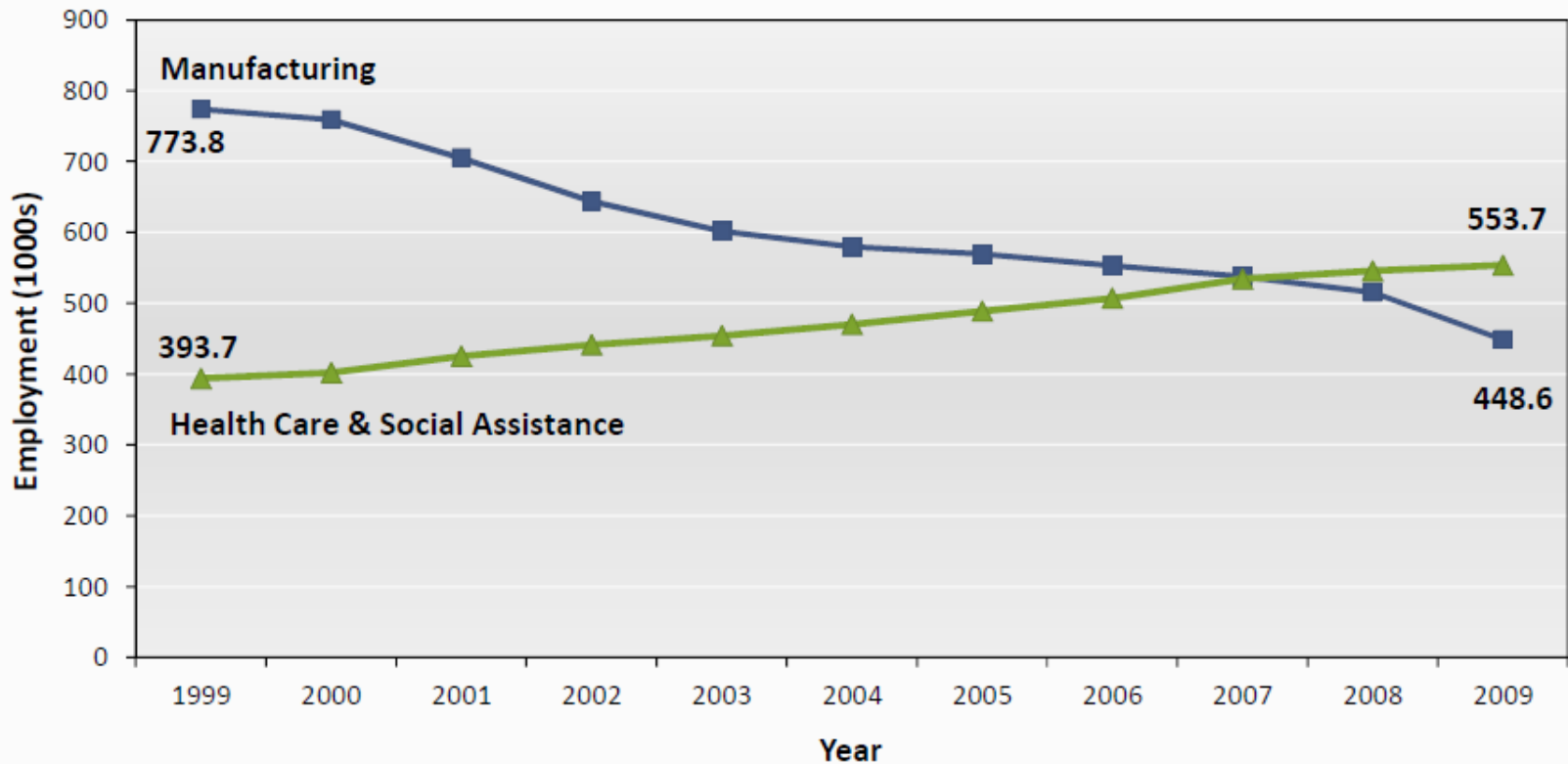
Use of Data by Hospitals in North Carolina to Identify Disparities in the Care and Outcomes of Minority Patients

Prevention for the Health of North Carolina

Child health report for state mixed

Increase in NC Health Workforce

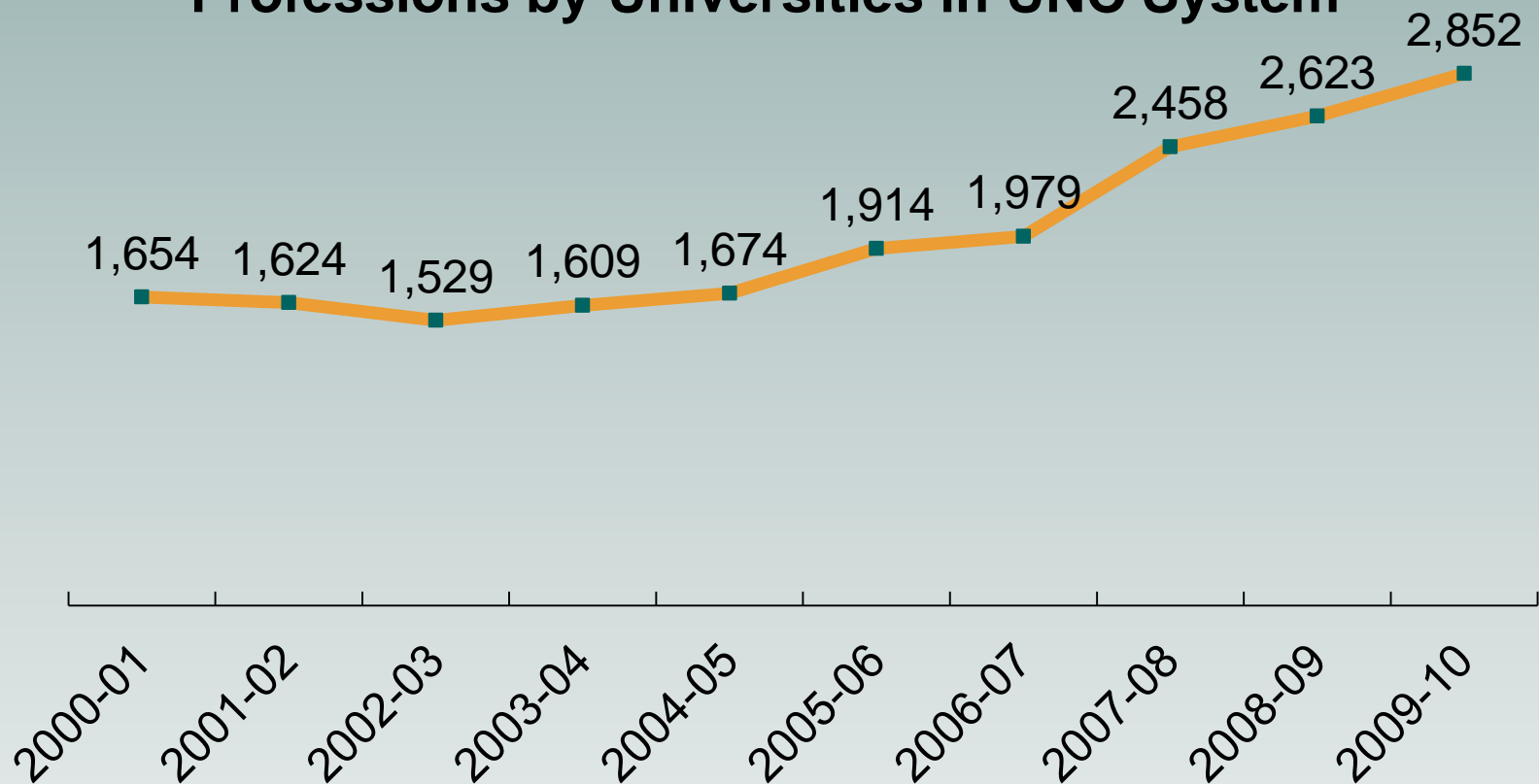
Total Employment in Manufacturing and Health Care and Social Assistance Employment in NC, 1999-2009



Source: Cecil G. Sheps Center for Health Services Research, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Increase in NC Health Sciences Students

Bachelor's Degrees Awarded in Health Professions by Universities in UNC System

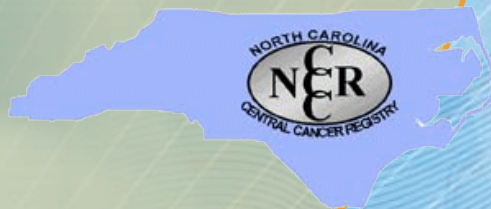


Source: *Statistical Abstract of Higher Education in North Carolina*, Institutional Research and Analysis, the University of North Carolina - a Multi-Campus University.

