

Community Health Needs Assessment of Calhoun and Gilmer Counties in West Virginia



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Executive Summary

OVERVIEW

Community Health Needs Assessments (CHNA) provide information for problem and asset identification, as well as for policy and program development, implementation and evaluation. Though the CHNA is extensive and encompasses data collection and community input processes, it is important to recognize that this is just one piece of a broader community health improvement process. The CHNA provides the quantitative data and qualitative community data necessary for driving priority selection and decision-making within the community.

Minnie Hamilton Health System (MHHS) was formed in 1995 when, Minnie Hamilton Community Health Center, a community health center, incorporated the building and operations of the struggling Calhoun General Hospital into its services. **The vision for the Community Health Planning process is a “high quality of life, health, and wellbeing for all people in Calhoun and Gilmer Counties.”** To achieve this vision, MMHS and its community partners has completed a comprehensive CHNA process, wherein nearly 500 Calhoun and Gilmer County residents were asked for input on priority health issues and community concerns, and data was mined from numerous sources. All of this information, collated in the following report, describes the health status of Calhoun and Gilmer Counties and has led to the selection of the following 10 health issues deemed priority by those who live, work, learn, and play in Calhoun and Gilmer Counties:

1. Drug/substance abuse
2. Unemployment rate
3. Poverty
4. Low food access-food desert
5. Tobacco use
6. Obesity/overweight
7. Family income
8. Lack of social or emotional support
9. Housing
10. Depression



Summary of Health and Socio-Economic Factors

County Health Rankings		
	Ranking in West Virginia	
	Calhoun County	Gilmer County
Health Outcomes	47 th	30 th
Length of Life	47 th	7 th
Quality of Life	46 th	41 st
Health Factors	46 th	41 st
Health Behaviors	44 th	49 th
Clinical Care	46 th	53 rd
Social and Economic Factors	45 th	17 th
Physical Environment	12 th	1 st

2016 County Health Rankings and Roadmaps; www.countyhealthrankings.org









At-A-Glance Summary

The following Summary Comparison Report provides an “At-A-Glance” summary of how Calhoun and Gilmer Counties compare with peer counties on the full set of Primary Indicators. **NOTE: The At-a-Glance summary does not compare Calhoun to Gilmer County, but compares each county to its peer county grouping.** The Community Health Status Indicator Report identifies eighty-eight (88) peer groupings with 14 – 58 counties in each. The average size of each peer grouping was 35 counties. All peer groupings included counties representing at least six states. Peer county values for each indicator were ranked and then divided into quartiles.








Calhoun County

BETTER  MODERATE  WORSE 





Mortality

Cancer deaths	
Chronic lower respiratory disease (CLRD) deaths	
Coronary heart disease deaths	
Diabetes deaths	
Female life expectancy	
Male life expectancy	
Stroke Deaths	
Unintentional injury (including motor vehicle)	






Morbidity

Adult diabetes	
Adult obesity	
Adult overall health status	
Alzheimer’s disease/dementia	
Cancer	
Gonorrhea	
Older adult asthma	
Older adult depression	
Pre-term births	
Syphilis	







Health Access

Cost barrier to care	
Older adult preventable hospitalizations	
Primary care provider access	
Uninsured	






Health Behaviors

Adult binge drinking	
Adult female routine pap tests	
Adult physical activity	
Adult Smoking	
Teen births	

Social Factors

Children in single-parent households	
High housing costs	
Inadequate social support	
On-time high school graduation	
Poverty	
Unemployment	

Physical Environment

Access to parks	
Annual average PM2.5 concentration	
Housing Stress	
Limited access to healthy food	
Living near highways	

Calhoun County's Peer Counties

Choctaw, AL	Leslie, KY	Carter, MO	Fentress, TN
Costilla, CO	Letcher, KY	Oregon, MO	Hardin, TN
Adair, KY	Magoffin, KY	Wayne, MO	Scott, TN
Butler, KY	Monroe, KY	Calhoun, MS	Buchanan, VA
Carter, KY	Morgan, KY	Prentiss, MS	Dickenson, VA
Casey, KY	Perry, KY	Walthall, MS	Lee, VA
Cumberland, KY	Pike, KY	Wayne, MS	Russell, VA
Floyd, KY	Russell, KY	Socorro, NM	Wise, VA
Harlan, KY	Wayne, KY	Choctaw, OK	Calhoun, WV
Hart, KY	Caldwell, LA	Claiborne, TN	McDowell, WV
Johnson, KY	Catahoula, LA	Clay, TN	Mingo, WV
Knott, KY	West Carroll, LA	Duval, TX	Roane, WV
Lawrence, KY			Webster, WV











Gilmer County

BETTER  MODERATE  WORSE 





Mortality

Cancer deaths	
Chronic lower respiratory disease (CLRD) deaths	
Coronary heart disease deaths	
Diabetes deaths	
Female life expectancy	
Male life expectancy	
Stroke Deaths	
Unintentional injury (including motor vehicle)	






Morbidity

Adult diabetes	
Adult obesity	
Adult overall health status	
Alzheimer's disease/dementia	
Cancer	
Gonorrhea	
Older adult asthma	
Older adult depression	
Pre-term births	
Syphilis	







Health Access

Cost barrier to care	
Older adult preventable hospitalizations	
Primary care provider access	
Uninsured	






Health Behaviors

Adult binge drinking	
Adult female routine pap tests	
Adult physical activity	
Adult Smoking	
Teen births	

Social Factors

Children in single-parent households	
High housing costs	
Inadequate social support	
On-time high school graduation	
Poverty	
Unemployment	

Physical Environment

Access to parks	
Annual average PM2.5 concentration	
Housing Stress	
Limited access to healthy food	
Living near highways	

Gilmer County's Peer Counties

Bent, CO
Crowley, CO
Lincoln, CO
Hamilton, FL
Liberty, FL
Union, FL
Charlton, GA
Wheeler, GA

Brown, IL
Allen, LA
Greene, MS
Hyde, NC
Pershing, NV
Concho, TX
Garza, TX
Karnes, TX

Madison, TX
McMullen, TX
Mitchell, TX
Buckingham, VA
Greensville, VA
Lexington, VA
Gilmer, WV

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INTRODUCTION and PROCESS OVERVIEW

Importance of a Community Health Needs Assessment

A community health needs assessment (CHNA) is a health assessment that identifies key health needs and issues through systematic, comprehensive data collection and analysis. The results of the CHNA are used by Minnie Hamilton Health System to inform development of its strategic plan and by community stakeholders and partners within the two county region to develop a community health improvement plan (CHIP) that provides guidance on improving the health of the population within Calhoun and Gilmer counties.

Overview of the 2016 Community Health Needs Assessment for Calhoun and Gilmer Counties

The 2016 Calhoun and Gilmer Counties CHNA is a comprehensive compilation of data that explains the current state of health, wellbeing, and factors affecting health of those who live, learn, and work in Calhoun and Gilmer Counties, West Virginia. The 2016 CHNA process was modeled after the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) framework. MAPP is a nationally-recognized, best-practice framework for community health needs assessment and improvement planning processes that was developed by the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO). The six key phases of the MAPP process, *were modified* given the resources available in the rural counties to include the following:

Current Processes:

1. Organizing for Success and Partnership Development
2. Visioning
3. Secondary Data Compilation and Community Opinion Survey
4. Identifying Strategic Issues

Future Processes:

5. Formulate Goals and Strategies
6. Take Action (Action Cycle)

The 2016 Calhoun and Gilmer Counties CHNA report includes a summary and description of how the first four phases were conducted. Phases five and six will be discussed and reported as the Community Health Improvement Planning process gets underway and yields a final report.

Organizing for Success and Partnership Development

The purpose of the organizing for success and partnership development phase is to ensure the community puts into place a process that builds commitment, engages participants as active members of the process, uses participants' time appropriately and well, and results in a plan is supported by the community and will actually be implemented.

The 2016 Calhoun and Gilmer Counties CHNA process began with the commitment of the MHHS board of directors to form a Community Health Improvement Committee who worked to develop a list of key community partners. The list of partners included both organizations, agencies, and individuals who have traditionally been involved in community health improvement efforts, as well as numerous nontraditional partners and community sectors that are historically difficult to reach. One key partner in each county, has been the Family Resource Network which had received grant funding to conduct a community needs assessment during the timeframe for conduct of this CHNA. By combining resources the 2016 CHNA process has led to a more comprehensive view of community need because there is more comprehensive data available for review and more community sectors are involved and are able to advocate for their service recipients and constituents. A list of Steering Committee members and Partners involved with Community Health Improvement Planning in Calhoun and Gilmer Counties can be located in Appendix A.

Visioning

For the 2016 Calhoun and Gilmer County CHNA process, the following vision statement was developed: “The people of Calhoun and Gilmer Counties are empowered to achieve high quality of life, health, and wellbeing.”

Assessments and Data

Community Health Data

Data included in the 2016 Calhoun and Gilmer Counties CHNA report was collected from a number of local, state, and national information sources using a report compiled via Community Commons on August 1, 2016. It offers an in-depth examination of health outcomes, as well as the many social, economic, environmental, and other factors that contribute to overall health outcomes or status.

Community Needs Survey (Community Opinion Survey)

The Calhoun County Family Resource Network took the lead in developing and conducting the Community Needs Survey. Working with the WVU Extension Service and meeting was held in July 2016 at Arnoldsburg Elementary School to develop a preliminary list of questions. Once a near-final draft was completed, it was shared with the MHHS Board of Directors and other community partner organizations for input and feedback. Several organization representatives provided valuable feedback and comments, which were incorporated into the final version of the survey.

The survey was administered in an online and paper-based format beginning August 2016 through September 2016. Many community partner organizations played an instrumental role in the success of the Community Health Survey as they collected numerous responses through targeted outreach amongst service recipients. Because of the collaborative efforts of partner organizations, the survey yielded responses from nearly 500 people who live or work in Calhoun and Gilmer Counties.

IDENTIFYING PRIORITY ISSUES

The process for identifying strategic issues in Calhoun and Gilmer Counties began with the review of findings from the Community Health Status Assessment and Community Needs Survey. The Family Resource Network conducted community forums during fall 2016. During the community forums, data from the Community Health Assessment was shared with community partners. Meeting attendees were asked to participate in a voting exercise to identify the top 10 priority issues facing the region. The priority health issues selected by the community for focus in the 2017 Community Health Improvement Planning (CHIP) process include:

1. Drug/substance abuse
2. Unemployment rate
3. Poverty
4. Low food access-food desert
5. Tobacco use
6. Obesity/overweight
7. Family income
8. Lack of social or emotional support
9. Housing
10. Depression

USE OF THE COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) will be used in two ways over the next three to five years.

MHHS Strategic Planning. The CHNA data will be used by the board and leadership of Minnie Hamilton Health System (MHHS) to inform its internal strategic planning processes. MHHS's strategic planning involves a process of defining its direction, and making decisions on allocating its resources to pursue this strategy. Through its strategic planning process, MHHS will use the CHNA data to set goals, determine actions to achieve the goals, and mobilize the resources needed to execute the actions. MHHS uses the following six pillars to organize its strategic plan: People, Finance/Operations, Growth, Quality/Patient Safety, Service and Community.

Community Health Improvement Planning. A 2017- 2020 Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) will be developed based on the results of the 2016 Calhoun and Gilmer Counties CHNA. This plan will offer a long-term, systematic strategy for collaboratively addressing the priority health issues identified. The purpose of the CHIP is to foster shared ownership and responsibility for the plan's implementation, as it should serve as a strategic plan for addressing the community's most pressing issues in a manner that promotes collaboration and partnership, and avoids duplication and territorialism. The CHIP Steering Committee and partners will be involved in developing and implementing the Calhoun/Gilmer County CHIP.

Community Health Needs Assessment Results

Demographics

Demographics refer to the characteristics of a population. Examples of demographic information include age, race, gender, ethnicity, religion, income, education, home ownership, sexual orientation, marital status, family size, health and disability status, and psychiatric diagnosis. Data for many of these important indicators was collected through the 2016 Community Health Assessment.

Population

Total Population

A total of 15,988 people live in the 617.75 square mile area defined by Calhoun and Gilmer Counties, according to the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey July 2015 estimates. The population density for this area, estimated at 25.88 persons per square mile, is less than the national average population density of 87.42 persons per square mile.

	Total Population	Total Land Area (Square Miles)	Population Density (Per Square Mile)
Both Counties	15,988	617.75	25.88
Calhoun County	7,470	279.25	26.75
Gilmer County	8,518	338.5	25.16
West Virginia	1,844,128	24,041.26	76.71
United States	308,758,105	3,531,932.26	87.42

Data Source: US Census Bureau, July 2015 Population Estimates Program.

Change in Total Population

According to the United States Census Bureau Decennial Census, between 2010 and 2015 the population in Calhoun and Gilmer Counties decreased by 336 persons, a change of – 2.1%. A significant positive or negative shift in total population over time impacts healthcare providers and the utilization of community resources.

	Total Population, April 2010	Total Population, July 2015	Total Population Change, 2010 –2015	Percent Population Change, 2010-2015
Both Counties	16,324	15,988	-336	-2.1%
Calhoun County	7,627	7,470	-157	-2.1%
Gilmer County	8697	8,518	-179	-2.1%
West Virginia	1,853,011	1,844,128	-8,883	-0.5%
United States	308,758,105	321,418,820	1,266,072	4.1%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census. 2000 – 2010 and July 2015 Population Estimates

Gilmer County Population Nuances.

Federal Correctional Institute. A Federal Correctional Institute (FCI) is located in Gilmer County. The FCI holds up to 1,737 inmates. On August 27, 2016, data indicated that 59% of the inmates were White, followed by 38% Black, 2% Native American and 1% Asian population. Male inmates constitute 93% of the population with 7% female population. As the FCI population is included in the census counts, the Gilmer County estimates for the male population may be overstated in this report. MHHS does not provide care to the prison population.

Glenville State College. Students at Glenville State College are included in census counts. The Census operates on the idea that people should be counted at a residence if they live or stay at the residence most of the time or stay at the residence more time than any other place they might live or stay. Thus, the Gilmer County population estimates include students at their college address, either on campus or off campus. The student population ranges from 1,700 – 1,800 in recent years, with just over half being male. MHHS provides health services to the college students. The reader should note, that an estimated 20% of the Gilmer County population may be students, thus some of the following data reflects this student population.

The above population estimates were calculated using the US Census Bureau’s July 2015 Population Estimates that were released in July 2016 to provide the reader with the most recent population estimates. PLEASE NOTE that the remainder of the report uses population data provided by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14 in calculating rates and other estimates.

Total Population

	Total Population	Total Land Area (Square Miles)	Population Density (Per Square Mile)
Both Counties	16,289	617.75	26.37
Calhoun County	7,583	279.25	27.15
Gilmer County	8,706	338.5	25.72
West Virginia	1,853,881	24,041.26	77.11
United States	314,107,083	3,531,932.26	88.93

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Total Population by Gender

	Percent Male	Percent Female
Both Counties	55.14%	44.86%
Calhoun County	49.65%	50.35%
Gilmer County	59.92%	40.08%
West Virginia	49.33%	50.67%
United States	49.19%	50.81%

Total Population by Age Groups

	Age 0-4	Age 5-17	Age 18-24	Age 25-34	Age 35-44	Age 45-54	Age 55-64	Age 65
Both Counties	4.7%	12.04%	11.95%	12.86%	13.21%	14.41%	14.1%	16.74%
Calhoun County	5.24%	14.4%	7.98%	9.15%	11.86%	15.52%	16.51%	19.35%
Gilmer County	4.24%	9.99%	15.4%	16.08%	14.39%	13.44%	11.99%	14.46%
West Virginia	5.56%	15.14%	9.25%	11.84%	12.59%	14.21%	14.6%	16.81%
United States	6.36%	17.13%	9.96%	13.47%	12.96%	14.09%	12.29%	13.75%

Total Population by Race Alone

	White	Black	Asian	Native American / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Races
Both Counties	89.05%	6.27%	0.14%	0.46%	0%	0.87%	3.2%
Calhoun County	97.67%	0.11%	0.08%	0.05%	0%	0.01%	2.08%
Gilmer County	81.55%	11.65%	0.2%	0.82%	0%	1.61%	4.18%
West Virginia	93.63%	3.19%	0.71%	0.17%	0.03%	0.28%	1.99%
United States	73.81%	12.6%	5%	0.82%	0.17%	4.7%	2.91%

Families with Children

According to the most recent the American Community Survey estimates, 25.05% of all occupied households in Calhoun and Gilmer Counties are family households with one or more children under the age of 18. As defined by the US Census Bureau, a family household is any housing unit in which the householder is living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. A non-family household is any household occupied by the householder alone, or by the householder and one or more unrelated individuals.

	Total Households	Total Family Households	Families with Children (Under Age 18)	Families with Children (Under Age 18), Percent of Total Households
Both Counties	5,757	3,738	1,442	25.05%
Calhoun County	3,112	2,117	884	28.41%
Gilmer County	2,645	1,621	558	21.1%
West Virginia	742,359	481,812	202,091	27.22%
United States	116,211,088	76,958,064	37,554,348	32.32%

Female Population

A total of 7,307 females resided in Calhoun and Gilmer Counties according to the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2010-14 five-year estimates. Females represented 44.86% of the total population in the area, which was less than the national average of 50.81%.

	Total Population	Female Population	Percent Female Population
Both Counties	16,289	7,307	44.86%
Calhoun County	7,583	3,818	50.35%
Gilmer County	8,706	3,489	40.08%
West Virginia	1,853,881	939,301	50.67%
United States	314,107,072	159,591,920	50.81%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Female Population by Race Alone

	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Both Counties	7,043 48.55%	38 3.72%	4 5.33%	8 34.78%	0 no data	0 0%	214 41%
Calhoun County	3,723 50.27%	8 100%	4 100%	1 16.67%	0 no data	0 0%	82 51.9%
Gilmer County	3,320 46.76%	30 2.96%	0 0%	7 41.18%	0 no data	0 0%	132 36.26%
West Virginia	883,080 50.87%	26,940 45.56%	1,471 47.84%	7,124 54.2%	255 39.53%	2,283 44.32%	18,148 49.15%
United States	50.62%	52.25%	50.26%	52.57%	49.8%	48.49%	50.24%

Male Population

A total of 8,982 males resided in Calhoun and Gilmer Counties according to the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2010-14 five-year estimates. Males represented 55.14% of the total population in the area, which was greater than the national average of 49.19%.

	Total Population	Male Population	Percent Male Population
Both Counties	16,289	8,982	55.14%
Calhoun County	7,583	3,765	49.65%
Gilmer County	8,706	5,217	59.92%
West Virginia	1,853,881	914,580	49.33%
United States	314,107,072	154,515,152	49.19%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Male Population by Race Alone

	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Both Counties	7,463 51.45%	984 96.28%	71 94.67%	15 65.22%	0 no data	141 100%	308 59%
Calhoun County	3,683 49.73%	0 0%	0 0%	5 83.33%	0 no data	1 100%	76 48.1%
Gilmer County	3,780 53.24%	984 97.04%	71 100%	10 58.82%	0 no data	140 100%	232 63.74%
West Virginia	852,736 49.13%	32,189 54.44%	1,604 52.16%	6,020 45.8%	390 60.47%	2,868 55.68%	18,773 50.85%
United States	49.38%	47.75%	49.74%	47.43%	50.2%	51.51%	49.76%

Age

Median Age

This indicator reports population median age based on the five-year American Community Survey estimate. The median is the middle value in a list of numbers. The basic advantage of the median in describing data compared to the mean (often simply described as the "average") is that it is not skewed so much by extremely large or small values, and so it may give a better idea of a 'typical' value.

