

Community Health Needs Assessment Coastal Health District



Prepared by College of Coastal Georgia Faculty and Students

Mary Eleanor Wickersham, D.P.A., Assistant Professor of Public Affairs, and Student
Interns: Stephanie Basey, Suncica Beba, Jannronn Bradford, April Davis, Jennifer Dougherty,
John Lander, Maurice Mason, Jay Moreno, Maurey Moss, and Corliss Wade

2013 Camden County
Community Health Needs Assessment



October 31, 2013

Diane Z. Weems, M.D.
District Health Director, Coastal Health District
24 Oglethorpe Professional Boulevard
Savannah, Georgia 31406

Dear Dr. Weems,

Following this letter of transmittal, you will find the Community Health Needs Assessment for Camden County, Georgia.

The document includes four sections: public data, survey data and focus group responses, and data analysis.

It has been a tremendous learning experience for the students who have volunteered to work on this project. Thank you for this opportunity.

Yours truly,

Mary Eleanor Wickersham, D.P.A., Assistant Professor of Public Affairs and Students in the Public Affairs and Health Informatics Programs, Stephanie Basey, Suncica Beba, Jannronn Bradford, April Davis, Jennifer Dougherty, John Lander, Maurice Mason, Jay Moreno, Maurey Moss, and Corliss Wade

Executive Summary

As part of its responsibility to better meet the needs of the communities it serves, Coastal Health District authorized a Community Health Needs Assessment for three of its southern counties in late August 2013. The College of Coastal Georgia Foundation received a small grant in return for work on the survey by students in the College of Coastal Georgia Public Affairs and Health Informatics Programs.

Following approval by the college's Institutional Review Board, faculty and students worked together to devise, distribute and collect surveys, host focus groups to discuss survey data, and analyze data that will be useful for program planning for the Coastal Health District.

This Assessment is provided to readers in three sections:

1. **Public Data** - This section includes county-level data derived from public sources, including the Georgia Department of Public Health. Data used are the most recent available and trending was conducted whenever data were available.
2. **Survey Data** - A 36-question survey was prepared and approved by the Coastal Health District and the college's IRB. It was distributed online and as a paper survey. There were 377 respondents in Camden County. Although each question varied slightly in the number of respondents, overall the survey results have a 95% confidence level, with a margin error of plus or minus five. Once survey results were in, highlights of the survey were shared with focus groups, who commented on the validity of the information provided by respondents and made other suggestions about community needs. These comments follow the appropriate survey data.
3. The final phase of the project was data analysis, in which trends are identified and relationships between findings are identified. There is much more that could be learned from this information, however, a focus was placed on areas that could be impacted by Public Health.

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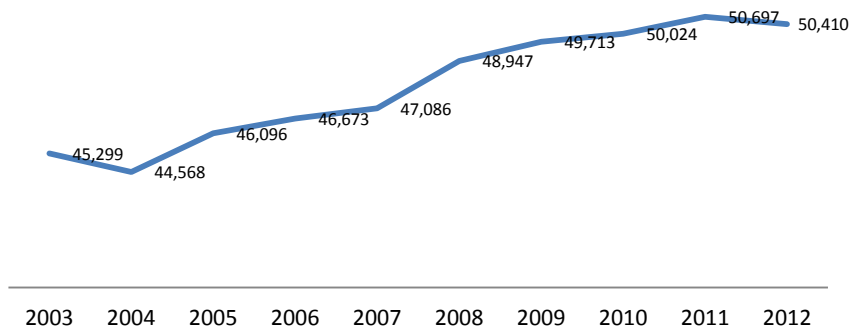
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Public Data

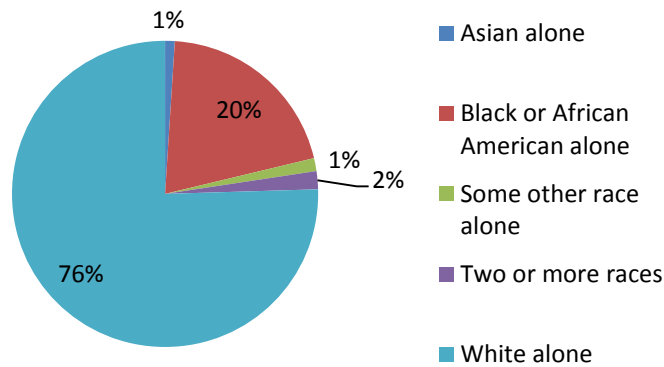
Demographic Data – Public Data Resources

Population

Population Growth in Camden County



2010 Population by Race



All data on this page from U.S. Census, <http://censusviewer.com/county/GA/Camden>

According to U.S. Census data, Camden County has a smaller percentage of persons 65 and older than most other Georgia counties. In 2011, according to www.georgiastats.uga.edu, Camden County ranked 18th in the lowest number of persons in the 65+ age group.

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Census Details	2010 Census Counts	%	2000 Census County	%
Total Population, Camden County	50513	100%	43664	100%
Population by Race/Ethnicity				
American Indian and Alaska native alone	259	0.0051	216	0.0049
Asian alone	724	0.0143	441	0.0101
Black or African American alone	9799	0.194	8783	0.2011
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific native alone	76	0.0015	37	0.0008
Some other race alone	567	0.0112	599	0.0137
Two or more races	1531	0.0303	823	0.0188
White alone	37557	0.7435	32765	0.7504
Population by Hispanic or Latino Origin (of any race)				
Persons of Hispanic or Latino Origin	2590	0.0513	1585	0.0363
Persons Not of Hispanic or Latino Origin	47923	0.9487	42079	0.9637
Population by Gender				
Male	25569	0.5062	22566	0.5168
Female	24944	0.4938	21098	0.4832
Population by Age				
Persons 0 to 4 years	3983	0.0789	3804	0.0871
Persons 5 to 17 years	9669	0.1914	10028	0.2297
Persons 18 to 64 years	32305	0.6395	27555	0.6311
Persons 65 years and over	4556	0.0902	2277	0.0521

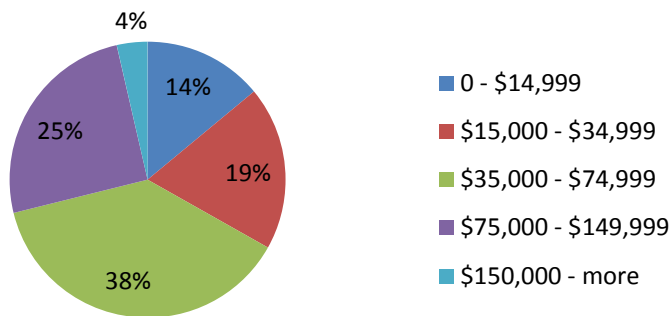
Data from U.S. Census, <http://censusviewer.com/county/GA/Camden>

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Income

Camden County, Georgia				
	Households	Families	Married-couple families	Nonfamily households
	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Total	18,015	13,419	10,566	4,596
Less than \$10,000	8.70%	7.30%	2.20%	15.80%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5.30%	3.00%	1.20%	11.80%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9.90%	8.40%	5.00%	14.60%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9.30%	8.10%	6.00%	14.90%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15.80%	14.00%	15.30%	18.80%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	22.20%	23.90%	27.40%	15.20%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	15.10%	18.90%	22.90%	4.10%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	10.20%	12.20%	14.70%	3.40%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2.60%	3.20%	3.90%	0.90%
\$200,000 or more	1.00%	1.10%	1.30%	0.60%
Median income (\$)	51,061	60,030	68,875	30,848
Mean income (\$)	59,066	65,886	N	36,452

Camden Household Income Percentages

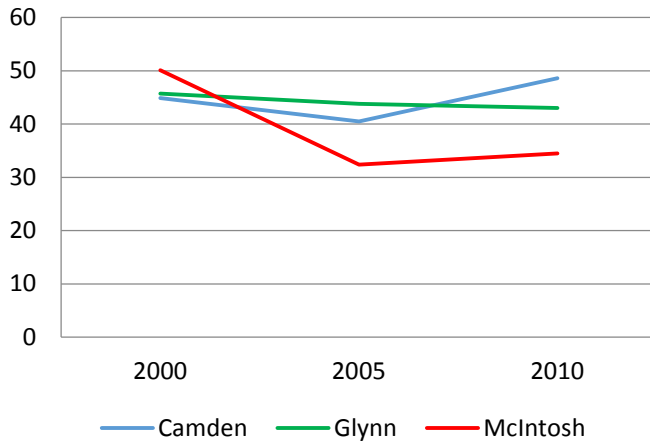


All data on this page from U.S. Census

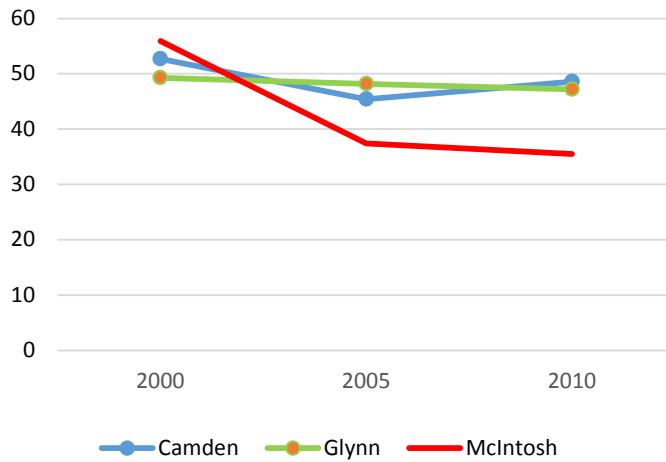
Pregnancy and Birth Rates by County

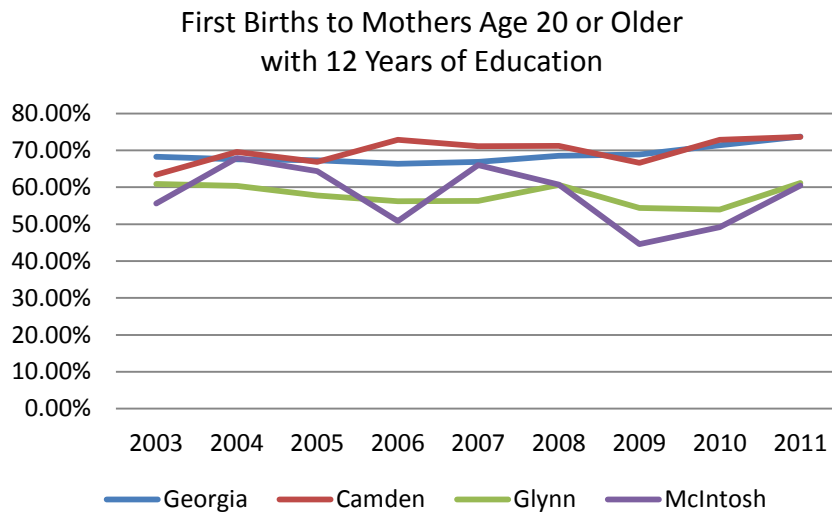
All birth rate data from OASIS, Georgia Public Health Statistics System

Birth Rates by County, 2000-2010



Pregnancy Rate, age 20+





Data from OASIS, Georgia’s Public Health Data Statistics System

Poverty Indicators

Gini Index* Comparison

County (2006-2010)	Gini Index*
Camden	.402 - .421
Glynn	.461- .645
McIntosh	.439 - .460
U.S.	.467

*GINI Index defined: The Gini index varies between zero and one. A value of one indicates perfect inequality where only one household has any income. A value of zero indicates perfect equality, where all households have equal income.” (Bee, Adam. 2012. “Household Income Inequality within U.S. Counties: 2006 – 2010.”) Data from American Community Survey Briefs, U.S. Census.

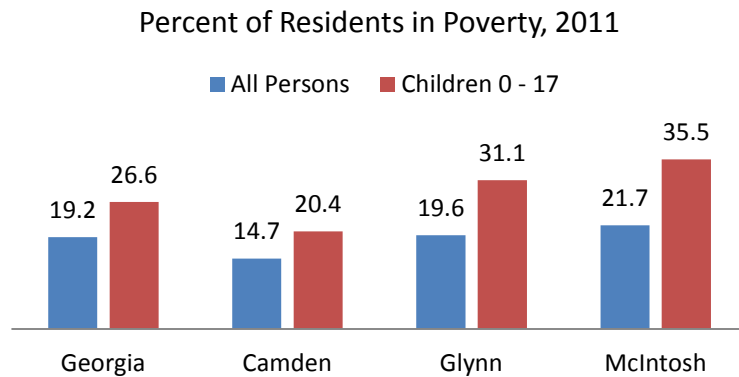
Camden County Residents Receiving Food Stamps

	SNAP Recipients (Food Stamps)	Percentage of Population on SNAP	Percentage Increase Since 2000
*2009	5918	12%	--
**2011	7714	14%	199%

Data from “County-by-County Review of SNAP/Food Stamp Participation”

http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/07/ny_times_snap_poverty_formatted.pdf; **2013 from Slate: Kirk, Chris. “How Many People Around You Receive Food Stamps?” *Slate*. April 30, 2013.

Percentage of Population in Poverty by County



Data from USDA Economic Research Service, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/county-level-data-sets/poverty.aspx#.UjYSXMZeaSo>

Families with children with annual incomes of less than 150% of the federal poverty threshold

	Data Type	2005 - 2009	2006 - 2010	2007 - 2011
Georgia	Number	340,003	359,789	374,251
	Percent	27.30%	28.50%	29.60%
Camden	Number	1,809	1,995	2,020
	Percent	25.30%	27.90%	27.60%
Glynn	Number	2,552	2,999	3,144
	Percent	28.10%	30.60%	32.60%
McIntosh	Number	447	591	607
	Percent	33.80%	37.60%	43.50%

Data from Kids County Database, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/698-families-with-children-with-annual-incomes-of-less-than-150-of-the-federal-poverty-threshold?loc=12&loct=5#detailed/5/1946,1989,2024/true/1067,1000,939/any/8886,8887>

Eligible children, birth through 4, enrolled in the Women, Infants, and Children Supplemental Nutrition program (Data from Kids County Database, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/>)

Location	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Camden	2,509	2,645	2,718	2,635	2,743
Glynn	3,316	3,444	3,599	3,590	3,447
McIntosh	504	519	541	533	523
Georgia	340,589	361,291	379,071	377,186	373,572

Employment

All employment data from U.S. Census, American Community Survey

Employment Characteristics by Family	Georgia	Camden County, Georgia	Glynn County, Georgia	McIntosh County, Georgia
	Total Estimate	Total Estimate	Total Estimate	Total Estimate
Families	2,389,321	13,419	20,756	3,638
EMPLOYMENT STATUS CHARACTERISTICS				
Married-couple families	1,701,625	10,566	15,105	2,590
Both husband and wife in labor force	54.50%	52.60%	49.00%	42.90%
Husband in labor force, wife not in labor force	23.80%	26.90%	21.60%	24.00%
Wife in labor force, husband not in labor force	7.20%	7.40%	7.20%	6.00%
Both husband and wife not in labor force	14.60%	13.00%	22.20%	27.20%
Other families	687,696	2,853	5,651	1,048
Female householder, no husband present	76.90%	78.80%	81.40%	81.70%
In labor force	55.80%	57.00%	57.20%	55.20%
Not in labor force	21.10%	21.80%	24.20%	26.50%
Male householder, no wife present	23.10%	21.20%	18.60%	18.30%
In labor force	18.40%	12.00%	14.10%	15.90%
Not in labor force	4.70%	9.30%	4.40%	2.40%

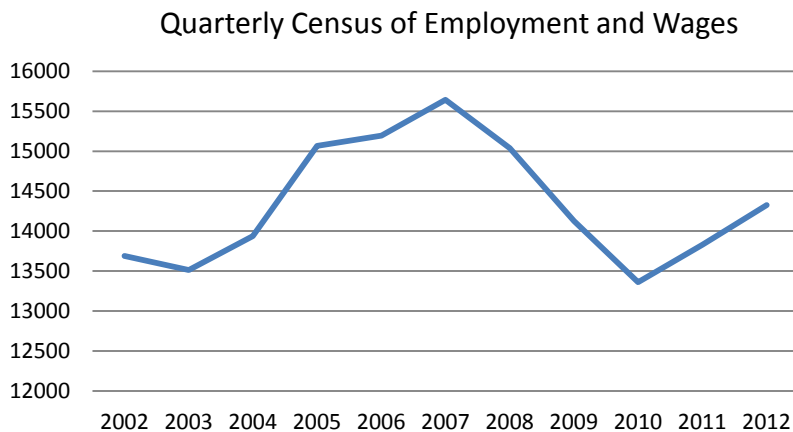
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Employment Characteristics by Family	Georgia	Camden County, Georgia	Glynn County, Georgia	McIntosh County, Georgia
	Total	Total	Total	Total
	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
WORK STATUS CHARACTERISTICS				
Families	2,389,321	13,419	20,756	3,638
No workers in the past 12 months	13.10%	12.10%	17.70%	19.90%
1 worker in the past 12 months	35.40%	35.50%	34.40%	38.90%
2 + workers in the past 12 months	51.60%	52.40%	47.90%	41.20%
Married-couple families	1,701,625	10,566	15,105	2,590
Householder worked full-time, year-round in the past 12 months	57.20%	58.40%	52.90%	46.50%
Spouse worked full-time, year-round in the past 12 months	29.30%	30.30%	28.00%	24.50%
Householder worked part-time or part-year in the past 12 months	18.70%	18.10%	16.50%	15.30%
Spouse worked part-time or part-year in the past 12 months	5.30%	4.50%	4.60%	2.30%
Householder did not work in the past 12 months	24.10%	23.50%	30.50%	38.20%
Spouse did not work in the past 12 months	13.30%	11.50%	20.20%	25.40%

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Work Status	Georgia	Camden County, Georgia	Glynn County, Georgia	McIntosh County, Georgia
	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Population 16 to 64 years	6,396,436	33,596	50,036	9,100
WEEKS WORKED				
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	53.80%	58.50%	58.60%	50.40%
Worked 40 to 49 weeks	6.10%	4.80%	5.40%	2.80%
Worked 27 to 39 weeks	4.70%	4.90%	3.50%	4.90%
Worked 14 to 26 weeks	4.00%	3.70%	3.40%	4.30%
Worked 1 to 13 weeks	5.30%	4.50%	5.40%	4.50%
Did not work	26.10%	23.60%	23.60%	33.20%
USUAL HOURS WORKED				
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	58.30%	60.60%	59.80%	49.60%
Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week	12.60%	13.00%	14.00%	12.50%
Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week	2.90%	2.80%	2.60%	4.60%
Did not work	26.10%	23.60%	23.60%	33.20%
Mean usual hours worked for workers	39.3	40.6	39	38.3

Data from U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

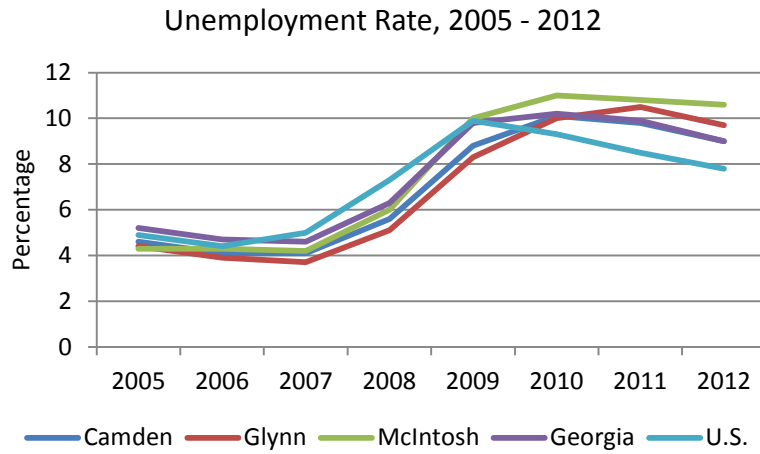


Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/surveymost>

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	Camden County	Glynn County	McIntosh County
EMPLOYMENT STATUS			
Population 16 years and over	38,083	61,777	11,440
In labor force	25,678	39,675	6,638
Civilian labor force	21,969	39,636	6,638
Employed	19,928	36,014	6,031
Unemployed	2,041	3,622	607
Armed Forces	3,709	39	0
Not in labor force	12,405	22,102	4,802
OCCUPATION			
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	19,928	36,014	6,031
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	6,197	11,291	1,628
Service occupations	4,003	8,684	1,232
Sales and office occupations	5,325	8,921	1,264
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	2,244	3,618	1,101
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	2,159	3,500	806
INDUSTRY			
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	19,928	36,014	6,031
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	97	279	311
Construction	1,240	2,782	879
Manufacturing	1,655	2,446	409
Wholesale trade	566	877	61
Retail trade	2,678	4,119	671
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	1,041	1,555	276
Information	247	660	144
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	807	1,631	209
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	1,867	3,717	380
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	3,684	7,196	1,293
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	2,085	5,801	623
Other services, except public administration	920	2,279	202
Public administration	3,041	2,672	573
CLASS OF WORKER			
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	19,928	36,014	6,031
Private wage and salary workers	13,519	27,127	4,059
Government workers	5,553	6,186	1,427
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	825	2,603	545
Unpaid family workers	31	98	0

Data from U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey



*Data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://www.bls.gov/lau/> and <http://data.bls.gov/timeseries/LNS14000000>

While Camden's unemployment is slightly lower than that of its neighbors, Glynn and McIntosh, the county still falls behind the U.S. in employment. This trend makes clear that there has not been a full recovery since the economic downturn that began in 2009.

