

WNC **HEALTHY** IMPACT

Presenting Your 2018 CHA Data *2018 General Data Presentation Guidance*

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Designing your PowerPoint and Presenting Your Data

Before you get started: helpful tips for creating your slide deck

- This slide template and guidance is meant to inform the creation of a general knowledge enhancing presentation, and not presenting for prioritization, necessarily.
- The goal of this guidance document and the accompanying slide template is to guide the local team responsible for the CHA/CHNA in:
 - Making decisions about what the primary & secondary data means,
 - What indicators are most important for a community to see, and
 - How to display that data in a presentation format.
- This template was prepared by WNC Health Network staff and Annika Pfaender, an independent public health consultant and member of the WNC Healthy Impact team.
- Don't:
 - Use too many words
 - Include too much data per slide
 - Use obscure looking data
 - Focus on just the negative story/ data
- Our team at WNC Health Network is happy to support you! Reach out to us if you need assistance with creating or preparing for presentations.

Things to keep in mind when presenting

- Take into consideration your audience and their wants/needs/interests
- Use clear, plain language
- Be prepared to answer questions about the data you include
- Be familiar and well-versed in the data
- If you don't know the answer, say so, then follow-up when you have the answer
- Be mindful of time

Take special notice when....

- Statistics for the county are different from the WNC Regional or NC or some other norm.
- Trend data show significant changes over time.
- There are significant age, gender, or racial disparities.

Methodology

Data Limitations

- Include basic citations on slides where data is presented. Complete citations are available in the associated WNC Healthy Impact Data Workbook.
- All secondary data was mined at a point in time (March through June 2018), and may not represent present conditions. Numbers, entity names, program titles, etc. that appear in the data may no longer be current.
- The primary comparator provided as a point of comparison for county-level data is the WNC Region. Sometimes the data point is an average across the 16 counties, and sometimes it is a sum total across the 16 counties. With few exceptions, it is not an

official figure obtained directly from any source. Sometimes the WNC Regional average contains county-level figures that are technically unstable; in these cases, the entire mean may be considered unstable.

Community Health Survey Methodology

- 2,602 surveys were completed via telephone (landline [71%] and cell phone [29%]); while 663 were completed online
- Allows for high participation and random selection
 - These are critical to achieving a sample representative of county and regional populations by gender, age, race/ethnicity, income
- Administered in both English and Spanish
- 3,265 surveys throughout WNC (approximately 300 surveys in Buncombe County, 150 surveys in Graham County and 200 surveys for all other counties)
 - Adults age 18+
 - Gathered data for each of 16 counties
 - Weights were added to enhance representativeness of data at county and regional levels
- Survey Instrument
 - Based largely on national survey models:
 - When possible, question wording from public surveys (e.g., CDC BRFSS)
 - 75 questions asked of all counties:
 - Each county added three county-specific questions
 - Approximately 15-minute interviews
 - Questions determined by WNC Healthy Impact stakeholder input
- Sampling levels allow for good local confidence intervals, but you should still keep in mind that error rates are larger at the county level than for WNC as a region
 - Results for WNC regional data have maximum error rate of $\pm 1.7\%$ at the 95% confidence level
 - Results for Buncombe County have maximum error rate of $\pm 5.6\%$ at the 95% confidence level
 - Results for Graham County have maximum error rate of $\pm 7.8\%$ at the 95% confidence level
 - Results for other individual counties have maximum error rate of $\pm 6.9\%$ at the 95% confidence level

Secondary Data Methodology

- Data Workbook includes both primary (community health survey) data and secondary data.
- Secondary data is pulled from publicly available sources (e.g. U.S. Census, NC State Center for Health Statistics, and other state and federal departments)
- Secondary measures/indicators are included in the data workbook based on WNC stakeholder input
- Secondary data was pulled March 2018 through June 2018
- Primary data is included from the 2012, 2015 and 2018 Community Health Survey

Online Key Informant Survey Methodology

- Administered via email by Professional Research Consultants, Inc (PRC).
- Survey includes input (story data) from selected individuals to identify major health issues, gaps in services, and other factors that may contribute to health.
- Recommended participants were provided by WNC Healthy Impact, who compiled lists submitted by each of the 16 counties in western North Carolina; this list included names and contact information for physicians, public health representatives, other health professionals, social service providers, and a variety of other community leaders.
- 329 participants (specific county participant numbers are available upon request)