	Median Age	Male	Female
Calhoun County	46.3	47.1	45.9
Gilmer County	37.9	36.7	41.2
West Virginia	41.6	40.4	42.9
United States	37.4	36.1	38.8

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Population under Age 18

An estimated 16.75% percent of the population in Calhoun and Gilmer Counties is under the age of 18 according to the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2010-14 five-year estimates. An estimated total of 2,728 youths resided in the area during this time period. The number of persons under age 18 is relevant because this population has unique health needs which should be considered separately from other age groups.

	Total Population	Population Age 0-17	% Population Age 0-17	Percent Male	Percent Female
Both Counties	16,289	2,728	16.75%	14.25%	19.82%
Calhoun County	7,583	1,489	19.64%	18.09%	21.16%
Gilmer County	8,706	1,239	14.23%	11.48%	18.34%
West Virginia	1,853,881	383,727	20.7%	21.49%	19.92%
United States	314,107,072	73,777,656	23.49%	24.41%	22.6%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Population by Age Groups

The following tables report the percentage of the population in each of the following age groups in Calhoun and Gilmer Counties: Children aged 0-4; Children aged 5 –17; young adults aged 18 – 24; adults aged 25 – 34 and 35 – 44; middle age adults aged 45 – 54 and 55 -64; and older adults aged 65+. These indicators are relevant because it is important to understand the percentage of population by aged groups in a community, as each population has unique health needs which should be considered separately from other age groups.

	Total Population	Population Age 0-4	Percent Population Age 0-4	Percent Male	Percent Female
Both Counties	16,289	766	4.7%	3.67%	5.97%
Calhoun County	7,583	397	5.24%	3.82%	6.63%
Gilmer County	8,706	369	4.24%	3.57%	5.25%
West Virginia	1,853,881	103,044	5.56%	5.78%	5.34%
United States	314,107,072	19,973,712	6.36%	6.61%	6.12%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

	Total Population	Population Age 5-17	Percent Population Age 5 -17	Percent Male	Percent Female
Both Counties	16,289	1,962	12.04%	10.58%	13.85%
Calhoun County	7,583	1,092	14.4%	14.26%	14.54%
Gilmer County	8,706	870	9.99%	7.92%	13.1%
West Virginia	1,853,881	280,683	15.14%	15.72%	14.58%
United States	314,107,072	53,803,944	17.13%	17.8%	16.48%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

	Total Population	Population Age 18-24	Percent Population Age 18-24	Percent Male	Percent Female
Both Counties	16,289	1,946	11.95%	11.79%	12.14%
Calhoun County	7,583	605	7.98%	6.75%	9.19%
Gilmer County	8,706	1,341	15.4%	15.43%	15.36%
West Virginia	1,853,881	171,540	9.25%	9.6%	8.91%
United States	314,107,072	31,273,296	9.96%	10.36%	9.56%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

	Total Population	Population Age 25-34	Percent Population Age 25-34	Percent Male	Percent Female
Both Counties	16,289	2,094	12.86%	16.31%	8.61%
Calhoun County	7,583	694	9.15%	11.29%	7.05%
Gilmer County	8,706	1,400	16.08%	19.93%	10.32%
West Virginia	1,853,881	219,567	11.84%	12.19%	11.51%
United States	314,107,072	42,310,184	13.47%	13.79%	13.16%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

	Total Population	Population Age 35-44	Percent Population Age 35-44	Percent Male	Percent Female
Both Counties	16,289	2,152	13.21%	15.22%	10.74%
Calhoun County	7,583	899	11.86%	12.22%	11.5%
Gilmer County	8,706	1,253	14.39%	17.39%	9.92%
West Virginia	1,853,881	233,375	12.59%	12.86%	12.32%
United States	314,107,072	40,723,040	12.96%	13.12%	12.82%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

	Total Population	Population Age 45-54	Percent Population Age 45-54	Percent Male	Percent Female
Both Counties	16,289	2,347	14.41%	14.65%	14.11%
Calhoun County	7,583	1,177	15.52%	15.88%	15.17%
Gilmer County	8,706	1,170	13.44%	13.76%	12.96%
West Virginia	1,853,881	263,350	14.21%	14.28%	14.14%
United States	314,107,072	44,248,184	14.09%	14.1%	14.07%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

	Total Population	Population Age 55-64	Percent Population Age 55-64	Percent Male	Percent Female
Both Counties	16,289	2,296	14.1%	13.33%	15.04%
Calhoun County	7,583	1,252	16.51%	16.76%	16.27%
Gilmer County	8,706	1,044	11.99%	10.85%	13.7%
West Virginia	1,853,881	270,697	14.6%	14.5%	14.7%
United States	314,107,072	38,596,760	12.29%	12.04%	12.53%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

	Total Population	Population Age 65+	Percent Population Age 65+	Percent Male	Percent Female
Both Counties	16,289	2,726	16.74%	13.2%	19.54%
Calhoun County	7,583	1,467	19.35%	17.48%	19.67%
Gilmer County	8,706	1,259	14.46%	10.12%	19.4%
West Virginia	1,853,881	311,625	16.81%	13.78%	18.5%
United States	314,107,072	43,177,960	13.75%	10.93%	15.26%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Populations by Age and Race

	White			Black or African American			Multiple Races		
	<18	18-64	65+	<18	18-64	65+	<18	18-64	65+
Both Counties	17.98%	63.73%	18.29%	0.3%	99.12%	0.59%	22.41%	65.71%	11.88%
Calhoun County	19.43%	61.18%	19.39%	no data	87.5%	12.5%	31.65%	49.37%	18.99%
Gilmer County	16.46%	66.39%	17.14%	0.3%	99.21%	0.49%	18.41%	72.8%	8.79%
West Virginia	20.14%	62.53%	17.33%	20.74%	67.82%	11.45%	46.68%	46.65%	6.67%
United States	21.63%	62.64%	15.74%	26.63%	63.93%	9.45%	46.91%	48.38%	4.71%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Other Significant Population Attributes

Population with Any Disability. In Calhoun and Gilmer Counties 20.32% of the total civilian non-institutionalized population report a disability. This is above the West Virginia and United States values of 19.31% and 12.25% respectively. Disabled individuals represent vulnerable population that requires targeted services and outreach by providers.

Population in Limited English Proficiency. In Calhoun and Gilmer Counties 2.14% of the population age 5 or older speak a language other than English at home and speak English less than "very well." The vast majority (50.24%) of the population with limited English proficiency are of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity. This indicator is relevant because an inability to speak English well creates barriers to healthcare access, provider communications, and health literacy/education.

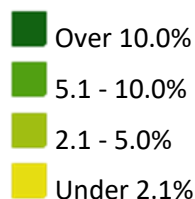
Population Geographic Mobility. This indicator reports information about population in-migration by assessing changes in residence within a one year period. Of the 16,162 persons residing in Calhoun and Gilmer Counties, an estimated 13.76% relocated to the area, according to the latest American Community Survey five-year

estimates. Persons who moved to a new household from outside of their current county of residence, from outside their state of residence, or from abroad are considered part of the in-migrated population. Persons who moved to a new household from a different household within their current county of residence are not included.

Hispanic Population. The estimated population that is of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin in Calhoun and Gilmer Counties is 412. This represents 2.53% of the total population in these counties, which is less than the national 16.62% rate, but greater than the West Virginia 1.3% rate. Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be of any race. As illustrated below, the vast majority of the Hispanic population lives in Gilmer County.



**Population, Hispanic or Latino,
Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14**



Veteran Population. This indicator reports the percentage of the population age 18 and older that served (even for a short time), but is not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or that served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. The estimated veteran population in Calhoun and Gilmer Counties is 1,314. This represents 9.69% of the total population in these counties, which is greater than the national 8.65% rate, but less than the West Virginia 10.56% rate. The table below provides the Veteran Population by Age Group.

	Age 18-34	Age 35-54	Age 55-64	Age 65-74	Age 75
Both Counties	2.57%	6.87%	10.63%	22.45%	26.18%
Calhoun County	1.92%	5.35%	11.34%	27.02%	24.29%
Gilmer County	2.88%	8.17%	9.77%	16.96%	28.3%
West Virginia	2.64%	7.27%	13.91%	20.97%	25.25%
United States	2.37%	6.04%	11.72%	19.29%	24.5%

Socio-Economic Factors

Economic and social insecurity often are associated with poor health. Poverty, unemployment, and lack of educational achievement affect access to care and a community's ability to engage in healthy behaviors. Without a network of support and a safe community, families cannot thrive. Ensuring access to social and economic resources provides a foundation for a healthy community.

Food Insecurity Rate

This indicator reports the estimated percentage of the population that experienced food insecurity at some point during the report year. Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food. In Calhoun and Gilmer Counties the rate is 16.22%, which is greater than the West Virginia rate of 15.77% and the United States rate of 15.21%.

"Local Foodland's shelves are empty. Some people probably have no transportation to shop out of county."

Calhoun County
Respondent

	Total Population	Food Insecure Population	Food Insecurity Rate
Both Counties	16,281	2,640	16.22%
Calhoun County	7,603	1,260	16.57%
Gilmer County	8,678	1,380	15.9%
West Virginia	1,854,304	292,500	15.77%
United States	320,750,757	48,770,990	15.21%

Food Insecure Population Ineligible for Assistance

This indicator reports the estimated percentage of the total population and the population under age 18 that experienced food insecurity at some point during the report year, but are ineligible for State or Federal nutrition assistance. Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food. Assistance eligibility is determined based on household income of the food insecure households relative to the maximum income-to-poverty ratio for assistance programs. (SNAP, WIC, school meals, CSFP and TEFAP).

	Food Insecure Population, Total	% of Food Insecure Population Ineligible for Assistance	Food Insecure Children, Total	% of Food Insecure Children Ineligible for Assistance
Both Counties	2,640	34%	750	27%
Calhoun County	1,260	21.03%	410	27.07%
Gilmer County	1,380	45%	340	25.88%
West Virginia	292,500	34%	89,880	33%
United States	48,770,990	29%	17,284,530	31%

Households with No Motor Vehicle

This indicator reports the number and percentage of households with no motor vehicle based on the latest 5-year American Community Survey estimates. In Calhoun and Gilmer Counties 10.23% of the households have no motor vehicle, which is greater than both the West Virginia and United States rates of 8.67% and 9.12% respectively. *In Calhoun County, 8.6% of the Renter-Occupied Households have no motor vehicle, compared to 4.7% of the Owner-Occupied Households. In Gilmer County the rate of Renter-Occupied Households no motor vehicle is 5.25% compared to 7.67% of the Owner-Occupied Households.*

	Total Occupied Households	Households with No Motor Vehicle	Percentage of Households with No Motor Vehicle
Both Counties	5,757	589	10.23%
Calhoun County	3,112	328	10.54%
Gilmer County	2,645	261	9.87%
West Virginia	742,359	64,384	8.67%
United States	116,211,088	10,594,153	9.12%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Housing Cost Burden

This indicator reports the percentage of the households where housing costs exceed 30% of total household income. This indicator provides information on the cost of monthly housing expenses for owners and renters. The information offers a measure

of housing affordability and excessive shelter costs. The data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels. In Calhoun and Gilmer Counties 15.46% of the households are identified at cost burdened, which is lower than both the West Virginia and United States rates of 22.26% and 34.86% respectively

USDA works with public and nonprofit organizations to provide housing developers with loans and grants to construct and renovate rural multi-family housing complexes.

	Total Households	Cost Burdened Households	% of Cost Burdened Households
Both Counties	5,757	890	15.46%
Calhoun County	3,112	457	14.69%
Gilmer County	2,645	433	16.37%
West Virginia	742,359	165,267	22.26%
United States	116,211,096	40,509,856	34.86%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Cost Burdened Households by Tenure

This data shows the percentage of households by tenure that are cost burdened. Cost burdened rental households (those that spent more than 30% of the household income on rental costs) represented 31.63% of all of the rental households in both Calhoun and Gilmer Counties, according to the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) 2010-2014 five-year estimates.

	Rental Households	% of Rental Households that are Cost Burdened	Percentage of Owner Occupied Households w/ Mortgages that are Cost Burdened	Percentage of Owner Occupied Households w/o Mortgages that are Cost Burdened
Both Counties	1,271	31.63%	23.7%	3.89%
Calhoun County	646	29.57%	25.23%	3.16%
Gilmer County	625	33.76%	21.92%	4.81%
West Virginia	200,752	38.95%	24.03%	8.57%
United States	41,423,632	48.31%	34.03%	14.8%

INCOME

Children Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

Within Calhoun and Gilmer Counties 239 public school students or 59.31% are eligible for Free/Reduced Price lunch out of 1,972 total students enrolled. This indicator is greater than both the West Virginia value of 47.85% and United States value of 52.35%. This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs. Additionally, when combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrollment.

"THERE ARE A LARGE
NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE
FOSTER CARE SYSTEM"

Calhoun County
Community Member

	Percent Free/Reduced Price Lunch Eligible
Both Counties	59.31%
Calhoun County	67.3%
Gilmer County	58.9%
West Virginia	47.85%
United States	52.35%

Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data. 2013-14. Gilmer County data from WV Kids Count

The table below shows local, state, and National trends in student free and reduced lunch eligibility. *Note: Data for the 2011-12 school year are omitted due to lack of data.*

	2009-10	2010-11	2012-13	2013-14
Both Counties	63.14%	59.03%	63.81%	59.31%
Calhoun County	64.95%	61.5%	67.04%	67.3%
Gilmer County	61.02%	56.1%	60.11%	59.31%
West Virginia	52.02%	51.48%	52.46%	47.86%
United States	47.76%	49.24%	51.77%	52.45%

Families Earning Over \$75,000

In Calhoun and Gilmer Counties, 23.52%, or 879 families report a total annual income of \$75,000 or greater. Total income includes all reported income from wages and salaries as well as income from self-employment, interest or dividends, public assistance, retirement, and other sources. As defined by the US Census Bureau, a family household is any housing unit in which the householder is living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. A non-family household is any household occupied by the householder alone, or by the householder and one or more unrelated individuals.

	Total Families	Families with Income Over \$75,000	Percent Families with Income Over \$75,000
Both Counties	3,738	879	23.52%
Calhoun County	2,117	450	21.26%
Gilmer County	1,621	429	26.47%
West Virginia	481,812	155,003	32.17%
United States	76,958,064	33,389,114	43.39%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Inequality (GINI Index)

This indicator reports income inequality using the Gini coefficient. Gini index values range between zero and one. A value of one indicates perfect inequality where only one house-hold has any income. A value of zero indicates perfect equality, where all households have equal income. Index values are acquired from the 2010-14 American Community Survey and are not available for multi-county areas.

	Total Households	Gini Index Value
Both Counties	5,757	no data
Calhoun County	3,112	0.44
Gilmer County	2,645	0.47
West Virginia	742,359	0.46
United States	116,211,088	0.48

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Median Family Income

This indicator reports median family income based on the latest five-year American Community Survey estimates. A family household is any housing unit in which the householder is living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. Family income includes the incomes of all family members age 15 and older.

	Total Family Households	Average Family Income	Median Family Income
Both Counties	3,738	\$52,509	no data
Calhoun County	2,117	\$48,125	\$35,840
Gilmer County	1,621	\$58,235	\$50,089
West Virginia	481,812	\$67,024	\$52,875
United States	76,958,064	\$86,963	\$65,443

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Median Family Income by Family Composition

	Married-Couple Families without Children	Married-Couple Families with Children	Single-Males without Children	Single-Males with Children	Single Females without Children	Single Females with Children
<i>No data available for multi-county areas</i>						
Calhoun County	\$47,297	\$61,507	\$25,625	\$13,900	\$21,555	\$13,875
Gilmer County	\$51,125	\$67,188	\$64,821	\$58,250	\$39,375	\$20,208
West Virginia	\$57,790	\$71,226	\$42,235	\$34,254	\$33,970	\$17,442
United States	\$75,434	\$84,541	\$51,768	\$37,640	\$43,046	\$24,403

Per Capita Income

The per capita income for Calhoun and Gilmer Counties is \$17,643. This includes all reported income from wages and salaries as well as income from self-employment, interest or dividends, public assistance, retirement, and other sources. The per capita income in the two county area is the average (mean) income computed for every man, woman, and child in the specified area.

	Total Population	Total Income (\$)	Per Capita Income (\$)
Both Counties	16,289	\$287,392,704	\$17,643
Calhoun County	7,583	\$137,864,096	\$18,180
Gilmer County	8,706	\$149,528,608	\$17,175
West Virginia	1,853,881	\$43,077,763,072	\$23,236
United States	314,107,072	\$8,969,237,037,056	\$28,554

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Per Capita Income by Race/Ethnicity, Disparity Index

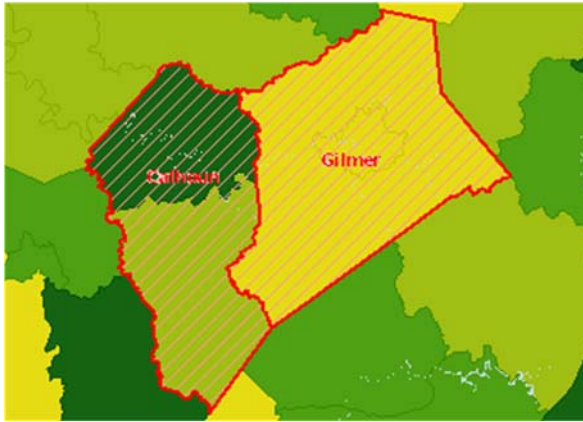
	Disparity Index Score	<u>Disparity Index:</u> 0 = No Disparity 1 - 40 = Some Disparity Over 40 = High Disparity
Calhoun County	24.48	
Gilmer County	46.01	
West Virginia	19.23	
United States	29.20	

Public Assistance Income

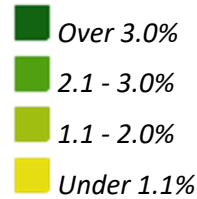
This indicator reports the percentage households receiving public assistance income. Public assistance income includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded. This does not include Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or noncash benefits such as Food Stamps.

	Total Households	Households with Public Assistance Income	Percent Households with Public Assistance Income
Both Counties	5,757	92	1.60%
Calhoun County	3,112	75	2.41%
Gilmer County	2,645	17	0.64%
West Virginia	742,359	17,006	2.29%
United States	116,211,088	3,274,407	2.82%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



**Households with Public Assistance
Income, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14**



Average Public Assistance Dollars Received

	Total Households Receiving Public Assistance Income	Aggregate Public Assistance Dollars Received	Average Public Assistance Received (in USD)
Both Counties	92	707,900	\$7,694
Calhoun County	75	643,000	\$8,573
Gilmer County	17	64,900	\$3,817
West Virginia	17,006	49,303,600	\$2,899
United States	3,274,407	12,180,443,136	\$3,719

Insurance Status

The lack of insurance negatively affects not only the uninsured, but their Families and the communities in which they live as a whole. Uninsured children and adults suffer worse health and die sooner than those with insurance. For example, because they often delay seeking care and therefore have a later diagnosis, uninsured patients with breast, cervical, colorectal and prostate cancer or melanoma are more likely to die prematurely than are patients with health insurance.

The lack of health insurance is considered a key driver of health status.

Population Receiving Medicaid

This indicator reports the percentage of the population with insurance enrolled in Medicaid (or other means-tested public health insurance). This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs; when combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrollment.