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Housing Characteristics

All Data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey

Housing Characteristics	Georgia	Camden County, Georgia	Glynn County, Georgia	McIntosh County, Georgia
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
HOUSING OCCUPANCY				
Total housing units	4,063,024	20,945	40,332	8,966
Occupied housing units	85.90%	86.00%	76.80%	62.30%
Vacant housing units	14.10%	14.00%	23.20%	37.70%
HOUSING TENURE				
Occupied housing units	3,490,754	18,015	30,980	5,583
Owner-occupied	66.80%	69.30%	63.90%	78.60%
Renter-occupied	33.20%	30.70%	36.10%	21.40%
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Occupied housing units	3,490,754	18,015	30,980	5,583
Utility gas	42.70%	6.10%	14.20%	6.00%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	6.30%	2.20%	3.10%	16.10%
Electricity	49.50%	90.40%	81.50%	75.70%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0.30%	0.10%	0.40%	0.00%
Coal or coke	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Wood	1.00%	0.50%	0.40%	2.10%
Solar energy	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other fuel	0.10%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%
No fuel used	0.30%	0.40%	0.40%	0.00%
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
Occupied housing units	3,490,754	18,015	30,980	5,583
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0.50%	0.90%	1.30%	1.80%
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0.70%	1.00%	1.40%	1.30%
No telephone service available	4.10%	2.70%	4.20%	7.00%

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	Georgia	Camden	Glynn	McIntosh
VALUE				
Owner-occupied units	2,332,685	12,486	19,800	4,388
Less than \$50,000	9.10%	10.20%	10.80%	22.30%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	15.80%	10.70%	16.10%	28.60%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	20.40%	21.30%	14.20%	7.80%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	19.10%	23.80%	13.00%	12.90%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	17.80%	20.20%	16.10%	8.70%
\$300,000 to \$499,999	11.90%	9.20%	17.60%	16.10%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	4.80%	3.60%	9.50%	2.40%
\$1,000,000 or more	1.10%	1.10%	2.60%	1.20%
MORTGAGE STATUS				
Owner-occupied units	2,332,685	12,486	19,800	4,388
Housing units with a mortgage	71.40%	73.20%	66.70%	52.30%
Housing units without a mortgage	28.60%	26.80%	33.30%	47.70%
GROSS RENT				
Occupied units paying rent	1,084,745	5,107	10,574	868
Less than \$200	1.90%	0.30%	3.10%	12.30%
\$200 to \$299	3.20%	2.40%	3.00%	9.80%
\$300 to \$499	9.10%	7.70%	12.00%	23.70%
\$500 to \$749	25.30%	26.20%	26.30%	42.70%
\$750 to \$999	29.90%	34.10%	29.50%	9.70%
\$1,000 to \$1,499	24.70%	24.50%	20.80%	1.70%
\$1,500 or more	6.00%	4.80%	5.20%	0.00%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey

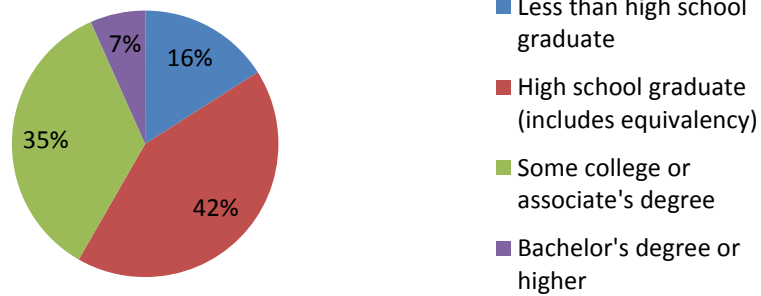
Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment	Georgia	Camden County, Georgia	Glynn County, Georgia	McIntosh County, Georgia
	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Population 18 to 24 years	969,452	6,509	6,662	1,459
Less than high school graduate	21.00%	16.00%	22.60%	17.30%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	32.00%	42.30%	40.50%	49.60%
Some college or associate's degree	39.60%	35.00%	32.20%	26.80%
Bachelor's degree or higher	7.40%	6.70%	4.70%	6.30%
Population 25 years and over	6,152,481	29,965	52,973	9,486
Less than 9th grade	5.90%	2.40%	3.90%	9.10%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10.10%	8.30%	10.00%	13.50%
High school graduate (or GED)	29.40%	31.20%	30.10%	38.10%
Some college, no degree	20.50%	28.90%	22.90%	18.70%
Associate's degree	6.60%	8.90%	7.30%	5.50%
Bachelor's degree	17.70%	12.20%	16.10%	9.60%
Graduate or professional degree	9.80%	8.10%	9.70%	5.60%
Population 25 to 34 years	1,327,582	7,132	9,523	1,030
High school graduate or higher	84.90%	93.20%	84.50%	91.10%
Bachelor's degree or higher	28.90%	19.20%	24.50%	21.60%
Population 35 to 44 years	1,413,864	6,695	10,056	1,664
High school graduate or higher	87.70%	92.40%	90.10%	74.00%
Bachelor's degree or higher	31.40%	19.40%	25.50%	15.40%
Population 45 to 64 years	2,404,926	11,651	21,653	4,452
High school graduate or higher	86.10%	89.60%	88.20%	79.00%
Bachelor's degree or higher	28.00%	21.60%	24.80%	12.80%
Population 65 years and over	1,006,109	4,487	11,741	2,340
High school graduate or higher	72.60%	77.50%	80.10%	71.10%
Bachelor's degree or higher	19.00%	19.60%	29.20%	16.90%

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011, American Community Survey

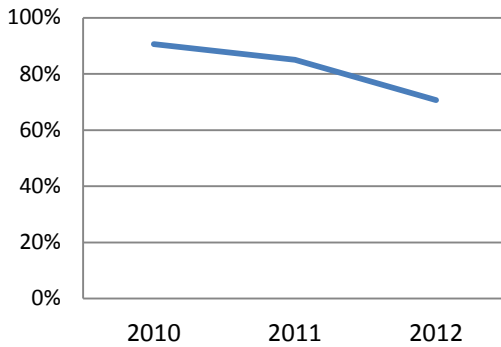
2013 Camden County Community Health Needs Assessment

Camden County Educational Attainment, 2010

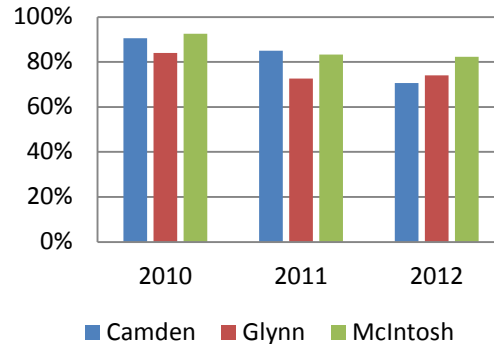


Data from U.S. Census, Fact Finder

Camden Graduation Rate

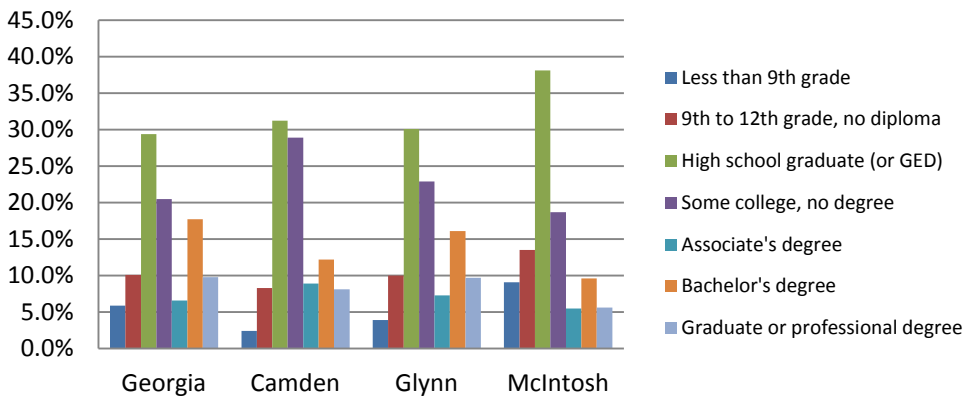


Graduation Rate



Data from Georgia Department of Education

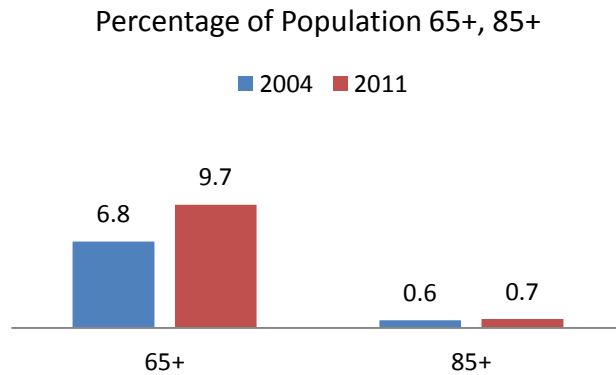
Education Attainment for Population 25 Years and Older



U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2007 - 2011

Special Populations

Older Residents as a Percentage of Population



Data from Georgia Statistics System, <http://www.georgiastats.uga.edu>

SSI* and SSI + OASDI** Recipients by County and Total Payments by County, December 2012

	Total	Aged	Blind and Disabled	Under 18	18-64	65 or older	SSI recipients also receiving OASDI	Total payments in thousands of dollars*
Georgia	247,951	24,722	223,229	45,271	151,984	50,696	82,568	135,864
Camden	846	51	795	197	520	129	277	433
Glynn	1,924	134	1,790	370	1,251	303	713	1,009
McIntosh	464	43	421	49	305	110	211	205

*SSI stands for Supplemental Security Income; **OASDI stands for Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance or what we know as Social Security. According to the Social Security Administration, “SSI targets eligible persons who have limited income and resources and who are disabled, blind, or aged 65 or older. Blind or disabled children, as well as adults, are also eligible to receive SSI benefits.”

SOURCES: Social Security Administration, Master Beneficiary Record and Supplemental Security Record, 100 percent data. *The state payment total does not equal the sum of the rounded county totals.

http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi_sc/2005/index.html

2013 Camden County
Community Health Needs Assessment

Persons with Disabilities in the Civil Non-Institutionalized Population, 2000
(2010 Disability Data Not Available)

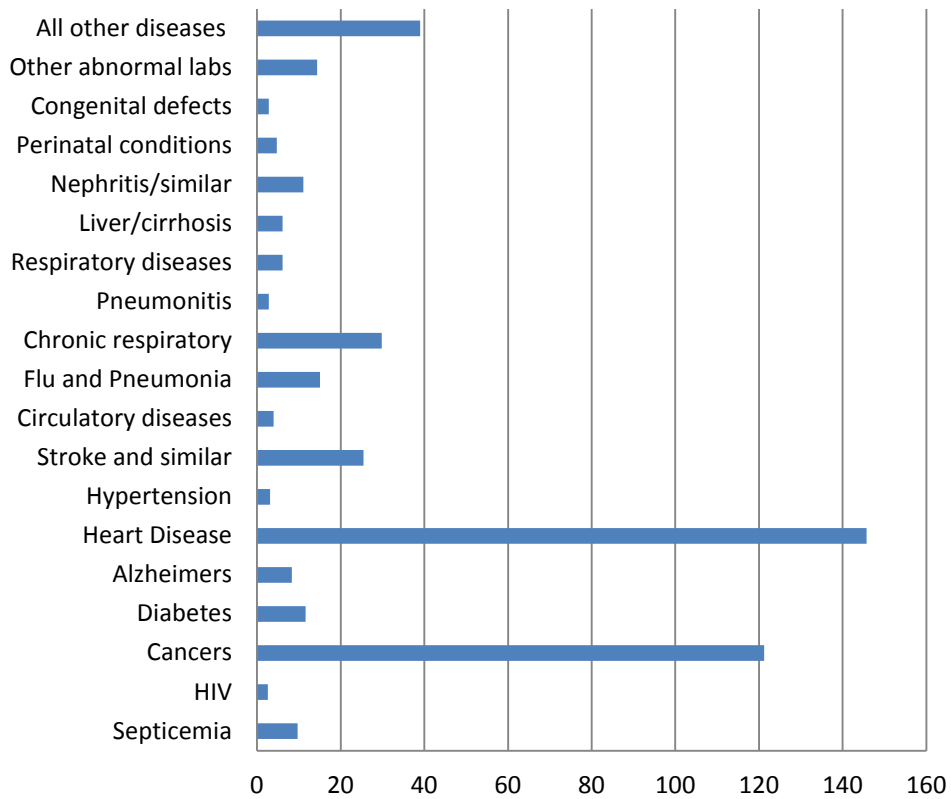
	Georgia	Camden County	Glynn County	McIntosh County
Total disabilities tallied	2,638,739	10,656	24,738	5,053
Total disabilities tallied for people 5 to 15 years	99,511	644	931	143
Sensory disability	12,885	67	154	10
Physical disability	13,471	48	204	27
Mental disability	60,819	466	508	97
Self-care disability	12,336	63	65	9
Total disabilities tallied for people 16 to 64 years	1,784,544	7,992	14,637	3,610
Sensory disability	122,519	641	1,275	350
Physical disability	336,687	1,802	2,942	778
Mental disability	190,182	887	1,977	372
Self-care disability	93,199	487	775	264
Go-outside-home disability	375,962	1,154	2,603	644
Employment disability	665,995	3,021	5,065	1,202
Total disabilities tallied for people 65 years and over:	754,684	2,020	9,170	1,300
Sensory disability	119,668	384	1,618	228
Physical disability	256,057	767	3,051	456
Mental disability	107,051	236	1,329	187
Self-care disability	89,319	240	1,177	142
Go-outside-home disability	182,589	393	1,995	287

Data from U.S. Census, Fact Finder, http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_00_SF3_P041&prodType=table

Mortality Data

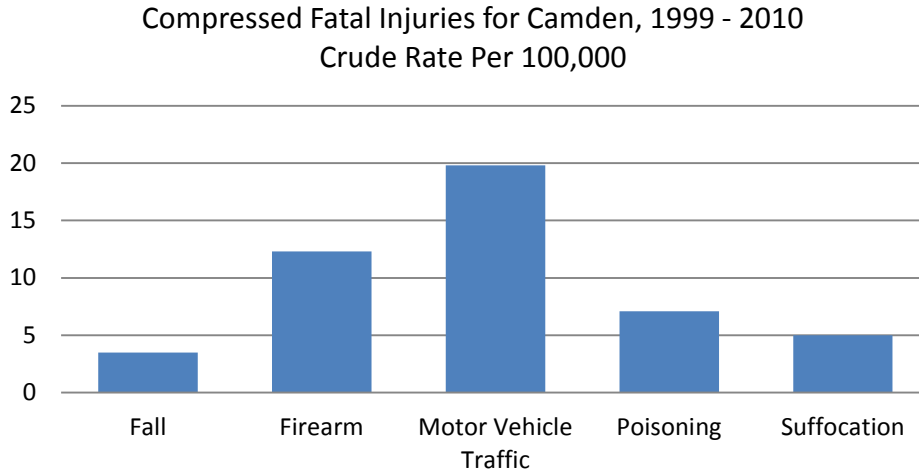
Non-Injury Mortality Rates

Camden, Compressed Non-Injury Mortality Per 100,000,
1999 - 2010



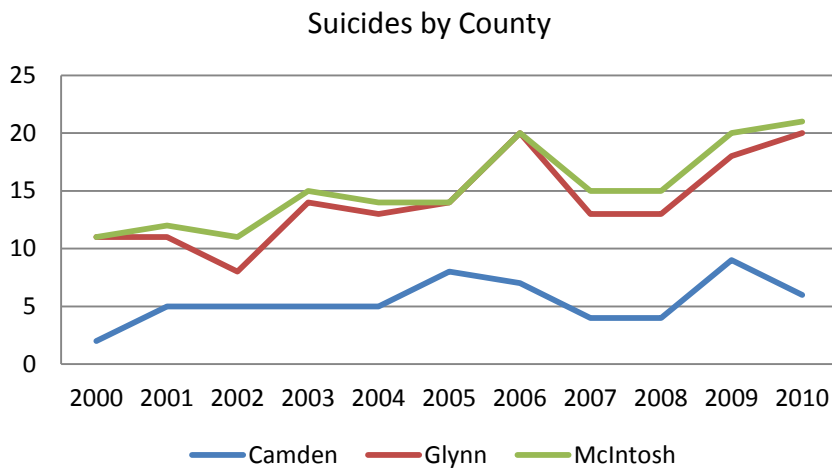
Data from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,
<http://wonder.cdc.gov/controller/datarequest/D91;jsessionid=8C2402450FFA48BBA6A5380F5FE09015>

Fatal Injuries by County



Data from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,
<http://wonder.cdc.gov/controller/datarequest/D91;jsessionid=8C2402450FFA48BBA6A5380F5FE09015>

Suicides



Data from Georgia Statistics System, <http://www.georgiastats.uga.edu>

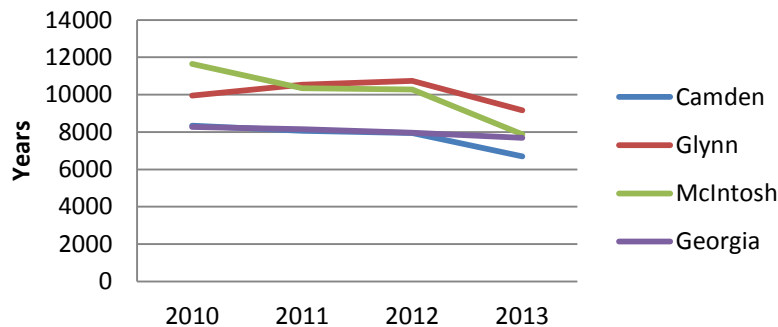
Top Ten Causes of Death in Camden County, 2007 - 2011

Cause	Camden Rank	Georgia Rank
Ischemic Heart and Vascular Disease	1	1
Malignant Neoplasms of the Trachea, Bronchus and Lung	2	2
All COPD Except Asthma	3	4
Cerebrovascular Disease	4	3
Motor Vehicle Crashes	5	13
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephrosis	6	9
Pneumonia	7	11
Septicemia	8	10
Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)	9	15
Essential (Primary) Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal, and Heart Disease	10	6

Data from Georgia Public Health

Years of Potential Life Lost

Years of Potential Life Lost Before Age 75 Per 100,000 Population (Age-adjusted)



Years of Potential Life Lost provides a measure of the overall population health. According to County Health Rankings, “Premature deaths are deaths that occur before a person reaches an expected age, for instance, age 75. Many of these deaths are considered to be preventable.”