Online Key Informant Survey Participation		
Key Informant Type	Number Invited	Number Participating
Community Leader	288	141
Other Health Provider	149	76
Social Services Provider	80	55
Public Health Representative	55	41
Physician	44	16

Choosing the Data for your Presentation

Introduction

The headings and bullets provided below are intended to serve as examples of the maximum amount of data that might be included in a presentation intended for “public” consumption. It’s everything one COULD include. You will need to make decisions about what YOU SHOULD include.

There is a lot of data in the Data Workbook and there are charts, PRC county charts, and maps available for many of the measures/indicators to help you observe the trends and disparities that may seem hidden in all the rows and columns of numbers. Some of the data will seem more relevant and interesting to your county and its stakeholders than others. Some of the data will not be available to your county (e.g. you may have suppressed teen pregnancy rates).

You know your partners and your community. You will likely have a gut sense of what data will be of most interest to your audience. You will also have a sense of what data they most need to hear: because it is new, or surprising, or alarming, or reassuring, or you need to establish some facts in the midst of speculation.

Depending on the expectations for what an audience receiving a presentation of this data needs to DO with the data, and the length of time allotted for said presentation, below are some suggestions for two different presentations that might be offered.

Presentation Outlines

30 Minute Presentation

- **The audience will need to take your word for the quality/validity of the data. So you can get on with telling them what it means.** So, for the most part, avoid displaying actual data tables and charts. You won't want to spend a lot of time (maybe no time) on the methodology of anything. If the audience already knows about the CHA process, they probably don't need to have it explained to them here. Allow them to access to the longer presentation, or the data workbook, or the Community Health (Needs) Assessment report.
- **Focus on significant trends** (both good and bad) in population, social determinants of health, health behaviors, morbidity and mortality.
- **Focus on significant disparities** (the county from the region/state and among groups within the county), particularly with regards to social determinants of health, health behaviors, morbidity and mortality.
- **Snapshots:** pick 4-6 of the most important/significant/alarming/different data points for each of the following categories. *Include survey responses and/or key informant interview responses where possible.*
 - **Demographic (for example, you might include)**
 - current population
 - projected population
 - projected % over 65 (or % under 18 if you have a significant or growing youth population)
 - current % largest minority population(s)
 - most relevant educational attainment figure (e.g. high school graduates (% with only a high school education/GED) and % with a bachelor's degree or higher)
 - **Social Determinants of Health (for example, you might include)**
 - Poverty rates
 - Poverty rates by age/race
 - Income measures
 - Housing cost
 - Housing adequacy

And so on for the other main headings: Crime and Safety, Health Behaviors, Pregnancy and Births, Environment, Morbidity, Mortality, etc.

Alternately, you could build your presentation around your prioritized list of morbidity and mortality indicators (see materials from the August 2018 WNC Healthy Impact training, "A Path to Prioritization"). Present one indicator from the list and then include the related data from the

categories listed above. Repeat for the remaining morbidity and mortality indicators on your prioritized list.

10 Minute Presentation

- Not intended for a group that will be deciding anything critical; certainly not the group choosing priorities.
- **Summarize the snapshots** (one slide for each.)
 - **OR** summarize data related to the priorities that have been chosen
- **Summarize a “watch list” of issues to keep an eye on:** at risk populations, leading causes of death that are of increasing concern, significant disparities, etc.
- **Summarize the “positives”:** resources, improving trends, declining mortality rates, etc.
- **End your presentation with information for how to contact you and/or find out more about the CHA data.**

Data Categories

Demographic Data

General Population Characteristics

- Provide the total population count for 2016.
- Provide the male/female proportions in 2016 and compare to the WNC Region and State.
- Provide the county’s median age in 2016 and compare to WNC and NC.
- Discuss how the age groups in the data table compare to WNC and/or NC.
 - Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Minority Populations