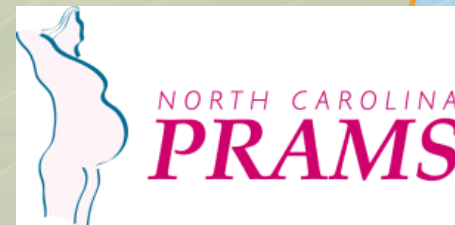
Surveillance by the State Center for Health Statistics

Registries

Vital Records



Surveys



When to Use North Carolina State Publications

- **When a patron asks for:**
 - **Data**
 - **That is specific to our state or counties**
 - **That describes general population or specific ethnic group**
 - **On vital statistics, health conditions, health behaviors, or the healthcare profession**
 - **That is authoritative.**

State Publications

difficult...

convoluted...

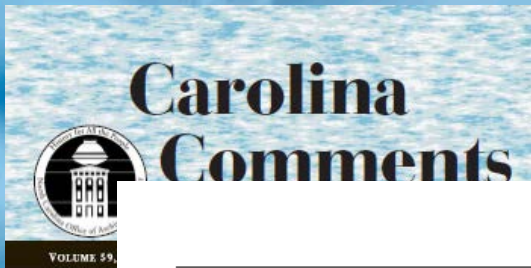
hard to navigate...



Digital State Publications

- **The vast majority of publications are being made available on agency websites (96%) using PDF (87%)**
- **The majority of traditionally paper publications are now being distributed in both paper and digital format (62% or greater), as opposed to paper only or digital only**

Digital State Publications



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laboratory
Catholic
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North Carolina Public Schools

Statistical

NORTH CAROLINA STATE AND LOCAL TAXES

2010



NCOR
Policy Analysis &
Statistics Division

Crime In North Carolina - 2009

Annual Summary Report of 2009 Uniform Crime Reporting Data¹

North Carolina Department of Justice

State Bureau of Investigation

July 2010

The rate per 100,000 people of Crime Index offenses reported to law enforcement agencies throughout North Carolina decreased 8.8 percent during 2009 when compared to the figures reported in 2008.

The rate of violent crime (which includes murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) decreased 12.5 percent statewide. Individually, the murder rate decreased 19.1 percent, the rape rate was unchanged, the robbery rate decreased 17.6 percent, and the aggravated assault rate decreased 10.7 percent.

The rate of property crime
The rate for burglary decreased
25.8 percent. A property c

For Crime Index offenses
index offenses decreased
decreased 5 percent. For

	2008 Rate	2009 Rate	Percent Change
Index	4,58	4,17	-8.8

¹Detailed crime statistics cover

²The population figures used in State Budget, Planning and Ma

UCR FENSIVE DEFINITIONS
The Crime Index includes the 1

Violent Crime includes the off
Murder - The willful (non-negat

Forcible Rape - The carnal in

Robbery - The taking or other

Aggravated Assault - An act

Property Crime includes the 2

Burglary - The unlawful entry

Larceny - The unlawful taking

Motor Vehicle Theft - The the

Arson - Any willful or malicious

NOTE: Information in this rep

Issued by

North Carolina Department of

Roy Cooper, Attorney Genera

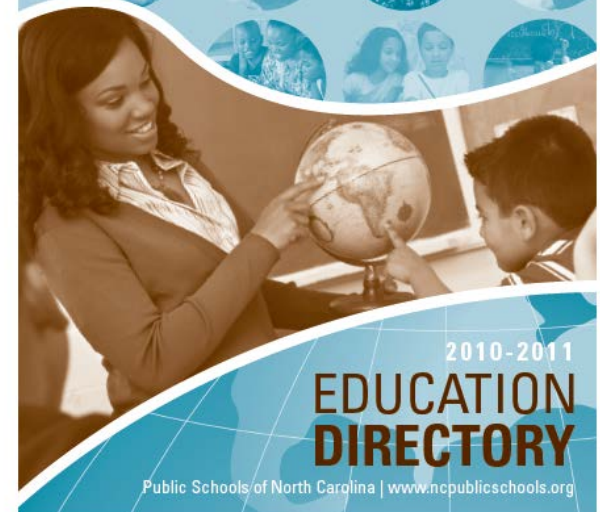
The North Carolina State Budget

POST-LEGISLATIVE BUDGET SUMMARY

2009-2011



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NC Family Records



Civil War 150



Raleigh History



State Government Publications

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Featured



The Civil War 150 collection features letters from soldiers and their loved ones. In one letter, Martha Poteet writes her husband, Francis Marion Poteet who was stationed in Virginia, that their newborn daughter still needs a name and sends him a tracing of the child's hand.

The North Carolina Digital Collections feature digitized and born-digital materials held by the Archives & Library of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources.

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North Carolina State Government Publications Collection

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 3.	1990 health objectives for the nation: the North Carolina assessment		N.C. Dept. of Health and Human Services
 4.	1990 health objectives for the nation: the North Carolina course		N.C. Dept. of Health and Human Services
 5.	Abortion as a correlate of fertility and infant outcome in North Carolina		N.C. Dept. of Health and Human Services
 6.	Access to prenatal care in North Carolina: a comparative study of women with some prenatal care and women with no prenatal care		N.C. Dept. of Health and Human Services

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5.12).

Geography

- The highest congestive heart failure hospitalization rates are clustered mostly in the eastern counties of North Carolina (Figure 5.14 and Table 5.5).

CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE COSTS & ECONOMICS

In Brief: Congestive Heart Failure Costs

- The mortality, morbidity and disability caused by congestive heart failure have a large economic impact in terms of both direct and indirect costs. Direct costs are those associated with hospital care, physician and nursing services, and medications. Indirect costs include lost productivity due to morbidity and mortality and are more difficult to estimate.
- Total hospital charges for congestive heart failure in North Carolina nearly doubled between 1995 and 2005, even after adjusting for inflation, but declined somewhat between 2005 and 2007. Total hospital charges for congestive heart failure in the state currently exceed \$479 million annually.
- The average charge for a congestive heart failure hospital stay in North Carolina exceeds \$21,000.

8.50 x 11.00 in

Title: Burden of cardiovascular disease in North Carolina
Other Title: Burden of CVD in N.C.

HealthPathNC

HealthPathNC

Digital Public Health Documents from the State Library of North Carolina

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MORE RESOURCES

Welcome to *HealthPathNC*, a portal from the State Library of North Carolina giving you access to digital documents related to public health.



Featured Collection

State Center for Health Statistics (SCHS) Studies. For years, the SCHS has been publishing brief "studies" that talk about different public health topics and the statistics that support them. You can find overviews about specific ethnic populations, discussions of how people view different diseases, and demographic information in relation to public health. Click "more" to view the entire run of studies.

[more](#)

More Resources

- ➔ OPEN/net Videos - From the North Carolina Agency for Public Telecommunications, [OPEN/net videos](#) feature conversations with elected officials and government experts discussing topics of broad public interest, including public health.
- ➔ Topics List - Check out [this list](#) for some of the most popular searches in our collection, by public health topic.
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Health, Medicine & Biotechnology

State Library of North Carolina

August

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Introduction

North Carolina is one of the world's leading centers for medicine, biotechnology and public health research. Since its inception, [Research Triangle Park \(RTP\)](#) has become the largest research parks in the US, currently employing nearly 40,000 people. RTP and nearby research universities have drawn companies like Bayer, Biogen Idec, GlaxoSmithKline, Merck, Monsanto, and Wyeth to the area, as well as major institutions such as the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, North Carolina Biotechnology Center, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Further indications of the state's prominence are that seven Nobel Laureates in chemistry or medicine have called North Carolina home with four of them doing their prize-winning research in North Carolina.

Unfortunately, North Carolina's record on health issues isn't always so positive. North Carolina's eugenics program was one of the most active in the nation. The North Carolina General Assembly authorized legalized sterilization in 1929, and by 1977, when the General Assembly formally abolished the program, over 7,600 people had been sterilized.

While North Carolina still struggles in some areas - North Carolina exceeded the national average in infant mortality in 2009 - it continues to strengthen in others. Our state ranks high in occupational safety, low in binge drinking rates, and shows significant declines in heart disease. This is a state with a 21st-Century mission: to continue to improve access to health care and support biotechnology research to enrich the lives of its ever-growing population.