Data from County Health Rankings, <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/our-approach/health-outcomes/premature-death>

Infant Mortality

Infant Deaths by County, 2005 – 2011

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Georgia	1,196	1,241	1,292	1,157	1,192	1,070	1,165
Camden	1	3	3	4	3	4	4
Glynn	6	10	7	5	6	8	7
McIntosh	3	1	1	1	3	0	3

Data from OASIS, Georgia Public Health Online Statistical Information System,
<http://oasis.state.ga.us/oasis/oasis/qryMCH.aspx>

Leading Causes of Infant Deaths, Camden County, by Crude Death Rate, 2000 - 2007

Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period

Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities

Suffocation

All Other Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases

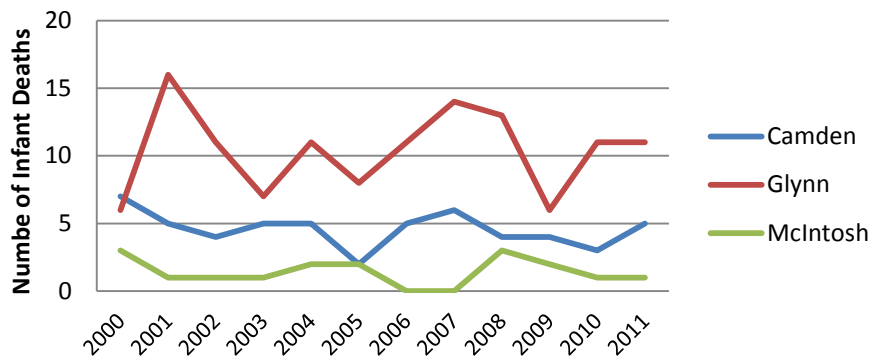
SIDS

Malignant Neoplasm of Bladder, Kidney, and Renal Pelvis

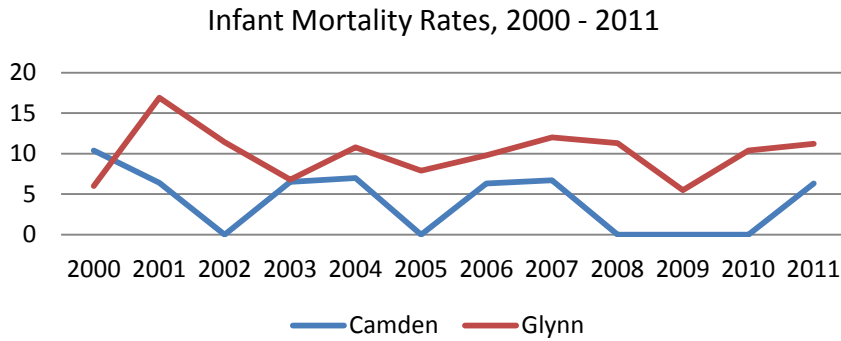
Ischemic Heart and Vascular Disease

Data from OASIS, Georgia Public Health Online Statistical Information System,
<http://oasis.state.ga.us/oasis/oasis/qryMCH.aspx>

Infant Deaths, 2000 - 2011

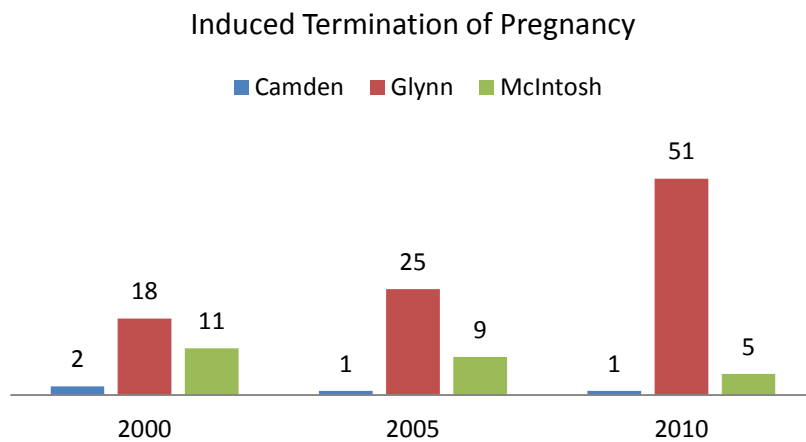


Data from OASIS, Georgia Public Health Online Statistical Information System,
<http://oasis.state.ga.us/oasis/oasis/qryMCH.aspx>



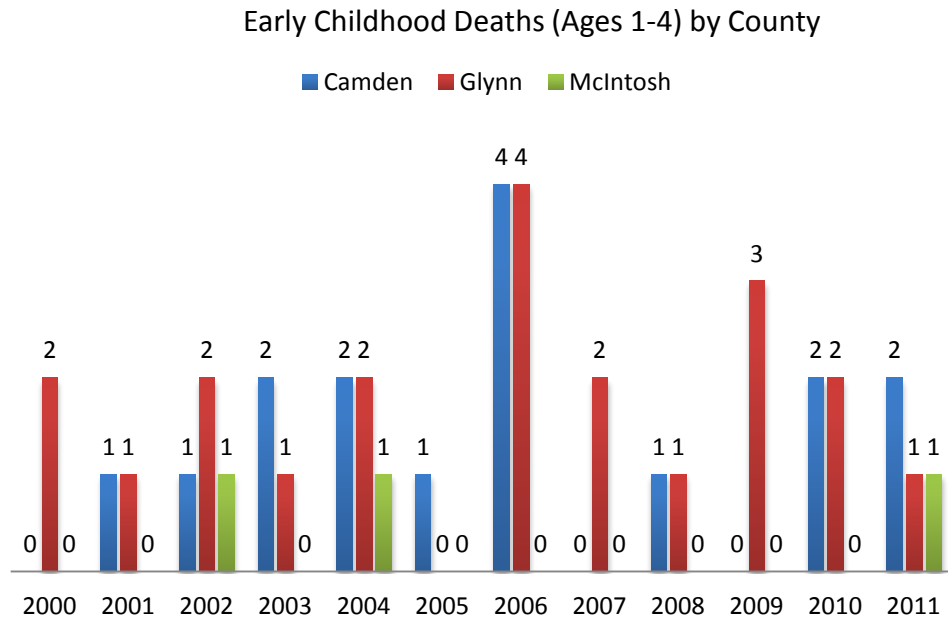
Data from OASIS, Georgia Public Health Online Statistical Information System, <http://oasis.state.ga.us/oasis/oasis/qryMCH.aspx>

Induced Terminations by County



Data from Georgia Statistics System, www.georgiastats.uga.edu

Number of Early Childhood Deaths by County

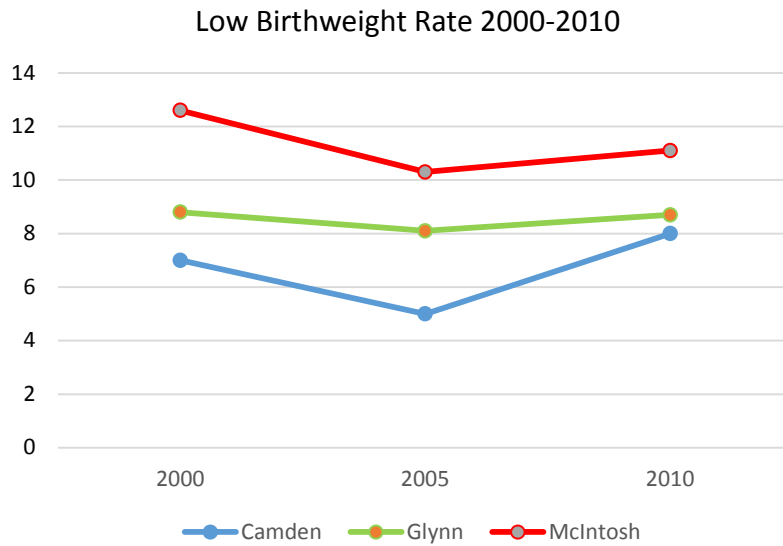
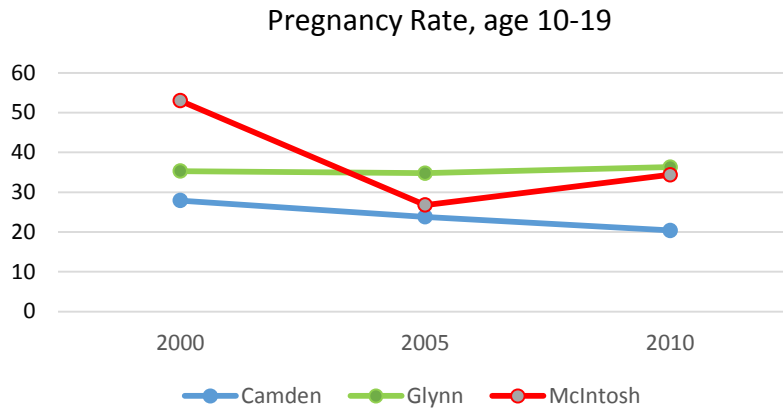


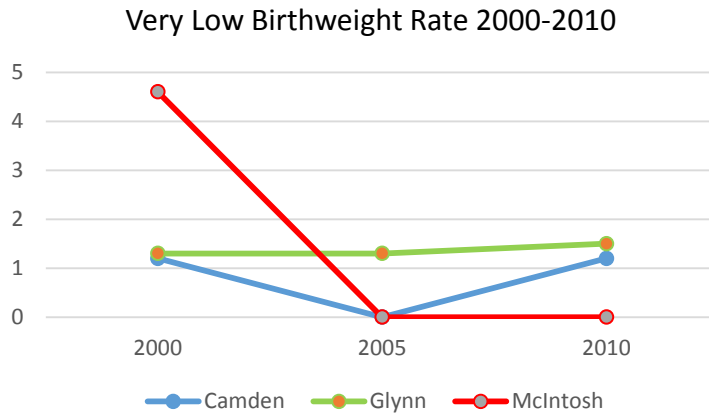
Data from Georgia Public Health, OASIS

Morbidity Data

Health Risks Related to Pregnancy

All data from Public Health, OASIS Database





All data from Public Health, OASIS Database

Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2000, 2005

	2000		2005	
	Births	% Inadequate Prenatal Care Utilization	Births	% Inadequate Prenatal Care Utilization
Camden	48	7.5	125	19.5
Glynn	109	11	81	8
McIntosh	17	10.6	6	4.8

Public Health, OASIS

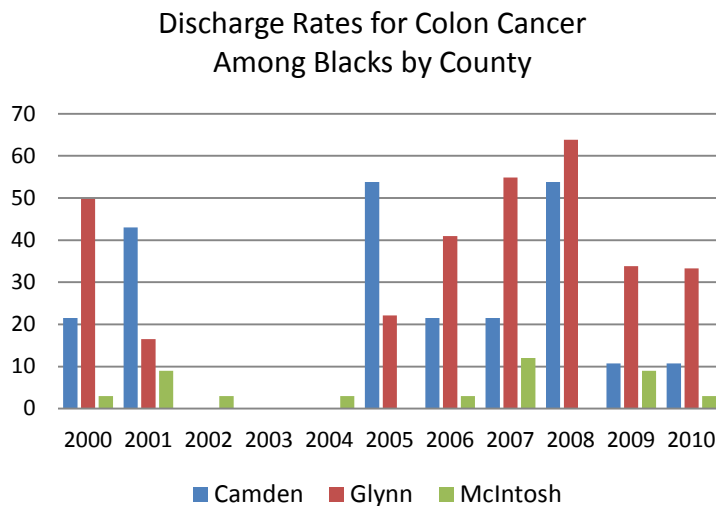
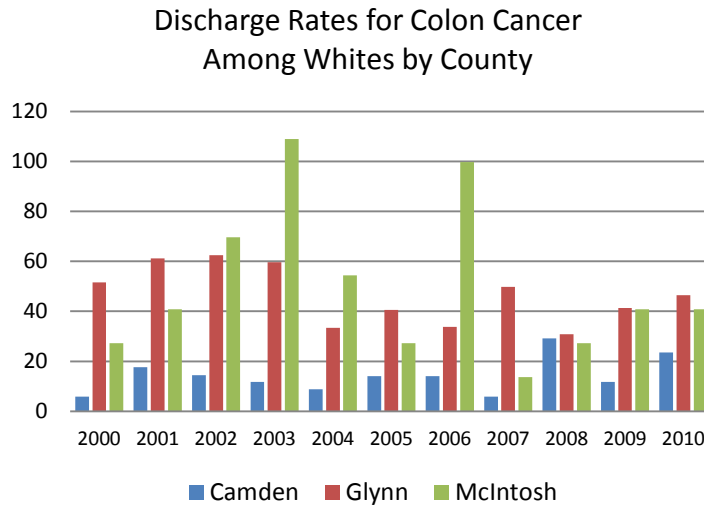
Top Hospital Discharge Diagnoses

Camden/Georgia Age-Adjusted Hospital Discharge Rate per 100,000

Georgia - 1570.4		Camden 1308.8	
Cause	Camden Rank	Georgia Rank	
Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	1	1	
All Other Mental and Behavioral Disorders	2	4	
Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	3	3	
Pneumonia	4	5	
All Other Diseases of the Genitourinary System	5	6	
All Other Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	6	8	
All COPD Except Asthma	7	10	
Diabetes Mellitus	8	12	
Ischemic Heart and Vascular Disease	9	2	
Falls	10	11	

Data from Georgia Department of Public Health

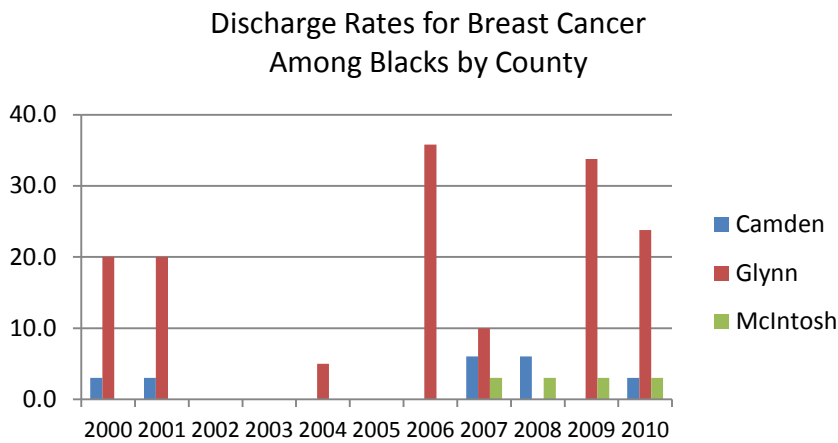
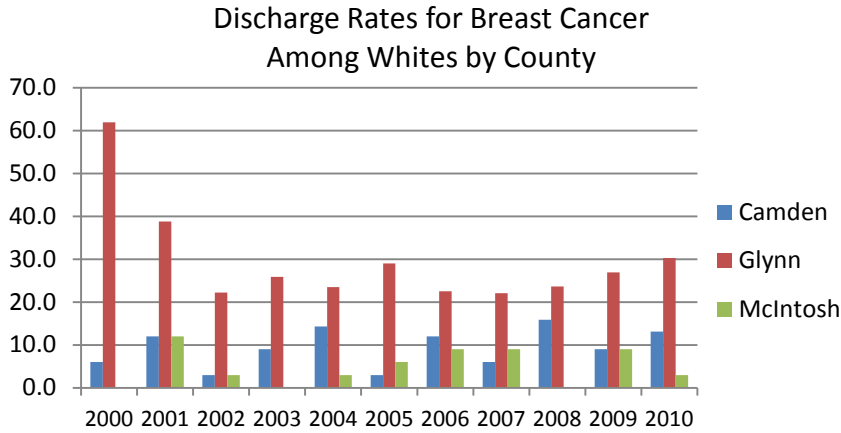
Discharge Rate per 100,000 for Colon Cancer by Race



Source: <http://oasis.state.ga.us/oasis>

Age-Adjusted Discharges, Rates based on 1-4 events are not shown

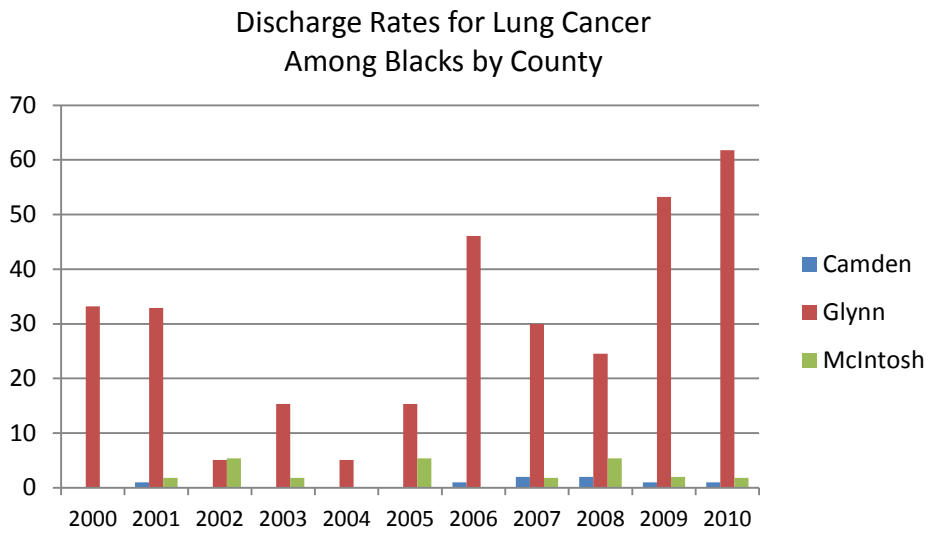
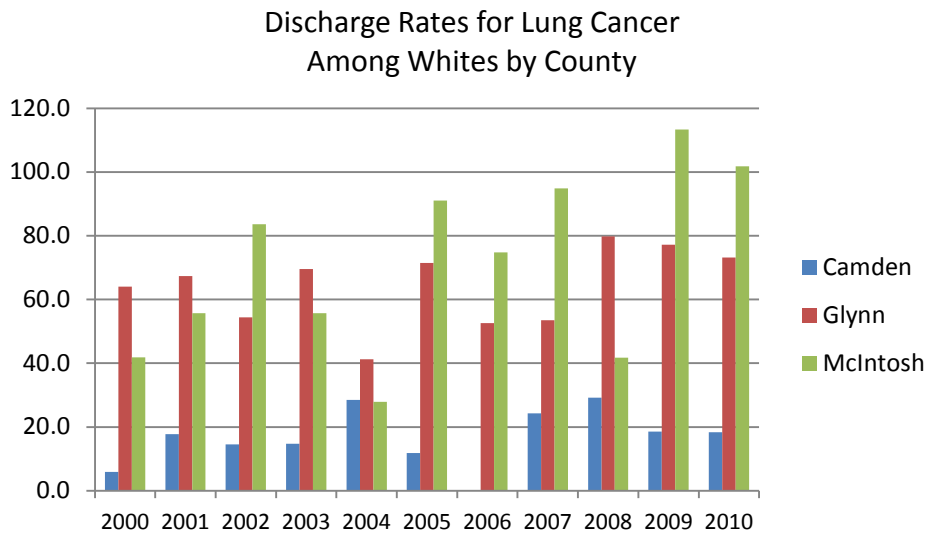
Discharge Rate per 100,000 for Breast Cancer by Race