- Discuss the proportions of races/ethnicities in the county in 2016 and compare to WNC and NC.
- Provide a table or chart with the county, the region and NC displayed.
- Are there any unique sub-groups in the county that need to be noted? For example, counties that are home to portions of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians should address that here.
 - Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Population Change

- Insert the chart provided showing the Percent Population Change.
- Discuss what the chart shows: is the county growing or shrinking, and at what rate?
- Provide the projected population count at the date determined to be most important. Are you more concerned about short-term change (2020) or long-term change (2037)?
- Population change: Seniors
 - Two charts are available: change in the population 65 and older, and the growth of six different age groups older than 65.
 - Provide the number of elderly residents predicted by the date most relevant to the county (short-term? long-term?).

- If this population is of particular interest to the county, the predicted changes are probably worth discussing in age-group detail. Include both percentages and numbers.
- Population change: Youth
 - New indicator for 2018.
 - Two charts are available: change in the population under 18, and the growth of four different age groups under 20.
 - Provide the number of young residents predicted by the date most relevant to the county (short-term? long-term?).
 - If this population is of particular interest to the county, the predicted changes are probably worth discussing in age-group detail. Include both percentages and numbers.
 - Source: NC Office of State Budget and Management, County Projections

Birth Rate

- The birth rate describes population change due to births in a community. It is the number of live births per 1,000 people.
- Two charts are available to include and discuss: a trend over time and a racial comparison for 2012-2016. One might be more relevant for a county than another.
 - Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics

Geographic Mobility

- New indicator for 2018.
- Geographic mobility can illuminate population change that is due to individuals moving in and out of a county, rather than the births of new residents.
- Discuss the percentage of the county population comprised of people who moved from another county, another state, or another country, and how it compared to WNC and NC.
 - Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Family Composition

- This is a topic that may be more relevant to some counties than others. A county more interested in the youth population may want to focus on the single-parent household details. A county more interested in the elderly may want to focus on the households over the age of 65 living alone.
- What are the characteristics of grandparents responsible for grandchildren? This may be worth its own slide in some communities.
 - Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Military Veterans

- If the county is home to a small number of veterans this may not be an especially relevant indicator.
- Provide the estimated count of military veterans in the county for 2016.
- The vast majority of veterans are male, but female veterans may present unique needs. How does the proportion of female veterans in the county compare to WNC, NC, and the nation?

- A chart comparing the distribution of veterans by age group is available for inclusion and discussion.
 - Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Linguistic Isolation

- This is a topic that may be of more relevance to some counties than others.
- Provide the number and percent of non-English speaking households.
- Discuss the most common non-English languages and the proportion that are “limited English speaking,” which would be classified as “linguistically isolated.”
 - Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Voting Trend

- Some counties may prefer to omit politically oriented content.
- Discuss the trend of percent of voters voting in general elections.
- The distribution of registered voters by race tends to track closely to their distribution in the general population. Deviations should be noted.
 - Source: NC Office of State Budget and Management, Log into North Carolina

Urban-Rural Population

- How many residents are designated as rural and how many are considered urban? Has the distribution changed significantly since 2000?
- May wish to calculate percentages.
- Note that this question is only asked on the decadal Census. A county may have changed significantly since 2010.
 - Source: US Census Bureau

Homelessness

- Data from the current source is not available for all counties for all years presented, so this slide may be omitted.
- Local resources and agencies might be useful to provide a more complete picture of this population.
- Discuss the general trend regarding the number of homeless people, and any special populations (e.g. children without guardians, veterans, chronically homeless).
 - Source: NC Coalition to End Homelessness, Point-In-Time Counts.

Educational Attainment

- A chart presenting a comparison of educational attainment levels is provided for inclusion.
- Educational attainment describes the highest level of education completed by the population described (those over the age of 25).
- The key indicators that tend to be discussed are: high school graduates (the percent with only a high school education/GED) and those with a bachelor’s degree or higher.
- Male and female disparities are perhaps only worth discussing if they are large.
 - Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey

School Enrollment

- New indicator for 2018.
- This may be more relevant to some counties than others.
- How has the number of students enrolled in public (and charter) schools changed over time?
- The grade-level counts for the 16-17 school year may only be of interest to school-based initiatives and programs.
 - Source: NC Department of Public Instruction