	Total Population (For Whom Insurance Status is Determined)	Population with Any Health Insurance	Population Receiving Medicaid	Percent of Insured Population Receiving Medicaid
Both Counties	14,633	12,089	3,760	31.1%
Calhoun County	7,560	6,068	2,186	36.03%
Gilmer County	7,073	6,021	1,574	26.14%
West Virginia	1,824,283	1,583,928	365,986	23.11%
United States	309,082,272	265,204,128	55,035,660	20.75%

Population Receiving Medicaid by Age Group

	Under Age 18	Age 18 - 64	Age 65
Both Counties	61.51%	17.33%	18.05%
Calhoun County	64.47%	20.19%	20.19%
Gilmer County	57.95%	14.48%	15.43%
West Virginia	43.73%	14.20%	12.21%
United States	37.11%	11.23%	14.24%

Uninsured Adults

This indicator reports the percentage of adults age 18 to 64 without health insurance coverage. This indicator is relevant because lack of insurance is a primary barrier to healthcare access including regular primary care, specialty care, and other health services that contributes to poor health status.

West Virginia expanded Medicaid through the ACA which was the major factor in decreasing the rate of uninsured individuals.

	Total Population Age 18 - 64	Population with Medical Insurance	Percent Population With Medical Insurance	Population Without Medical Insurance	Percent Population Without Medical Insurance
Both Counties	8,603	7,354	85.48%	1,249	14.52%
Calhoun County	4,553	3,892	85.48%	661	14.52%
Gilmer County	4,050	3,462	85.48%	588	14.52%
West Virginia	1,107,599	963,348	86.98%	144,251	13.02%
United States	193,600,545	161,899,011	83.63%	31,701,534	16.37%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates. 2014. Source geography: County

Uninsured Population Age 18 - 64, by Year, 2010 through 2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Both Counties	25.35%	26.99%	25.6%	24.13%	14.52%
Calhoun County	25.1%	27.4%	25.7%	24.3%	14.5%
Gilmer County	25.7%	26.6%	25.5%	23.9%	14.5%
West Virginia	21.66%	22.52%	22.08%	20.84%	13.02%
United States	21.24%	20.82%	20.46%	20.13%	16.14%

Uninsured Children

This indicator reports the percentage of children under age 19 without health insurance coverage. This indicator is relevant because lack of insurance is a primary barrier to healthcare access including regular primary care, specialty care, and other health services that contributes to poor health status.

	Total Population Under Age 19	Population with Medical Insurance	Percent Population With Medical Insurance	Population Without Medical Insurance	Percent Population Without Medical Insurance
Both Counties	2,716	2,612	96.17%	104	3.83%
Calhoun County	1,490	1,430	95.97%	60	4.03%
Gilmer County	1,226	1,182	96.41%	44	3.59%
West Virginia	388,739	375,591	96.62%	13,148	3.38%
United States	76,146,139	71,365,802	93.72%	4,780,337	6.28%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates. 2014. Source geography: County

Uninsured Population Under Age 18, by Year, 2010 through 2014

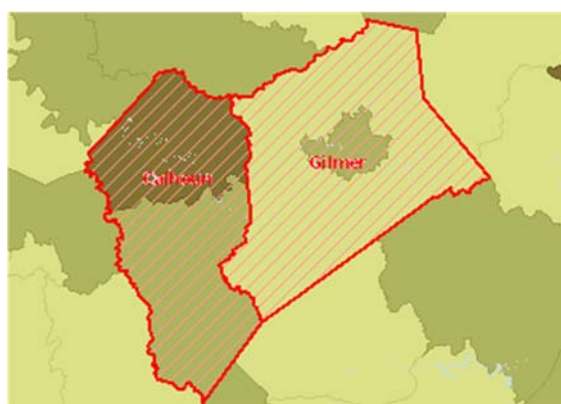
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Both Counties	5.91%	5.83%	5.04%	6.86%	3.83%
Calhoun County	6.5%	6.1%	5.3%	7.2%	4%
Gilmer County	5.3%	5.5%	4.8%	6.3%	3.6%
West Virginia	5.01%	5%	4.53%	6.07%	3.38%
United States	8.45%	7.89%	7.54%	7.51%	6.28%

Uninsured Population

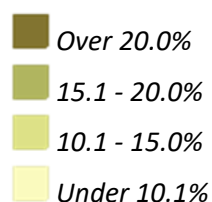
This indicator reports the percentage of the total civilian non-institutionalized population without health insurance coverage. This indicator is relevant because lack of insurance is a primary barrier to healthcare access including regular primary care, specialty care, and other health services that contributes to poor health status.

	Total Population (For Whom Insurance Status is Determined)	Total Uninsured Population	Percent Uninsured Population
Both Counties	14,633	2,544	17.39%
Calhoun County	7,560	1,492	19.74%
Gilmer County	7,073	1,052	14.87%
West Virginia	1,824,283	240,355	13.18%
United States	309,082,272	43,878,140	14.20%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



*Uninsured Population, Percent by
Tract, ACS 2010-14*



Uninsured Population by Gender

	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Both Counties	1,258	1,286	16.87%	17.92%
Calhoun County	708	784	18.84%	20.62%
Gilmer County	550	502	14.87%	14.88%
West Virginia	124,324	116,031	13.88%	12.49%
United States	23,558,630	20,319,504	15.61%	12.84%

Uninsured Population by Race Alone

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Asian	Multiple Race
Both Counties	17.51%	24%	38.46%	11.9%
Calhoun County	19.92%	87.5%	83.33%	8.33%
Gilmer County	14.78%	21.66%	0%	13.88%
West Virginia	12.97%	15.82%	16.79%	12.07%
United States	9.92%	16.69%	14.11%	13.28%

Lack of Social or Emotional Support

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they receive insufficient social and emotional support all or most of the time. This indicator is relevant because social and emotional support is critical for navigating the challenges of daily life as well as for good mental health.

Social and emotional support is also linked to educational achievement and economic

	Total Population Age 18	Estimated Population Without Adequate Social / Emotional Support	Crude Percentage	Age-Adjusted Percentage
Both Counties	13,327	2,653	19.9%	19.8%
Calhoun County	6,094	1,322	21.7%	21.2%
Gilmer County	7,233	1,331	18.4%	18.6%
West Virginia	1,458,378	278,550	19.1%	19%
United States	232,556,016	48,104,656	20.7%	20.7%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

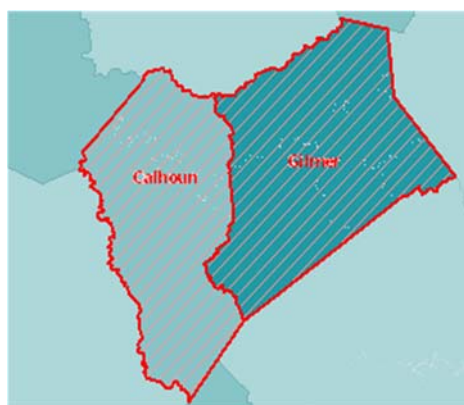
Educational Attainment

High School Graduation Rate (NCES)

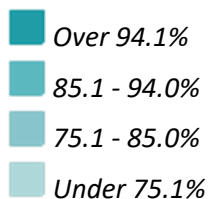
Within Calhoun and Gilmer Counties 87.7% of students are receiving their high school diploma within four years. This is greater than the Healthy People 2020 target of 82.4%. This indicator is relevant because research suggests education is one the strongest predictors of health (Freudenberg Ruglis, 2007).

	Average Freshman Base Enrollment	Estimated Number of Diplomas Issued	On-Time Graduation Rate
Both Counties	165	144	87.7%
Calhoun County	99	86	87%
Gilmer County	66	59	88.7%
West Virginia	22,983	17,690	77%
United States	4,024,345	3,039,015	75.5%
HP 2020 Target			≥ 82.4%

Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data. 2008-09. Source geography: County



On-Time Graduation, Rate by School District (Secondary), NCES CCD 2008-09



Population with Associate's Level Degree or Higher

This indicator is relevant because educational attainment has been linked to positive health outcomes. In both counties, 18.48% of the population aged 25 and older, or 2,146 have obtained an Associate's level degree or higher which is lower than both the WV and United States rates of 25.13% and 37.21% respectively.

	Total Population Age 25	Population Age 25 with Associate's Degree or Higher	Percent Population Age 25 with Associate's Degree or Higher
Both Counties	11,615	2,146	18.48%
Calhoun County	5,489	789	14.37%
Gilmer County	6,126	1,357	22.15%
West Virginia	1,298,614	326,405	25.13%
United States	209,056,128	77,786,232	37.21%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Population with No High School Diploma



This indicator is relevant because educational attainment is linked to positive health outcomes. Within both counties there are 2,709 persons aged 25 and older without a high school diploma (or equivalency) or higher. This represents 23.32% of the total population aged 25 and older. (Freudenberg Ruglis, 2007).

	Total Population Age 25	Population Age 25 with No High School Diploma	Percent Population Age 25 with No High School Diploma
Both Counties	11,615	2,709	23.32%
Calhoun County	5,489	1,331	24.25%
Gilmer County	6,126	1,378	22.49%
West Virginia	1,298,614	202,171	15.57%
United States	209,056,128	28,587,748	13.67%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Population with No High School Diploma by Gender

	Percent Male	Percent Female	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Both Counties	25.38%	20.58%	22.34%	21.76%	65.79%	21.74%	55.32%	39.16%
Calhoun County	24.84%	23.62%	23.88%	0%	0%	83.33%	0%	40.74%
Gilmer County	25.78%	17.08%	20.66%	21.79%	73.53%	0%	55.71%	38.39%
West Virginia	16.67%	14.53%	15.61%	13.41%	17.82%	10.3%	32.15%	17.84%
United States	14.37%	13.03%	11.63%	16.83%	21.41%	14.24%	41.51%	14.65%

Poverty

Poverty and poor health are inseparably linked. Poverty has many dimensions that all work together to reduce opportunities, limit choices, undermine hope, and, as a result, threaten health. Poverty has been linked to higher prevalence of many health conditions, including increased risk of chronic disease, injury, deprived infant development, stress, anxiety, depression, and premature death. These health afflictions of poverty most burden at risk groups such as women, children, ethnic minorities and the disabled.

Poverty is considered a key driver of health status.

Population Receiving SNAP Benefits (ACS)

This indicator reports the estimated percentage of households receiving the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs; when combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrolment.

"Cost is the main issue for me when it comes to eating healthy vs. non healthy. A salad is \$4.99 and a cheese burger is \$1.59. On a tight budget what would you choose?"

Calhoun County
Respondent

	Total Households	Households Receiving SNAP Benefits	Percent Households Receiving SNAP Benefits
Both Counties	5,757	1,248	21.68%
Calhoun County	3,112	700	22.49%
Gilmer County	2,645	548	20.72%
West Virginia	742,359	117,503	15.83%
United States	116,211,088	15,089,358	12.98%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Households Receiving SNAP Benefits by Race/Ethnicity

	Total Population	Non-Hispanic White	Black	American Indian / Alaska Native	Other Race	Multiple Race	Hispanic / Latino
Both Counties	21.68%	20.88%	76.67%	89.13%	100%	19.67%	14.29%
Calhoun County	22.49%	22.42%	0%	100%	100%	22.22%	50%
Gilmer County	20.72%	19.01%	79.31%	88.1%	no data	17.65%	0%
West Virginia	15.83%	15.18%	28.91%	26.85%	32.28%	29.75%	18.11%
United States	12.98%	7.99%	28.07%	26.45%	24.04%	20.23%	22.24%

Percent Population Receiving SNAP Benefits by Year

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Both Counties	18.85%	19.31%	19.62%	20.3%	24.12%	22.55%	22.72%	21.78%	21.27%
Calhoun County	20.65%	21.43%	21.77%	22.43%	26.94%	25.11%	24.7%	23.73%	23.11%
Gilmer County	16.82%	16.93%	17.24%	17.92%	20.99%	19.54%	20.38%	19.5%	19.12%
West Virginia	15.14%	15.16%	15.56%	16.71%	18.85%	19.16%	19.14%	19.42%	19.94%
United States	9.05%	9%	9.38%	10.68%	12.94%	14.5%	15.19%	15.49%	15.82%

Children Below 100% FPL

This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status. In both counties, 38.27% and 1,003 children aged 0-17 are living in households with income below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) which is higher than the WV rate of 25.39% and the US rate of 21.90%

	Total Population	Population Under Age 18	Population Under Age 18 at or Below 100% FPL	Percent Population Under Age 18 at or Below 100% FPL
Both Counties	14,045	2,621	1,003	38.27%
Calhoun County	7,468	1,397	478	34.22%
Gilmer County	6,577	1,224	525	42.89%
West Virginia	1,799,412	373,287	94,786	25.39%
United States	306,226,400	72,637,888	15,907,395	21.90%

Children in Poverty by Race Alone

	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Multiple Race
Both Counties	37.05%	no data	70.09%
Calhoun County	32.73%	no data	82%
Gilmer County	42.05%	no data	61.19%
West Virginia	24%	46.06%	39.65%
United States	13.17%	38.59%	22.84%

Children Below 200% FPL

In the two counties 60.7% or 1,591 children are living in households with income below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) which is higher than the WV rate of 48.67% and the US rate of 44.21%.

This indicator is significant because it is generally accepted that individuals living above 200% FPL are considered to be self-sufficient.

	Total Population Under Age 18	Population Under Age 18 at or Below 200% FPL	Percent Population Under Age 18 at or Below 200% FPL
Both Counties	2,621	1,591	60.70%
Calhoun County	1,397	818	58.55%
Gilmer County	1,224	773	63.15%
West Virginia	373,287	181,687	48.67%
United States	72,637,888	32,116,426	44.21%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Population Below 100% FPL

This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status. Within the two county area 26.21% or 3,681 individuals are living in households with income below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) which is higher than the WV rate of 18.13% and the US rate of 15.59%.

	Total Population	Population in Poverty	Percent Population in Poverty
Both Counties	14,045	3,681	26.21%
Calhoun County	7,468	1,707	22.86%
Gilmer County	6,577	1,974	30.01%
West Virginia	1,799,412	326,225	18.13%
United States	306,226,400	47,755,608	15.59%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Population Below 200% FPL

In the two county area 49.84% or 7,000 individuals are living in households with income below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) which is higher than the WV rate of 39.78% and the US rate of 34.54%.

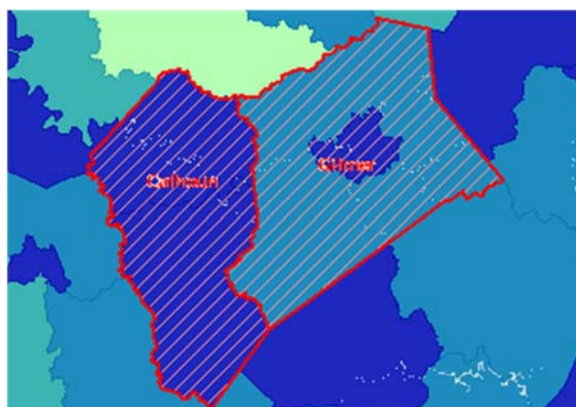
	Total Population	Population with Income at or Below 200% FPL	Percent Population with Income at or Below 200% FPL
Both Counties	14,045	7,000	49.84%
Calhoun County	7,468	3,785	50.68%
Gilmer County	6,577	3,215	48.88%
West Virginia	1,799,412	715,784	39.78%
United States	306,226,400	105,773,408	34.54%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

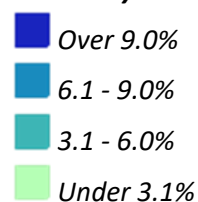
Population Below 50% FPL

In the two county area 10.84% or 1,523 individuals are living in households with income below 50% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) which is higher than the WV rate of 7.86% and the US rate of 6.9%.

	Total Population	Population with Income at or Below 50% FPL	Percent Population with Income at or Below 50% FPL
Both Counties	14,045	1,523	10.84%
Calhoun County	7,468	857	11.48%
Gilmer County	6,577	666	10.13%
West Virginia	1,799,412	141,422	7.86%
United States	306,226,400	21,117,986	6.9%



*Population Below 50% Poverty Level,
Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14*



Teen Births



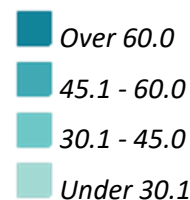
This indicator is relevant because in many cases, teen parents have unique social, economic, and health support services. Additionally, high rates of teen pregnancy may indicate the prevalence of unsafe sex practices. This indicator reports the rate of total births to women age of 15 - 19 per 1,000 female population age 15 - 19.

	Female Population Age 15 - 19	Births to Mothers Age 15 - 19	Teen Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)
Both Counties	498	17	34.14
Calhoun County	215	11	52.2
Gilmer County	283	6	21.8
West Virginia	58,233	2,644	45.4
United States	10,736,677	392,962	36.6

Data Source: US Department of Health Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2006-12. Source geography: County



*Births to Females Age 15-19, Rate
(Per 1,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS
2006-12*



Births to Women Age 15-19, Rate (per 1,000 Pop.) by Time Period

	2002-2008	2003-2009	2004-2010	2005-2011	2006-2012
Both Counties	34.14	36.14	36.14	38.15	34.14
Calhoun County	43.3	45.7	51.2	54.9	52.2
Gilmer County	27.4	28	26.2	23.7	21.8
West Virginia	44.5	44.9	45	45.1	45.4
United States	41	40.3	39.3	38	36.6

Unemployment Rate

Total unemployment in the two county area for the current month was 504, or 8.9% of the civilian non-institutionalized population age 16 and older (non-seasonally adjusted). This rate is above the WV rate of 5.8% and the US rate of 4.6%.