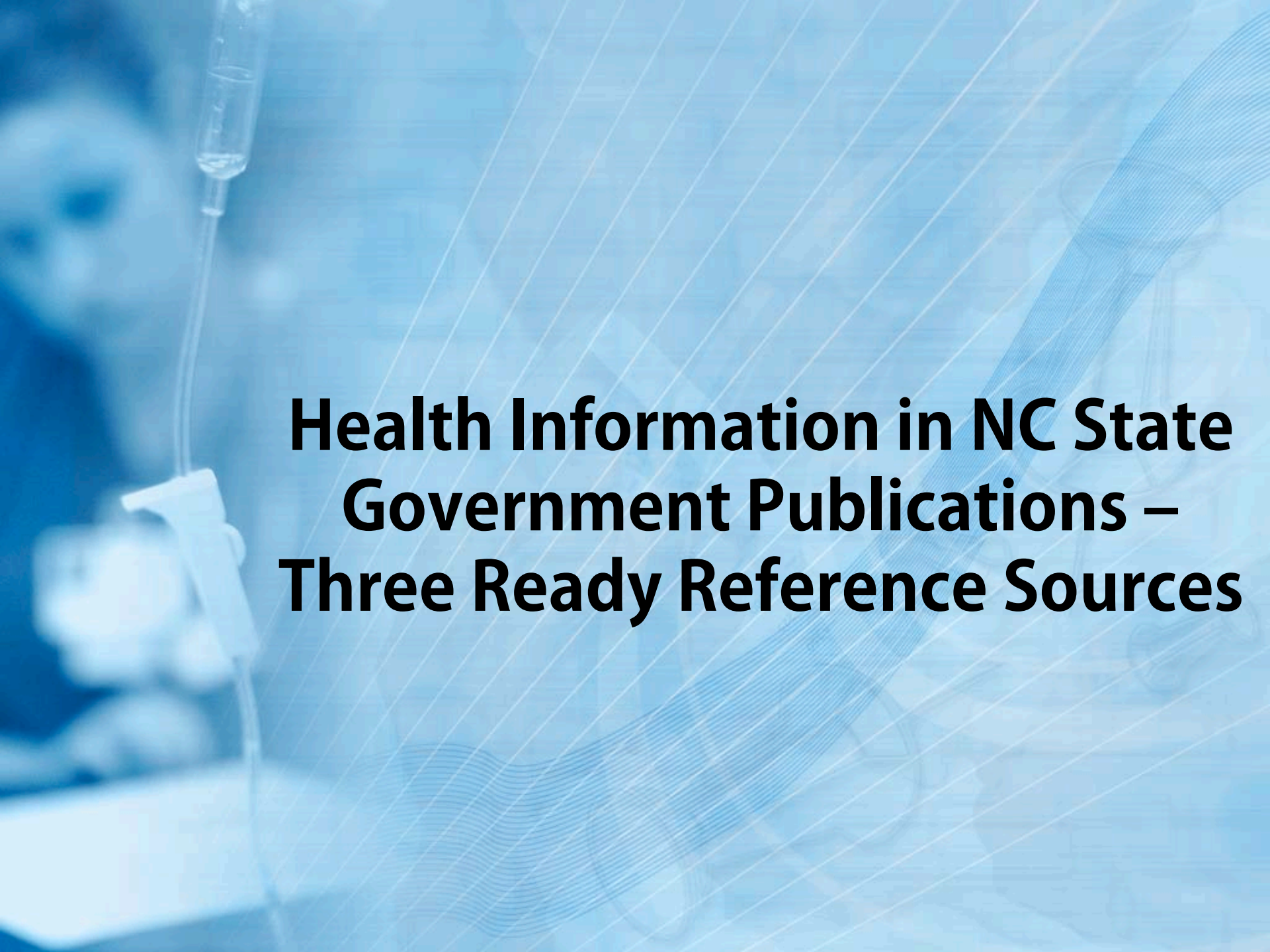
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**Health Information in NC State
Government Publications –
Three Ready Reference Sources**

North Carolina Vital Statistics

NORTH CAROLINA VITAL STATISTICS 2009



• Births • Deaths • Population • Marriages • Divorces

VOLUME 1

November 2010



Government & Heritage Library – Paper
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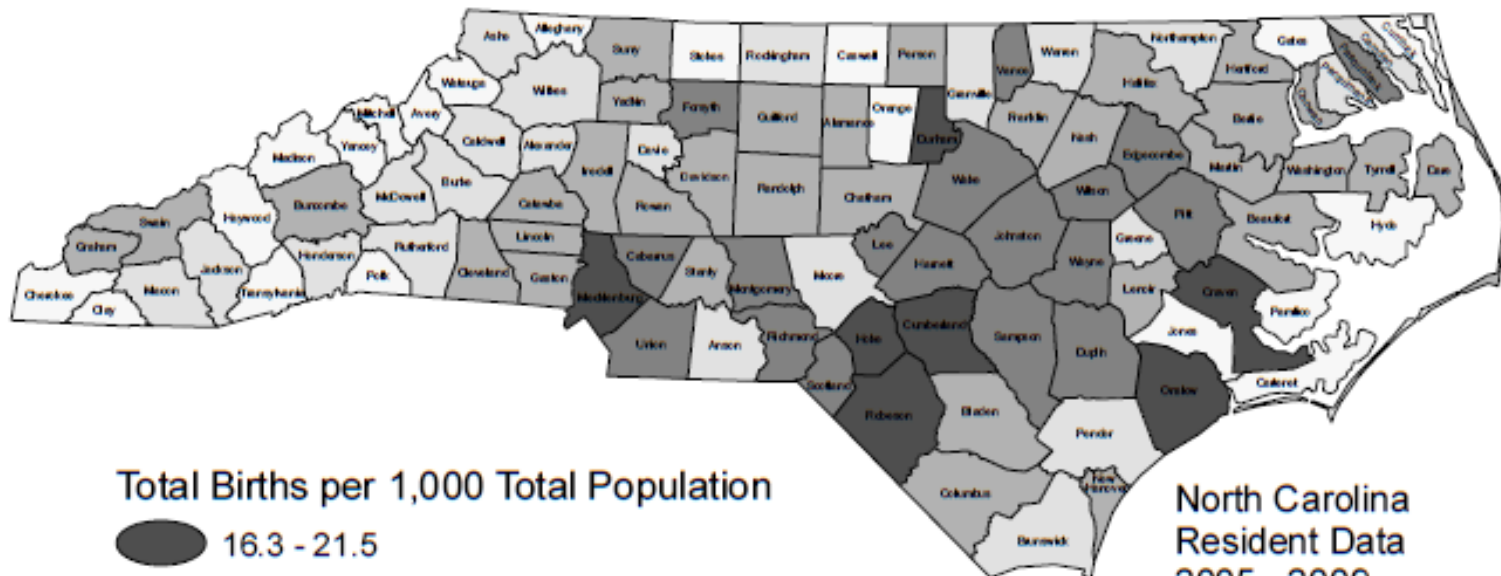
North Carolina Vital Statistics

North Carolina Selected Vital Statistics for 2009 and 2005–2009

Item	Total			White			Minority		
	Number	Rate*		Number	Rate*		Number	Rate*	
	2009	2009	05–09	2009	2009	05–09	2009	2009	05–09
Population									
1. Total	9,382,609	100.0	100.0	6,926,649	100.0	100.0	2,455,960	100.0	100.0
Males	4,599,166	49.0	49.3	3,435,286	49.6	49.9	1,163,880	47.4	47.5
Females	4,783,443	51.0	50.7	3,491,363	50.4	50.1	1,292,080	52.6	52.5
2. Natural Increase	49,837	5.3	5.8	29,826	4.3	4.9	20,011	8.1	8.3
Live Births									
3. Total	126,785	13.5	14.1	90,005	13.0	13.6	36,780	15.0	15.5
Males	64,968	6.9	7.2	46,182	6.7	7.0	18,786	7.6	7.9
Females	61,815	6.6	6.9	43,822	6.3	6.6	17,993	7.3	7.6
4. Attendant									
Physician in Hospital	112,337	88.6	88.9	79,377	88.2	88.6	32,960	89.6	89.8
Physician Not in Hospital	149	0.1	0.1	75	0.1	0.1	74	0.2	0.2
Certified Nurse Midwife	13,265	10.5	10.3	9,766	10.9	10.5	3,499	9.5	9.5
Other Attendant	1,034	0.8	0.7	787	0.9	0.8	247	0.7	0.5
5. Low Birthweight	11,484	9.1	9.1	6,520	7.2	7.4	4,964	13.5	13.6
6. Out of Womblock	53,602	42.3	40.8	29,328	32.6	31.5	24,274	66.0	64.6
7. Mother Smoked	12,975	10.2	11.0	9,627	10.7	11.5	3,348	9.1	9.8
8. C-Section	40,191	31.7	30.9	28,037	31.2	30.4	12,154	33.0	32.1
9. Occurrence									
Total	128,180	100.0	100.0	91,153	100.0	100.0	37,027	100.0	100.0
To Residents	125,521	97.9	98.1	89,054	97.7	97.9	36,487	98.5	98.5
Fetal and Infant Mortality									
10. Perinatal Deaths	1,530	12.0	12.2	782	8.6	8.9	748	20.1	20.7
11. Fetal Deaths	855	6.7	6.7	457	5.1	4.9	398	10.7	11.2
12. Neonatal (Under 28 Days)	675	5.3	5.6	325	3.6	4.0	350	9.5	9.6
13. Postneonatal (28 Days–1 Year)	331	2.6	2.7	162	1.8	2.0	169	4.6	4.5
14. Infant Deaths (Under 1 Year)	1,006	7.9	8.3	487	5.4	6.0	519	14.1	14.0