Source: <http://oasis.state.ga.us/oasis>

Age-Adjusted Discharges, Rates based on 1-4 events are not shown

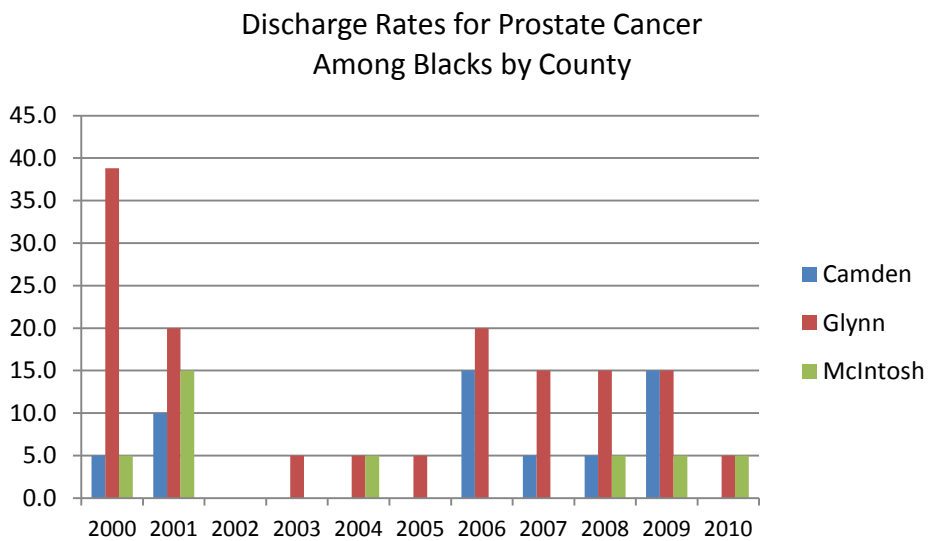
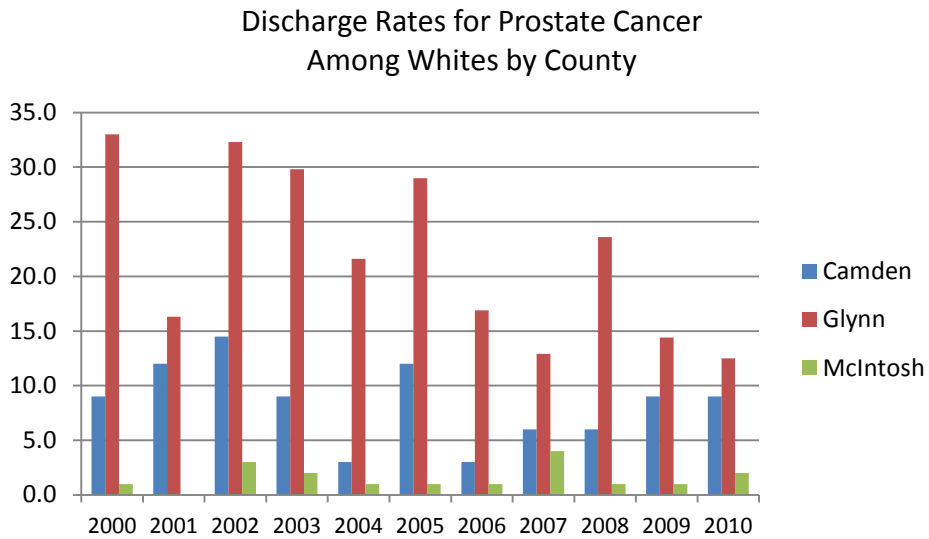
Discharge Rate for 100,000 for Lung Cancer by Race



Source: <http://oasis.state.ga.us/oasis>

Age-Adjusted Discharges, Rates based on 1-4 events are not shown

Discharge Rate per 100,000 by Rate for Prostate Cancer

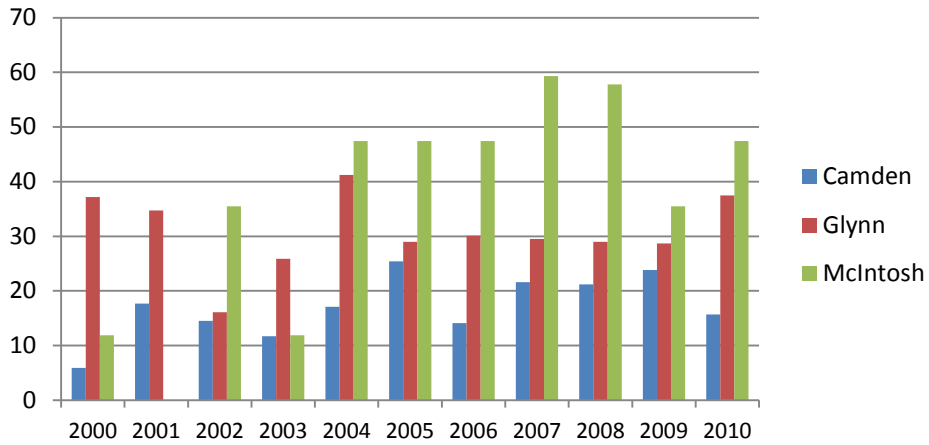


Source: <http://oasis.state.ga.us/oasis>

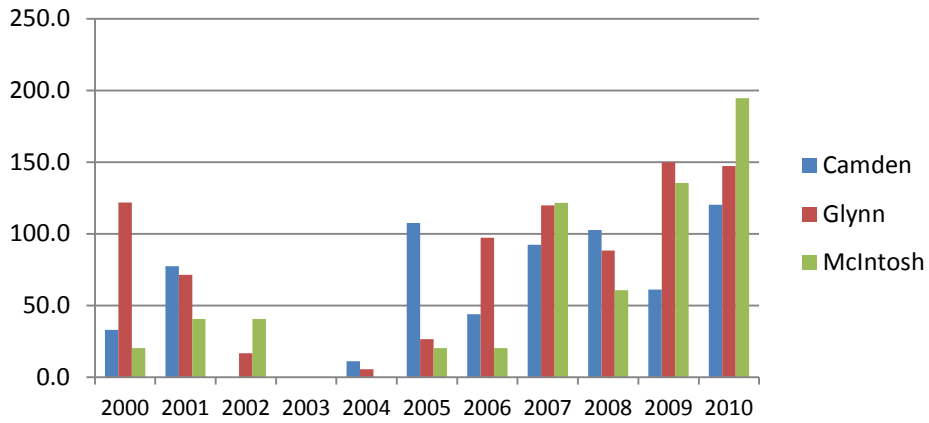
Age-Adjusted Discharges, Rates based on 1-4 events are not shown

Discharge Rate per 100,000 for High Blood Pressure by Race

Discharge Rates for High Blood Pressure Among Whites by County



Discharge Rates for High Blood Pressure Among Blacks by County

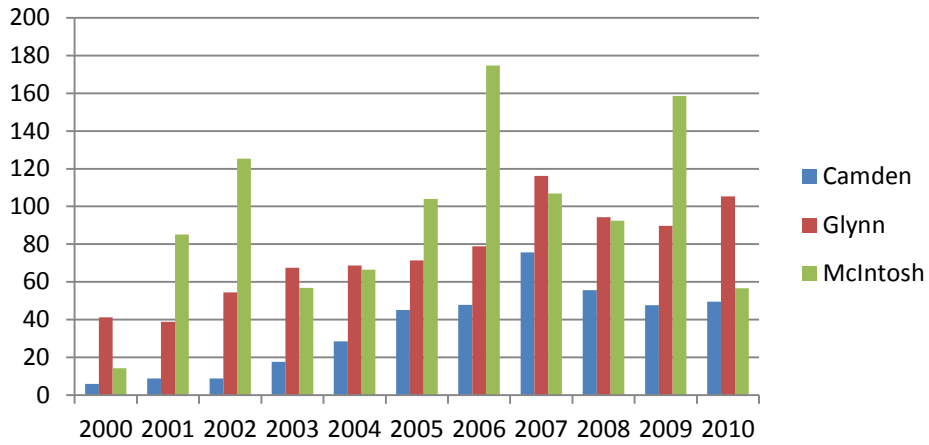


Source: <http://oasis.state.ga.us/oasis>

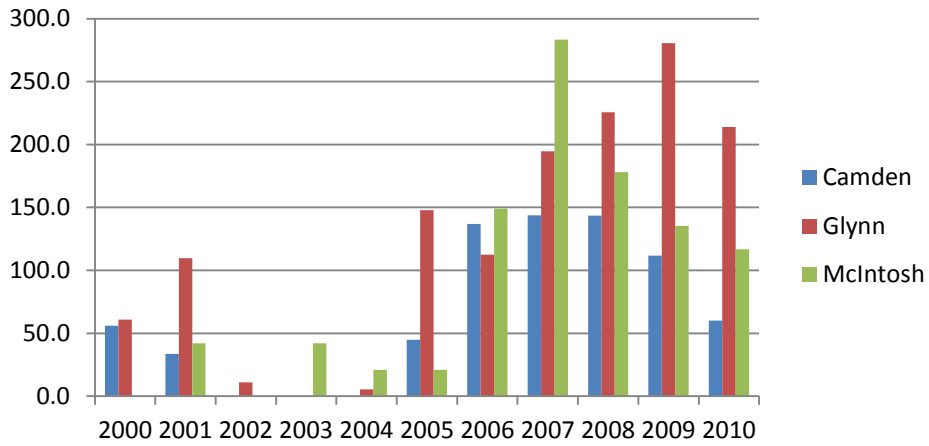
Age-Adjusted Discharges, Rates based on 1-4 events are not shown

Discharge Rate per 100,000 for Kidney Disease by Race

Discharge Rates for Kidney Disease Among Whites by County



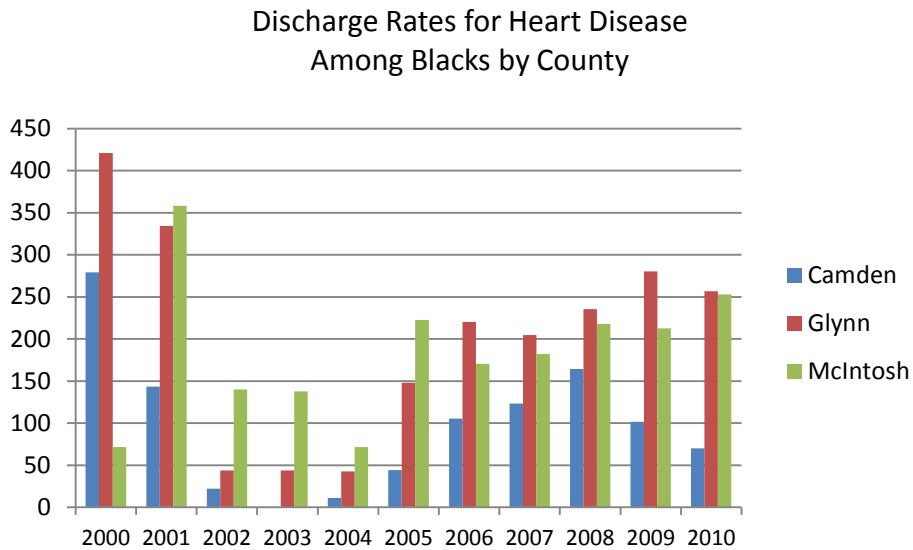
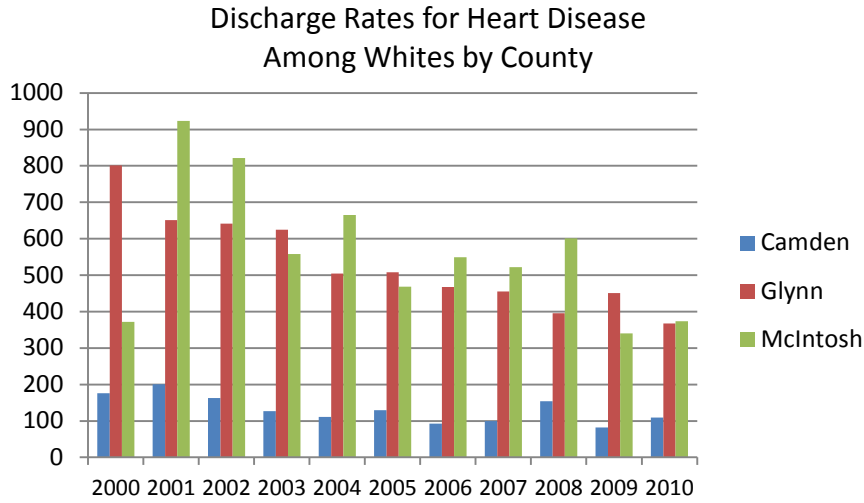
Discharge Rates for Kidney Disease Among Blacks by County



Source: <http://oasis.state.ga.us/oasis>

Age-Adjusted Discharges, Rates based on 1-4 events are not shown

***Discharge Rate per 100,000 for Obstructive Heart Disease,
Including Heart Attack, by Race***

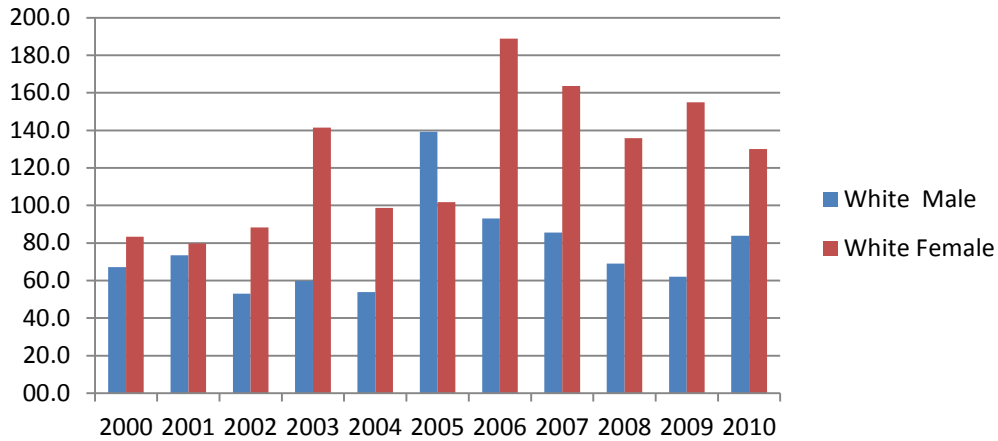


Source: <http://oasis.state.ga.us/oasis>

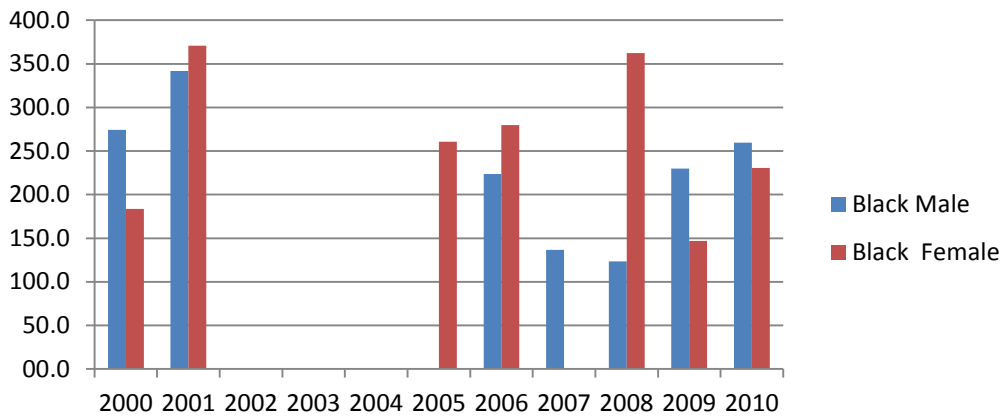
Age-Adjusted Discharges, Rates based on 1-4 events are not shown

Discharge Rate per 100,000 for Diabetes

Discharge Rates for Diabetes Among Whites
Camden County, 2000 - 2010



Discharge Rates for Diabetes Among Blacks
Camden County, 2000-2010



Source: <http://oasis.state.ga.us/oasis>

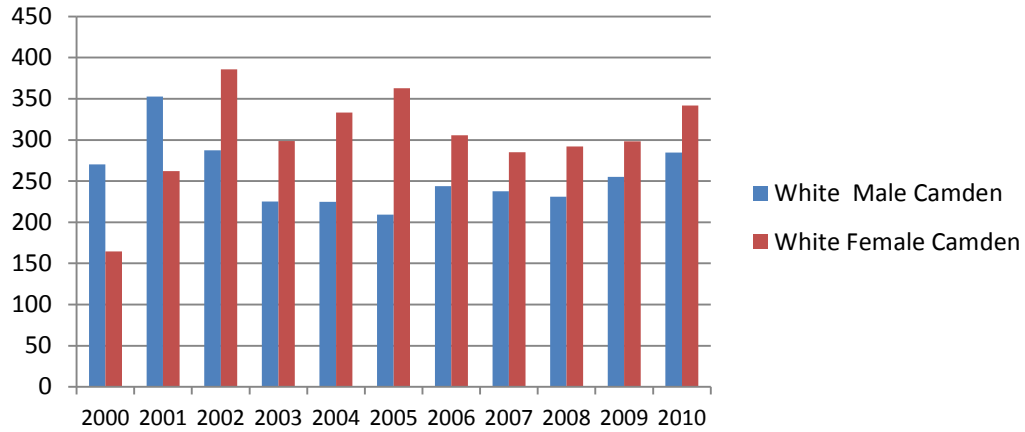
Age-Adjusted Discharges, Rates based on 1-4 events are not shown

According to the Centers for Disease Control, in 2009, 10.8% of Camden residents have diabetes, and 29.4 percent are obese. Almost 24% are physically inactive. This data from:

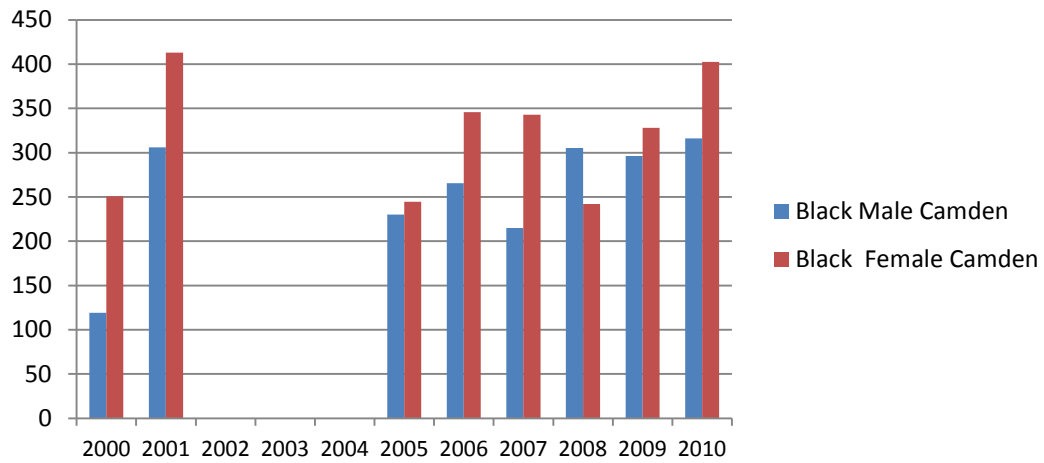
http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/DDT_STRS2/CountyPrevalenceData.aspx?mode=OBS.