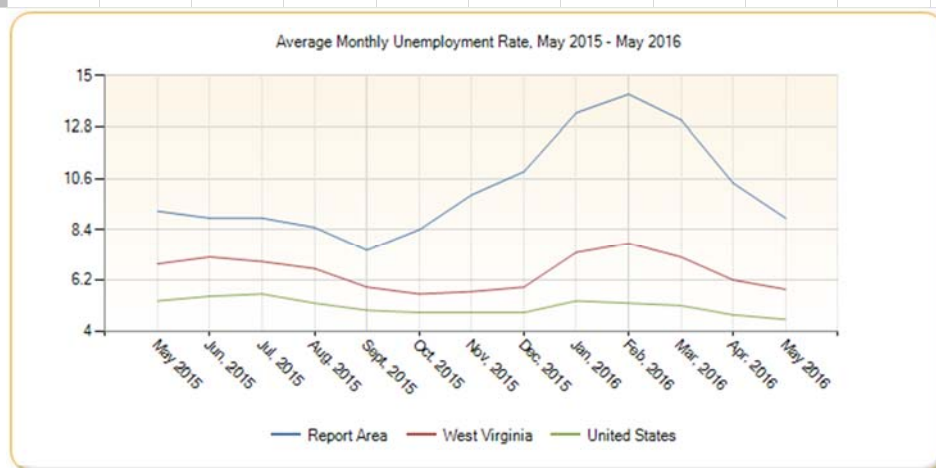
Unemployment creates financial instability and barriers to access including insurance coverage, health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status

	Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Both Counties	5,662	5,158	504	8.9
Calhoun County	2,872	2,580	292	10.2
Gilmer County	2,790	2,578	212	7.6
West Virginia	783,360	737,977	45,383	5.8
United States	159,938,718	152,603,936	7,334,782	4.6

Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2016 - May. Source geography: County

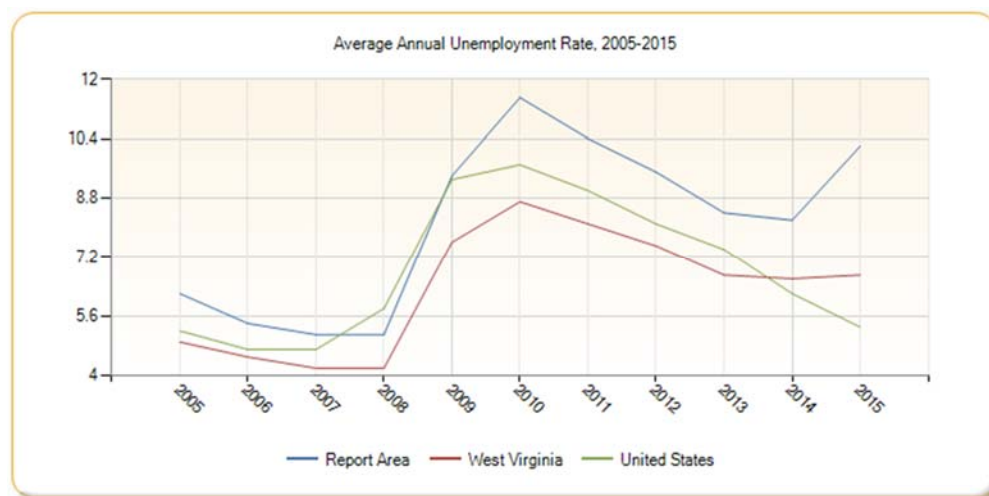
Average Monthly Unemployment Rate, May 2015 - May 2016

	May 2015	Jun. 2015	Jul. 2015	Aug. 2015	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015	Nov. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016	Feb. 2016	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016	May 2016
Both Counties	9.2	8.9	8.9	8.5	7.5	8.4	9.9	10.9	13.4	14.2	13.1	10.4	8.9
Calhoun County	10.8	10.2	10.4	9.6	8.5	10	12.2	13.7	17	17.4	16	12.7	10.2
Gilmer County	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	6.5	6.9	7.6	8.1	9.7	10.8	10.1	8.2	7.6
West Virginia	6.9	7.2	7	6.7	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.9	7.4	7.8	7.2	6.2	5.8
United States	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.5



Average Annual Unemployment Rate, 2005-2015

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Both Counties	6.2	5.4	5.1	5.1	9.4	11.5	10.4	9.5	8.4	8.2	10.2
Calhoun County	8.3	6.7	6.6	6.6	12.6	14	12.7	11.1	10.1	9.7	12.5
Gilmer County	4.5	4.3	3.7	3.7	6.5	8.9	8.1	7.8	6.6	6.5	7.8
West Virginia	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.2	7.6	8.7	8.1	7.5	6.7	6.6	6.7
United States	5.2	4.7	4.7	5.8	9.3	9.7	9	8.1	7.4	6.2	5.3



Violent Crime

This indicator reports the rate of violent crime offenses reported by law enforcement per 100,000 residents. Violent crime includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. This indicator is relevant because it assesses community safety

	Total Population	Violent Crimes	Violent Crime Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Both Counties	6,281	33	520
Calhoun County	2,358	20	833.9
Gilmer County	3,923	13	331.4
West Virginia	1,724,770	5,142	298.2
United States	306,859,354	1,213,859	395.5

Data Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Additional analysis by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data. Accessed via the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. 2010-12. Source geography: County

Physical Environment

Food Access

Fast Food Restaurants

This indicator reports the number of fast food restaurants per 100,000 population. Fast food restaurants are defined as limited-service establishments primarily engaged in providing food services (except snack and nonalcoholic beverage bars) where patrons generally order or select items and pay before eating. This indicator is relevant because it provides a measure of healthy food access and environmental influences on dietary behaviors.

A community's health also is affected by the physical environment. A safe, clean environment that provides access to healthy food and recreational opportunities is important to maintaining and improving community health.

	Total Population	Number of Establishments	Establishments, Rate per 100,000 Population
Both Counties	16,320	3	18.4
Calhoun County	7,627	1	13.11
Gilmer County	8,693	2	23.01
West Virginia	1,852,994	1,260	68
United States	312,732,537	227,486	72.7

Data Source: US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2013.
Source geography: County

Fast Food Restaurants, Rate per 100,000 Population by Year

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Both Counties	18.38	18.38	18.38	12.25	18.38	18.38
Calhoun County	13.11	13.11	13.11	13.11	13.11	13.11
Gilmer County	23.01	23.01	23.01	11.5	23.01	23.01
West Virginia	66.97	66.86	68.27	68.11	68.75	68
United States	67.43	67.43	68.31	69.2	71.97	72.8

Grocery Stores

This indicator reports the number of grocery stores per 100,000 population. Grocery stores are defined as supermarkets and smaller grocery stores primarily engaged in retailing a general line of food, such as canned and frozen foods; fresh fruits and vegetables; and fresh and prepared meats, fish, and poultry. Included are delicatessen-type establishments. Convenience stores and large general merchandise stores that also retail food, such as supercenters and warehouse club stores are excluded. This indicator is relevant because it provides a measure of healthy food access and environmental influences on dietary behaviors.

	Total Population	Number of Establishments	Establishments, Rate per 100,000 Population
Both Counties	16,320	2	12.3
Calhoun County	7,627	1	13.11
Gilmer County	8,693	1	11.50
West Virginia	1,852,994	356	19.2
United States	312,732,537	66,286	21.2

Data Source: US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2013.
Source geography: County

Grocery Stores and Supermarkets, Rate per 100,000 Population by Year

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Both Counties	24.51	18.38	18.38	18.38	12.25	12.25
Calhoun County	26.22	13.11	13.11	13.11	13.11	13.11
Gilmer County	23.01	23.01	23.01	23.01	11.5	11.5
West Virginia	20.99	20.78	19.81	19.32	19.27	19.21
United States	20.28	20.36	20.6	20.59	21.14	21.21

Low Food Access

This indicator reports the percentage of the population living in census tracts designated as food deserts. This indicator is relevant because it highlights populations and geographies facing food insecurity.

A food desert is a low-income census tract where a substantial number of residents has low access to a supermarket or large grocery store

	Total Population	Population with Low Food Access	Percent Population with Low Food Access
Both Counties	16,320	9,086	55.67%
Calhoun County	7,627	1,843	24.16%
Gilmer County	8,693	7,243	83.32%
West Virginia	1,852,994	398,848	21.52%
United States	308,745,538	72,905,540	23.61%

Data Source: US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Access Research Atlas. 2010. Source geography: Tract

Low Income Population with Low Food Access

	Total Population	Low Income Population with Low Food Access	Percent Low Income Population with Low Food Access
Both Counties	16,320	4,616	28.28%
Calhoun County	7,627	982	12.88%
Gilmer County	8,693	3,634	41.8%
West Virginia	1,852,994	140,742	7.6%
United States	308,745,538	19,347,047	6.27%

Data Source: US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Access Research Atlas. 2010. Source geography: Tract

Population with Low or No Healthy Food Access by Race/Ethnicity

	Total Population	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Asian	Non-Hispanic American Indian / Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic Other	Multiple Race	Hispanic or Latino
Both Counties	75.52%	75.31%	98.57%	87.5%	69.7%	83.33%	75.9%	84.78%
Calhoun County	52.4%	52.4%	83.33%	25%	47.37%	50%	37.5%	66.67%
Gilmer County	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
West Virginia	41.74%	41.56%	45.44%	46.54%	44.36%	41.17%	41.52%	45.56%
United States	52.02%	49.33%	64.15%	51.26%	54.56%	57.92%	53.64%	54.98%

Food Access - SNAP-Authorized Food Stores

This indicator reports the number of SNAP-authorized food stores as a rate per 100,000 population. SNAP-authorized stores include grocery stores as well as supercenters, specialty food stores, and convenience stores that are authorized to accept SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) benefits.

	Total Population	Total SNAP-Authorized Retailers	SNAP-Authorized Retailers, Rate (Per 10,000 Population)
Both Counties	16,320	28	17.16
Calhoun County	7,627	14	18.36
Gilmer County	8,693	14	16.1
West Virginia	1,852,994	2,212	11.94
United States	312,411,142	258,959	8.29

Data Source: US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA - SNAP Retailer Locator. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2016. Source geography: Tract

Food Access - WIC-Authorized Food Stores

This indicator reports the number of food stores and other retail establishments per 100,000 population that are authorized to accept WIC Program (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) benefits and that carry designated WIC foods and food categories. This indicator is relevant because it provides a measure of food security and healthy food access for women and children in poverty as well as environmental influences on dietary behaviors.

	Total Population (2011 Estimate)	Number WIC-Authorized Food Stores	WIC-Authorized Food Store Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Both Counties	16,357	7	42.7
Calhoun County	7,652	3	39.2
Gilmer County	8,705	4	46
West Virginia	1,871,890	352	18.8
United States	318,921,538	50,042	15.6

Data Source: US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Environment Atlas. 2011. Source geography: County

Housing

Assisted Housing

This indicator reports the total number of HUD-funded assisted housing units available to eligible renters as well as the unit rate (per 10,000 total households).

	Total HUD-Assisted Housing Units	HUD-Assisted Units, Rate (Per 10,000 Households)
Both Counties	179	241.53
Calhoun County	106	267.47
Gilmer County	73	211.72
West Virginia	33,931	384.74
United States	5,038,578	377.87

Data Source: US Department of Housing and Urban Development. 2015. Source geography: County

Assisted Housing Units - HUD Programs - by Assistance Program

	Housing Choice Voucher Units	Project-Based Section 8 Units	Section 236 Units (Federal Housing Authority Projects)	Public Housing Authority Units	Section 202 Units (Supportive Housing for the Elderly)	Section 811 Units (Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities)	Other Multi-Family Program Units (RAP, SUP, Moderate Rehab, Etc.)
Both Counties	109	70	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun County	44	62	0	0	0	0	0
Gilmer County	65	8	0	0	0	0	0

Note: HUD renews Section 8 project-based housing assistance payments ("HAP") contracts with owners of multifamily rental housing. The project-based rental assistance makes up the difference between what an extremely low-, low-, or very low-income household can afford and the approved rent for an adequate housing unit in a multifamily project. Eligible tenants must pay the highest of 30 percent of adjusted income, 10 percent of gross income, or the portion of welfare assistance designated for housing or the minimum rent established by HUD.

Housing - Housing Unit Age

This indicator reports, for a given geographic area, the median year in which all housing units (vacant and occupied) were first constructed. The year the structure was built provides information on the age of housing units. These data help identify new housing construction and measures the disappearance of old housing from the inventory, when used in combination with data from previous years. This data also serves to aid in the development of formulas to determine substandard housing and provide assistance in forecasting future services, such as energy consumption and fire protection.

	Total Housing Units	Median Year Structures Built
Calhoun County	3,960	1976
Gilmer County	3,442	1973
West Virginia	883,197	1973
United States	132,741,032	1976

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Owner-Occupied Housing Units by Age

	Before 1960	1960-1979	1980-1999	2000-2010	After 2010
Both Counties	28.04%	26.59%	33.04%	11.64%	0.69%
Calhoun County	25.02%	26.89%	35.48%	11.92%	0.69%
Gilmer County	31.73%	26.24%	30.05%	11.29%	0.69%
West Virginia	34.05%	26.19%	26.9%	11.91%	0.95%
United States	28.5%	25.64%	28.73%	16.07%	1.06%

Renter-Occupied Housing Units by Age

	Before 1960	1960-1979	1980-1999	2000-2010	After 2010
Both Counties	30.21%	39.81%	22.19%	7.08%	0.71%
Calhoun County	24.92%	41.33%	23.68%	9.75%	0.31%
Gilmer County	35.68%	38.24%	20.64%	4.32%	1.12%
West Virginia	34.88%	28.7%	25.89%	9.56%	0.97%
United States	30.66%	29.12%	26.36%	12.73%	1.14%

Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC)

The Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program gives State and local LIHTC-allocating agencies the equivalent of nearly \$8 billion in annual budget authority to issue tax credits for the acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction of rental housing targeted to lower-income households. This indicator reports the total number of housing units benefiting from Low Income Housing Tax Credits.

	LIHTC Properties	LIHTC Units
Both Counties	1	30
Calhoun County	1	30
Gilmer County	0	0
West Virginia	206	9,315
United States	35,399	2,358,947

Data Source: US Department of Housing and Urban Development. 2013. Source geography: County

Mortgage Lending

Lending institutions must report all loans for home purchases, home improvements, and mortgage refinancing based on the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) of 1975. This indicator displays information derived from the 2014 HMDA loan-level data files.

	Total Population (2010)	Number of Home Loans Originated	Loans Originations, Approval Rate	Loan Originations, Rate per 100,000 Population
Both Counties	16,320	74	43.53%	45.34
Calhoun County	7,627	27	40.91%	35.4
Gilmer County	8,693	47	45.19%	54.07
West Virginia	1,852,994	28,007	52.95%	151.14
United States	312,470,869	5,959,108	51.57%	190.71

Data Source: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, Home Mortgage Disclosure Act. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2014.

Home Purchase Loan Originations by Loan Type

This indicator reports the total number of home purchase loan originations by loan type. Types reported in the HMDA flat files include: Loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA loans); Loans insured by the Veterans Administration (VA loans); Farm Service Agency / Rural Housing Service loans (FHS/RHS); and Conventional loans (any loan other than FHA, VA, FSA, or RHS).

	Total Conventional Loans	Total FHA Loans	Total VA Loans	Total FSA/RHA Loans
Both Counties	58	7	5	4
Calhoun County	18	4	3	2
Gilmer County	40	3	2	2
West Virginia	21,507	2,507	2,151	1,842
United States	4,544,119	787,974	491,987	135,028

Home Purchase Loan Originations by Loan Amount

This indicator reports the total number and percentage of home purchase loan originations, grouped by loan amount.

	Under \$60,000	Under \$60,000	\$60,000 - \$119,999	\$60,000 - \$119,999	\$120,000 -\$199,999	\$120,000 -\$199,999	\$200,000 or More	\$200,000 or More
Both Counties	9	22.5%	21	52.5%	9	22.5%	1	2.5%
Calhoun County	3	18.75%	9	56.25%	3	18.75%	1	6.25%
Gilmer County	6	25%	12	50%	6	25%	0	0%
West Virginia	2,419	16.54%	4,664	31.88%	4,545	31.07%	3,001	20.51%
United States	203,473	6.28%	618,748	19.1%	966,072	29.82%	1,451,453	44.8%

Overcrowded Housing

This indicator reports data on overcrowded housing from the latest five-year American Community Survey. The Census Bureau has no official definition of crowded units, but this report considers units with more than one occupant per room to be crowded.

	Total Occupied Housing Units	Overcrowded Housing Units	Percentage of Housing Units Overcrowded
Both Counties	5,492	78	1.42%
Calhoun County	3,020	34	1.13%
Gilmer County	2,472	44	1.78%
West Virginia	704,871	9,423	1.34%
United States	90,364,208	3,852,710	4.26%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

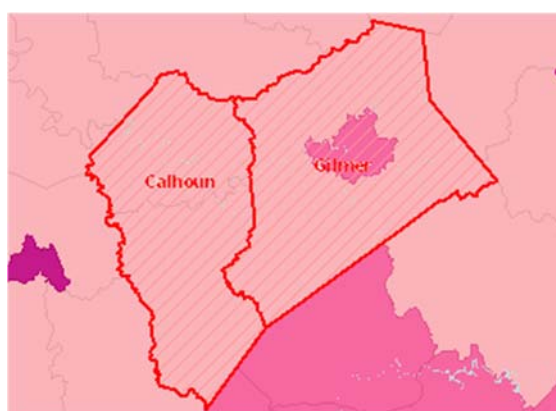
Substandard Housing

This indicator reports the number and percentage of owner- and renter-occupied housing units having at least one of the following conditions: 1) lacking complete plumbing facilities, 2) lacking complete kitchen facilities, 3) with 1.01 or more occupants per room, 4) selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent, and 5) gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent. Selected conditions provide information in assessing the quality of the housing inventory

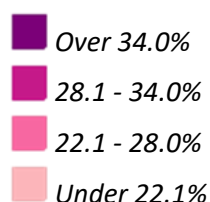
and its occupants. This data is used to easily identify homes where the quality of living and housing can be considered substandard.

	Total Occupied Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units with One or More Substandard Conditions	Percent Occupied Housing Units with One or More Substandard Conditions
Both Counties	5,757	974	16.92%
Calhoun County	3,112	476	15.3%
Gilmer County	2,645	498	18.83%
West Virginia	742,359	168,075	22.64%
United States	116,211,088	41,333,888	35.57%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



Substandard Housing Units, Percent of Total by Tract, ACS 2010-14



Substandard Housing: Number of Substandard Conditions Present

	No Conditions	One Condition	Two or Three Conditions	Four Conditions
Both Counties	83.08%	16.28%	0.64%	0%
Calhoun County	84.7%	14.11%	1.19%	0%
Gilmer County	81.17%	18.83%	0%	0%
West Virginia	77.36%	21.75%	0.89%	0%
United States	64.43%	33.44%	2.12%	0.01%

Substandard Housing: Households Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities

Complete plumbing facilities include: (a) hot and cold running water, (b) a flush toilet, and (c) a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities is not present.

	Total Occupied Housing Units	Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities, Percent
Both Counties	5,757	29	0.5%
Calhoun County	3,112	20	0.64%
Gilmer County	2,645	9	0.34%
West Virginia	742,359	4,440	0.6%
United States	116,211,088	537,459	0.46%

Substandard Housing: Households Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities

A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all three of the following facilities: (a) a sink with a faucet, (b) a stove or range, and (c) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the house, apartment, or mobile home, but they need not be in the same room. A housing unit having only a microwave or portable heating equipment such as a hot plate or camping stove should not be considered as having complete kitchen facilities. An icebox is not considered to be a refrigerator.

	Total Occupied Housing Units	Housing Units Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	Housing Units Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities, Percent
Both Counties	7,402	780	10.54%
Calhoun County	3,960	406	10.25%
Gilmer County	3,442	374	10.87%
West Virginia	883,197	41,655	4.72%
United States	132,741,032	3,966,466	2.99%

Substandard Housing: Households Lacking Telephone Service

A telephone must be in working order and service available in the house, apartment, or mobile home that allows the respondent to both make and receive calls. Households that have cell-phones (no land-line) are counted as having telephone service available. Households whose service has been discontinued for nonpayment or other reasons are not counted as having telephone service available.

	Total Housing Units Lacking Telephone Service	Total Housing Units Lacking Telephone Service	Owner-Occupied Units Lacking Telephone Service	Owner-Occupied Units Lacking Telephone Service	Renter-Occupied Units Lacking Telephone Service	Renter-Occupied Units Lacking Telephone Service
Both Counties	291	5.05%	139	3.1%	152	11.96%
Calhoun County	162	5.21%	85	3.45%	77	11.92%
Gilmer County	129	4.88%	54	2.67%	75	12%
West Virginia	25,453	3.43%	10,239	1.89%	15,214	7.58%
United States	2,875,544	2.47%	1,157,901	1.55%	1,717,643	4.15%

Vacancy Rate

This indicator reports the number and percentage of housing units that are vacant. A housing unit is considered vacant by the American Community Survey if no one is living in it at the time of interview. Units occupied at the time of interview entirely by persons who are staying two months or less and who have a more permanent residence elsewhere are considered to be temporarily occupied, and are classified as “vacant.”

“People are making/cooking drugs in abandoned homes, hunting cabins and rural structures.”