North Carolina Vital Statistics

Birth Rates



Total Births per 1,000 Total Population

- 16.3 - 21.5
- 13.7 - 16.2
- 12.1 - 13.6
- 10.6 - 12.0
- 8.2 - 10.5

North Carolina Vital Statistics

Table 20: Alzheimer's Disease

North Carolina Resident Mortality Statistics Summary for 2008

Geographical Area:	Number of Deaths 2008	Death Rate* 2008	Number of Deaths 2004–2008	Unadjusted Death Rate* 2004–2008	Age-Adjusted Death Rate* 2004–2008
Johnston	31	19.0	120	15.8	23.6
Jones	4	38.9	8	15.6	12.2
Lee	15	26.1	68	24.9	25.8
Lenoir	6	10.4	34	11.7	10.1
Lincoln	11	14.8	56	15.7	18.2
McDowell	16	35.9	85	38.9	35.3
Macon	16	46.7	81	49.0	27.6
Madison	9	43.2	45	44.0	33.2
Martin	14	58.7	51	42.0	33.7
Mecklenburg	269	30.7	1,250	30.3	45.2
Mitchell	15	93.6	53	66.4	44.4
Montgomery	11	39.8	44	32.1	25.2
Moore	56	65.7	270	53.6	35.6
Nash	17	18.1	99	21.5	22.1
New Hanover	11	5.7	96	10.4	10.3
Northampton	6	28.3	28	26.2	17.2
Onslow	11	6.2	63	7.6	18.8
Orange	9	7.0	82	13.2	18.0
Pamlico	4	31.0	13	20.0	13.6
Pasquotank	13	31.5	47	23.7	19.8
Pender	13	25.1	36	14.8	14.9
Perquimans	3	23.1	19	30.6	19.2
Person	6	16.0	21	11.2	10.4
Pitt	38	24.4	151	20.4	27.0

Health Profile of North Carolinians

Health Profile of North Carolinians:



2009 Update

May 2009



SCHS
State Center for Health Statistics
1903 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1908
www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS

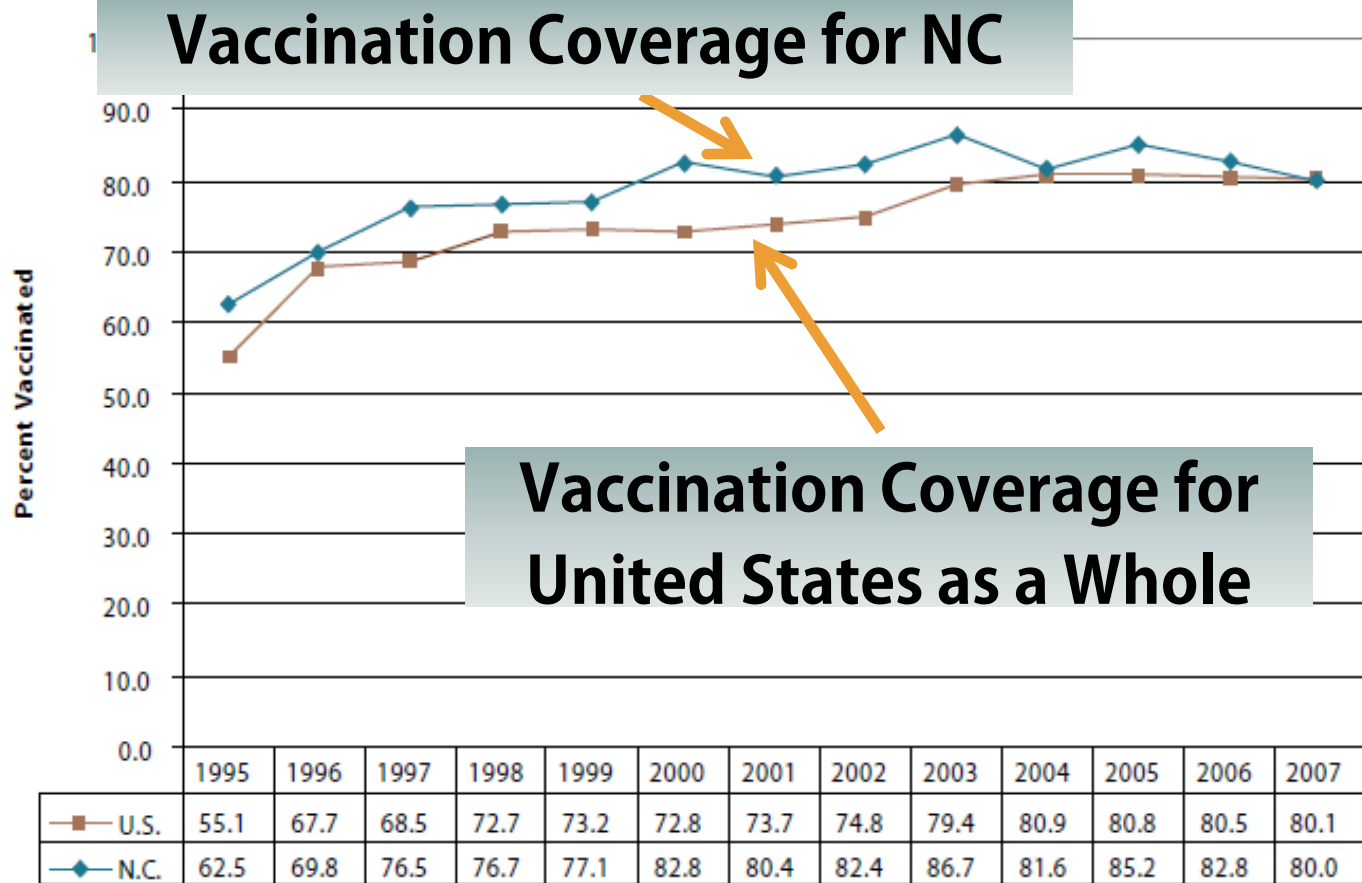


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Health Profile of North Carolinians

Chart 6.
Estimated Vaccination Coverage
Among Children 19–35 Months of Age: 1995–2007



North Carolina Health Statistics Pocket Guide

North Carolina Health Statistics Pocket Guide — 2009

www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS

Each day in North Carolina
there is an average of ...

347
Live
Births

39
Teen
(15-19)
Births

31
Low
Birthweight
Babies Born

÷

211
Deaths

48
Cancer
Deaths

11
Accidental
Injury
Deaths

×

3
Infant
Deaths

171
Marriages

97
Divorces

-

On/Off

+



More than 7,000 vital
and health statistics
calculations inside! →

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North Carolina Health Statistics Pocket Guide

	United States	North Carolina	Number of States Higher
Availability of Health Care Services¹			
Total Physicians per 10,000 Civilian Population, 2007	27.4	24.7	27
Physicians in Patient Care per 10,000 Civilian Population, 2007	25.3	23.1	27
Hospital Beds per 1,000 Population, 2007	2.7	2.6	26
Hospital Beds Occupancy Rate (percent), 2007	67	72	7
Nursing Homes, 2008	15,730	422	12
Nursing Homes Beds (thousands), 2008	1,703	43	12
Nursing Home Residents (thousands), 2008	1,412	38	11
Nursing Home Occupancy Rate (percent), 2008	82.9	86.9	22
Uninsured Overall Population²			
Uninsured Total Population (percent), 2007–2008	15.4	16.0	11
Uninsured Children 0–18 (percent), 2007–2008	10.3	11.3	12
Uninsured Adults 19–64 (percent), 2007–2008	20.4	21.1	13
Uninsured African-American Nonelderly (percent), 2007–2008	20.6	22.4	9
Uninsured Hispanic Nonelderly (percent), 2007–2008	32.2	47.2	3
Uninsured White Nonelderly (percent), 2007–2008	12.7	12.8	20

How NC compares



North Carolina Health Statistics Pocket Guide

Table 8
Selected Health Indicators
A. Pregnancy Statistics Total and Females 15-19