Drop-out and Graduation Rates

- A chart trending the drop-out rates and a chart comparing point-in-time graduation rates are available for inclusion and discussion.
- Drop-out rates focus on a “negative” result, while graduation rates focus on a “positive” outcome. A county may prefer one over another.
- How does the county compare to WNC and NC?
 - Source: NC Department of Public Instruction

Other Educational Indicators

- The following indicators may be included if they are of particular interest to a county. They tend to require additional explanation and context.
 - Disciplinary actions (short- and long-term suspensions, expulsions).
 - Educational achievement (End-of-grade testing results, racial disparities, SAT participation, college enrollment). [New for 2018].
 - Source: NC Department of Public Instruction

Socioeconomic Data

Income

- A chart is provided comparing the three main income indicators.
- How do the county income measures differ from the state and the region in 2016?
- Median household income
- Median family income
- Per capita income
- How have income levels changed over time in the county?
- Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Poverty

- Three charts are provided for inclusion and discussion: poverty rate trend, 2016 poverty rate by age comparison, and 2016 poverty rate by race comparison.
- How many people are living below the poverty level and how does that compare to WNC and NC?
- What are the poverty rates among children and how do they compare to WNC and NC?
- What are the poverty rates among different racial groups and how do they compare to WNC and NC?
- How have poverty rates changed over time?

- Additional poverty levels (50%, 125%, 150%, 185%, 200%, and 300%) are available for discussion.
 - Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Food and Nutrition Services Participation

- New indicator for 2018.
- How has participation in FNS changed over time?
- What are the characteristics of those currently participating?
- May wish to calculate percentages from the numbers provided.
- Discuss criteria for participation.
 - Source: UNC-CH Jordan Institute for Families Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First and Food & Nutrition Services in North Carolina

Housing Costs

- If housing is of particular interest, a county may wish to go into deeper detail here.
- Charts trending the percent of housing units spending more than 30% of household income on housing are available for both rented and owned units. This is the primary measure of housing affordability.
- How have median gross rent and median monthly owner costs changed over time and how does that compare to WNC and NC?
- A new data indicator for 2018 details what proportion of various income levels goes toward housing costs.
- Another new data indicator provides, at the county and township level, measures related to housing adequacy. Township maps are also provided for context.
 - Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Free and Reduced-price School Meals

- This indicator is another way to look at poverty (and the accompanying needs) among youth.
- A chart presenting the percent of students eligible for subsidized school meals is provided for inclusion and discussion.
- How has the percentage changed over time and how does it compare to WNC and NC?
 - Source: NC Department of Public Instruction

Sector Employment

- What are the three largest employment sectors in the county and what proportion of the workforce is represented in each?
- What is the annual weekly wage for each of those three sectors and how does it compare to the WNC and NC averages?
- Note that some large sectors (Accommodation and Food Services, Retail Trade) tend to employ people on a part-time or hourly basis and do not often include benefits.
 - Source: NC Employment Security Commission, Labor & Economic Analysis Division

Unemployment Rate

- A chart trending the unemployment rate is provided for inclusion and discussion.

- What is the most recent unemployment rate and how does the county average annual unemployment rate compare to WNC and NC?
- As of the most recent date available, how many people are unemployed?
 - Source: NC Employment Security Commission, Labor & Economic Analysis Division

Crime and Safety

Crime Rates

- This may be more relevant to some counties than others; not all counties have consistently reported data.
- Charts are provided for: Index, Violent and Property crime rates over time.
 - Violent crimes include: murder, rape, and aggravated assault.
 - Property crimes include: robbery, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Definitions are in the Data Workbook.
 - Index crime is the sum of violent and property crimes.
- How do crime rates in the county compare to WNC and NC?
 - Source: NC State Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting

Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence

- These measures may be of more interest to some counties than others.
- How many clients interacted with local agencies providing sexual assault- and domestic violence-related services?
- What were the most common assaults, services, offenders identified in the most recent period available?
- How many domestic violence-related homicides occurred in the county?
 - Source: North Carolina Department of Administration, Council for Women

Juvenile Justice

- This is rather specific and nuanced data; may be of more interest to some counties than others.
- Charts trending the Undisciplined Rate and the Delinquency Rate are provided for inclusion and discussion.
- How many complaints of undisciplined or delinquent children were addressed and how have numbers and rates changed over time? How does the county compare to WNC and NC?
- What were the outcomes of those complaints?
 - Source: NC Department of Public Safety, Juvenile Justice

Child Abuse

- How have child abuse statistics changed over time? Primarily look at the percent of findings that were substantiated and unsubstantiated.
- Examining the total number of children with investigated reports can help illuminate the burden faced by social service agencies.