Calhoun County Respondent

	Total Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units, Percent
Both Counties	7,402	1,645	22.22%
Calhoun County	3,960	848	21.41%
Gilmer County	3,442	797	23.16%
West Virginia	883,197	140,838	15.95%
United States	132,741,032	16,529,941	12.45%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Vacant Housing Units by Housing Market Classification

	Vacant Housing Units, for Sale		Vacant Housing Units, for Rent		Vacant Housing Units, for Other Use	
Both Counties	76	1.67%	73	5.43%	1,496	47.63%
Calhoun County	26	1.04%	56	7.98%	766	47.46%
Gilmer County	50	2.42%	17	2.65%	730	47.81%
West Virginia	18,233	3.26%	20,992	9.47%	101,613	41.91%
United States	2,207,448	2.87%	3,714,757	8.23%	10,607,736	39.09%

Note: Other use is defined as seasonal, recreational, or occasional use

Liquor Store Access

This indicator reports the number of beer, wine, and liquor stores per 100,000 population, as defined by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 445310. This indicator is relevant because it provides a measure of healthy food access and environmental influences on dietary behaviors.



	Total Population	Number of Establishments	Establishments, Rate per 100,000 Population
Both Counties	16,320	1	6.1
Calhoun County	7,627	0	0
Gilmer County	8,693	1	11.50
West Virginia	1,852,994	61	3.3
United States	312,732,537	32,759	10.5

Data Source: US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2013.
Source geography: County

Beer, Wine and Liquor Stores, Rate per 100,000 Population by Year

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Both Counties	6.13	6.13	6.13	6.13	0	6.13
Calhoun County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gilmer County	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	0	11.5
West Virginia	2.81	2.75	2.54	2.59	3.29	3.29
United States	9.83	9.93	10.08	10.2	10.35	10.48

Recreation and Fitness Facility Access

This indicator reports the number per 100,000 population of recreation and fitness facilities as defined by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 713940. This indicator is relevant because access to recreation and fitness facilities encourages physical activity and other healthy behaviors.

"[We need] recreational activities for kids to do"

Calhoun County
Respondent



	Total Population	Number of Establishments	Establishments, Rate per 100,000 Population
Both Counties	16,320	0	0
Calhoun County	7,627	0	0
Gilmer County	8,693	0	0
West Virginia	1,852,994	125	6.7
United States	312,732,537	30,393	9.7

Data Source: US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2013.
Source geography: County

Recreation and Fitness Facilities, Rate per 100,000 Population by Year

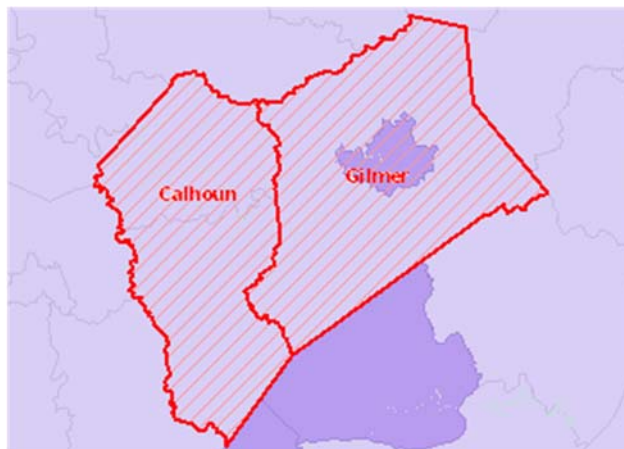
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Both Counties	0	6.13	0	0	0	0
Calhoun County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gilmer County	0	11.5	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	8.36	7.93	7.45	6.91	6.75	6.75
United States	9.91	9.71	9.57	9.44	9.44	9.73

Use of Public Transportation

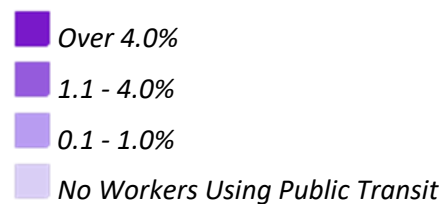
This indicator reports the percentage of population using public transportation as their primary means of commute to work. Public transportation includes buses or trolley buses, streetcars or trolley cars, subway or elevated rails, and ferryboats.

	Total Population Employed Age 16	Population Using Public Transit for Commute to Work	Percent Population Using Public Transit for Commute to Work
Both Counties	5,240	3	0.06%
Calhoun County	2,394	0	0%
Gilmer County	2,846	3	0.11%
West Virginia	736,438	5,501	0.75%
United States	141,337,152	7,157,671	5.06%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



Workers Traveling to Work Using Public Transit, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14



Clinical Care

A lack of access to care presents barriers to good health. The supply and accessibility of facilities and physicians, the rate of un-insurance, financial hardship, transportation barriers, cultural competency, and coverage limitations affect access. Rates of morbidity, mortality, and emergency hospitalizations can be reduced if community residents access services such as health screenings, routine tests, and vaccinations. Prevention indicators can call attention to a lack of access or knowledge regarding one or more health issues and can inform program interventions.

Access to Care

Access to Primary Care

This indicator reports the number of primary care physicians per 100,000 population. Doctors classified as "primary care physicians" by the AMA include: General Family Medicine MDs and DOs, General Practice MDs and DOs, General Internal Medicine MDs and General Pediatrics MDs. Physicians age 75 and over and physicians practicing sub-specialties within the listed specialties are excluded. This indicator is relevant because a shortage of health professionals contributes to access and health status issues.

"It's hard to get an appointment in a timely manner."
Calhoun County Respondent

	Total Population, 2013	Primary Care Physicians, 2013	Primary Care Physicians, Rate per 100,000 Pop.
Both Counties	16,236	8	49.3
Calhoun County	7,564	4	52.9
Gilmer County	8,672	4	46.1
West Virginia	1,854,304	1,443	77.8
United States	316,128,839	239,500	75.8

Data Source: US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Area Health Resource File. 2013. Source geography: County

Access to Primary Care, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year

This indicator reports the rate of primary care physicians per 100,000 population by year. This figure represents all primary care physicians practicing patient care, including hospital residents. In counties with teaching hospitals, this figure may differ from the rate reported above.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Both Counties	41.87	20.84	43.17	28.72	28.96	29.1	28.69	30.64	36.68	30.6	49.27
Calhoun County	54.84	13.49	0	0	0	0	14.05	13.11	26.14	26.29	52.88
Gilmer County	28.42	28.65	43.17	28.72	28.96	29.1	43.96	46.01	45.95	34.36	46.13

Access to Dentists

This indicator reports the number of dentists per 100,000 population. This indicator includes all dentists - qualified as having a doctorate in dental surgery (D.D.S.) or dental medicine (D.M.D.), who are licensed by the state to practice dentistry and who are practicing within the scope of that license.

	Total Population, 2013	Dentists, 2013	Dentists, Rate per 100,000 Pop.
Both Counties	16,236	3	18.5
Calhoun County	7,564	2	26.4
Gilmer County	8,672	1	11.5
West Virginia	1,854,304	898	48.4
United States	316,128,839	199,743	63.2

Data Source: US Department of Health Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Area Health Resource File. 2013. Source geography: County

Access to Mental Health Providers

This indicator reports the rate of the county population to the number of mental health providers including psychiatrists, psychologists, clinical social workers, and counsellors that specialize in mental health care.

While the prevalence of mental illness is similar between rural and urban residents, the services available are very different.

	Estimated Population	Number of Mental Health Providers	Ratio of Mental Health Providers to Population (1 Provider per x Persons)	Mental Health Care Provider Rate (Per 100,000 Population)
Both Counties	16,134	2	8,066.9	12.3
Calhoun County	7,513	1	7,513.1	13.3
Gilmer County	8,621	1	8,620.7	11.6
West Virginia	1,850,315	2,037	908.4	110
United States	317,105,555	643,219	493	202.8

Data Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. 2016. Source geography: County

Screening Indicators

The following screening indicators are relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors allows for early detection and treatment of health problems. These indicators can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services.

Mammogram

This indicator reports the percentage of female Medicare enrollees, age 67-69, who have received one or more mammograms in the past two years.

	Total Medicare Enrollees	Female Medicare Enrollees Age 67-69	Female Medicare Enrollees with Mammogram in Past 2 Years	Percent Female Medicare Enrollees with Mammogram in Past 2 Year
Both Counties	1,713	157	75	48.4%
Calhoun County	948	77	36	48.1%
Gilmer County	765	80	39	48.8%
West Virginia	203,307	17,171	10,008	58.3%
United States	53,131,712	4,402,782	2,772,990	63%

Data Source: Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care. 2012. Source geography: County

Breast Cancer Screening by Year

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Both Counties	49.32%	52.82%	51.95%	46%	48.41%
Calhoun County	55.38%	52.86%	51.47%	45.56%	48.05%
Gilmer County	44.44%	52.78%	52.33%	46.67%	48.75%
West Virginia	61.83%	61.87%	60.74%	57.4%	58.29%
United States	65.64%	65.87%	65.37%	62.9%	62.98%

Pap Test

This indicator reports the percentage of women aged 18 and older who self-report that they have had a Pap test in the past three years. This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors allows for early detection and treatment of health problems.

	Female Population Age 18	Estimated Number with Regular Pap Test	Crude Percentage	Age-Adjusted Percentage
Both Counties	11,560	7,467	64.6%	65.4%
Calhoun County	5,965	3,847	64.5%	65.9%
Gilmer County	5,595	3,620	64.7%	64.8%
West Virginia	1,380,486	1,028,462	74.5%	76.6%
United States	176,847,182	137,191,142	77.6%	78.5%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. Source geography: County

Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy

This indicator reports the percentage of adults 50 and older who self-report that they have ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy.

	Total Population Age 50	Estimated Population Ever Screened for Colon Cancer	Crude Percentage	Age-Adjusted Percentage
Both Counties	4,787	1,056	48.5%	44.5%
Calhoun County	2,610	no data	suppressed	suppressed
Gilmer County	2,177	1,056	48.5%	44.5%
West Virginia	551,754	314,500	57%	53.7%
United States	75,116,406	48,549,269	64.6%	61.3%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. Source geography: County

Pneumonia Vaccination

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 65 and older who self-report that they have ever received a pneumonia vaccine.

NOTE: Data users often question why certain American Community Survey (ACS) estimates are not available. The missing estimates can be caused by data suppression. Data suppression refers to the various methods or restrictions that are applied to ACS estimates to limit the disclosure of information about individual respondents and to reduce the number of estimates with unacceptable levels of statistical reliability.

	Total Population Age 65	Estimated Population with Annual Pneumonia Vaccination	Crude Percentage	Age-Adjusted Percentage
Both Counties	2,574	0	no data	no data
Calhoun County	1,381	no data	suppressed	suppressed
Gilmer County	1,193	no data	suppressed	suppressed
West Virginia	294,471	194,645	66.1%	66.2%
United States	39,608,820	26,680,462	67.4%	67.5%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. Source geography: County

Diabetes Management - Hemoglobin A1c Test

This indicator reports the percentage of diabetic Medicare patients who have had a hemoglobin A1c (hA1c) test, a blood test which measures blood sugar levels, administered by a health care professional in the past year. In the two county area, 222 Medicare enrollees with diabetes have had an annual exam out of 257 Medicare enrollees in the two county area with diabetes, or 86.8%.

	Total Medicare Enrollees	Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes	Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes with Annual Exam	Percent Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes with Annual Exam
Both Counties	1,713	257	222	86.8%
Calhoun County	948	141	121	85.8%
Gilmer County	765	116	101	87.9%
West Virginia	203,307	31,707	26,656	84.1%
United States	53,131,712	6,517,150	5,511,632	84.6%

Data Source: Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care. 2012. Source geography: County

Diabetes Management by Year

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Both Counties	79.31%	84.65%	85.14%	85.36%	86.77%
Calhoun County	85.47%	89.38%	91.8%	87.16%	85.82%
Gilmer County	73.04%	80%	79.87%	82.42%	87.93%
West Virginia	82.23%	83.16%	82.86%	83.36%	84.07%
United States	82.71%	83.52%	83.81%	84.18%	84.57%

High Blood Pressure Management

In the two county area, none of the adults self-reported that they are not taking medication for their high blood pressure according to the CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (2006-2010). ***The lack of data due to data suppression, thus the reader should use the West Virginia data as it considers this health indicator.***



	Total Population (Age 18)	Total Adults Not Taking Blood Pressure Medication (When Needed)	Percent Adults Not Taking Medication
Both Counties	13,158	0	0%
Calhoun County	6,065	no data	no data
Gilmer County	7,093	no data	no data
West Virginia	1,458,378	241,171	16.5%
United States	235,375,690	51,175,402	21.7%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.
Additional data analysis by CARES. 2006-10. Source geography: County

Utilization of Health Care Services

Dental Care Utilization

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they have not visited a dentist, dental hygienist or dental clinic within the past year. ***The lack of data due to data suppression, thus the reader should use the West Virginia data as it considers this health indicator.***

	Total Population (Age 18)	Total Adults Without Recent Dental Exam	Percent Adults with No Dental Exam
Both Counties	13,158	0	0%
Calhoun County	6,065	0	0%
Gilmer County	7,093	0	0%
West Virginia	1,458,378	570,862	39.1%
United States	235,375,690	70,965,788	30.2%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2006-10. Source geography: County

Lack of Prenatal Care

This indicator reports the percentage of women who do not obtain prenatal care during their first trimester of pregnancy.

“Although the receipt of early and regular prenatal care, including support services, is important to assuring healthy prenatal outcomes, many women in West Virginia do not have access to such care. The lack of providers in remote and rural parts of West Virginia is a major obstacle.”

WV Perinatal Partnership

	Total Births	Mothers Starting Prenatal Care in First Semester	Mothers with Late or No Prenatal Care	Prenatal Care Not Reported	Percentage Mothers with Late or No Prenatal Care
Both Counties	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Calhoun County	no data	no data	no data	no data	suppressed
Gilmer County	no data	no data	no data	no data	suppressed
West Virginia	85,233	no data	no data	85,233	no data
United States	16,693,978	7,349,554	2,880,098	6,464,326	17.3%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER.

Lack of a Consistent Source of Primary Care

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they do not have at least one person who they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider. This indicator is relevant because access to regular primary care is important to preventing major health issues and emergency department visits. ***The lack of data due to data suppression, thus the reader should use the West Virginia data as it considers this health indicator.***

	Survey Population (Adults Age 18)	Total Adults Without Any Regular Doctor	Percent Adults Without Any Regular Doctor
Both Counties	0	0	no data
Calhoun County	no data	no data	no data
Gilmer County	no data	no data	no data
West Virginia	1,461,779	349,449	23.91%
United States	236,884,668	52,290,932	22.07%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2011-12. Source geography: County

Population Living in a Health Professional Shortage Area

This indicator reports the percentage of the population that is living in a geographic area designated as a "Health Professional Shortage Area" (HPSA), defined as having a shortage of primary medical care, dental or mental health professionals.

A shortage of health professionals contributes to access and health status issues.

	Total Area Population	Population Living in a HPSA	Percentage of Population Living in a HPSA
Both Counties	16,320	16,320	100%
Calhoun County	7,627	7,627	100%
Gilmer County	8,693	8,693	100%
West Virginia	1,852,994	636,205	34.33%
United States	308,745,538	102,289,607	33.13%

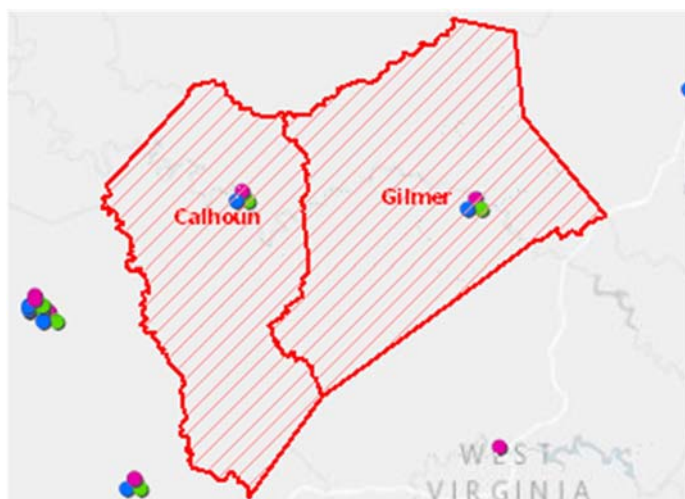
Data Source: US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Resources and Services Administration. April 2016. Source geography: HPSA

Facilities Designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas

This indicator reports the number and location of health care facilities designated as "Health Professional Shortage Areas" (HPSAs), defined as having shortages of primary medical care, dental or mental health providers. This indicator is relevant because a shortage of health professionals contributes to access and health status issues.

	Primary Care Facilities	Mental Health Care Facilities	Dental Health Care Facilities	Total HPSA Facility Designations
Both Counties	2	2	2	6
Calhoun County	1	1	1	3
Gilmer County	1	1	1	3
West Virginia	81	81	70	232
United States	3,599	3,171	3,071	9,836

Data Source: US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Resources and Services Administration. April 2016. Source geography: Address



Facilities Designated as HPSAs, HRSA HPSA Database April 2016

- Primary Care
- Mental Health
- Dental Health

Preventable Hospital Events

This indicator reports the discharge rate (per 1,000 Medicare enrollees) for conditions that are ambulatory care sensitive (ACS). ACS conditions include pneumonia, dehydration, asthma, diabetes, and other conditions which could have been prevented if adequate primary care resources were available and accessed by those patients.

Analysis of ACS discharges allows demonstrating a possible “return on investment” from interventions that reduce admissions (for example, for uninsured or Medicaid patients) through better access to primary care resources.

	Total Medicare Part A Enrollees	Ambulatory Care Sensitive Condition Hospital Discharges	Ambulatory Care Sensitive Condition Discharge Rate (per 1,00 Medicare Enrollees)
Both Counties	1,807	240	133
Calhoun County	979	105	107.4
Gilmer County	828	135	163.4
West Virginia	223,870	20,896	93.3
United States	58,209,898	3,448,111	59.2

Data Source: Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care. 2012. Source geography: County

Preventable Hospital Events by Year

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Both Counties	113.72	110.14	103.28	119.79	132.82
Calhoun County	96.88	88.17	96.74	114.23	107.25
Gilmer County	129.23	129.63	109.11	127.66	163.04
West Virginia	104.99	100.7	99.07	103.09	93.34
United States	70.5	68.16	66.58	64.92	59.29

Health Behaviors

Along with factors such as genetics and medical care, health behaviors can directly affect health outcomes. Healthy behaviors such as exercising and eating sensibly lower the risk of conditions like heart disease and diabetes, while unhealthy behaviors such as smoking and excessive drinking raise the risk of conditions like lung cancer and liver disease

Physical Inactivity

Within the two county area, 3,793 or 28.1% of adults aged 20 and older self-report no leisure time for activity, based on the 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?" This indicator is relevant because current behaviors are determinants of future health and this indicator may illustrate a cause of significant health issues, such as obesity and poor cardiovascular health.