Resident Data	Pregnancy, Total 2007-2009								Pregnancy, Females 15-19, 2007-2009							
	Birth Rate ¹	Abortion Rate ²	Pregnancy Rate ³	Percent of Live Births					Birth Rate ¹	Abortion Rate ²	Pregnancy Rate ³	Percent of Live Births				
				Minority ⁴	Low Weight ⁵	Late or No Care ⁶	Mother Smoked	C-Section ⁷				Minority ⁴	Low Weight ⁵	Late or No Care ⁶	Mother Smoked	C-Section ⁷
North Carolina	67.7	14.3	82.1	28.6	9.1	16.8	0.6	31.4	45.8	13.0	59.1	41.0	10.9	28.4	12.6	21.6
Alamance	64.1	14.2	78.7	22.4	9.6	20.0	15.3	32.4	46.4	13.6	60.3	31.1	9.3	33.9	18.6	22.1
Alexander	58.6	4.2	63.3	7.4	7.6	10.9	19.8	30.3	27.3	5.0	52.9	11.3	8.1	30.6	20.0	16.9
Alleghany	59.3	4.1	63.6	0.3	6.3	16.3	19.7	35.3	78.3	5.6	84.4	0.0	7.0	21.1	22.5	26.8
Anson	64.1	11.9	76.9	57.9	11.7	20.9	17.0	38.5	64.2	10.4	75.7	80.2	12.0	33.5	11.7	34.1
Ashe	63.6	4.1	67.9	0.8	8.0	9.1	20.5	37.6	61.3	6.3	68.1	0.8	8.7	11.1	22.2	24.6
Avery	57.3	6.2	64.1	1.9	7.2	7.4	19.2	35.9	26.5	7.6	34.1	0.0	7.8	14.3	23.8	26.2
Beaufort	70.4	8.9	80.1	33.8	10.9	15.9	15.1	35.9	60.8	10.9	71.9	51.7	12.5	24.0	14.8	29.7
Bertie	62.5	14.1	77.4	75.0	13.1	16.8	10.3	28.0	69.8	16.5	86.8	87.9	10.0	22.1	2.1	23.6
Bladen	66.8	9.5	77.0	38.1	9.1	25.4	15.3	38.8	60.3	9.0	69.3	47.8	9.9	33.5	16.5	30.8
Brunswick	64.3	10.6	75.2	15.2	8.6	18.9	16.9	32.9	43.2	10.2	53.5	22.3	6.4	25.1	19.5	23.1
Buncombe	62.0	12.9	75.2	11.0	8.3	4.0	11.0	32.1	40.6	10.5	51.2	20.2	12.4	6.0	16.2	24.4
Burke	61.5	6.4	68.2	12.7	7.8	28.3	21.2	33.9	59.3	8.2	67.7	15.6	8.8	34.5	24.6	27.7
Cabarrus	73.9	10.4	84.9	19.1	8.9	20.9	9.7	33.0	44.3	11.1	55.9	26.4	11.4	36.8	12.3	21.4
Caldwell	58.0	6.2	64.4	7.0	8.2	7.2	21.3	31.4	55.8	9.3	65.4	9.9	6.4	9.2	20.5	22.9
Camden	52.6	7.8	60.6	15.1	6.9	10.9	11.8	35.2	24.5	6.8	31.3	20.0	0.0	16.0	20.0	28.0
Carteret	57.8	11.6	69.8	9.8	7.5	11.8	17.8	36.1	38.9	12.8	51.8	15.5	10.1	16.4	24.6	20.3
Caswell	51.5	11.1	62.8	32.0	9.6	14.3	22.5	34.5	43.5	9.4	53.3	34.4	14.0	26.9	23.7	25.8
Catawba	65.1	9.2	74.5	15.9	8.9	15.1	14.3	27.3	50.7	8.3	59.0	23.7	11.1	21.9	16.9	14.7
Chatham	62.6	10.3	73.0	12.5	7.9	15.6	10.4	29.0	39.1	11.3	50.7	20.1	10.8	30.4	13.7	19.6
Cherokee	55.6	3.9	59.7	8.1	8.9	14.5	27.6	33.2	50.3	5.1	55.4	12.0	4.6	14.8	30.6	24.1
Chowan	70.3	11.9	82.7	46.3	11.4	13.5	13.3	34.1	49.3	16.0	66.6	66.2	12.2	24.3	12.2	16.2
Clay	53.4	3.9	57.3	6.5	6.5	9.3	21.4	31.0	31.2	6.8	37.9	13.0	8.7	21.7	30.4	21.7
Cleveland	61.0	9.0	70.5	27.8	10.1	27.1	19.2	33.2	57.8	8.6	66.7	39.7	12.6	30.7	17.2	23.3
Columbus	70.3	11.9	82.7	38.2	12.1	30.7	18.5	30.2	62.8	12.4	75.6	51.6	11.8	40.7	15.6	18.9
Craven	93.0	13.5	107.2	28.8	8.5	14.8	13.7	29.9	66.0	11.2	77.6	41.6	9.0	25.0	15.5	18.9
Cumberland	82.3	22.9	105.9	40.9	10.1	12.6	9.2	28.0	54.7	20.4	75.7	51.6	12.6	23.4	8.5	17.6

Specialized Resources



North Carolina Minority Health Facts

North Carolina Minority Health Facts: African Americans



State Center for Health Statistics and Office of Minority Health and Health Disparities

July 2010

In 2008, North Carolina had the sixth highest total African-American population, and the seventh highest percentage African-American population, of the 50 states.¹ African Americans comprise a significant portion of the history, tradition, and culture of the state of North Carolina. To help ascertain the health status of African Americans in North Carolina, this report presents basic health facts in the areas of mortality, chronic diseases, HIV and sexually transmitted diseases, health risk factors, access to health care, quality of life, maternal and infant health, and child and adolescent health. First we present some characteristics of the African-American population in the state.

Age and Geographic Characteristics of African Americans in North Carolina

In 2008, there were almost two million (1,990,496) African-American residents of North Carolina, representing 21.6 percent of the total population. While the percentage of the North Carolina population that is African American has remained relatively constant, the number of African Americans in the population has increased by 13 percent since 2000.²

The first map in Figure 1 shows the estimated number of African Americans living in each county and also the percentage of each county's total population that is African American according to 2008 Census population figures. It can be seen from the second map that counties in the northeastern part of North Carolina have the

largest percentages of African Americans.

African Americans in North Carolina are younger, on average, than the white population. According to the Census Bureau, the median age of the state's African-American population was 33.7 years, compared to 40.5 years for the white population of the state.³ The average life expectancy at birth is 73.4 years for African Americans in North Carolina, compared to 78 years for whites.⁴

Social and Economic Well-Being

The percentage of African-American families in North Carolina living below the federal poverty level (\$21,834 annual income for a family of four) in 2008 was 21.3, compared to 6.7 for whites.

The median annual household income where the head of the household is African American was \$32,345, compared to \$52,412 for households headed by whites. Forty-four percent of African-American families were headed by single female householders, compared to 12.6 percent of white families. Of the families with a single female householder, 37 percent of the African-American families lived in poverty, compared to 24.5 percent of the families headed by single white females.

Twenty percent of African American adults ages 25 and older had less than a high school education, compared to 12.6 percent for whites.

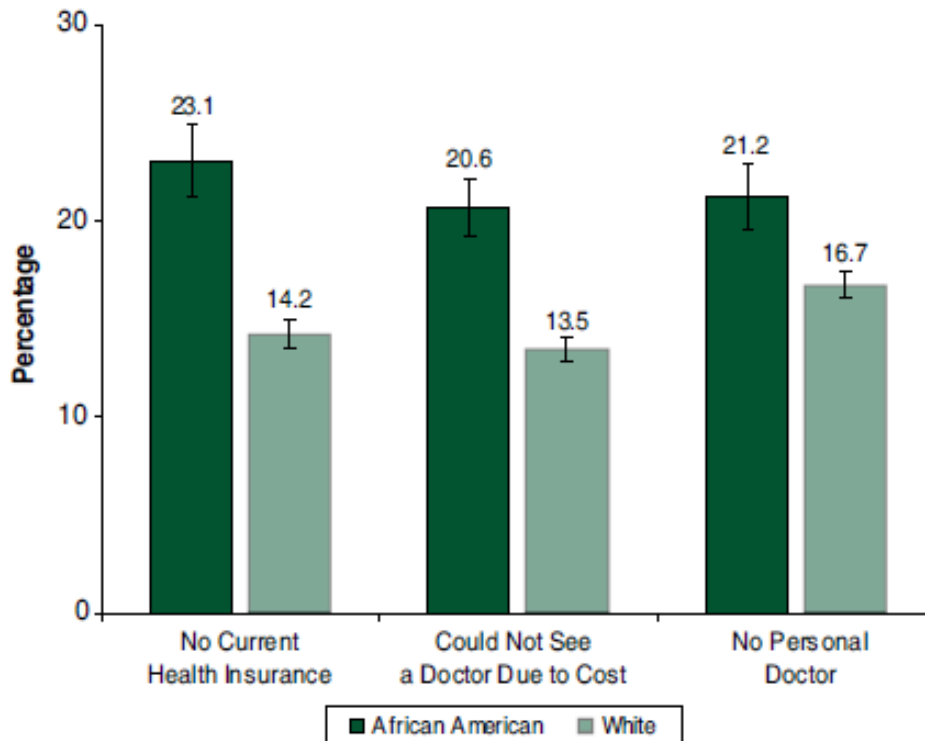
The unemployment rate for African Americans was double that for whites (11% vs. 5.4% in 2008).⁵ Low income, low educational level, and unemployment are all associated with a higher rate of health problems.⁶