Discharge Rate per 100,000 for Bone and Muscle Diseases

Discharge Rates for Bone and Muscle Diseases Among Whites
Camden County, GA, 2000-2010



Discharge Rates for Bone and Muscle Diseases Among Blacks
Camden County, GA, 2000-2010

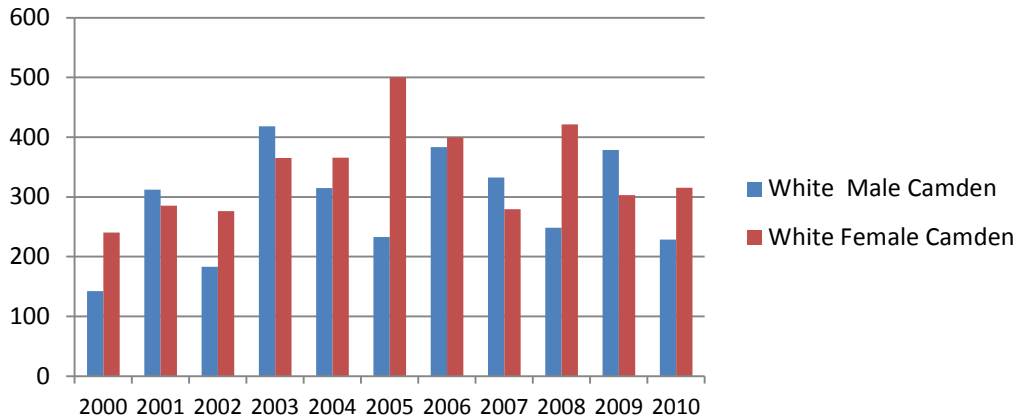


Source: <http://oasis.state.ga.us/oasis>

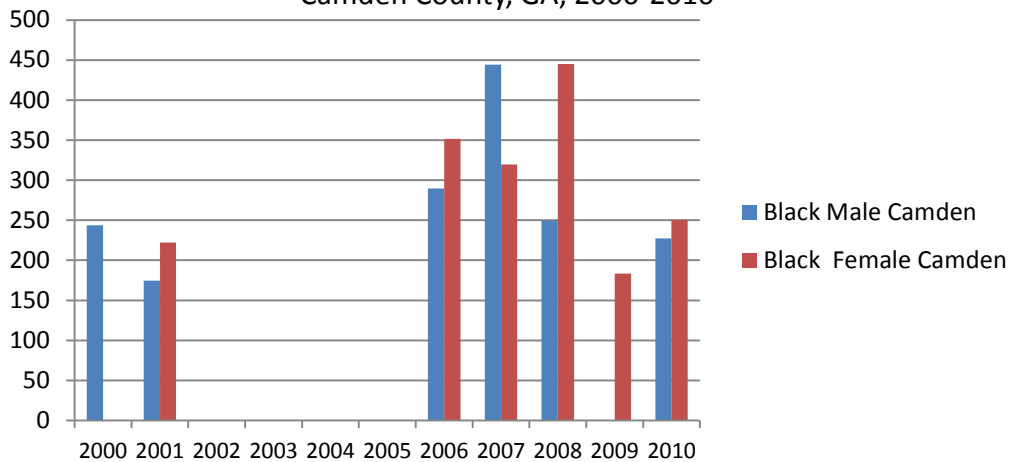
Age-Adjusted Discharges, Rates based on 1-4 events are not shown

Discharge Rate per 100,000 for Pneumonia

Discharge Rates for Pneumonia Among Whites
Camden County, GA, 2000-2010



Discharge Rates for Pneumonia Among Blacks
Camden County, GA, 2000-2010

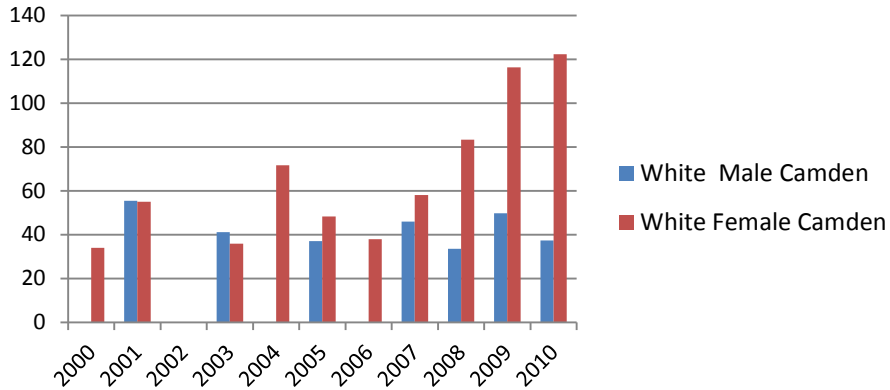


Source: <http://oasis.state.ga.us/oasis>

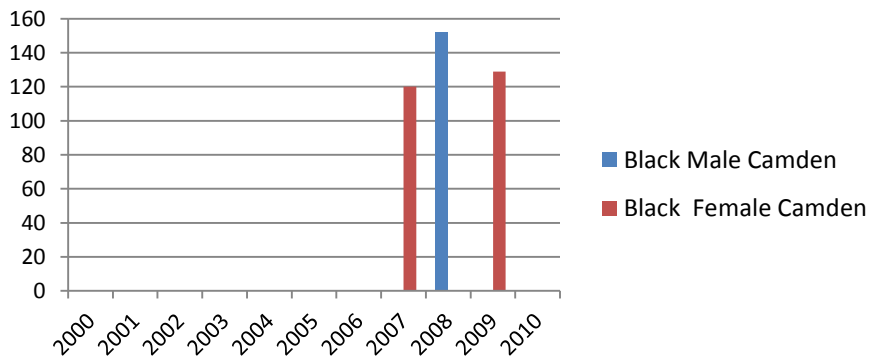
Age-Adjusted Discharges, Rates based on 1-4 events are not shown

Discharge Rate per 100,000 for Nervous System Diseases

Discharge Rates for Nervous System Diseases Among Whites, Camden County, GA, 2000-2010



Discharge Rates for Nervous System Diseases Among Blacks, Camden County, GA, 2000-2010



Source: <http://oasis.state.ga.us/oasis>

Age-Adjusted Discharges, Rates based on 1-4 events are not shown

Hospital Discharge Rates per 100,000 for Drug Overdose by Race and Gender

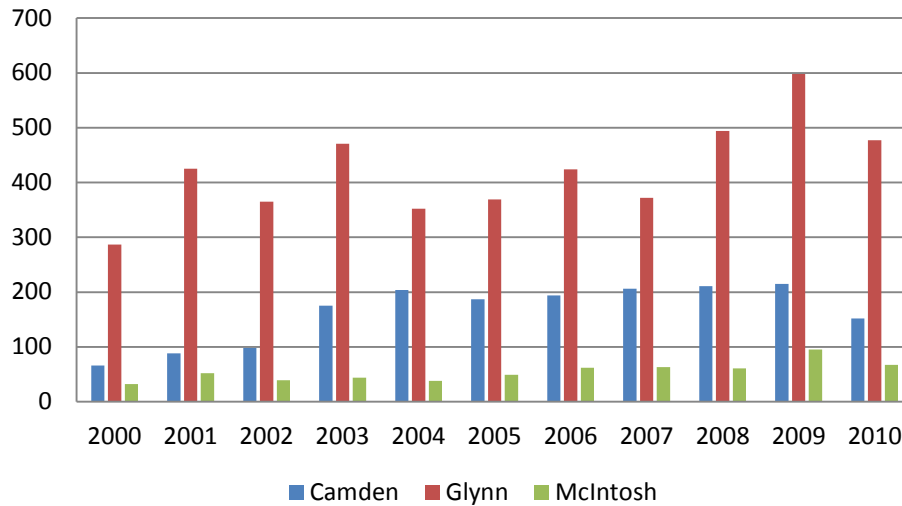
Race/Gender	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
White Male Camden	*	*	*	*	*	49.1	28.4	*
White Female Camden	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Race/Gender	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Black Male Camden	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	0
Black Female Camden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: <http://oasis.state.ga.us/oasis>

Age-Adjusted Discharges, Rates based on 1-4 events are not shown

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Counts, 2000 - 2010



Data from Georgia Statistics System, www.georgiastats.uga.edu

Communicable/Infectious Disease Counts

Data Provided by Coastal Health District

Note that some years have no cases reported and are left blank.

Disease	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Animal bite	115	106	123	113	117
Brucellosis				1	
Campylobacteriosis	8	3	3	1	2
Cryptosporidiosis	2		1	1	2
Giardiasis	4	4	3	2	3
Influenza-fatal				1	
Haemophilus influenzae (invasive)	1		1		1
Hepatitis b (chronic)	5	4	4	3	4
Hepatitis c (chronic)	1	1	1	2	5
Hepatitis c (infected)		2		1	
Lyme disease	1				
Rabies (animal)	1		2	2	2
Salmonellosis	33	47	32	36	23
Shigellosis	4	2	18	3	
Streptococcal disease, group a (invasive)		1			
Streptococcal disease, group b (invasive)	2	3	2	1	1
Streptococcus pneumoniae (invasive)	5		7	2	1
Vibrios-other	1	1			
Yersinia		1			1
Aseptic meningitis					1
Neisseria meningitidis (invasive)				1	
Meningitis (cryptococcus)		1			
Mumps			1		
Legionellosis			2		1
Lead blood level			1	8	150
Pertussis				1	
Varicella				7	5
Shigatoxin producing e. Coli (stec)					1

Health Resource Utilization

Percentage of Persons Who Did Not See a Doctor in the Past 12 Months, Due to Cost

Year	2012	2013
Camden	14%	14%
Glynn	12%	11%
McIntosh	19%	18%
Georgia	16%	16%

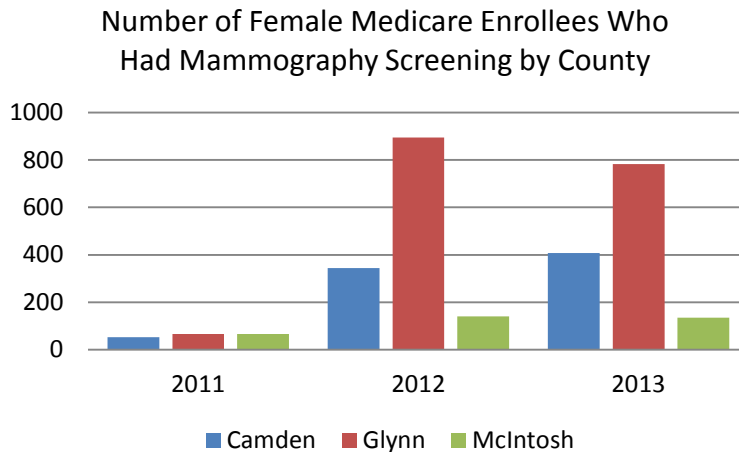
Data from <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

Uninsured Population

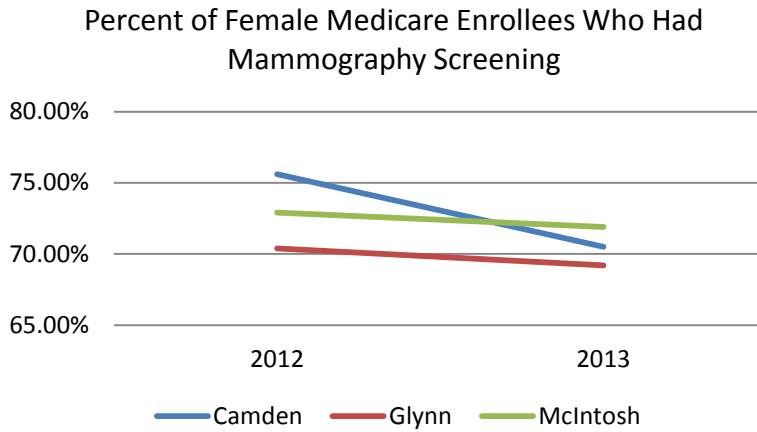
Number Uninsured			Percent Uninsured		
	2012	2013		2012	2013
Camden	7664	7689	Camden	18%	17%
Glynn	13127	15361	Glynn	21%	23%
McIntosh	2182	2728	McIntosh	23%	23%

Data from <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

Medicare Enrollees Who Had a Mammogram

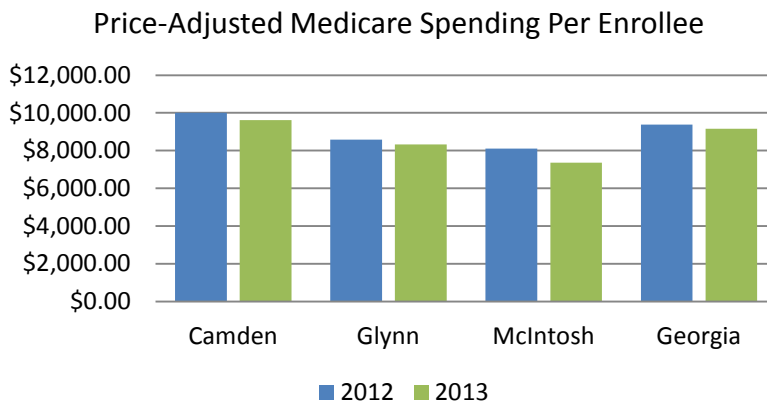


Data from County Health Rankings, <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>



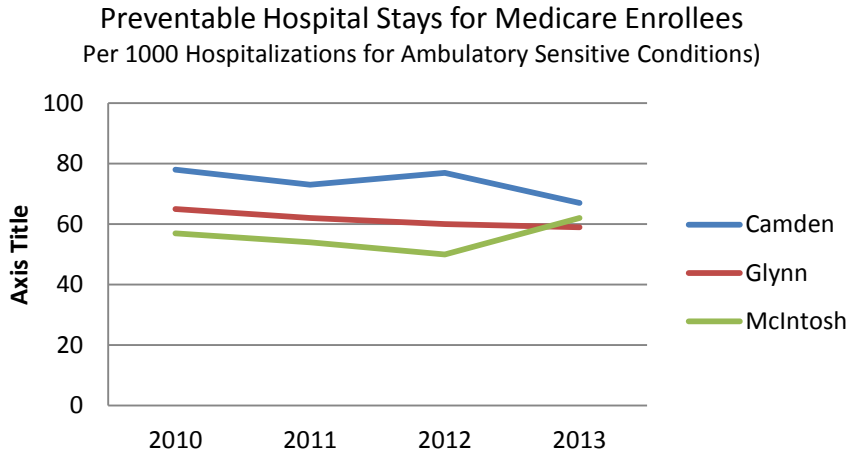
Data from County Health Rankings, <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

Medicare Spending Per Enrollee



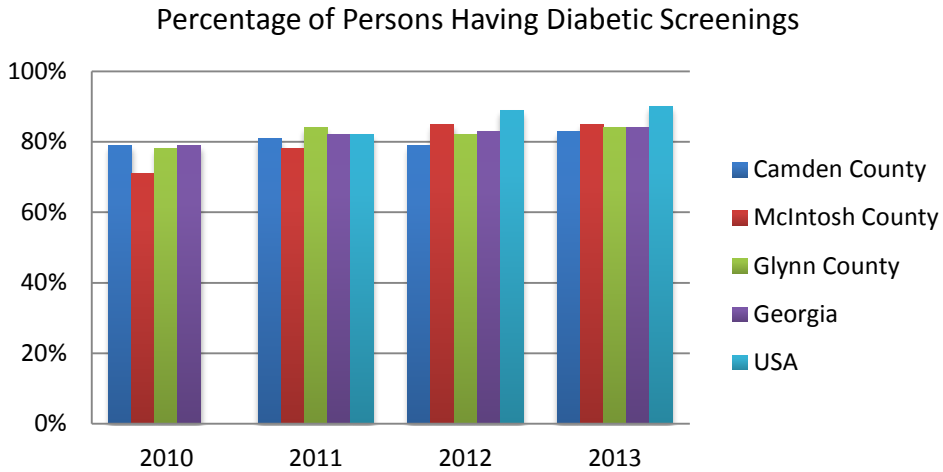
Data from County Health Rankings, <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

Preventable Hospital Stays for Medicare Enrollees



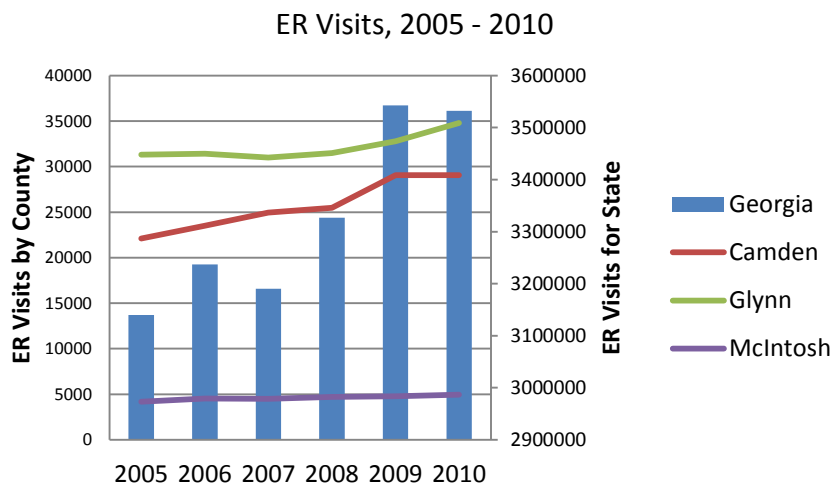
Data from County Health Rankings, <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

Diabetic Screening and Prevalence of Diabetes



Data from County Health Rankings, <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

Emergency Room (ER) Visits by County



Data from Georgia Public Health OASIS Statistics System

Age Adjusted Emergency Room Visit Rankings for Unintentional Injury, 2006 - 2010

Cause	Camden Rank	Georgia Rank
All Other Unintentional Injury	1	1
All Other Diseases of the Genitourinary System	2	4
Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	3	2
Falls	4	3
Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	5	6
All Other Mental and Behavioral Disorders	6	7
All Other Diseases of the Nervous System	7	8
All COPD Except Asthma	8	10
Motor Vehicle Crashes	9	5
Asthma	10	9

The Georgia Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Visit Rate is 3,769.3. The Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Visit Rate for Camden County is 4,722.3. The table shows the top 10 causes for ER visits in Camden County, and how each compares in rank to the same causes for the State.