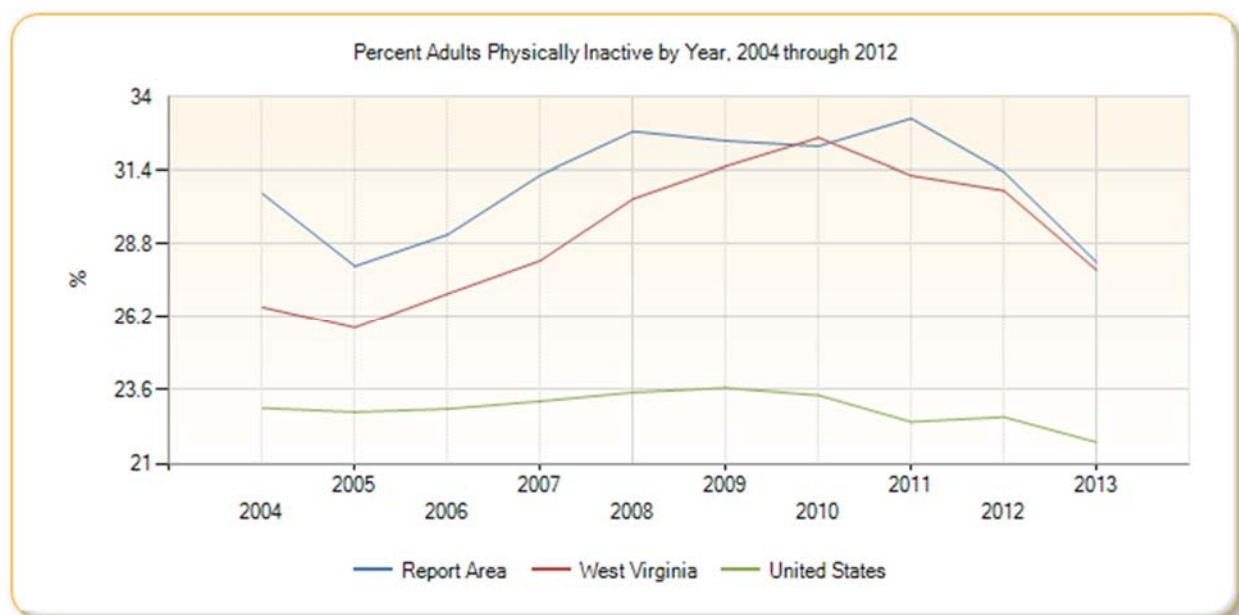
	Total Population Age 20	Population with no Leisure Time Physical Activity	Percent Population with no Leisure Time Physical Activity
Both Counties	13,006	3,793	28.1%
Calhoun County	5,904	1,783	28.2%
Gilmer County	7,102	2,010	28.1%
West Virginia	1,425,047	415,552	27.9%
United States	468,415,238	104,295,786	21.8%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. 2013. Source geography: County

Adults with No Leisure-Time Physical Activity by Gender

	Males with No Leisure-Time Physical Activity	Females with No Leisure- Time Physical Activity
Both Counties	25.9%	30.98%
Calhoun County	25.9%	30.6%
Gilmer County	25.9%	31.4%
West Virginia	25.16%	30.39%
United States	20.13%	23.22%

Adults Physically Inactive by Year



Food Consumption

The following food consumption indicators are relevant because current behaviors are determinants of future health, and because unhealthy eating habits may cause significant health issues, such as obesity and diabetes. Expenditures data are suppressed for single counties and single-geography custom areas. Rank data are not available custom report areas or multi-county areas.

Fruit/Vegetable Consumption

In the two county area an estimated 5,029, or 88.8% of adults over the age of 18 are consuming less than 5 servings of fruits and vegetables each day.

	Percent Adults with Inadequate Fruit / Vegetable Consumption
Both Counties	88.8%
Calhoun County	suppressed
Gilmer County	88.8%
West Virginia	81.4%
United States	75.7%



Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2005-09. Source geography: County

Fruit/Vegetable Expenditures

This indicator reports estimated expenditures for fruits and vegetables purchased for in-home consumption, as a percentage of total food-at-home expenditures.

"Unhealthy food is cheaper."

Calhoun County
Respondent

	State Rank	Z-Score (US)	Z-Score (State)	Average Expenditures (USD)	Percentage of Food-At-Home Expenditures
Both Counties		-1.9	-0.57	\$590.62	11.42%
Calhoun County	24	-1.84	-0.44	suppressed	suppressed
Gilmer County	47	-1.96	-0.71	suppressed	suppressed
West Virginia	no data	-0.75	0	\$604.34	11.59%
United States	no data	no data	no data	\$744.71	12.68%

Data Source: Nielsen, Nielsen SiteReports. 2014. Source geography: Tract

Soda Expenditures

This indicator reports soft drink consumption by census tract by estimating expenditures for carbonated beverages, as a percentage of total food-at-home expenditures.

	State Rank	Z-Score (US)	Z-Score (State)	Average Expenditures (USD)	Percentage of Food-At-Home Expenditures
Both Counties	suppressed	2.54	1.1	\$254.28	4.92%
Calhoun County	52	2.69	1.38	suppressed	suppressed
Gilmer County	36	2.38	0.80	suppressed	suppressed
West Virginia	no data	1.09	0	\$245.73	4.71%
United States	no data	no data	no data	\$236.04	4.02%

Data Source: Nielsen, Nielsen Site Reports. 2014. Source geography: Tract

Alcohol Consumption

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report heavy alcohol consumption (defined as more than two drinks per day on average for men and one drink per day on average for women). This indicator is relevant because current behaviors are determinants of future health and this indicator may illustrate a cause of significant health issues, such as cirrhosis, cancers, and untreated mental and behavioral health needs.

	Total Population Age 18	Estimated Adults Drinking Excessively	Estimated Adults Drinking Excessively (Crude Percentage)	Estimated Adults Drinking Excessively (Age-Adjusted Percentage)
Both Counties	13,327	1,929	14.5%	15.9%
Calhoun County	6,094	945	15.5%	16.8%
Gilmer County	7,233	984	13.6%	15.2%
West Virginia	1,458,378	145,838	10%	11%
United States	232,556,016	38,248,349	16.4%	16.9%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. Source geography: County

Alcohol Expenditures

This indicator reports estimated expenditures for alcoholic beverages purchased at home, as a percentage of total household expenditures. This indicator is relevant because current behaviors are determinants of future health and this indicator may illustrate a cause of significant health issues, such as cirrhosis, cancers, and untreated mental and behavioral health needs. Expenditures data are suppressed for single counties and single-geography custom areas. Rank data are not available for multi-county areas.

	State Rank	Z-Score (US)	Z-Score (State)	Average Expenditures (USD)	Percentage of Food-At-Home Expenditures
Both Counties	suppressed	-0.78	-0.19	\$673.61	13.03%
Calhoun County	7	-1.82	-1.51	suppressed	suppressed
Gilmer County	50	0.30	1.20	suppressed	suppressed
West Virginia	no data	-0.25	0	\$691.4	13.26%
United States	no data	no data	no data	\$839.54	14.29%

Data Source: Nielsen, Nielsen Site Reports. 2014. Source geography: Tract

Tobacco Usage

Current Smokers

In the two county area an estimated 4,869, or 36.5% of adults age 18 or older self-report currently smoking cigarettes some days or every day. This indicator is relevant because tobacco use is linked to leading causes of death such as cancer and cardiovascular disease.

	Total Population Age 18	Total Adults Regularly Smoking Cigarettes	Percent Population Smoking Cigarettes (Crude)	Percent Population Smoking Cigarettes (Age-Adjusted)
Both Counties	13,327	4,869	36.5%	38.9%
Calhoun County	6,094	2,815	46.2%	47%
Gilmer County	7,233	2,054	28.4%	32%
West Virginia	1,458,378	379,178	26%	27.6%
United States	232,556,016	41,491,223	17.8%	18.1%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. Source geography: County

Walking or Biking to Work

This indicator reports the percentage of the population that commutes to work by either walking or riding a bicycle.

Typically, “college towns” show higher rates of walking or biking to work

	Population Age 16	Population Walking or Biking to Work	Percentage Walking or Biking to Work
Both Counties	5,240	148	2.82%
Calhoun County	2,394	46	1.92%
Gilmer County	2,846	102	3.58%
West Virginia	736,438	21,963	2.98%
United States	141,337,152	4,764,868	3.37%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Health Outcomes

Measuring morbidity and mortality rates allows assessing linkages between social determinants of health and outcomes. By comparing, for example, the prevalence of certain chronic diseases to indicators in other categories (e.g., poor diet and exercise) with outcomes (e.g., high rates of obesity and diabetes), various causal relationships may emerge, allowing a better understanding of how certain community health needs may be addressed.

Incidence of Cancers

For both the United States and the State as a whole, the incidence rates for all types of cancer combined are higher for men than for women. The overall average annual age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined is 577.5 per 100,000 for West Virginia men and 442.6 per 100,000 for West Virginia women. The most common cancers diagnosed among West Virginia residents include lung and bronchus (18.6%), prostate (13.0%), female breast (11.9%), and colon and rectum (10.7%). These four cancer sites account for more than 54% of West Virginia's cancer burden. Other cancers commonly reported in West Virginia include urinary bladder (4.8%), non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (4.0%), melanoma of the skin (3.7%), kidney and renal pelvis (3.4%) and corpus and uterus (3.2%). (Source: Cancer Incidence in West Virginia, 1993-2009, 2010 Provisional Data; WVDHHR).

The incidence rates for all cancer sites combined for men and women in West Virginia significantly exceed national rates.

Breast

This indicator reports the age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer adjusted to 2000 U.S. standard population age groups (Under Age 1, 1-4, 5-9, ..., 80-84, 85 and older). This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions.

	Estimated Total Population (Female)	New Cases (Annual Average)	Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Both Counties	544	5	91.9
Calhoun County	544	5	91.9
Gilmer County	no data	no data	no data
West Virginia	122,302	1,360	111.2
United States	17,902,845	220,205	123

Data Source: State Cancer Profiles. 2008-12. Source geography: County

Cervical

Cervical cancer incidence and mortality are higher in Appalachian Ohio and West Virginia than in other areas of the United States. HPV viruses (there are more than 100 related strains) cause almost all cases of cervical and anal cancers, according to the National Cancer Institute. HPV can also cause other cancers, including cancer of the mid-throat. Once someone is infected with HPV, they will carry it until the virus leaves their system – or doesn't; there is no cure. **West Virginia ranks number one in HPV-related cervical cancer deaths and number four in HPV-related infections in the United States.** (Source: National Cancer Institute)

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends routine HPV vaccination for both boys and girls at age 11 or 12

Colon and Rectum

This indicator reports the age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of colon and rectum cancer adjusted to 2000 U.S. standard population age groups (Under age 1, 1-4, 5-9, ..., 80-84, 85 and older). This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions.

	Estimated Total Population	New Cases (Annual Average)	Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Both Counties	2,327	11	47.26
Calhoun County	1,265	5	39.5
Gilmer County	1,061	6	56.5
West Virginia	236,554	1,126	47.6
United States	33,516,229	140,433	41.9
HP 2020 Target			≤ 38.7

Data Source: State Cancer Profiles. 2008-12. Source geography: County

Lung

This indicator reports the age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of colon and rectum cancer adjusted to 2000 U.S. standard population age groups (Under age 1, 1-4, 5-9, ..., 80-84, 85 and older). This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions.

	Estimated Total Population	New Cases (Annual Average)	Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Both Counties	2,086	17	81.49
Calhoun County	1,112	11	98.9
Gilmer County	974	6	61.6
West Virginia	242,753	2,010	82.8
United States	33,565,463	213,812	63.7

Data Source: State Cancer Profiles. 2008-12. Source geography: County

Prostate

This indicator reports the age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of males with prostate cancer adjusted to 2000 U.S. standard population age groups (Under age 1, 1-4, 5-9, ..., 80-84, 85 and older). This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions.

	Estimated Total Population (Male)	New Cases (Annual Average)	Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
	1,036	13	125.45
Calhoun County	566	7	123.5
Gilmer County	469	6	127.8
West Virginia	115,600	1,319	114.1
United States	15,967,881	210,297	131.7

Data Source: State Cancer Profiles. 2008-12. Source geography: County

Depression

Depression (major depressive disorder or clinical depression) is a common but serious mood disorder. It causes severe symptoms that affect how you feel, think, and handle daily activities, such as sleeping, eating, or working. To be diagnosed with depression, the symptoms must be present for at least two weeks. Depression, even the

most severe cases, can be treated. The earlier that treatment can begin, the more effective it is. Depression is usually treated with medications, psychotherapy, or a combination of the two. If these treatments do not reduce symptoms, electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) and other brain stimulation therapies may be options to explore.

No two people are affected the same way by depression and there is no "one-size-fits-all" for treatment. It may take some trial and error to find the treatment that works best for you.

Depression (Medicare Population)

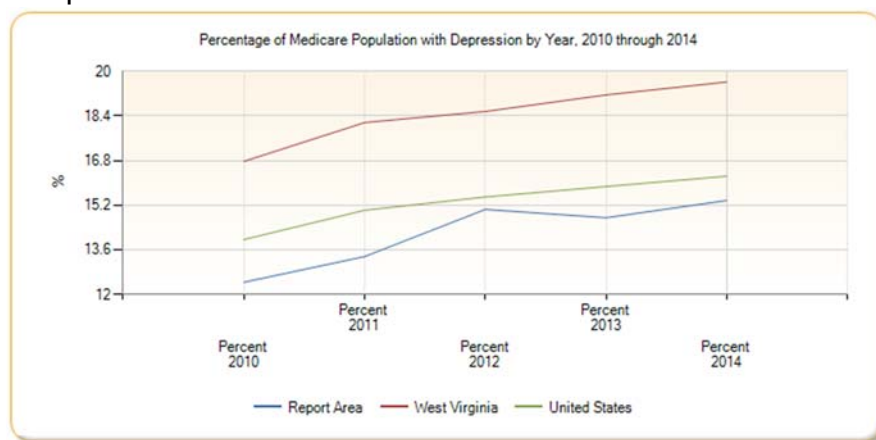
This indicator reports the percentage of the Medicare fee-for-service population with depression.

	Total Medicare Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries with Depression	Percent with Depression
Both Counties	2,408	370	15.4%
Calhoun County	1,409	215	15.3%
Gilmer County	999	155	15.5%
West Virginia	290,946	57,073	19.6%
United States	34,096,898	5,537,063	16.2%

Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. 2014. Source geography: County

Medicare Population with Depression by Year

This indicator reports the percentage trend of the Medicare fee-for-service population with depression over time.



Diabetes (Adult)

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 20 and older who have ever been told by a doctor that they have diabetes. This indicator is relevant because diabetes is a prevalent problem in the U.S.; it may indicate an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues.

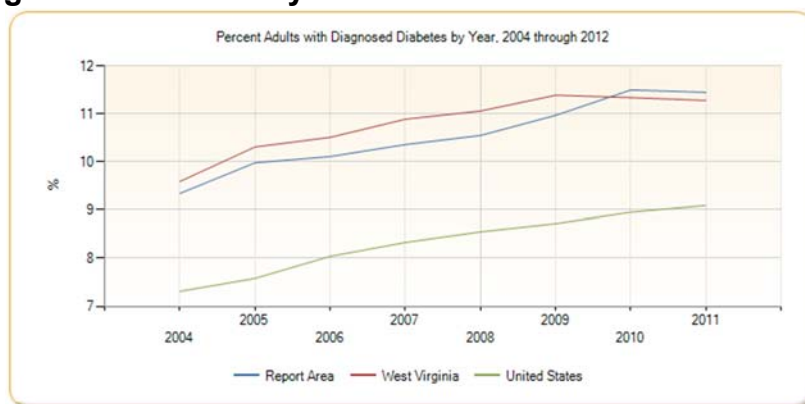
	Total Population Age 20	Population with Diagnosed Diabetes	Population with Diagnosed Diabetes, Crude Rate	Population with Diagnosed Diabetes, Age-Adjusted Rate
Both Counties	12,990	1,663	12.8	11.35%
Calhoun County	5,914	828	14	11.2%
Gilmer County	7,076	835	11.8	11.5%
West Virginia	1,425,248	191,524	13.44	11.6%
United States	473,839,016	47,370,834	10	9.19%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. 2013. Source geography: County

Adults with Diagnosed Diabetes by Gender

	Total Males with Diabetes	Percent Males with Diabetes	Total Females with Diabetes	Percent Females with Diabetes
Both Counties	908	11.71%	756	11.05%
Calhoun County	423	11.4%	405	11%
Gilmer County	485	12%	351	11.1%
West Virginia	93,532	11.86%	97,997	11.4%
United States	11,735,558	9.77%	11,518,723	8.6%

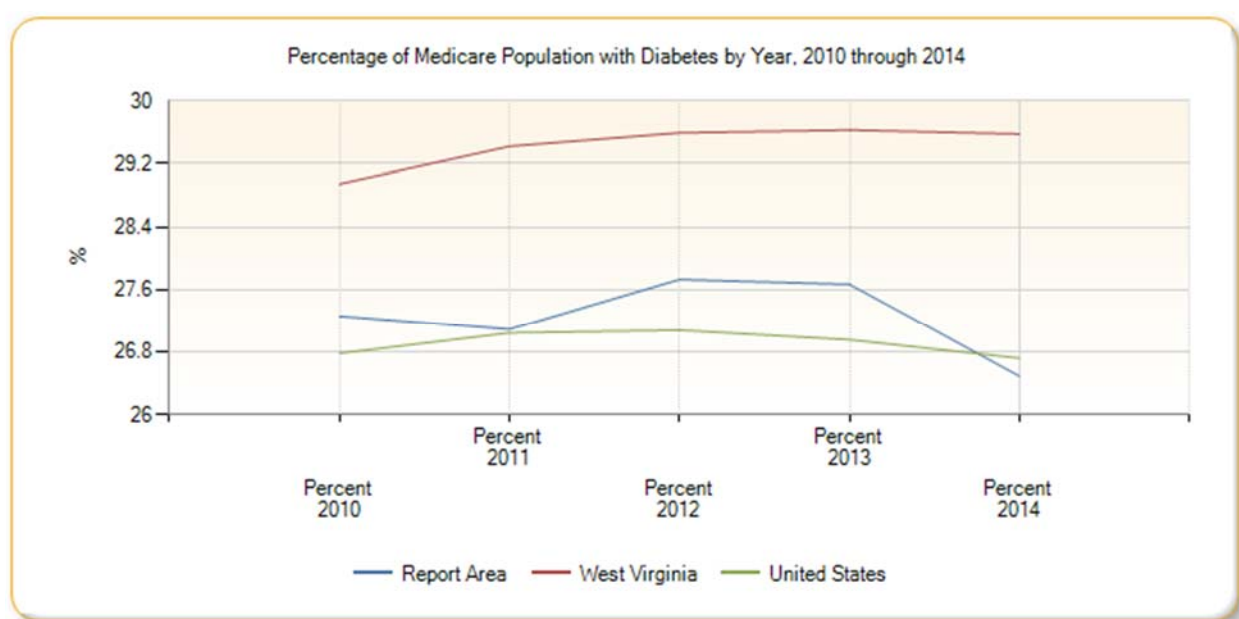
Adults with Diagnosed Diabetes by Year



Medicare Population with Diabetes by Year

This indicator shows the percentage trend of the Medicare fee-for-service population with diabetes over time.