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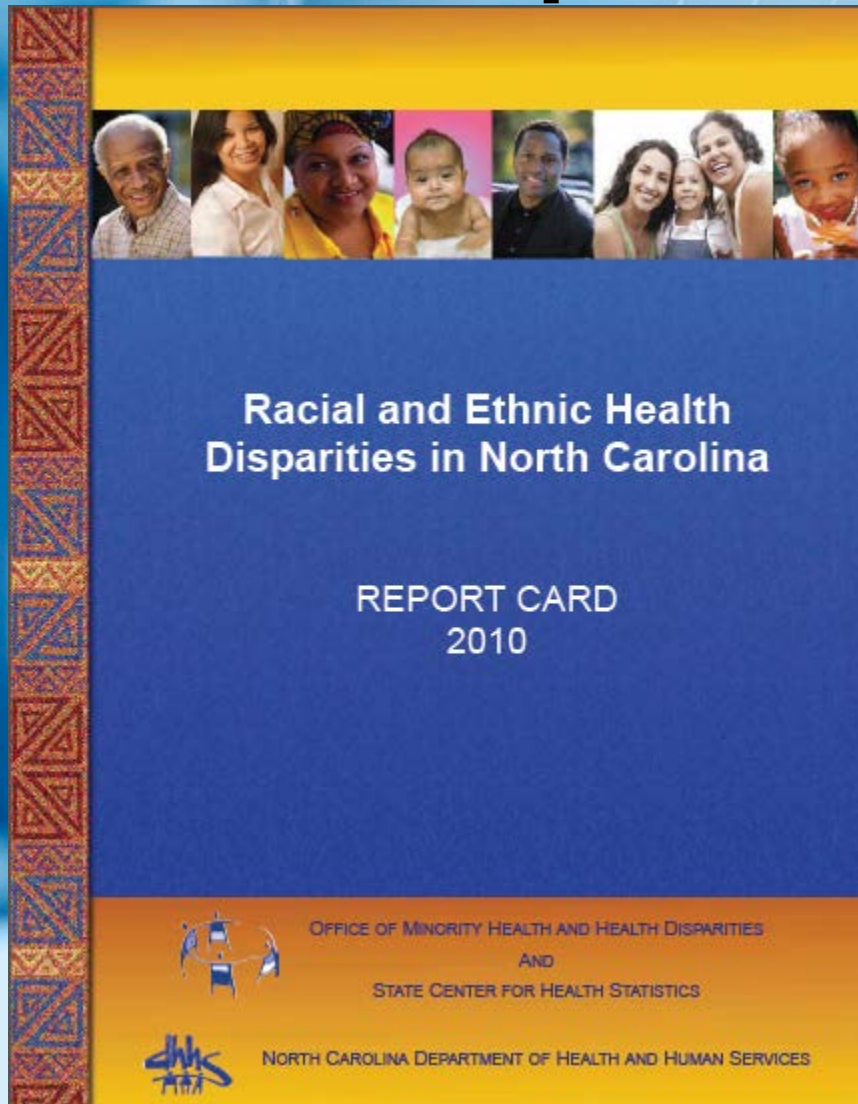
North Carolina Minority Health Facts

Figure 5
Percentages of North Carolina Adults with Problems Related to Access to Health Care, By Race/Ethnicity
(Based on Weighted 2006–2008 BRFSS Survey Data)



Simple
bar
graph

Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities in NC Report Card



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Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities in NC Report Card

Indicators	Baseline Measure	Ratio to Whites	Grade
Percent of adults who do not eat 5 or more fruits and vegetables a day ¹	2002 & 2003		
All	76.6		
White	74.5	1.0	
African American/Black	81.1	1.1	C
American Indian	81.4	1.1	C
Asian/Pacific Islander	69.7	0.9	A [§]
Hispanic/Latino	87.8	1.2	C
Percent of adults who engage in no leisure			

Ratio = measure in ethnic group divided by measure in white group

Disparity Ratio and Grades:

- A = 0.0–0.5
- B = 0.6–1.0
- C = 1.1–1.9
- D = 2.0–2.9
- F = 3.0 or greater

Heart Disease

The Burden of Cardiovascular Disease in North Carolina

July 2010 Update

Sara L. Huston, Ph.D.
Heart Disease & Stroke Prevention Branch
Chronic Disease & Injury Section
Division of Public Health
North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services



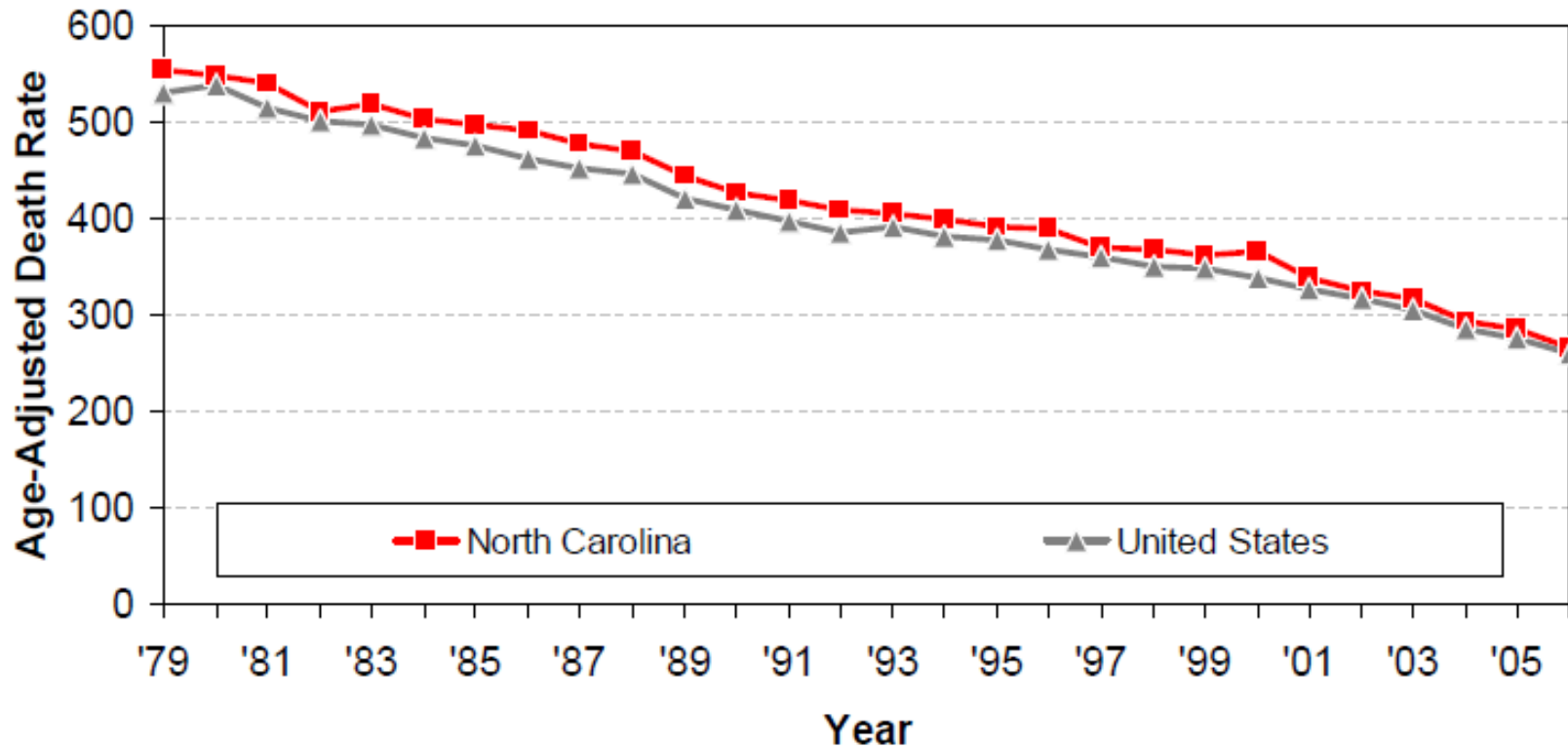
For electronic copies and periodic updates, please visit
www.startwithyourheart.com.

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Heart Disease

Figure 1.2. Major Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates, 1979-2006



Cancer

Cancer Incidence in North Carolina 2007
State Center for Health Statistics
April 2010

Contributing Editors
Sohrab Ali
Gabriel Knop
Soundarya Radhakrishnan

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Cancer

Table 7: Five Most Frequently Diagnosed Cancers By Age Group, Sex, and Race, 2003-2007

The cancers listed are the five most frequently diagnosed cancers for each age group. Different age groups are at higher risks for different types of cancer. As age increases, the risk of cancer increases.