- How many children were determined to be abused, neglected, abused and neglected, or dependent in the most recent period and what were the demographic characteristics of those children?
- If desired, data from the Child Welfare Experience Report could be included.
 - Source: UNC-CH Jordan Institute for Families Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First and Food & Nutrition Services in North Carolina

School Violence

- How many reportable violent acts occurred at public schools in the county?
- How has the rate changed over time and how does it compare to WNC and NC?
- What were the most frequent types of violent acts in the county in SY2016-17?
 - Source: NC Department of Public Instruction

Health Data: Pregnancy and Births

Pregnancy: Women 15-44

- Three charts are available for inclusion and discussion: pregnancy rate trend, pregnancy rate comparison by race, abortion rate trend (if there are stable rates available).
- How does the trend in the county compare to WNC and NC? Are rates increasing or decreasing?
- How do pregnancy rates compare across racial groups?
- If abortion is to be discussed, how does the trend compare to WNC and NC?
 - Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics

Teen Pregnancy: Women 15-19

- Three charts are available for inclusion and discussion: pregnancy rate trend, pregnancy rate comparison by race, abortion rate trend (if there are stable rates available).
- How does the trend in the county compare to WNC and NC? Are rates increasing or decreasing?
- How do teen pregnancy rates compare across racial groups?
- If abortion data is available and to be discussed (much of it is suppressed at the source due to low numbers), how does the trend compare to WNC and NC?
 - Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics

Pregnancy Risk Factors

- If a county does not want to spend much time focused on pregnancy, the risk factors displayed on the following three slides could be condensed into one.
 - Gestational diabetes and pre-pregnancy BMI: how does the county percentage compare across races and to WNC and NC?
 - Prenatal smoking rates: is the trend increasing or decreasing and how does it compare to WNC and NC?
 - Prenatal care rates: is the trend increasing or decreasing, and how does it compare across races and to WNC and NC?
 - Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics

Gestational Diabetes and Maternal BMI

- New indicator for 2018.
- What proportion of 2016 births were to women reporting a diagnosis of gestational diabetes? How does that compare across races and to WNC and NC?
- What proportion of 2016 births were to women with pre-pregnancy BMIs in the overweight/obese categories? How does this compare across races and to WNC and NC?
- Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics

Smoking During Pregnancy

- A trend chart is available for inclusion and discussion.
- What percent of births occurred to women who reported smoking prenatally?
- Is the trend increasing or decreasing, and how does it compare to WNC and NC?
- How to percentages compare across races? Note that many of these rates will be unstable and should be treated with great caution.
 - Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics

Prenatal Care

- Two charts are available for inclusion and discussion: a trend and a racial comparison.
- What proportion of pregnancies received prenatal care in the first trimester? Is the trend increasing or decreasing?
- How does the trend compare to WNC and NC?
- What racial groups are more or less likely to receive early prenatal care?
 - Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics

Low-weight and Pre-term Births

- Trend charts for low and very low weight births are available for inclusion and discussion, as are racial comparison charts for low and very low weight births.
- Is the trend increasing or decreasing in the county? How do rates compare to WNC and NC?
- What proportion of births are considered pre-term (before 37 weeks gestation)? How does the county rate compare to WNC and NC?
 - Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics

Infant Mortality

- Two charts are available for inclusion and discussion, though not for all counties due to low rates: a trend chart and a racial comparison.
- How does the infant mortality rate in the county compare to WNC and NC?
- Is the trend increasing or decreasing?
- How do infant mortality groups compare across racial groups?
 - Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics

Health Data: Mortality

Life Expectancy

- What is the life expectancy (age at death) of a county resident born in 2014-2016?
- What racial groups have shorter or longer life expectancies?