	Percent 2010	Percent 2011	Percent 2012	Percent 2013	Percent 2014
Both Counties	27.26%	27.09%	27.73%	27.67%	26.49%
Calhoun County	26.90%	26.78%	26.68%	26.70%	25.55%
Gilmer County	27.76%	27.52%	29.17%	29.01%	27.83%
West Virginia	28.95%	29.42%	29.59%	29.63%	29.58%
United States	26.78%	27.04%	27.08%	26.95%	26.72%



Cardiovascular Disease

West Virginia has the 4th highest death rate from cardiovascular disease in the country. (Source: American Heart Association)

- Heart disease is the No. 1 killer in West Virginia
- 4,897 people in West Virginia died of heart disease in 2010
- Stroke is the No. 5 killer in West Virginia
- 1,104 people in West Virginia died of stroke in 2010

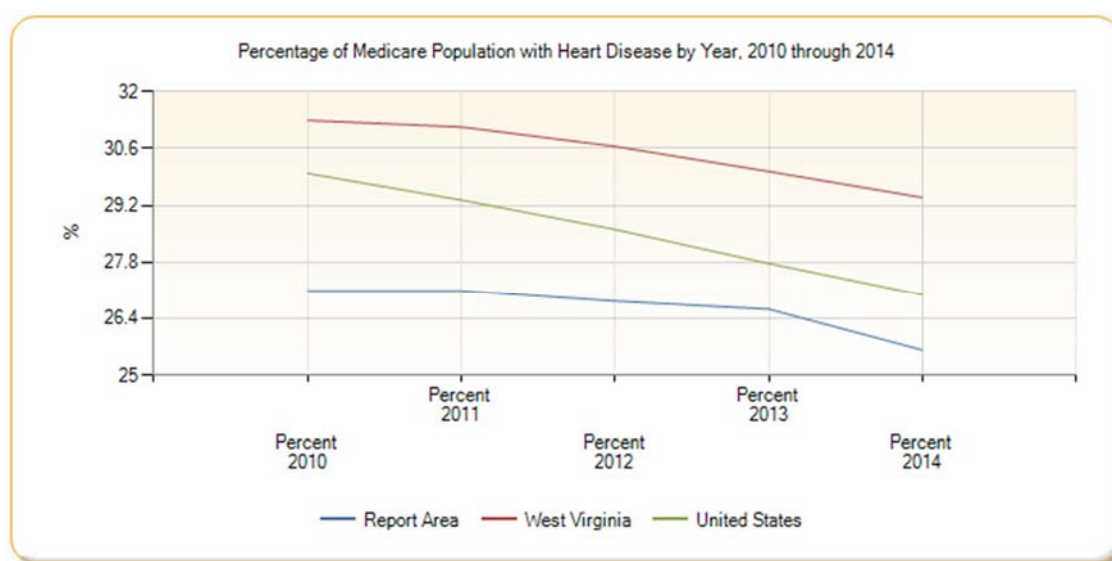
Heart Disease (Medicare Population)

This indicator reports the percentage of the Medicare fee-for-service population with ischemic heart disease.

	Total Medicare Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries with Heart Disease	Percent with Heart Disease
Both Counties	2,408	617	25.62%
Calhoun County	1,409	366	25.98%
Gilmer County	999	251	25.13%
West Virginia	290,946	85,522	29.39%
United States	34,096,898	9,202,548	26.99%

Medicare Population with Heart Disease by Year

This indicator reports the percentage trend of the Medicare fee-for-service population with ischemic heart disease over time.



High Blood Pressure

High Blood Pressure (Adult)

In the two county region, 4,556, or 34.19% of adults aged 18 and older have ever been told by a doctor that they have high blood pressure or hypertension.

	Total Population (Age 18)	Total Adults with High Blood Pressure	Percent Adults with High Blood Pressure
Both Counties	13,327	4,556	34.19%
Calhoun County	6,094	1,554	25.5%
Gilmer County	7,233	3,002	41.5%
West Virginia	1,458,378	473,973	32.5%
United States	232,556,016	65,476,522	28.16%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.
Additional data analysis by CARES. 2006-12. Source geography: County

High Blood Pressure (Medicare Population)

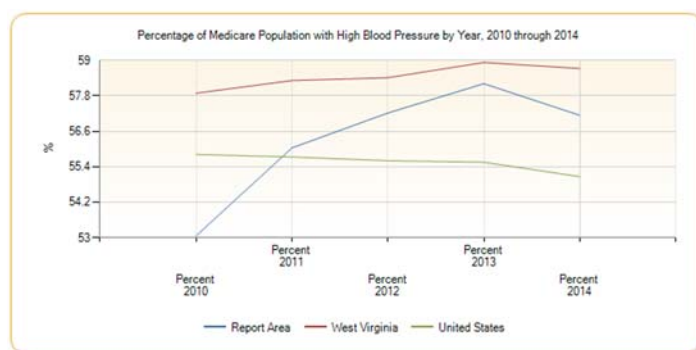
This indicator reports the percentage of the Medicare fee-for-service population with hypertension (high blood pressure).

	Total Medicare Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries with High Blood Pressure	Percent with High Blood Pressure
Both Counties	2,408	1,376	57.14%
Calhoun County	1,409	819	58.13%
Gilmer County	999	557	55.76%
West Virginia	290,946	170,856	58.72%
United States	34,096,898	18,775,968	55.07%

Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. 2014. Source geography: County

Medicare Population with High Blood Pressure by Year

This indicator reports the percentage trend of the Medicare fee-for-service population with hypertension (high blood pressure) over time.



High Cholesterol

High Cholesterol (Medicare Population)

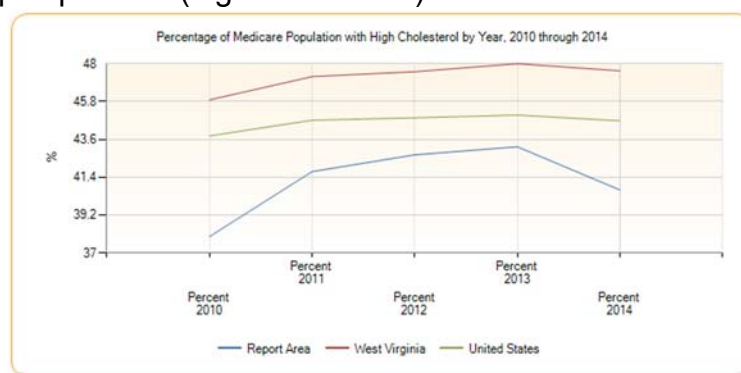
This indicator reports the percentage of the Medicare fee-for-service population with hyperlipidemia, which is typically associated with high cholesterol.

	Total Medicare Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries with High Cholesterol	Percent with High Cholesterol
Both Counties	2,408	979	40.66%
Calhoun County	1,409	551	39.11%
Gilmer County	999	428	42.84%
West Virginia	290,946	138,443	47.58%
United States	34,096,898	15,234,051	44.68%

Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. 2014. Source geography: County

Medicare Population with High Cholesterol by Year

This indicator reports the percentage trend of the Medicare fee-for-service population with hyperlipidemia (high cholesterol) over time.



Infant Mortality

This indicator reports the rate of deaths to infants less than one year of age per 1,000 births. This indicator is relevant because high rates of infant mortality indicate the existence of broader issues pertaining to access to care and maternal and child health.

One of the key indicators of a population's health is its infant mortality rate (IMR), i.e. the number of deaths of infants in the first 12 months of life per every 1,000 live births. The IMR is indicative of a society's overall health, as well as maternal health and access to and quality of care for pregnant women and their children

	Total Births	Total Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Births)
Both Counties	755	6	7.9
Calhoun County	400	3	7.1
Gilmer County	355	3	8.3
West Virginia	104,840	786	7.5
United States	20,913,535	136,369	6.5
HP 2020 Target			≤ 6.0

Data Source: US Department of Health Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Area Health Resource File. 2006-10. Source geography: County

Low Birth Weight

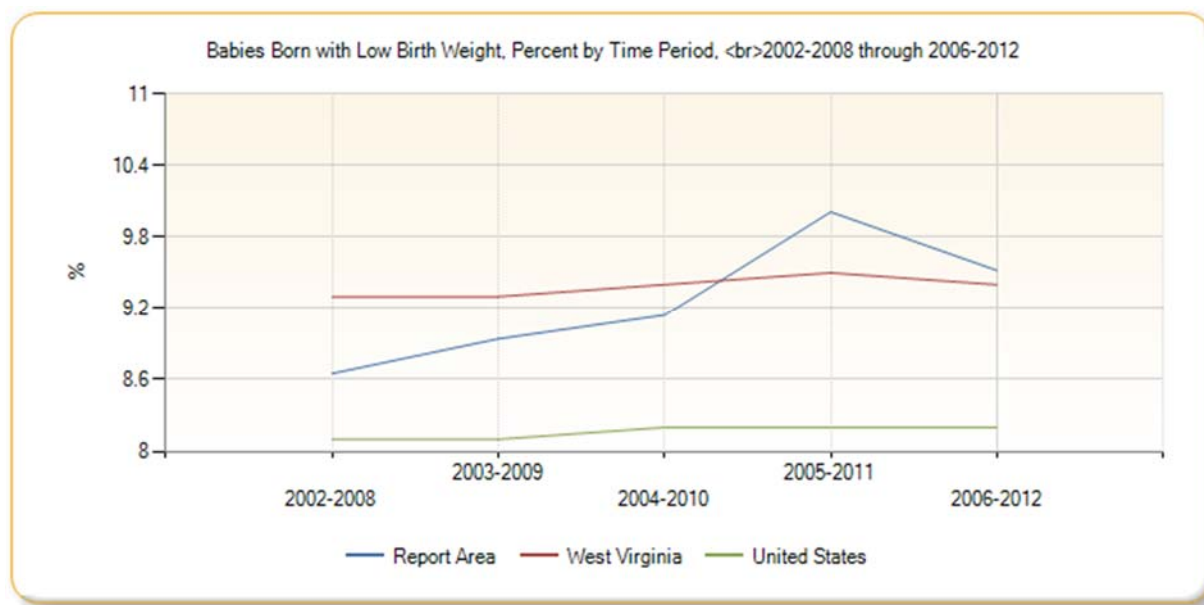
This indicator reports the percentage of total births that are low birth weight (Under 2500g). This indicator is relevant because low birth weight infants are at high risk for health problems. This indicator can also highlight the existence of health disparities.

	Total Live Births	Low Weight Births (Under 2500g)	Low Weight Births, Percent of Total
Both Counties	1,029	98	9.52%
Calhoun County	546	56	10.2%
Gilmer County	483	42	8.6%
West Virginia	148,344	13,944	9.4%
United States	29,300,495	2,402,641	8.2%
HP 2020 Target			≤ 7.8%

Data Source: US Department of Health Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2006-12. Source geography: County

Babies Born with Low Birth Weight by Time Period,

	2002-2008	2003-2009	2004-2010	2005-2011	2006-2012
Both Counties	8.65%	8.94%	9.14%	10.01%	9.52%
Calhoun County	7.8%	8.6%	9.3%	11.1%	10.2%
Gilmer County	9.6%	9.4%	9%	8.7%	8.6%
West Virginia	9.3%	9.3%	9.4%	9.5%	9.4%
United States	8.1%	8.1%	8.2%	8.2%	8.2%



Mortality

How long can we expect to live? Life expectancy at birth represents the average number of years that a group of infants would live if the group was to experience, throughout life, the age-specific death rates present in the year of birth. In 2014, life expectancy at birth was 78.8 years for the total U.S. population—81.2 years for females and 76.4 years for males (Figure 1), the same as in 2013. Life expectancy for females was consistently higher than life expectancy for males. In 2014, the difference in life expectancy between females and males was 4.8 years, the same as in 2013.

Life expectancy at age 65 for the total population was 19.3 years, the same as in 2013. Life expectancy at age 65 was 20.5 years for females, unchanged from 2013, and 18.0 years for males, a 0.1-year increase from 2013. The difference in life expectancy at age 65 between females and males decreased 0.1 year, to 2.5 years in 2014 from 2.6 years in 2013 (Source: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics, Mortality)

Cancer

This indicator reports the rate of death due to malignant neoplasm (cancer) per 100,000 population. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as age-adjusted rates to year 2000 standard. Rates are resummarized for the two county area from county level data. This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death in the United States.

	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Both Counties	16,268	46	281.5	216.8
Calhoun County	7,602	25	331.5	225.2
Gilmer County	8,666	21	237.7	209.4
West Virginia	1,853,170	4,731	255.3	196.9
United States	311,430,373	577,313	185.4	168.9
HP 2020 Target				≤ 160.6

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

Cancer Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Gender

	Male	Female
Both Counties	260.48	192.24
Calhoun County	250.6	203.1
Gilmer County	267.7	180.3
West Virginia	240.3	165.3
United States	204	143.9

Heart Disease

Within the two county area the rate of death due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population is 177.2. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as age-adjusted rates to year 2000 standard. Rates are resummarized for the two county area from county level data. This indicator is relevant because heart disease is a leading cause of death in the United States.

	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Both Counties	16,268	37	228.67	177.2
Calhoun County	7,602	21	273.61	191.1
Gilmer County	8,666	16	189.24	165
West Virginia	1,853,170	4,891	263.95	208.3
United States	311,430,373	600,899	192.95	175

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

Heart Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)

	Male	Female
Both Counties	230.31	131.39
Calhoun County	259.9	138.3
Gilmer County	208.7	123.8
West Virginia	254.5	170.4
United States	220.1	139.6

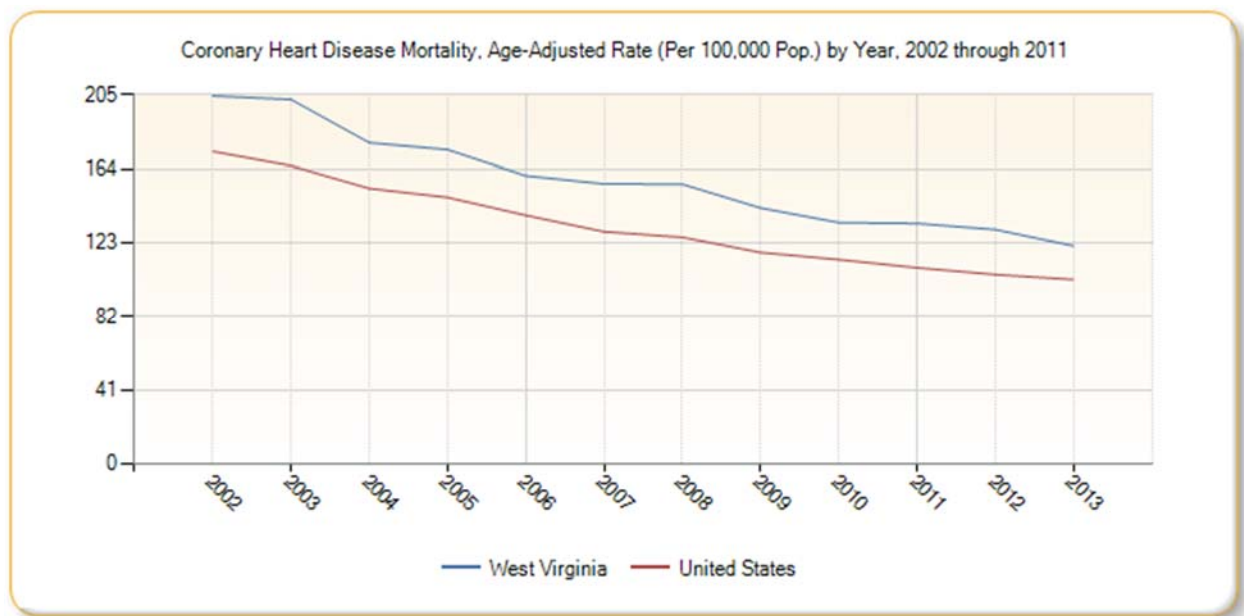
Ischemic Heart Disease

Within the two county area the rate of death due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population is 124. This rate is greater than the Healthy People 2020 target of less than or equal to 103.4. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as age-adjusted rates to year 2000 standard. Rates are resummarized for two county area from county level data. This indicator is relevant because heart disease is a leading cause of death in the United States.

	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Both Counties	16,268	26	161.1	124
Calhoun County	7,602	16	215.7	152.6
Gilmer County	8,666	10	113.1	99
West Virginia	1,853,170	3,116	168.2	132.3
United States	311,430,373	376,572	120.9	109.5
HP 2020 Target				≤ 103.4

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

Coronary Heart Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year



Lung Disease

This indicator reports the rate of death due to chronic lower respiratory disease per 100,000 population. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as age-adjusted rates to year 2000 standard. Rates are resummared for the two county area from county level data. This indicator is relevant because lung disease is a leading cause of death in the United States.

	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Both Counties	16,268	11	67.62	51.35
Calhoun County	7,602	7	86.82	58.7
Gilmer County	8,666	4	50.77	44.9
West Virginia	1,853,170	1,531	82.64	63.9
United States	311,430,373	142,214	45.66	42.2

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

Motor Vehicle Accident

This indicator reports the rate of death due to motor vehicle crashes per 100,000 population, which include collisions with another motor vehicle, a non-motorist, a fixed object, and a non-fixed object, an overturn, and any other non-collision.

Motor vehicle crash deaths are preventable and are a cause of premature death.

Nationwide, 51 percent of motor vehicle deaths in 2014 occurred in rural areas. In West Virginia 25% of motor vehicle deaths occurred on urban roads, with 75% occurring on rural roads (Source: Federal Highway Administration. 2015. Highway statistics, 2014)

Premature Death

This indicator reports Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) before age 75 per 100,000 population for all causes of death, age-adjusted to the 2000 standard. YPLL measures premature death and is calculated by subtracting the age of death from the 75 year benchmark. This indicator is relevant because a measure of premature death can provide a unique and comprehensive look at overall health status.

	Total Population, Census 2010	Total Premature Deaths, 2011-2013 Average	Total Years of Potential Life Lost, 2011-2013 Average	Years of Potential Life Lost, Rate per 100,000 Population
Both Counties	16,320	82	1,533	9,396
Calhoun County	7,627	44	887	11,624
Gilmer County	8,693	38	647	7,441
West Virginia	1,852,994	10,352	181,698	9,806
United States	312,732,537	1,119,700	20,584,925	6,588

Data Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.

Stroke

Within the two county area there are an estimated 48 deaths due to cerebrovascular disease (stroke) per 100,000 population. This is greater than the Healthy People 2020 target of less than or equal to 33.8. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as age-adjusted rates to year 2000 standard. Rates are resummarized for report areas from county level data, only where data is available. This indicator is relevant because stroke is a leading cause of death in the United States.

	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Both Counties	16,268	9	54.1	48
Calhoun County	7,602	5	71	48
Gilmer County	8,666	3	39.2	no data
West Virginia	1,853,170	1,070	57.7	45.5
United States	311,430,373	128,955	41.4	37.9
HP 2020 Target				≤ 33.8

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

Suicide

West Virginia ranks 12th in the nation in suicide deaths per 100,000 population with a rate of 18.09, compared to the national rate of 12.93. Suicide is the 11th leading cause of death overall in West Virginia. **Over three times as many** people die by suicide in West Virginia annually than by homicide; the total deaths to suicide reflect a total of 6,733 years of potential life lost (YPLL) before age 65. (Source: American Foundation for Suicide Prevention; 2016)

In West Virginia, Suicide is the . . .

- **2nd leading** cause of death for ages 10 – 34
- **4th leading** cause of death for ages 35-44
- **6th leading** cause of death for ages 45 – 54
- **8th leading** cause of death for ages 55- 64
- **16th leading** cause of death for ages 65 and older

Unintentional Injury

This indicator reports the rate of death due to unintentional injury (accident) per 100,000 population. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as age-adjusted rates to year 2000 standard. Rates are resummarized for the two county area from county level data, only where data is available. This indicator is relevant because accidents are a leading cause of death in the U.S.

	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Both Counties	16,268	8	46.72	40.5
Calhoun County	7,602	4	47.36	no data
Gilmer County	8,666	4	46.16	40.5
West Virginia	1,853,170	1,275	68.79	65.8
United States	311,430,373	124,733	40.05	38.6
HP 2020 Target				≤ 36.0

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

Obesity and Overweight

Weight that is higher than what is considered as a healthy weight for a given height is described as overweight or obese. Body Mass Index, or BMI, is used as a screening tool for overweight or obesity. Body Mass Index (BMI) is a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in meters. A high BMI can be an indicator of high body fatness.