Age Adjusted ER Visit Rankings
Data from Georgia Public Health, OASIS

Risk Factors/Health Behaviors

Mental and Physical Health Status

Camden County Self-Reported Health Status

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of poor physical health days	2.9	2.8	2.9	3
Number of poor mental health days	4	3.7	3.6	3.5
Percentage of Population with Self-Described Poor or Fair Health	14%	16%	16%	14%

Data from County Health Rankings,

<http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/georgia/2013/camden/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot/by-rank>

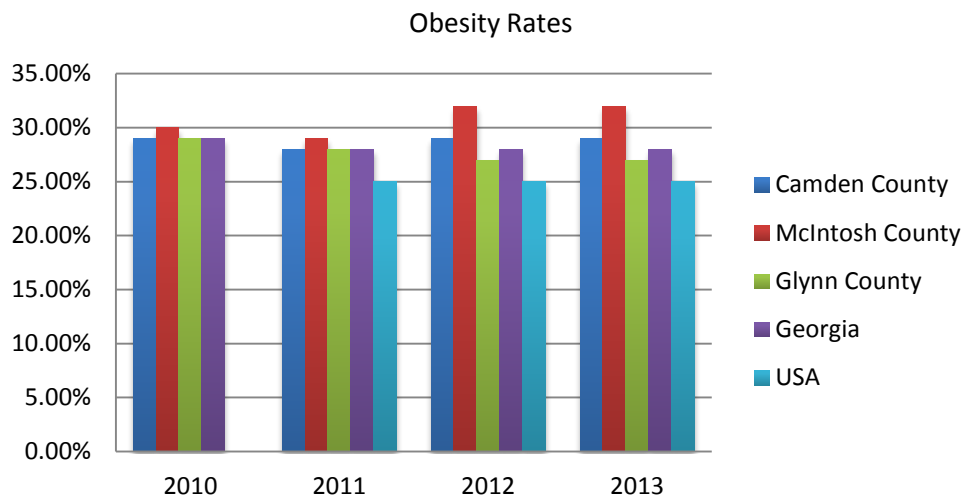
Physical Inactivity

Years	2012	2013
Camden	24%	24%
McIntosh	30%	30%
Glynn	26%	26%
Georgia	24%	24%
USA	21%	21%

Data from County Health Rankings

Obesity Rates

Data from County Health Rankings



2013 Camden County
Community Health Needs Assessment

Index Crimes

Camden County Index Crimes, 2008 – 2012

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Vehicle Theft
2008	8	9	41	268	386	1157	58
2009	2	9	27	195	317	1002	60
2010	0	5	19	152	378	1032	35
2011	2	6	17	165	374	1149	47
2012	2	7	23	175	343	1054	44

Data from Georgia Bureau of Investigation,

<http://services.georgia.gov/gbi/crimestats/viewCrimeStatReport.do>

Family Violence

Abuse Type	Male	Female
Fatal Injury	0	0
Permanently Disabled	0	0
Temporarily Disabled	3	2
Broken Bones	0	1
Gun/Knife Wounds	3	4
Superficial Wounds	99	52
Property Damage	29	13
Threats	27	18
Abusive Language	156	87
Sexual Abuse	1	0
Other Abuse	25	15
Total	343	192

Data from www.gbi.ga.gov

Safety Seat/Restraint Use, 2006

Safety Restraint Use Crashes, Injuries and Fatalities, Occupants over Age 5
(Number and Percent, 2006)

County	Crashes			Injuries			Fatalities		
	Total Occupants	Number Restrained	Percent Restrained	Total Occupants	Number Restrained	Percent Restrained	Total Occupants	Number Restrained	Percent Restrained
Camden	2,739	2,464	90.0%	461	380	82.4%	6	4	66.7%
Glynn	7,923	6,713	84.7%	1,236	1,024	82.8%	23	12	52.2%
McIntosh	183	137	74.9%	52	37	71.2%	3	0	0.0%
Georgia	776,157	628,137	80.9%	119,572	94,628	79.1%	1,308	492	37.6%

Car Restraint Information from Governor's office of Highway Safety,

<http://www.gahighwaysafety.org/research/data-by-county/>

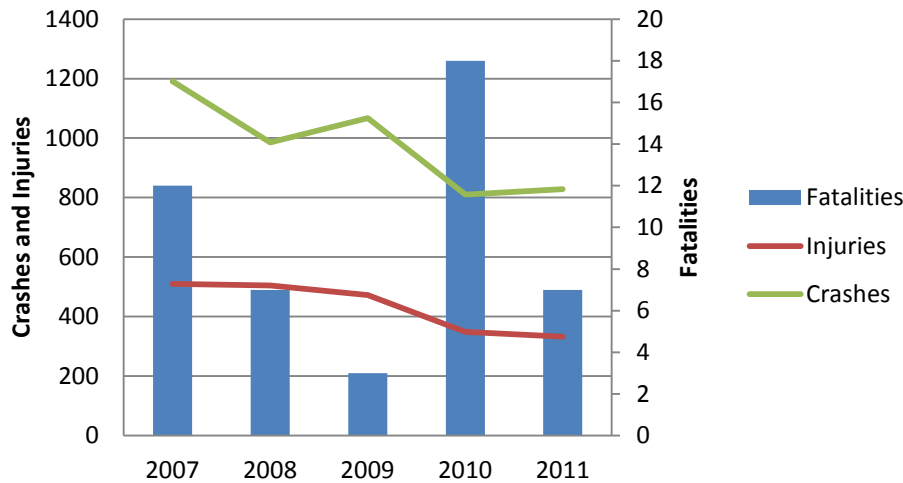
Safety Restraint Use, Crashes Occupants under Age 6
(Number and Percent, 2006)

County	Crashes		
	Total Occupants	Number Restrained	Percent Restrained
Camden	167	102	61.1%
Glynn	421	225	53.4%
McIntosh	10	8	80.0%
Georgia	38597	25076	65.0%

Car Restraint Information from Governor's office of Highway Safety,
<http://www.gahighwaysafety.org/research/data-by-county/>

Auto Injuries

Camden Auto Crashes, Injuries, Fatalities



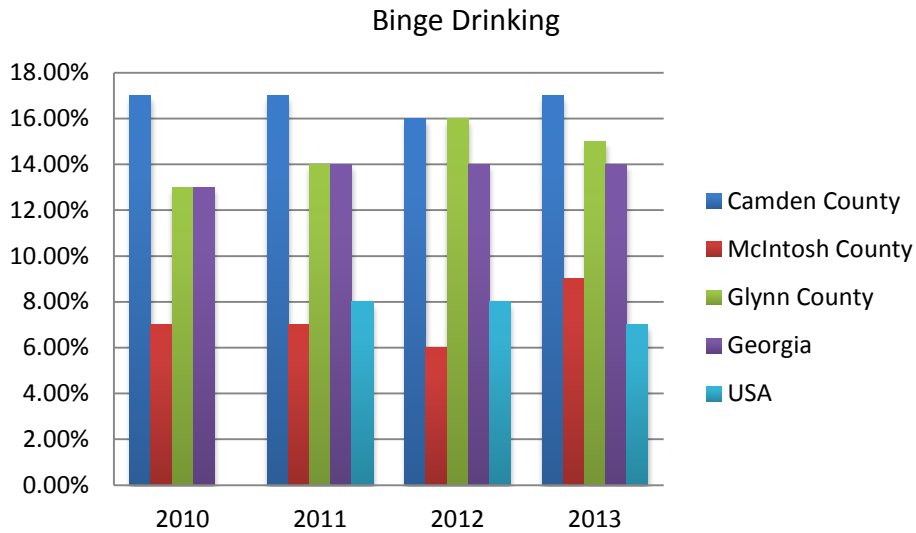
Of all fatalities in 2011, 40% were not restrained with seatbelts, 40% were restrained, and 20% were unknown. There was 1 fatality related to DUI in 2007, 2008, 2010, and 2011.

Crashes by Young Drivers, 2006, Number and Rate Per 100,000 Licensed Drivers

County	Ages 15 – 17			Ages 18 – 20			Ages 21 – 24		
	Licensed Drivers	Crashes	Rate per 100,000 LD	Licensed Drivers	Crashes	Rate per 100,000 LD	Licensed Drivers	Crashes	Rate per 100,000 LD
Camden	1,530	147	9,607	2,242	213	9,500	3,320	224	6,747
Glynn	1,958	315	16,087	2,818	519	18,417	3,871	580	14,983
McIntosh	352	12	3,409	413	9	2,179	559	15	2,683
Totals	233,888	474	202	328,158	741	226	462,825	819	177

All auto crash data from Governor's Office of Highway Safety, www.georgiahighwaysafety.org

Alcohol and Drug Abuse/Use



Data from County Health Rankings

Controlled Substance Prescriptions by County

Per Capita Prescriptions for Controlled Substances by County,
January – August 2013

County	Number of Prescriptions for Controlled Substances	2012 Census Population Estimate	Prescriptions Per Capita
Camden	53465	51402	1.04
Glynn	104776	81022	1.29
McIntosh	13978	13839	1.01

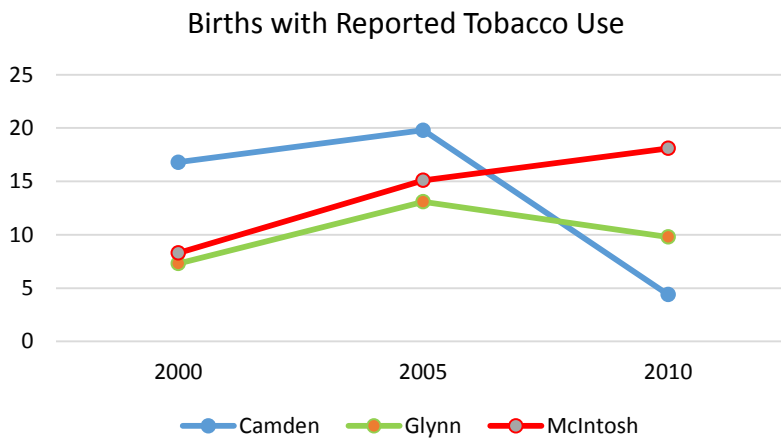
Data from Georgia Drug and Narcotics Agency,
2012 Census Estimates, State and County Quick Facts, <http://www.quickfacts.census.gov>

Tobacco Use

Adult Smoking

Years	2010	2011	2012	2013
Camden	23%	23%	22%	22%
Glynn County	24%	21%	19%	17%
McIntosh	26%	28%	N/A	N/A
Georgia	21%	20%	19%	19%
USA	N/A	15%	14%	13%

Data above from County Health Rankings



Data from Public Health, OASIS

Child Welfare

Children Leaving Foster Care Reunified with Families or Placed with Relative within 12 Months of Entering Foster Care

Location	Data Type	2007	2008
Camden	Number	7	10
Camden	Percent	70.00%	66.70%
Glynn	Number	45	28
Glynn	Percent	70.30%	68.30%
McIntosh	Number	21	6
McIntosh	Percent	61.80%	54.50%

Georgia Family Connection Partnership

Unduplicated Count of Children with a Substantiated Incident of
Child Abuse and/or Neglect

	Data Type	2009	2010	2011	2012
Camden	Number	134	113	118	107
	Rate per 1,000	9.9	8.2	8	7.3
Glynn	Number	177	115	164	149
	Rate per 1,000	9.2	6	7.7	7
McIntosh	Number	45	17	19	24
	Rate per 1,000	13.9	5.6	5.8	7.4

Data from Georgia Family Connection Partnership

Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice, Camden Statistics, 2009 – 2011

Legal Status	Placement	Youth Served		
		2009	2010	2011
Intake	At Home Awaiting Adjudication	285	223	220
	Non-Secure Detention	7	9	5
	Secure Detention RYDC	32	28	27
	Intake Total	295	232	230
Diversion / Informal	At Home	145	101	104
	Non-secure Residential Treatment	4	3	0
	Diversion / Informal Total	147	103	104
Probation	At Home	120	95	97
	Non-secure Residential Treatment	4	5	6
	Probation Total	120	95	97
Short Term Program	Non-secure Residential Treatment	0	2	0
	RYDC	23	8	4
	YDC	22	1	0
	Short Term Program Total	25	9	4
Commitment	At Home	15	15	18
	Non-secure Residential Treatment	11	9	6
	RYDC Awaiting Placement	11	9	8
	YDC	2	1	3
	Commitment Total	20	21	23
Total		366	291	287

Department of Juvenile Justice,

<http://www.djj.state.ga.us/ResourceLibrary/rptstatComparative.asp?type=County&County=20&CountyName=CAMDEN>

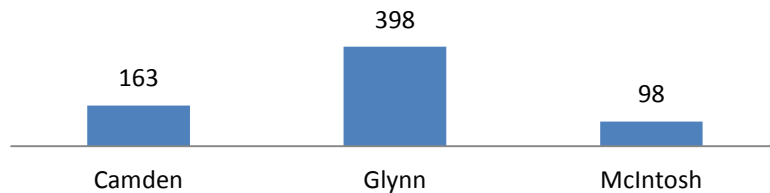
Availability of Fluoridated Water

Elliott’s Bluff – not fluoridated
Flea Hill Recreation, Inc. – not fluoridated
Kingsland – natural fluoride concentration raised to optimal level for prevention of dental caries
St. Mary’s – natural fluoride concentration raised to optimal level for prevention of dental caries
United States Navy - Kings Bay Submarine Base – natural fluoride concentration raised to optimal level for prevention of dental caries
Woodbine - natural fluoride concentration raised to optimal level for prevention of dental caries

Data from Centers for Disease Control,
http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/MWF/PWSDetailV.asp?PWSID=0390002&State=GA&StartPg=1&EndPg=20&County=Camden&PWSName=&Filter=0&PWS_ID=&State_ID=GA&SortBy=1&StateName=Georgia

Percentage of Homes Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities

Homes Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities,
2007 - 2011

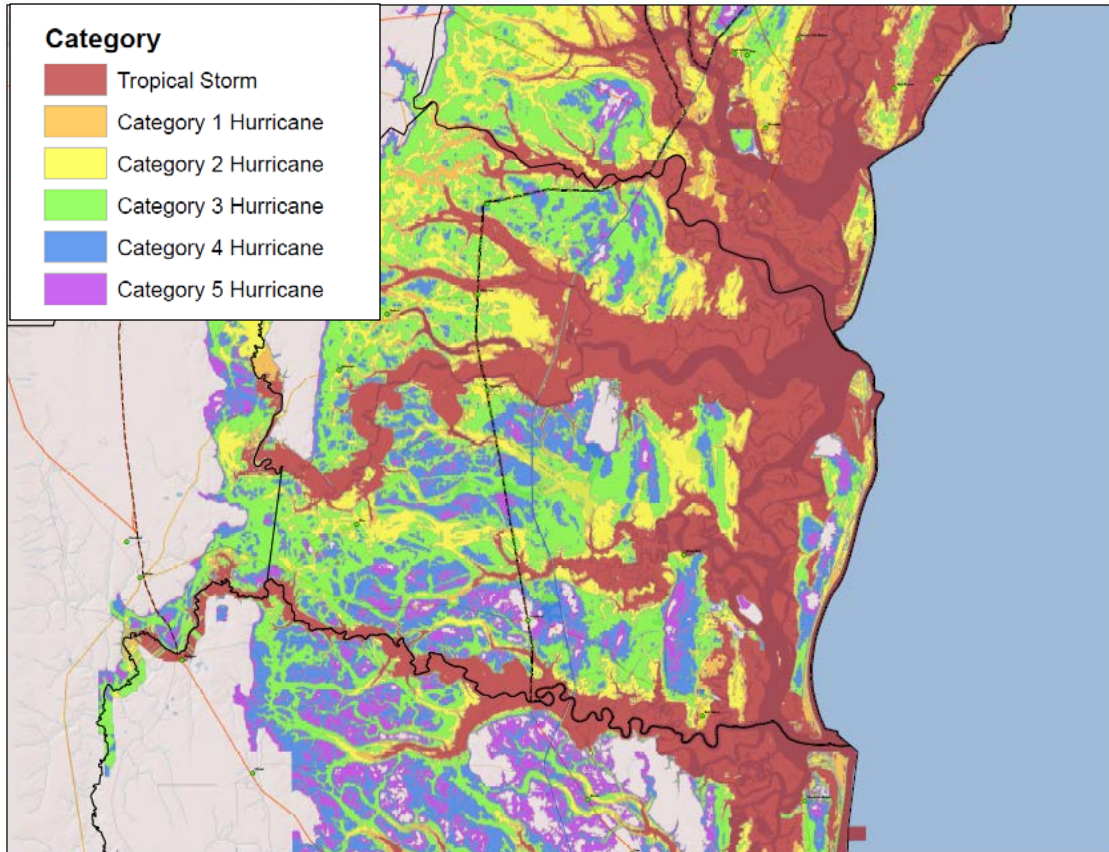


Data from American Fact Finder: <http://www.factfinder2.census.gov>

Environmental Risks

Tropical Storm or Hurricane Flood Zones by Storm Category

(See Color-Coded Guide for Level of Storm) – Data from Camden County Government, Prepared by Chatham U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Used by Permission

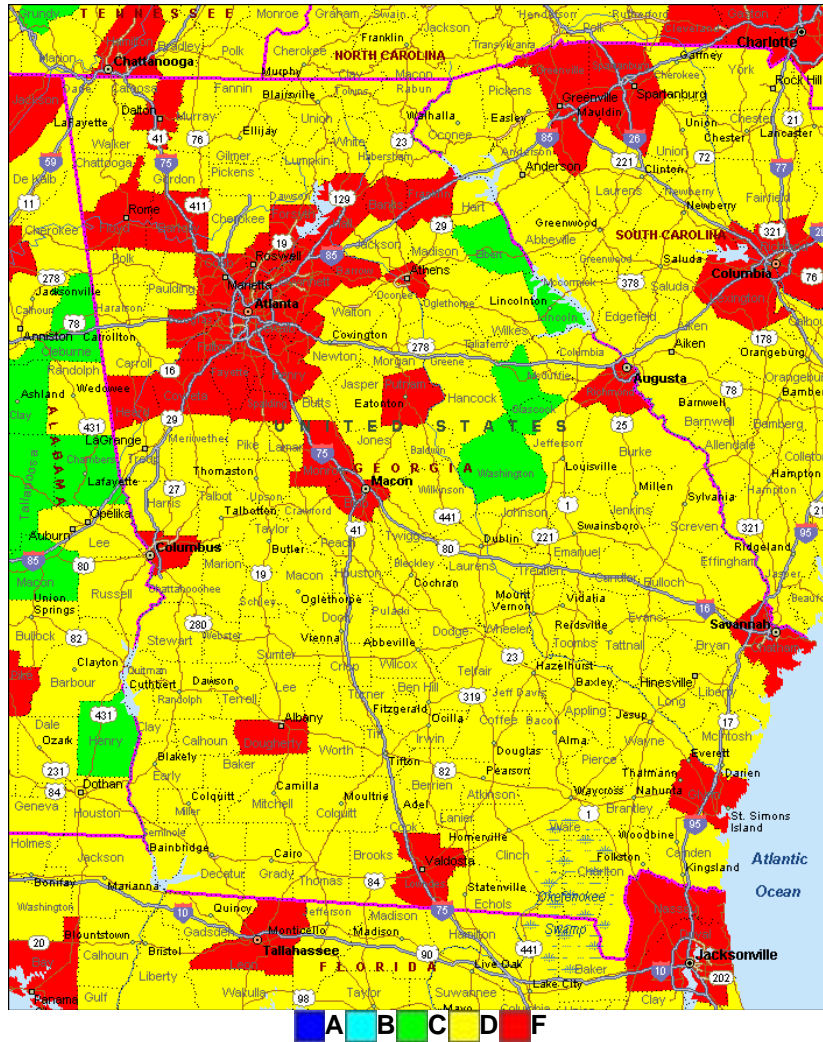


Toxic/Hazardous Waste Sites

County	Hazardous Waste Sites	Toxic Chemical Releases	Toxic Chemical Releases
	Number, 2012	# Facilities, 2011	Pounds, 2011
Camden	2	2	62,792
Glynn	14	6	1,335,967
McIntosh	2	1	37

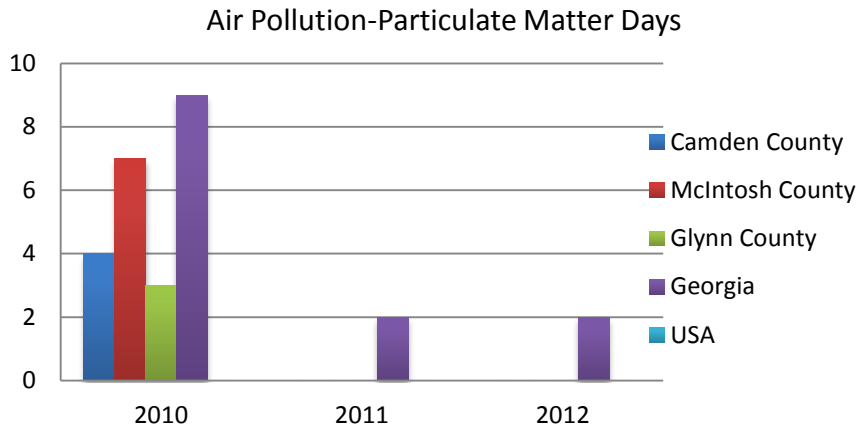
Data from <http://www.georgiastats.uga.edu>

Air Quality Measures



A = Best/Cleanest in the US; F = Worst/Dirtiest in the US.