<u>WHITE MALES</u>			<u>MINORITY MALES</u>		
Ages 0-19			Ages 0-19		
Type	Cases	Rate ¹	Type	Cases	Rate ¹
Leukemia	190	4.5	Leukemia	68	3.8
Brain/Other CNS	160	3.8	Brain/Other CNS	44	2.5
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	59	1.4	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	29	1.6
Testes	51	1.2	Kidney	19	1.1
Endocrine	50	1.2	Soft Tissue	18	1.0
Ages 20-44			Ages 20-44		
Type	Cases	Rate ¹	Type	Cases	Rate ¹
Testes	704	12.0	Colon/Rectum	165	8.4
Melanoma (Skin)	658	11.2	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	157	8.0
Colon/Rectum	418	7.1	Prostate	105	5.4
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	334	5.7	Lung/Bronchus	104	5.3
Endocrine	313	5.3	Testes	98	5.0
Ages 45-64			Ages 45-64		
Type	Cases	Rate ¹	Type	Cases	Rate ¹
Prostate	8,946	217.1	Prostate	3,850	350.3
Lung/Bronchus	4,952	120.2	Lung/Bronchus	1,667	151.7
Colon/Rectum	3,217	78.1	Colon/Rectum	1,007	91.6
Melanoma (Skin)	1,744	42.3	Oral Cavity	540	49.1
Bladder	1,586	39.5	Kidney	510	46.4
Ages 65 and older			Ages 65 and older		
Type	Cases	Rate ¹	Type	Cases	Rate ¹
Prostate	13,278	729.2	Prostate	4,009	1,165.3
Lung/Bronchus	10,202	560.3	Lung/Bronchus	1,802	523.8
Colon/Rectum	4,880	268.0	Colon/Rectum	1,002	291.2
Bladder	4,126	226.6	Bladder	368	107.0
Melanoma (Skin)	2,107	115.7	Kidney	304	88.4

HIV/AIDS



Epidemiologic Profile for HIV/STD Prevention & Care Planning

December 2010

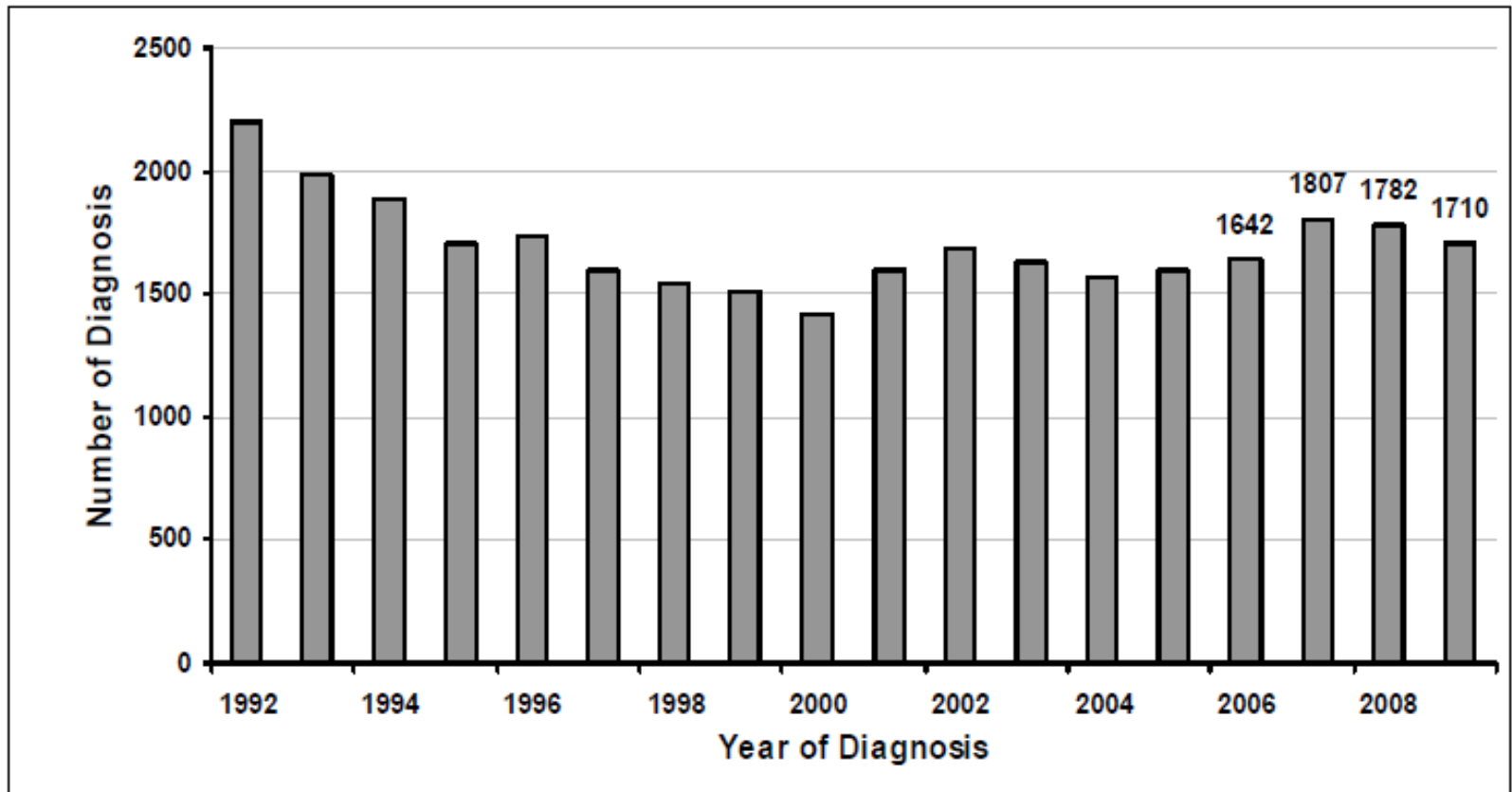


Division of Public Health
N.C. Department of Health & Human Services

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HIV/AIDS

Figure 2.1. HIV disease cases diagnosed in North Carolina, 1992–2009



NC Health Professions Data Book

A Report on Health Care Resources in North Carolina
**North Carolina Health Professions
2010 DATA BOOK**

Effective: October 2010

Cecil G. Sheps Center for Health Services Research
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Support for this publication is provided by
**The North Carolina Area Health Education Centers Program
The UNC-Chapel Hill Office of the Provost (Health Affairs)**

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NC Health Professions Data Book



NC Health Professions Data Book

Table 13: Counties with the Smallest Pharmacists per 10,000 Population Ratio, 2009 vs. 2008

2009 Rank	County	2009 Total Pharmacists	2009 Total Population	2009 Pharmacists per 10,000 Population	2008 Pharmacists per 10,000 Population	2008 Rank
100	Camden	0	9,655	0.0	0.0	100
100	Hyde	0	5,388	0.0	0.0	100
98	Currituck	4	23,502	1.7	1.7	97
98	Gates	2	11,623	1.7	2.6	95
96	Greene	4	21,389	1.9	1.4	98
95	Perquimans	3	12,951	2.3	3.1	92
94	Hoke	13	46,141	2.8	3.4	90
93	Northampton	6	21,000	2.9	2.4	96
92	Jones	3	10,153	3.0	2.9	93
91	Yancey	6	18,554	3.2	2.7	94

Allied Health Job Vacancy Tracking Report

May 2011

ALLIED HEALTH JOB VACANCY TRACKING REPORT

Meredith Kimball, MSPH; Erin Fraher, PhD, MPP; Katie Gaul, MA; Jessica Lyons, MS

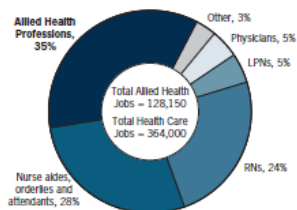
Introduction

Allied health professionals comprise the largest proportion of the health care workforce in North Carolina (Figure 1), yet there is limited information regarding their demand throughout the state. The Cecil G. Sheps Center for Health Services Research, in collaboration with the Council for Allied Health in North Carolina and the North Carolina AHEC Program, seeks to fill this gap by conducting bi-annual studies that track allied health job vacancies in the state. This report highlights the results of the latest study with the aim of informing the work of policy makers, employers, educators, and practitioners to ensure an adequate supply and distribution of allied health professionals in North Carolina.

The allied health job vacancy study estimates workforce demand for selected health professionals in North Carolina by tracking job vacancy advertisements both in online and print sources. Although there are multiple factors that could signal a shortage including rising salaries, longer waiting times, an increase in the number of days to fill a position, and high recruitment costs, the number of vacancies advertised is one indicator of whether a profession is facing increased demand. The work described in this report reflects tracking that was conducted in Fall 2010 and is a continuation of three previous reports published in May 2006, August 2006, and April 2007.