- How do county figures compared to WNC and NC?
 - Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics

Leading Causes of Death

- Copy and paste in the county's Leading Causes of Death table as a picture, to make it easy to move and resize.
- Cancer and Heart Disease are the two leading causes of death, by a large margin.
 - Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics

If you include a leading causes of Death table – be sure to include the following information:

- Arrows
 - arrows up (▲) indicates an increase.
 - arrows down (▼) indicates a decrease.
- Colors
 - Red indicates a “worse than” or negative difference
 - Green indicates a “better than” or positive difference
 - Blue indicates a likely unstable/suppressed rate or a difference based on a small number of events. Figures in blue should be used with caution.
- **Bold Type**
 - Indicates the higher value of a pair, or the highest value among several

Mortality Rate Comparison: NC

- Create a table using the data and calculations prepared in the Mortality Rate Comparison tab of the Data Workbook (see the example on the next slide). The current data is organized alphabetically by cause of death for ease, but you might want to reorder your county table in descending order by rate.
- You may feel that the table needs additional discussion, but it often speaks for itself.

Mortality Rate Comparison: WNC

- Create a table using the data and calculations prepared in the Mortality Rate Comparison tab of the Data Workbook (see the example on the next slide). The current data is organized alphabetically by cause of death for ease, but you might want to reorder your county table in descending order by rate.
- You may feel that the table needs additional discussion, but it often speaks for itself.
 - Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics

Mortality Rate Trend

- Examine the overall trend direction of each leading cause of death. You can add a trendline to a graph in just a few clicks to help in instances where the trend is not obvious. And then display whether it's increasing or decreasing in the table on the next slide (with arrows, text, symbols, etc).
- Specific causes of death can be displayed and discussed in greater detail on subsequent slides:
 - causes with increasing mortality rates
 - causes with rates much higher compared to WNC or NC

- and/or causes with dramatic racial or gender disparities (or with changing racial or gender disparities)
 - Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics

Site-Specific Cancers

- Lung Cancer
 - How have the mortality and incidence rates changed over time?
 - How do the rates compare to WNC and NC?
- Breast Cancer
 - How have the mortality and incidence rates changed over time?
 - How do the rates compare to WNC and NC?
- Prostate Cancer
 - How have the mortality and incidence rates changed over time?
 - How do the rates compare to WNC and NC?
- Colorectal Cancer
 - How have the mortality and incidence rates changed over time?
 - How do the rates compare to WNC and NC?
 - Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics

Unintentional Poisoning Mortality

- How does the unintentional poisoning mortality rate (trend chart available) compare to WNC and NC?
- Has the rate changed over time?
- How many individuals died due to unintentional poisoning (in the most recent period, or over a larger aggregate period)?
- Additional details regarding the substances involved in the poisoning deaths is available at the source (SCHS, Detailed Mortality Statistics)
 - Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics

Health Data: Morbidity

Survey Data: Chronic Disease Diagnoses

- Discuss how county responses have changed over time and how they compare to WNC.

Survey Data: Health Behaviors

- Discuss county responses and how they have changed over time. How do they compare to WNC?

Adult Diabetes and Obesity

- Trend charts are available for inclusion and discussion.
- How does the county percentage compare to WNC and what has the rate changed over time?
- Source: CDC, National Diabetes Surveillance System

Survey Data: Diabetes and Obesity

- How have county responses changed over time and how do they compare to WNC?

Child Obesity

- Three charts are available: for ages 2-4, 5-11 (though not for all counties, due to low numbers), and 2-18.
- How do obesity rates in the different age groups compare to WNC and NC?
- Source: Eat Smart, Move More, NC Pediatric Nutrition and Epidemiology Surveillance System

Falls

- How has the number of fall-related deaths changed over time?
- What proportion of fall deaths occurred among those aged 65 and older?
- Include Healthy Impact Survey responses from those aged 65+ about their fall history.
 - Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, Detailed Mortality Statistics