Map from <http://creativemethods.com/airquality/maps/georgia.htm>



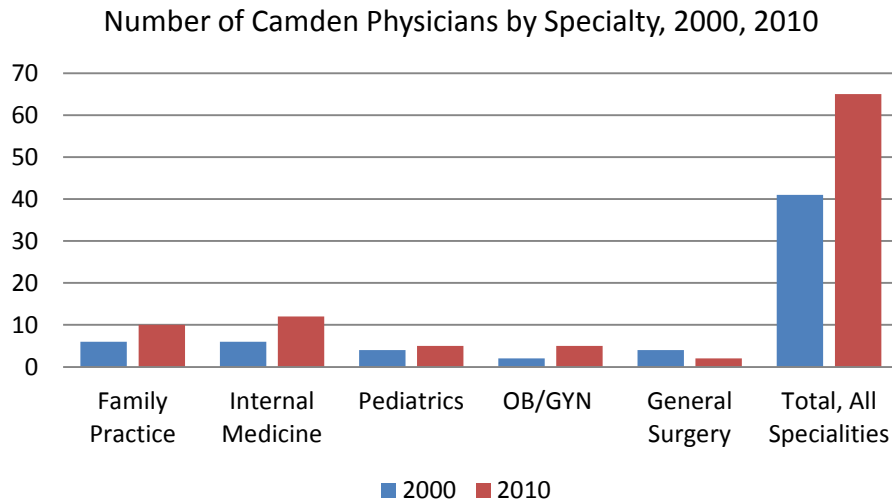
Data from County Health Rankings

Water Quality Measures

Water quality measures change with conditions. Current data are available for beaches at <http://waterwatch.usgs.gov/wqwatch/map?state=ga&pcode=00010>. Beach advisories are available at <http://www.coastalgadnr.org/node/2130>.

Camden County Healthcare Resources

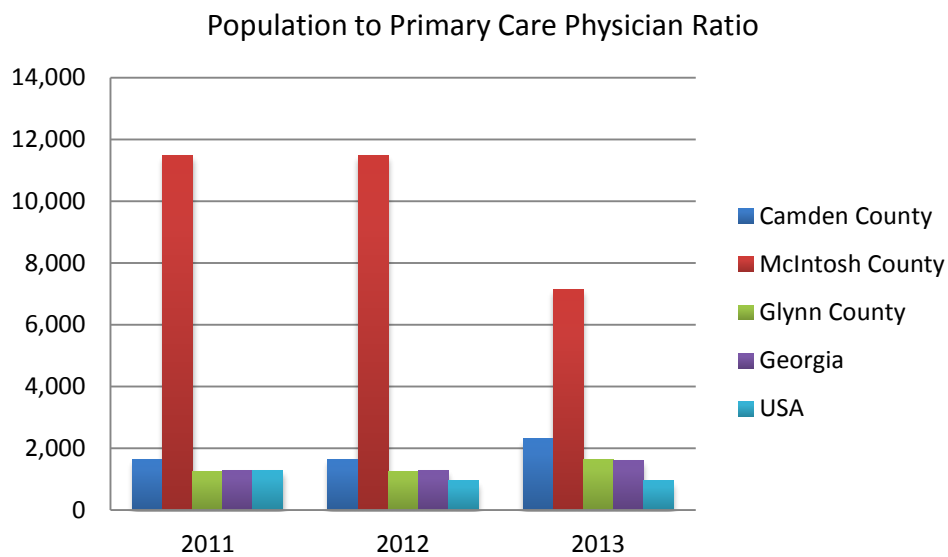
Physician and Dentist Data



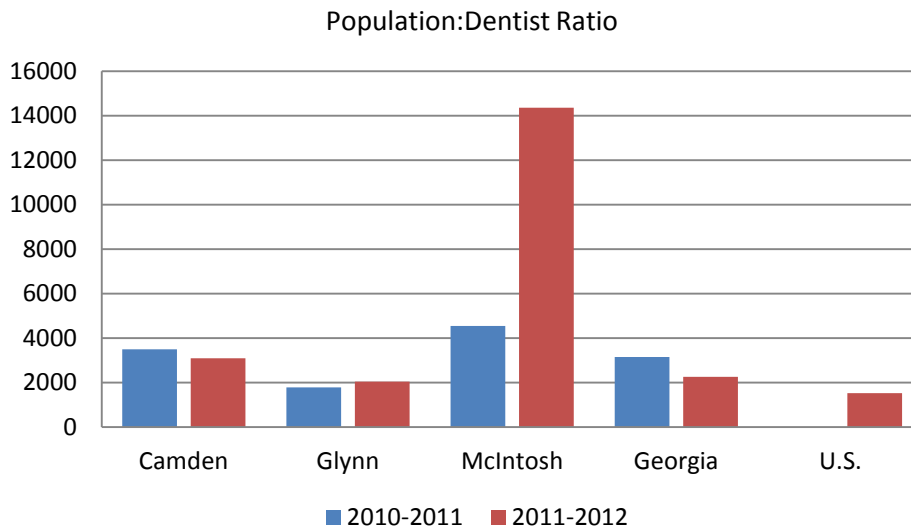
Data from Georgia Board for Physician Workforce,

http://gbpw.georgia.gov/sites/gbpw.georgia.gov/files/related_files/site_page/Physicians%20by%20County%20by%20Specialty%202010.pdf;

<http://gbpw.georgia.gov/sites/gbpw.georgia.gov/files/imported/GBPWF/Files/PRIMARY.pdf>



Data from County Health Rankings



Data from County Health Rankings, <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

Nursing Homes/Assisted Living

- Coastal Senior Living of Saint Mary's- 1020 McDowell Street, St. Mary's 31558
- Magnolia Manor of Saint Mary's - 4695 Charlie Smith, Sr., St. Mary's 31558
- Senior Care Center of Saint Mary's - 805 Dilworth Street, St. Mary's 31558
- St. Mary's Group Home of Wesley Glen Ministries - 884 Marsh Bluff Road, St. Mary's 31558

Hospital Services/Immediate Care

- Amelia Medical Care, LLC - 214 A Professional Circle, Saint Mary's 31558
- Baptist Primary Care - 130 North Gross Road, #206, Kingsland 31558
- Camden Urgent Care Center-1375 East King Street, Kingsland 31588
- King's Bay Family Care - 340 Charlie Smith, Sr. Highway, Saint Mary's 31588

Mental Health Services

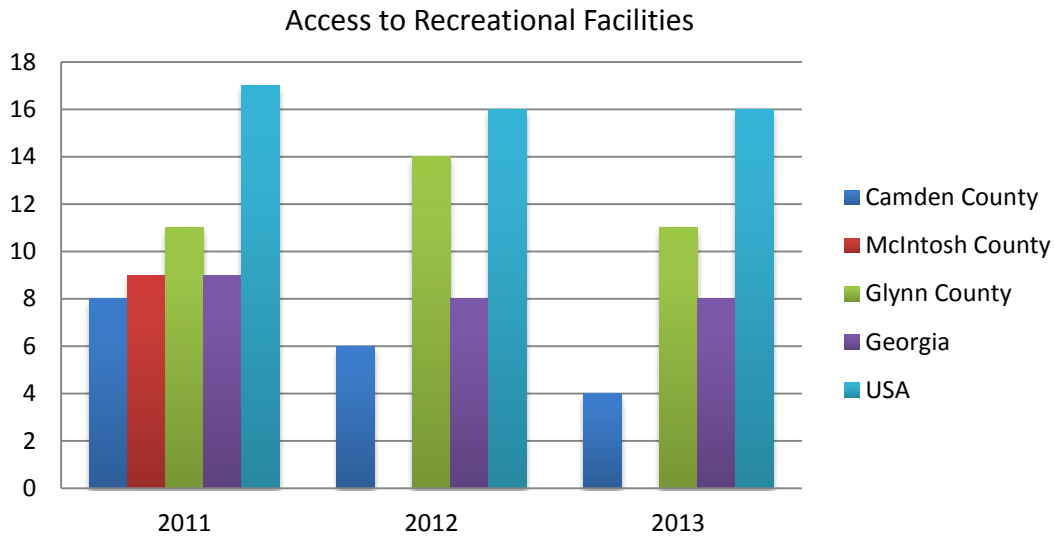
- Cumberland Health Services - 10545 Colerain Rd., Saint Mary's 31558
- Gateway Behavioral Health - 700 Charles Gilman, Jr. Avenue, Kingsland 31558

Quality of Life/Non-Health Care Resources

Number of accessible public parks and recreation programs

- Over 761 acres of public parks
- Crooked River State Park
- Woodbine board walk
- St. Mary's waterfront and boat ramp
- Four recreation programs

Access to Recreational Facilities



Data from County Health Rankings

Access to Healthy Foods

Percent of Population Who Are Low-Income and Do Not Live Close to a Grocery Store

Years	2012	2013
Camden	1%	11%
McIntosh	42%	N/A
Glynn	17%	9%
Georgia	10%	8%
USA	0%	1%

Data from County Health Rankings

Percent of All Restaurants That Are Fast-Food Establishments

Years	2012	2013
Camden	50%	47%
McIntosh	33%	30%
Glynn	43%	44%
Georgia	50%	50%
USA	25%	27%

Data from County Health Rankings

Farmer's Markets

- St. Mary's Community Market, Saturdays, 9 a.m. – 3 p.m., 19 vendors

Public transportation options to access health care and grocery stores

- Coastal Regional Commission offers subsidized shuttle services within McIntosh, Glynn, Camden, Long, Chatham, Effingham, Bryan, Liberty and Screven Counties. Intracounty \$3 each way, Intercounty \$6 each way. Public Transit with no eligibility requirements. CRC can be used to go to/from anywhere (shopping, doctors' offices, etc.) coaches run.
- Multiple taxi cab services in Camden County

Schools

- Elementary Schools
 - Crooked River
 - David L. Ranier
 - Kingsland
 - Mamie Lou Gross
 - Mary Lee Clark
 - Matilda Harris
 - St. Mary's
 - Sugar Mill

Woodbine
Middle Schools
Camden
St. Mary's
High Schools
Camden County
Ninth Grade Center

Colleges/technical schools

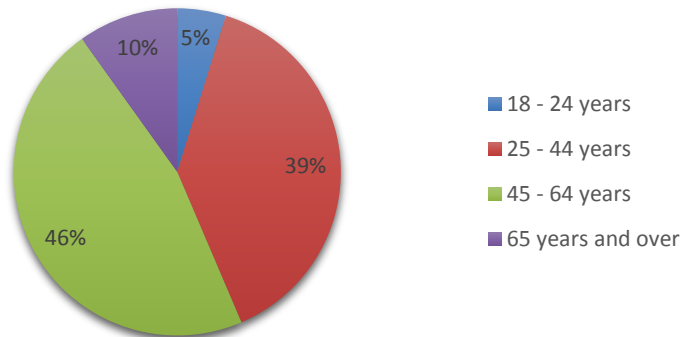
- Valdosta State University Extension
- Brenau University
- College of Coastal Georgia Campus

Camden County Survey Results

Survey Respondent Demographics

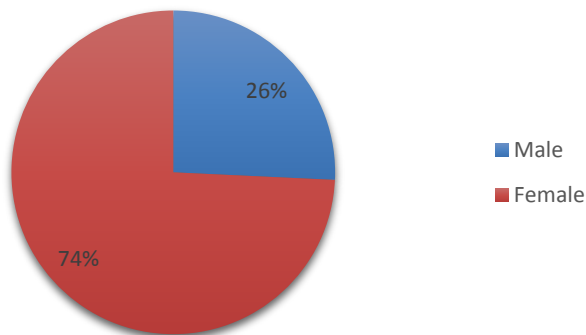
Age, Race, Gender, and Marital Status

Camden County Respondents by Age

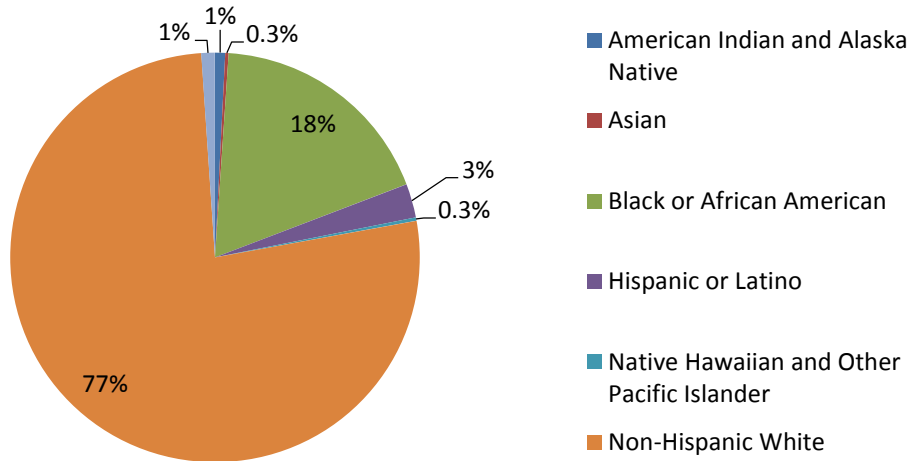


10% of survey respondents were 65 and older, compared to just over 9% in the 2010 U.S. Census. Women are overrepresented in the sample (see chart below), since the Census reports the population is approximately evenly split by gender.

Camden County Respondents by Gender

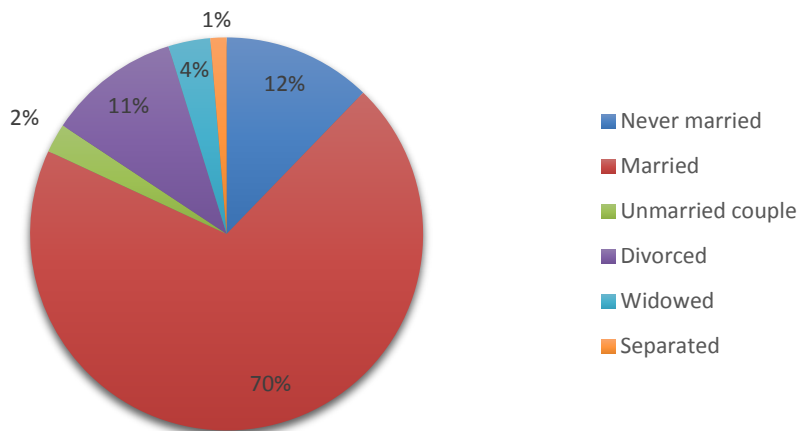


Camden County Respondents by Race



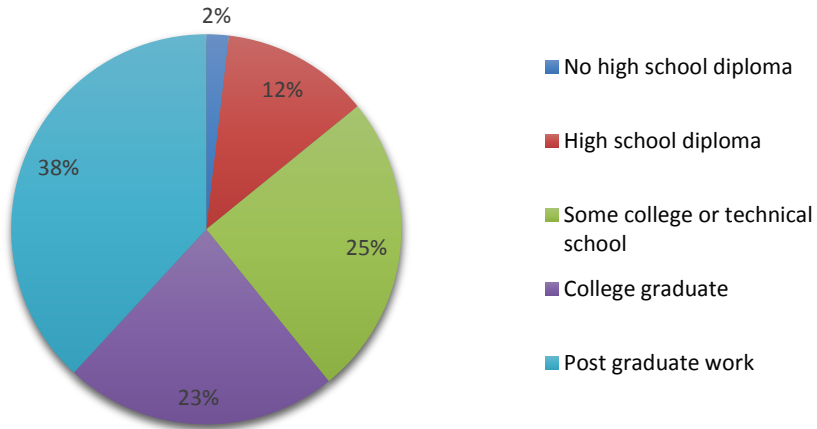
The race of survey respondents closely matches the U.S. Census data from 2010 in which whites make up 76% of the population, and blacks make up 19% of the population.

Respondents by Marital Status



Educational Attainment

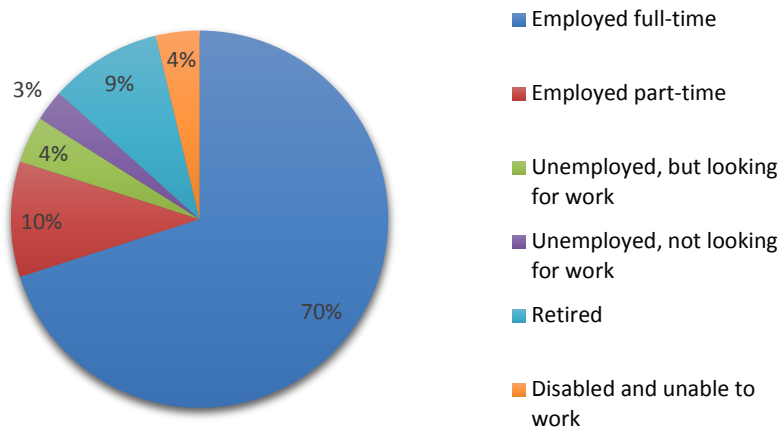
Respondents by Educational Attainment



Educational attainment of survey respondents is higher than that described for Camden in the 2010 U.S. Census. Professionals and persons with post-graduate work are over-represented, while persons without a high school diploma are under-represented. None of the survey respondents reported speaking anything other than English at home.

Employment Status

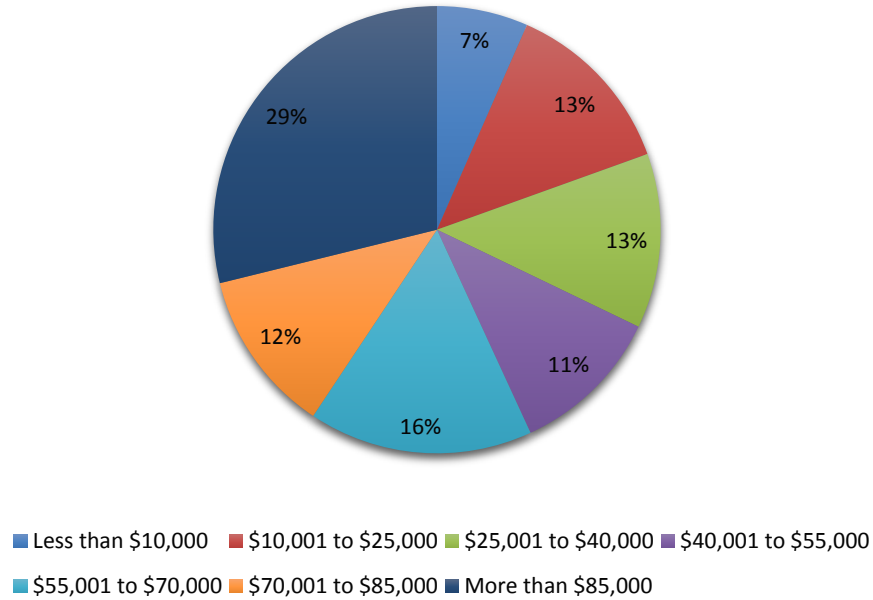
Camden County Respondents by Employment Status



In Camden County, according to the 2010 Census, about 52.6% of married couples both work. Over 58% of households, according to the 2010 Census, have a member who works full-time. Full-time employees are over-represented in the sample.

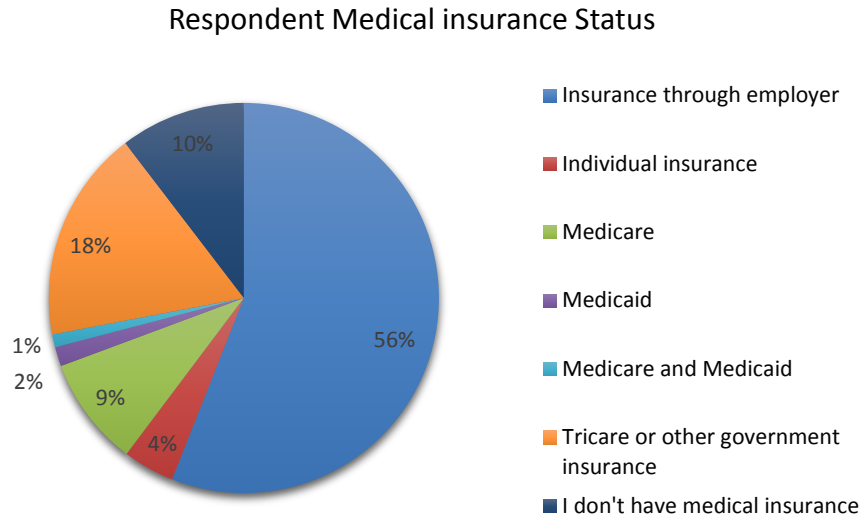
Income

Camden County Respondents by Income



According to U.S. Census Data, 33% of Camden residents make less than \$35,000. This survey found that 33% make \$40,000 or less. According to the 2010 Census, 29% make more than \$75,000. In this survey, 41% make \$70,000 or more. This over-representation of higher income persons may relate to the number of highly educated persons participating in the survey.