If your BMI is less than 18.5, it falls within the underweight range.
 If your BMI is 18.5 to <25, it falls within the normal.
 If your BMI is 25.0 to <30, it falls within the overweight range.
 If your BMI is 30.0 or higher, it falls within the obese range

Adult Obesity

36.2% of adults aged 20 and older self-report that they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than 30.0 (obese) in the two county area. Excess weight may indicate an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues.

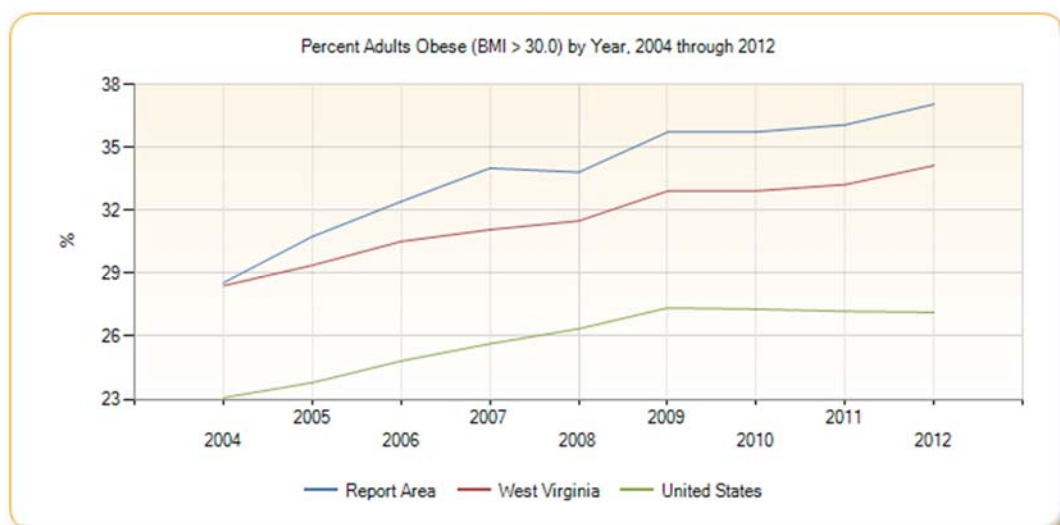
	Total Population Age 20	Adults with BMI > 30.0 (Obese)	Percent Adults with BMI > 30.0 (Obese)
Both Counties	12,987	4,693	36.2%
Calhoun County	5,905	1,931	32.8%
Gilmer County	7,082	2,762	39%
West Virginia	1,425,415	492,822	34.7%
United States	468,376,406	129,769,830	27.5%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. 2013. Source geography: County

Adults Obese (BMI > 30.0) by Gender

	Total Males Obese	Percent Males Obese	Total Females Obese	Percent Females Obese
Both Counties	2,726	36.97%	1,966	35.09%
Calhoun County	995	33.9%	936	31.6%
Gilmer County	1,731	39%	1,030	39%
West Virginia	245,359	35.45%	247,463	34.05%
United States	32,051,606	27.92%	32,833,321	27.06%

Percent Adults Obese (BMI > 30.0) by Year



Poor General Health

Within the two county area 25% of adults age 18 and older self-report having poor or fair health in response to the question "Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" This indicator is relevant because it is a measure of general poor health status.

	Total Population Age 18	Estimated Population with Poor or Fair Health	Crude Percentage	Age-Adjusted Percentage
Both Counties	13,327	3,333	25%	23.3%
Calhoun County	6,094	1,402	23%	21.7%
Gilmer County	7,233	1,931	26.7%	24.7%
West Virginia	1,458,378	344,177	23.6%	21.5%
United States	232,556,016	37,766,703	16.2%	15.7%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. Source geography: County

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

STIs are also called sexually transmitted diseases, or STDs. STIs are usually spread by having vaginal, oral, or anal sex. Women often have more serious health problems from STIs than men, including infertility.

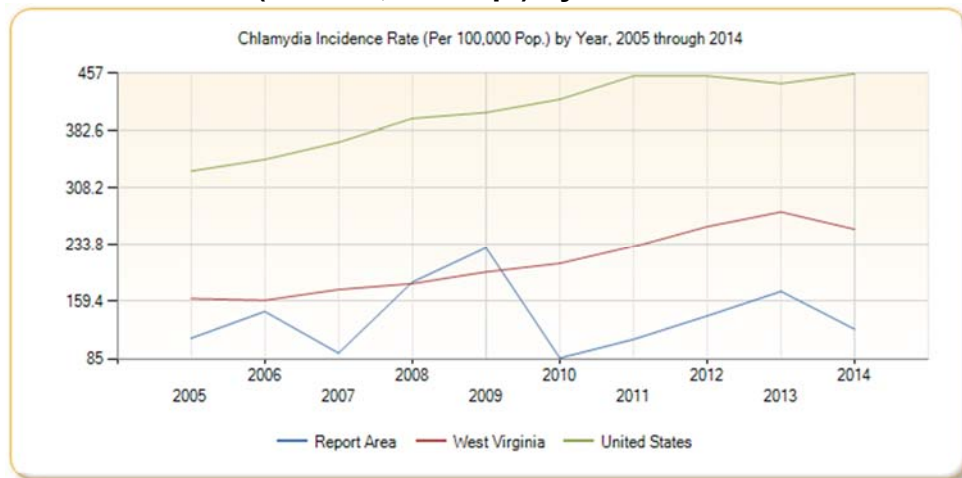
Chlamydia Incidence

This indicator reports incidence rate of chlamydia cases per 100,000 population. This indicator is relevant because it is a measure of poor health status and indicates the prevalence of unsafe sex practices.

	Total Population	Total Chlamydia Infections	Chlamydia Infection Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Both Counties	16,236	20	123.18
Calhoun County	7,564	11	145.43
Gilmer County	8,672	9	103.78
West Virginia	1,854,224	4,719	254.5
United States	316,128,839	1,441,789	456.08

Data Source: US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. 2014. Source geography: County

Chlamydia Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year



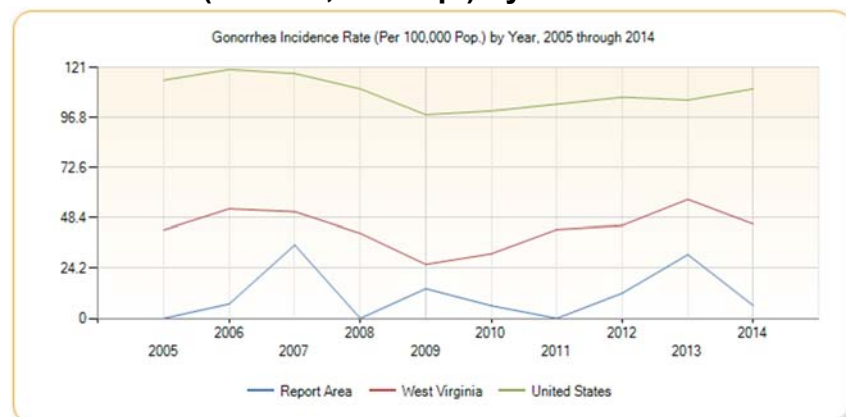
Gonorrhea Incidence

This indicator reports incidence rate of Gonorrhea cases per 100,000 population. This indicator is relevant because it is a measure of poor health status and indicates the prevalence of unsafe sex practices.

	Total Population	Total Gonorrhea Infections	Gonorrhea Infection Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Both Counties	16,236	1	6.16
Calhoun County	7,564	1	13.22
Gilmer County	8,672	0	0
West Virginia	1,852,423	841	45.4
United States	316,128,839	350,062	110.73

Data Source: US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. 2014. Source geography: County

Gonorrhea Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year



HIV Prevalence

This indicator reports prevalence rate of HIV per 100,000 population. This indicator is relevant because HIV is a life-threatening communicable disease that disproportionately affects minority populations and may also indicate the prevalence of unsafe sex practices.

	Population Age 13	Population with HIV / AIDS	Population with HIV / AIDS, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Calhoun County	0	no data	no data
Gilmer County	7,793	17	218.14
West Virginia	1,581,327	1,664	105.23
United States	263,765,822	931,526	353.16

Data Source: US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. 2013. Source geography: County

Community Needs Assessment

(Community Opinion Data)

Led by the Calhoun County Family Resource Network, a Community Needs Assessment (Community Opinion Survey) was conducted during fall 2016. The survey tool was developed with the assistance of Dr. Allison Nichols, an Evaluation Specialist with the WVU Extension Service. The survey tool was distributed in Calhoun and Gilmer Counties via both paper and digital methods. Methods for distribution of the survey included direct interviews, direct distribution for individual completion using collaborative partners and workshop participants, online format broadcast via social media, and various other distribution methods.

A total of 496 residents completed the community opinion survey. A majority of the participants worked (95%), with 53% working out of the county. Of those that were unemployed, 35.9% were homemakers, 27.6% disabled and 29% retired, with 7.6% looking for work. The majority of the respondents were female (76.8%) with 34.7% ages 26-40 years and 26.5% ages 41-55 years. A majority of respondents had completed some college or vocational training (25.4%), with 23.3% having graduated from high school. The majority of the participants has incomes of under \$20,000 (22.8%), with 20.8% having an income of \$70,000 or greater. 349 participants reported living in Gilmer County and 114 reported living in Calhoun County. Thirty-three (33) participants did not list a location where they lived.

Following is a summary of some of the key points derived from the survey:

Access to Food

Approximately all participants (99.7%) indicated that they purchase food at stores outside of their county at one time or another. Approximately 53% of the participants indicated that access to healthy foods was a barrier to eating healthy foods, while approximately 72% indicated that cost was a factor. 17.3% of participants indicated that lack of transportation was a barrier to eating healthy foods.

“Poor eating habits seem to develop from one generation to the next. Parents eat poorly, their kids eat poorly. People don't know how to choose healthy foods and access to quality foods that are inexpensive is extremely limited especially if you don't get out of the community.”

Survey Participant

Physical Activity

When asked which activities you do often, 86.9% indicated that they walked, while 20.4% indicated that they swam frequently and 21% indicated that they participated in gym activities (i.e. weight lifting, treadmill and floor exercise). Other physical activities include gardening and work-related activities. A lack of access to

places to participate in physical activity was the top reason for not participating, followed by not wanting to exercise alone, cost and personal limitations (not defined).

Health Advice

When asked where participants seek health advice, over 45% indicated that they sought advice from a health care provider, followed by family/friend (27.6%) and website (23%). When asked where they would first go for help, if they or a family member had a chronic disease, such as diabetes, heart disease or asthma, the majority (64.1%) indicated that they would seek help from their personal doctor or another health care provider. 70.6% of the participants indicated that they would go the emergency room if they or a family member needed emergency care. If the individual or family member had a mental health problem, such as depression, bipolar disorder, or anxiety, 35.5% indicated that they would seek help with their personal doctor or another health care provider; while only 19.7% would seek help from a mental health provider.

Quality of Health Care Services

Asked to rate the quality of health care services in the community on a scale of poor, fair, good and excellent the following responses were received:

Poor	28.4%
Fair	44.2%
Good	23.0%
Excellent	2.0%

Among those participants that rated the quality of health services as poor or fair, some of the suggestions given that would improve their rating include:

- 24-7 access to medical care.
- Shorter wait times
- Ability to schedule an appointment when needed/on a timely basis
- Ability to see a doctor, not nurse practitioner
- Reduced turnover in providers
- Knowledge about services offered
- Doctors with ability to listen
- More advanced services

Access to Social Services

The majority of participants indicated that they knew how to access childcare services (79.5%); eldercare (73.7%); afterschool care (75.5%); adult education (70.5%); parenting assistance (62.4%); faith-based services (76.5%); financial assistance (66.4%); nutrition assistance (69.8%); and relationship assistance (57.9%). While few participants knew what services were available through the FRN (42.7%); CRI (43.1%); HOPE (22.1%); DART (23.7%); Birth-to-Three (59.2%); Parents as Teachers (30.7%);

Right from the Start (36.1%); Veteran Services (43.5%); and WVU Extension (50.3%). A majority of the participants knew what services were available through DHHR (82.9%); Local food pantry (77.5%); local thrift store (78.9%); WIC (82.5%); Public Library (86.4%); health department (75.1%); Senior Center (76.9%); Workforce WV (62.9%); Little Kanawha Bus Company (62.6%); Minnie Hamilton Health System (87.1%); local parks (73.6%); and sheriff's department (76.3%).

Local Schools

Only 29.8% of participants felt that the school system tried to reach out to the community. Uses for schools included the following:

Internet cafes	97.9%
Adult learning	100%
Recreational programs for youth	99.7%
Recreational programs for adults	100%
Meeting space	100%
Community events	100%

Other suggestions for use of school facilities included:

- Community awareness programming
- After school child care
- College classes
- Concerts
- Cultural activities
- Exercise/Fitness Center/Recreation
- Family reunions

Local Activities

When asked where participants conducted the following activities the responses include:

	In-County %	Out-of-County %	Both %
Grocery Shopping	10.6	38.7	50.5
Clothes Shopping	2.9	80.6	15.4
Misc. Shopping	10.3	37.0	51.3
Banking/Loans	45.9	29.0	19.3
Car Services	25.5	45.4	21.9
Professional Services (legal, accounting, etc.)	16.3	48.0	14.8

Restaurants	6.3	31.9	59.5
Beauty/Barber Shop	36.8	35.9	19.1
Entertainment (<i>Movies, fairs, etc.</i>)	1.7	72.6	19.1

Public Safety

Participants rated how safe they felt in their community with one being not safe to ten being very safe as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.1%	2.3%	1.7%	2.8%	7.7%	5.7%	11.3%	19.4%	21.9%	26.2%

Community Services Needed

When asked what services/small businesses participants would like to see in their community the following were services were suggested:

Art/Entertainment	10.5%
Recreation	13.7%
Construction	93.1%
Manufacturing	10.9%
Retail	90.3%
Forestry/Agriculture	7.1%
Transportation	4.8%
Accommodations/Lodging	7.9%
Professional Services	7.1%

How to Best Advertise Services Available in the Community

Participants were asked how businesses and programs can best advertise in their community with the following results:

Local Newspaper	79.6%
Online Presentation	58.9%
Mailings	51.2%
Social Media	70.2%

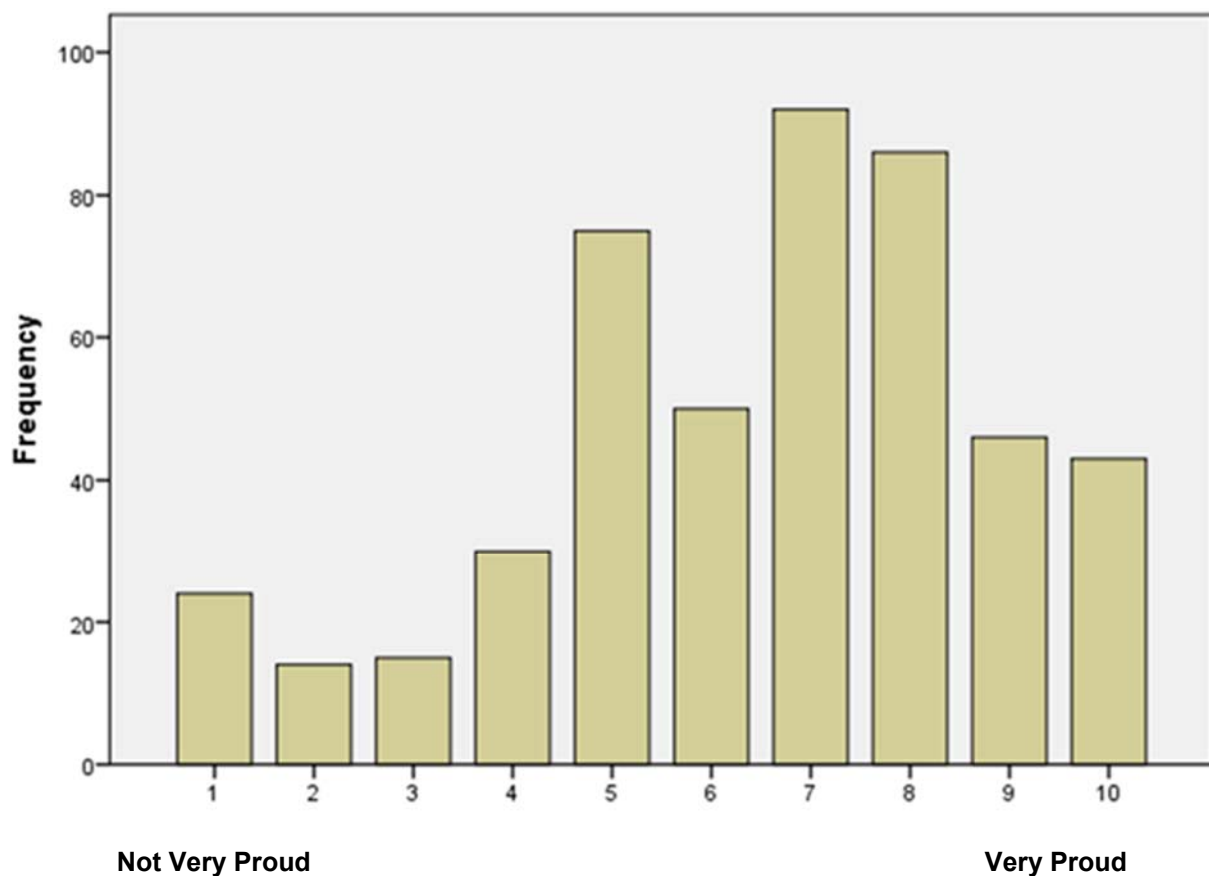
Top Three Health Issues

Participants provided the following ratings of the top three health issues in their community:

Public Safety	97.0%
Malnutrition	95.6%
Lack of Recreational Services	74.6%
Family Dysfunction	72.4%
Substance Abuse	70.0%
Obesity/Eating Disorders	39.3%
Alcohol Abuse	34.9%
Smoking/Tobacco Use	32.7%
Mental Health	23.4%
General Health	22.8%
Unplanned Pregnancy	9.7%
Self-Harm	5.0%

Community Pride:

Participants were asked to rate how proud they were of their community on a scale of one (not very proud) to ten (very proud):



Appendix A

Partnership for a Healthier Calhoun and Gilmer Counties

Tina Persinger	Calhoun County FRN
Jessica Greenlief	Gilmer County FRN
Jamie Mullins*	Calhoun County Extension
Lisa Montgomery	Gilmer County Extension
Anna Reno	WV BCCA
Samantha Cason	Genesis
Kyra-Ann Minney	Gilmer County Schools
Tracey Keaton	Calhoun County Schools
Brenda Smith*	Gilmer County Health Department
Barb Holt*	Calhoun County (Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department
Barbara McKown*	MHHS
Samantha Cowan	MHHS – VISTA worker
Tim Underwood*	Glenville State College
Donnie Pitts, retired	Calhoun County Parks and School System
Doyle Hupp	Business leader
Steve Whited*	MHHS; Calhoun County BOE
Shelly DeMarino*	MHHS Board of Directors
Rick Poling*	Committee on Aging
Chip Westfall	Local government leader
Roger Hanshaw	State government leader
Richard Cain	Physician and/or dentist
Jim Davison	Behavioral Health
Steve Carder*	Faith Community
Jim Bennett*	Economic Development
Larry Chapman*	Gilmer County Commission
Roger Jarvis	Vulnerable population representatives
Shelia Garretson	Court system

*** Denotes Steering Committee members**