Motor Vehicle Accidents and Injuries

- How has the number of reportable traffic crashes changed over time?
- Has the number of injuries associated with traffic crashes increased or decreased?
- What proportion of the different types of crashes (reportable, alcohol-related, pedestrian, bicycle, motorcycle) are fatal?
- How do crash rates compared to WNC and NC?
 - Source: NC Department of Transportation, Crash Data and Maps

Opioids

- Metrics from the NC Opioid Dashboard are new for 2018, as it is a newly established source. The data will likely become more useful as we're able to collect and trend across additional periods.
- Some metrics may be more relevant and interesting to a county than others. They are also primarily numbers, which limits comparability.
- How do the county measures compare to the WNC Region and the state?
 - Source: NC Opioid Action Plan Dashboard

Opioid Prescribers (Medicare Part D)

- New indicator for 2018.
- How has the number of opioid prescribers and the number of opioid claims changed over time?
- What proportion of all claims were related to opioids? What proportion of all Medicare Part D prescribers are opioid prescribers?
- How have the prescribing rates changed over time?
- How does the county compare to WNC, NC or the nation?
 - Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicare Services

Sexually Transmitted Infections

- Trend charts are available for Chlamydia and Gonorrhea. Data on Syphilis and AIDS is available but rates are unstable and are not graphed.
- How have STI infection rates changed over time?
- How to county rates compared to WNC and NC?

- Source: NC Division of Public Health, Communicable Diseases Branch

Survey Data: Mental Health

- How have county responses changed over time and how do they compare to WNC?

Health Resources

Health Professionals

- Fill in the most recent ratios for the county.
- How do the county ratios compare to WNC and NC?
- How have the ratios changed over time? Worsened (decreased) or improved (increased)?
- Source: Sheps Center for Health Services Research, Health Professionals Data System

Aging of the Health Workforce

- Fill in the most recent percentages for the county.
- How do the county rates compare to WNC and NC?
- How have the percentages changed over time?
 - Source: Sheps Center for Health Services Research, Health Professionals Data System

Licensed Facilities

- How many facilities and what is their total capacity?
 - Adult Care Homes/Homes for the Aged
 - Nursing Homes/Homes for the Aged
 - Family Care Homes
 - Home Health, Home Care, Hospice
 - Mental Health
 - What is the breadth of services offered?
 - Source: NC DHHS, Division of Health Services Regulation

Uninsured Population

- A trend chart is provided for the percent under 65 who are uninsured. Other age groups are available, but not graphed.
- Has the percent increased or decreased over time?
- How does it compare to WNC and NC?
- Is there an age group among those provided that seems to fare particularly poorly or particularly well, when it comes to uninsured/insured rates?
 - Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates

Survey Data: Healthcare Access

- How have county responses changed over time and how do they compare to WNC?

Medicaid

- How has the number of Medicaid eligibles changed over time?
- How have CHIP and MCHIP numbers changed?

- What programs have the largest enrollment?
- What percentage of the county population is eligible for Medicaid and how has that changed over time?
- How has the expenditure per eligible changed over time and how does the county amount compare to WNC and NC?
- Source: NC Division of Medical Assistance

Mental Health Services

- How has the number of people served changed over time:
 - Area mental health programs (LMEs)
 - State alcohol and drug treatment centers
 - State psychiatric hospitals
- If desired, the mental health facilities from slide 72 could be discussed here.
 - Source: NC Office of State Budget and Management, Log into North Carolina

Environmental Data

Air Quality

- What were the primary air pollutants in the county and which is more common?
- How many unhealthy days were there in the most recent period?
 - Source: US EPA, Air Data

Water Quality

- Community Water Systems (CWS) includes “public” water provided by municipalities, subdivisions, and mobile home parks to a (more or less) permanent population.
- What proportion of the population was served by CWSs?
- The remaining percentage of the population likely receives their water from private drinking water wells and are personally responsible for the safety of their water.
 - Source: US EPA, Envirofacts Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS)

Food Access

- How many markets/stores/restaurants are located in the county and how has the number changed over time? What is the ratio per 1,000 population
 - Farmer’s Markets
 - Grocery stores
 - How many/what percentage of households have no car and low access (more than 1 mile from) to a grocery store?
- Fast food restaurants
 - Source: USDA, Your Food Environment Atlas