The definition of who falls into the "allied health professional" category continues to be the topic of debate. For the purposes of this report, an exclusionary definition is used that defines allied health professionals as all health professionals with the exception of physicians, nurses, chiropractors, dentists, optometrists, pharmacists, and podiatrists. Even without the inclusion of nurse aides, orderlies and attendants, the most current data available show that the allied health workforce comprises approximately 35% of total health care employment in North Carolina (Figure 1). What is equally compelling about the need to focus on the allied health workforce is its ability to grow despite the economic downturn. In contrast to the small rate of growth seen in overall employment in North Carolina since 1999 (2.5%), the health care sector has experienced marked expansion (46% growth). Even more resilient to the worsening

Figure 1.
Health Care Jobs in North Carolina, 2009



Note: "Other" healthcare occupations include: chiropractors, dentists, optometrists, pharmacists and podiatrists.
Source: North Carolina Health Professions Data System with data from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics (2009). URL: <http://www.lis.gov/oes/>

Support for this study comes from the North Carolina Department of Commerce, the North Carolina Health & Wellness Trust Fund, and the Florence Rogers Charitable Trust.

Table 1. Professions Monitored

Emergency Medical Services
Health Information Management/Technology
Imaging (PET, MRI, CT)
Medical Assistants
Occupational Therapy Assistants
Occupational Therapist
Physical Therapists
Physical Therapist Assistants
Respiratory Therapists
Speech-Language Pathologists

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State Medical Facilities Plan

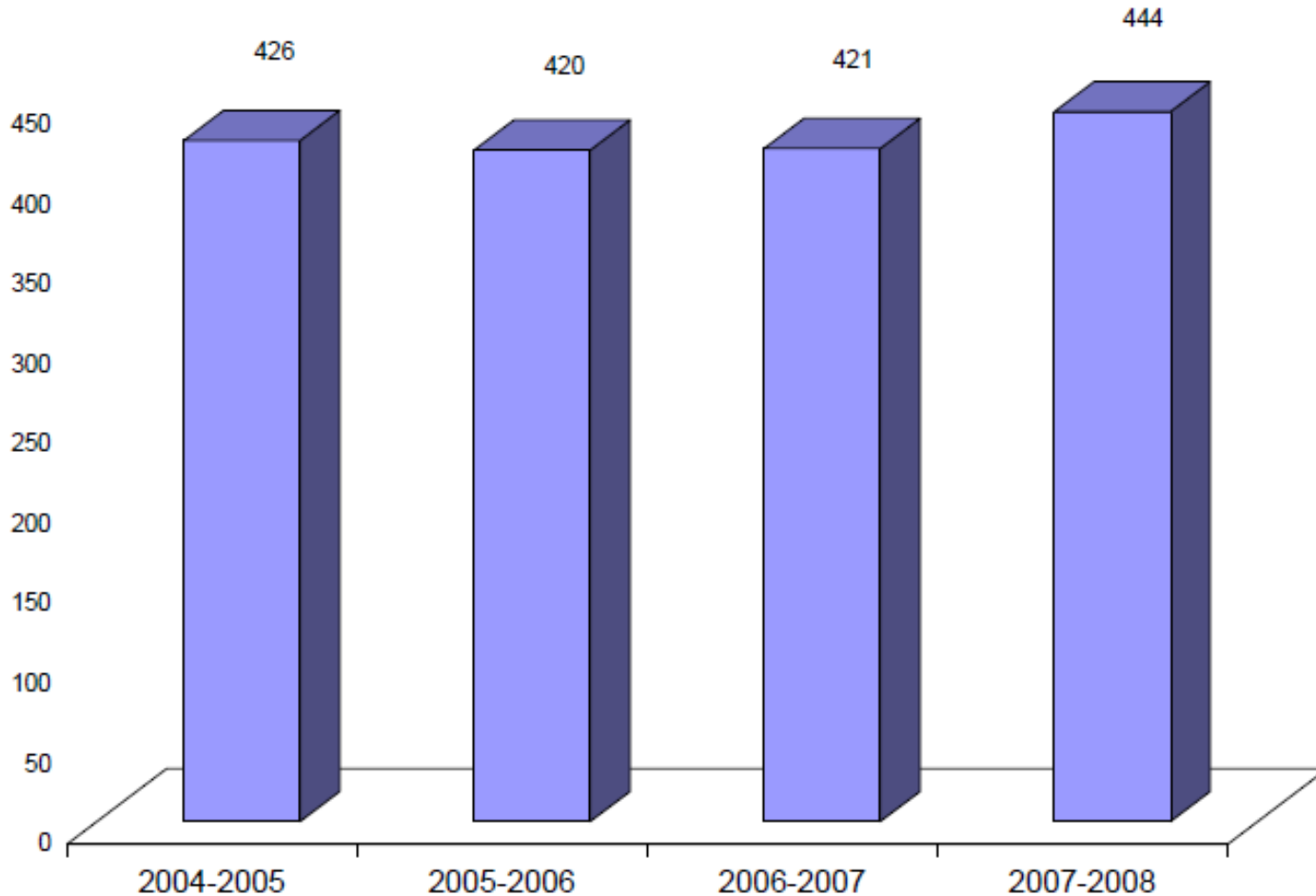


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State Medical Facilities Plan

Total Bone Marrow Transplants: 2004 - 2007



Statewide Health Targets

HEALTHY NORTH CAROLINA 2020: A Better State of Health



2020 Objectives

OBJECTIVE 1: DECREASE THE PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WHO ARE CURRENT SMOKERS

(KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR)

Rationale for selection: An estimated 13,000 North Carolinians aged 35 years or older died from a smoking-related cause each year during 2005-2009. North Carolina has the 14th highest smoking prevalence in the nation. Although overall smoking rates among adults in the state have dropped in the past decade, North Carolina still lags behind the national average.¹⁷

CURRENT (2009) ¹⁸	2020 TARGET
20.3%	13.0%

OBJECTIVE 2: DECREASE THE PERCENTAGE OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS REPORTING CURRENT USE OF ANY TOBACCO PRODUCT*

Rationale for selection: Preventing youth from using tobacco is important to reducing the overall smoking rate. Most adults who use tobacco began smoking before the age of 18 years, with the average age of initiation between 12 and 14 years.¹⁹ Smokers typically become addicted to nicotine before they reach age 20.²⁰ Youth who use other tobacco products (OTPs) are more likely to smoke.¹³

CURRENT (2009) ¹	2020 TARGET
25.8%	15.0%

OBJECTIVE 3: DECREASE THE PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE EXPOSED TO SECONDHAND SMOKE IN THE WORKPLACE IN THE PAST SEVEN DAYS**

Rationale for selection: Secondhand smoke exposure causes heart disease and lung cancer. In fact, the risk to nonsmokers for heart disease increases by 25%-30% and for lung cancer by 20%-30%.²¹ There is no safe level of exposure to secondhand smoke, and exposure for even a short duration is harmful to health.²²

CURRENT (2008) ²³	2020 TARGET
14.6%	0%

Health Information in North Carolina State Publications

- Data comes from surveillance
- Surveillance conducted by State Center for Health Statistics and Division of Public Health
- Some state publications only report data, but others present context and conclusions
- Sheps Center collect health professions data
- All publications are digital; many digital-only
- Search the GHL's catalog or www.ncgovdocs.org, or the agency's website

Health Information in North Carolina State Publications

North Carolina State Government Publications Collection

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North Carolina Health Publications

Created by Jaime Huaman

Years covered by this guide: 1914-present

The North Carolina State Government Publications Collection contains thousands of documents pertaining to health. This guide provides a list of important selected publications by topic. Some topics covered by this guide are women's health, minority health, cancer, general health, disease, and pregnancy. This is not an all-inclusive guide, but a starting point on your information quest.

General Health

- **North Carolina Vital Statistics**

This multivolume report, created by the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, provides data and charts on vital events (marriage, birth, death) and population.

- **Years available:** 1914-2009
- **Paper availability:** [1914-1917](#); [1922-1948](#)
- **Digital availability:** [1914-2009](#)
- **Alternate Names:** *Annual Report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the North Carolina State Board of Health; Biennial Report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the North Carolina State Board of Health*

- **North Carolina health statistics pocket guide**

<http://www.ncgovdocs.org/guides/health.htm>

various diseases, and health care resources.

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Survey and Questions

- **[Insert link to survey]**
- **Any questions?**

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- **Nov. 16: Map topic (TBA) with Marcy Bidney, Penn State University**
- **December: Women Veterans Historical Project with Beth Ann Koelsch**
- **December: Creative Commons with Rosalind Tedford**
- **Spring: international organizations and statistics with James Church**
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