Health Insurance Status

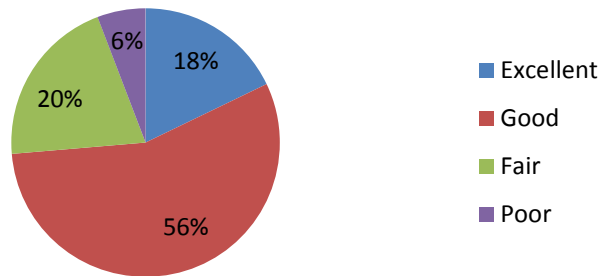


The low number of survey respondents without insurance reflects a higher income sample and the fact that 70% of respondents are employed. According to County Health Rankings, in 2013, approximately 17% of Camden residents did not have insurance coverage. The Naval base in Camden County also accounts for the high number of respondents covered by Tricare or other government employee insurance.

Survey Respondent Morbidity

Self-Reported Health Status and Need for Supports

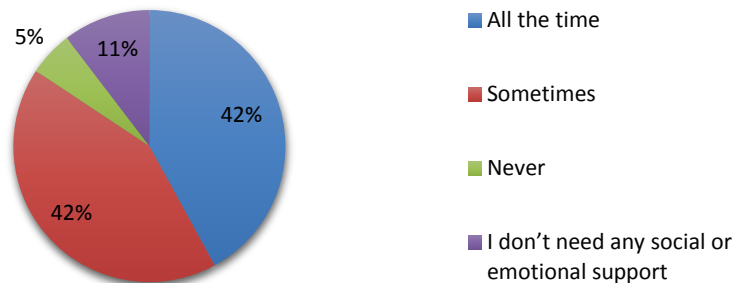
Self-Reported Health Status of Survey Respondents



County Health Rankings survey data from 2012 indicated that 14% of Camden residents considered themselves to be in poor or fair health. In this survey, the numbers of people in poor or fair health totaled 26%.

Only 7% of Camden survey respondents indicated that they need assistance with activities of daily living, including activities such as driving, housekeeping, and cooking. The chart below indicates that 47% of respondents sometimes or never get the emotional and social support they need.

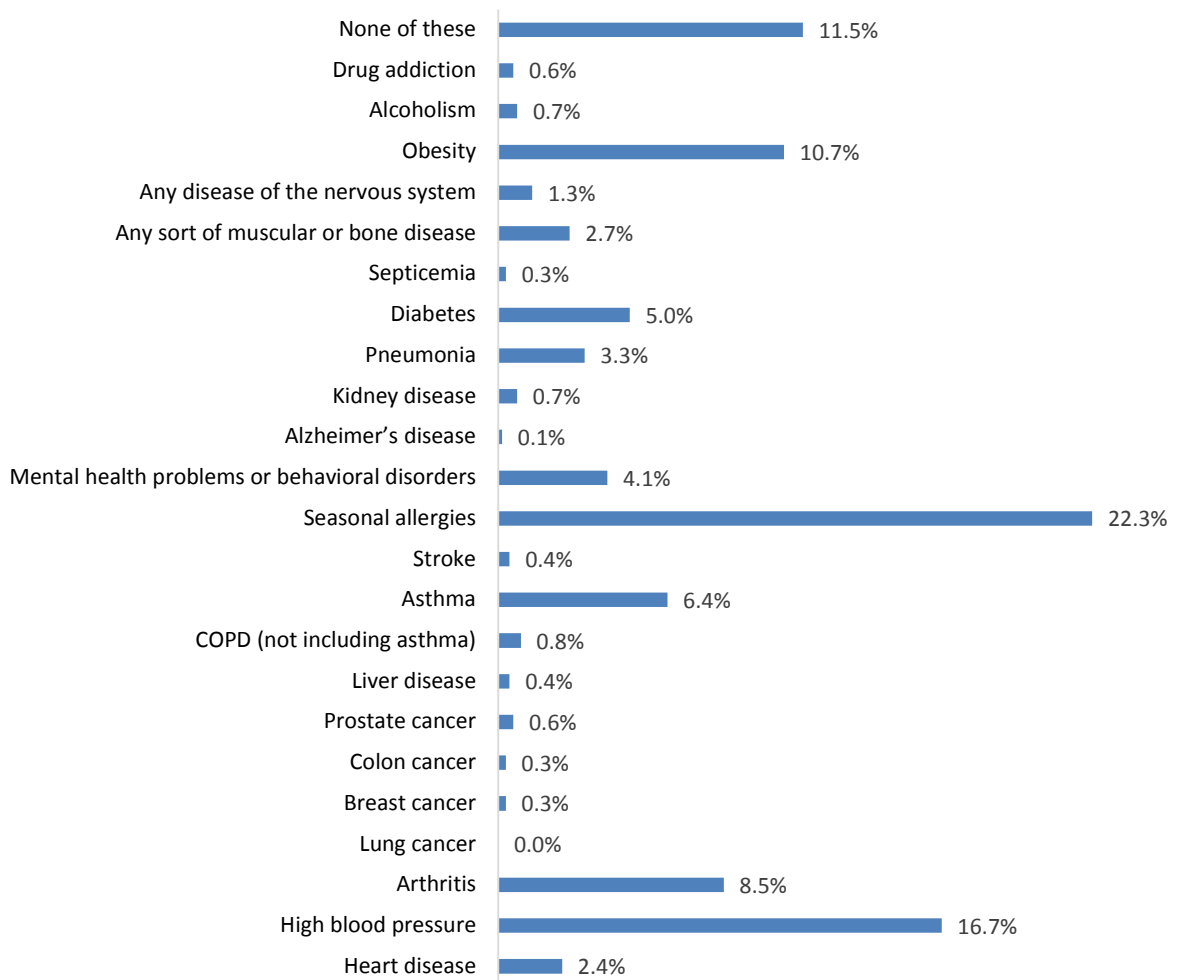
How often do you get all the social/emotional support you need?



11% of respondents identified mental health services as a gap in health care in the county.

Self-Reported Health Problems

Do you currently have or have you been affected by any of the following health issues?

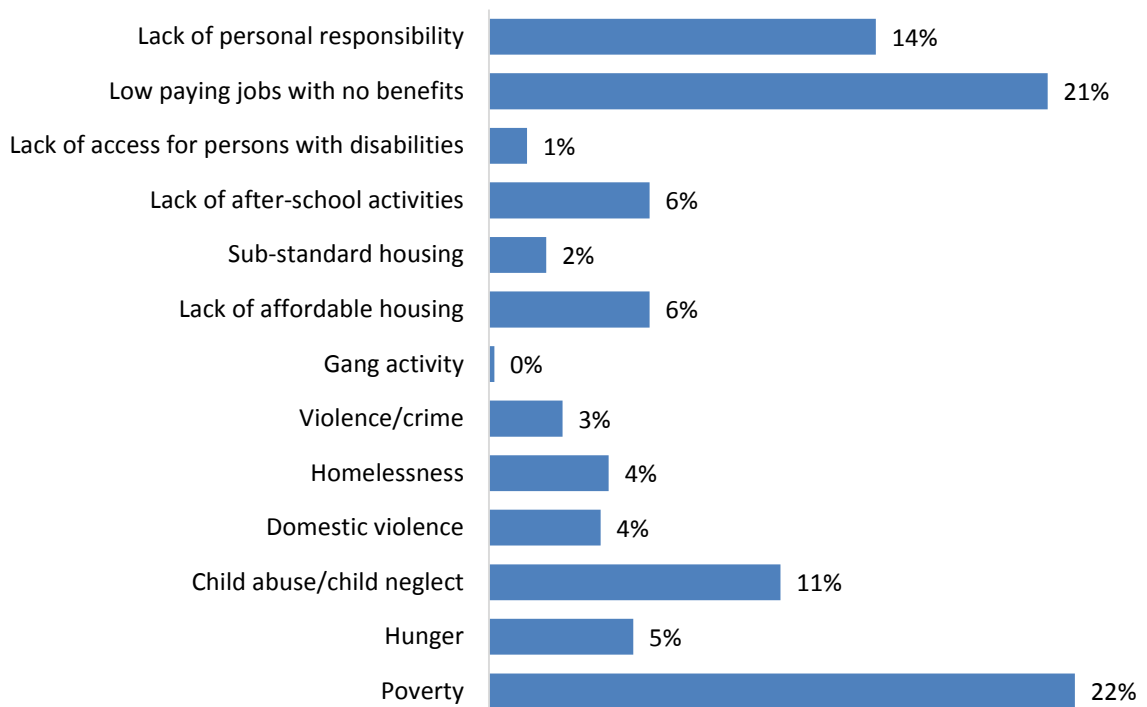


The high percentage of self-reported arthritis is surprising, given the relative age of the population. Seasonal allergies were the most noted physical complaint, followed by hypertension, obesity, and diabetes. Diabetes may be underreported, since 2009 data from County Health Rankings reports that 10.8% of Camden residents have been diagnosed with diabetes. According to the Centers for Disease Control, 29.4 percent are obese and almost 24% are physically inactive.

Camden focus group discussants listed the following as major health problems in their community: diabetes as the primary problem, followed by obesity, high blood pressure, mental health problems/behavioral disorders, asthma, seasonal allergies, and drug abuse.

Social Problems that Affect the Health and Safety of Camden Families

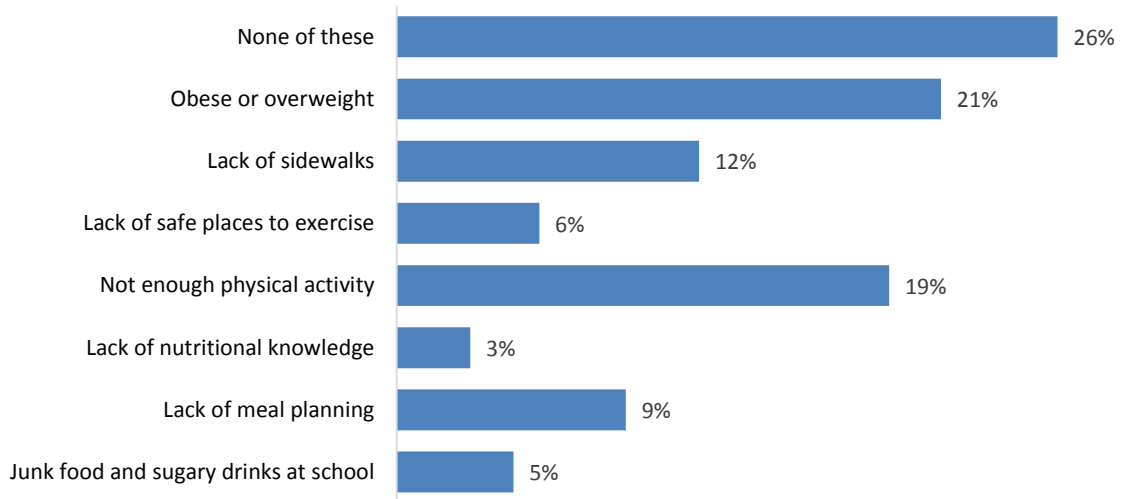
What do you think are the top social problems in your county that affect the health of individuals and families?



Focus group discussants agreed that poverty is a threat to the health and safety of Camden residents. One of the results of poverty, focus group members said, is inability to purchase fresh vegetables and healthy foods. According to data collected by the Georgia Statistics System, in 2010, 15.5 percent of Camden residents lived at or below the poverty line. Poverty was followed closely by concerns among both respondents and focus group participants about low paying jobs with no benefits, limiting access to care. The focus group also discussed drug use and homelessness as community problems.

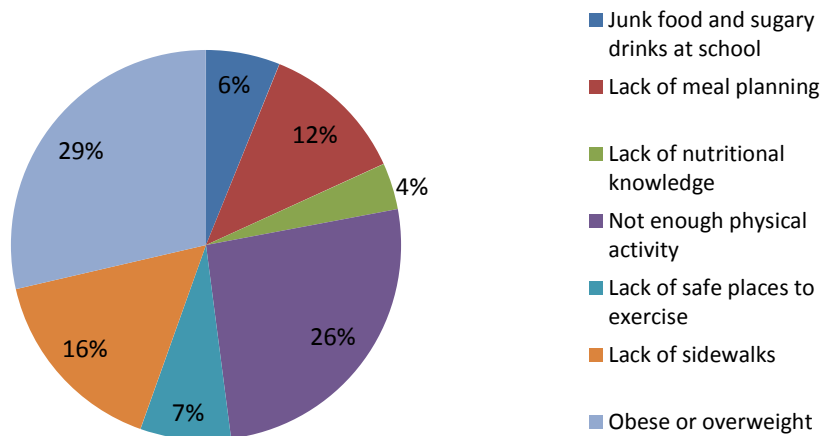
Other Challenges to Good Health Experienced by Camden Families

In the past year, has anyone in your household been negatively affected by any of these issues?



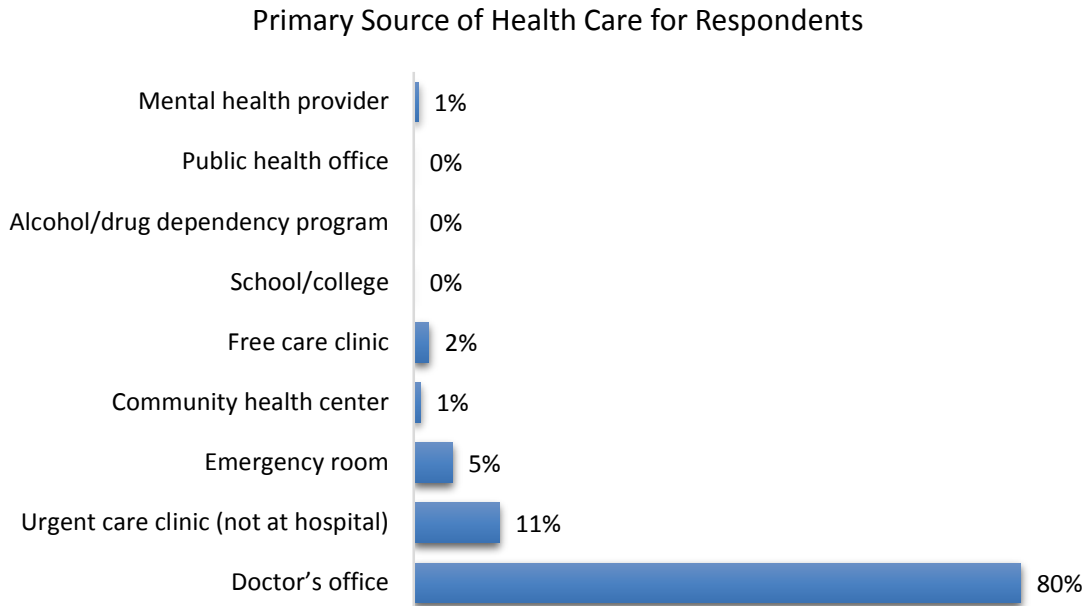
The chart below illustrates challenges to families, if the category “none of these” is removed. Obesity and lack of physical activity become even more prominent as challenges to good health.

Percentage of Families with Health Challenges



Survey Respondent Health Resource Utilization

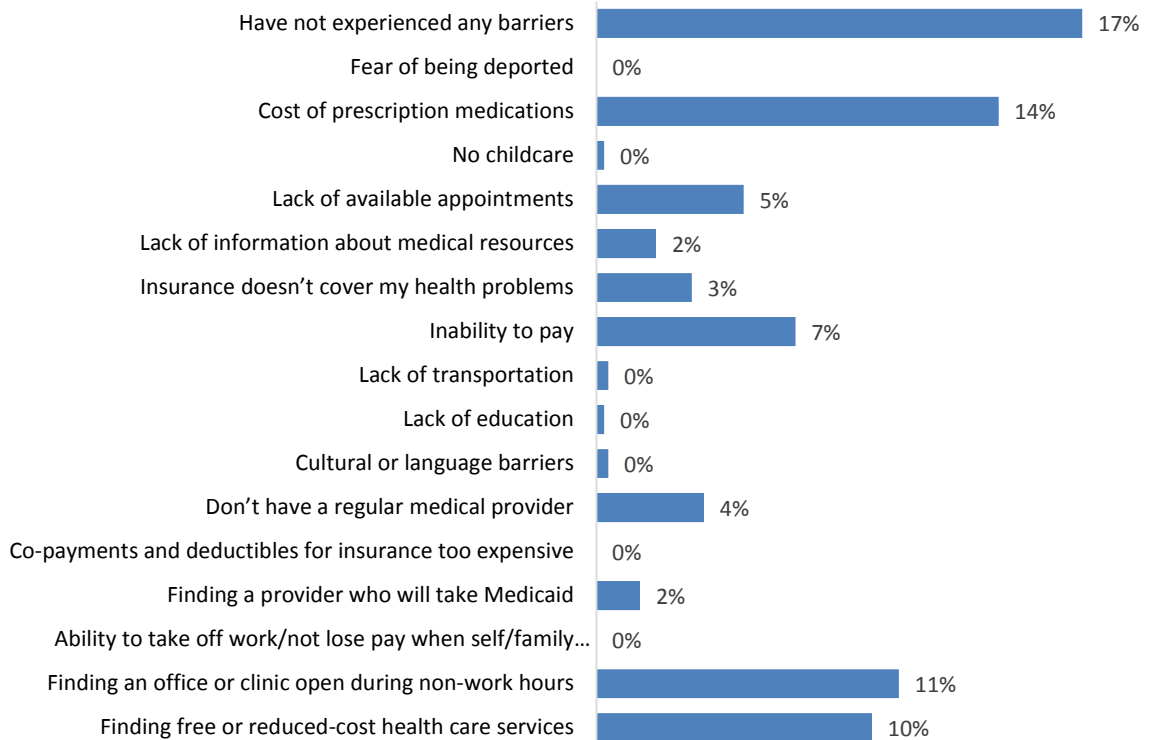
Primary Source of Health Care



Since only 10% of survey respondents report having no insurance coverage, the large percentage that uses a doctor's office as the primary source of health care could be expected. The use of the free care clinic and emergency room may be resources for uninsured. Focus group members discussed plans to expand the Waycross Community Health Center (Federally Qualified Health Center) into Camden to meet unmet needs for uninsured and lack of providers willing to accept Medicaid.

Barriers to Health Care

Identify any barriers you and your family have to receiving health care.

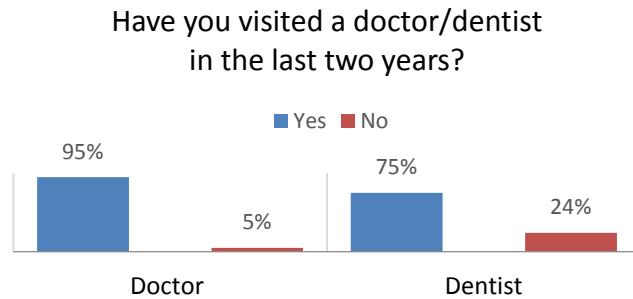


The cost of health care figures into four of the top five barriers to access for respondents: cost of prescription medications, co-payments and deductibles are too high, finding free of reduced-cost health care services, and inability to pay were in the top five. Finding an office or clinic open during non-work hours was also a top five barrier.

Focus group members also identified barriers, as follows: poverty, co-payments and deductibles are insurance are too expensive; finding a provider who will take Medicaid or Medicare; and finding free or reduced-cost healthcare services. Transportation was also identified as a problem.

Some respondents stated the need for a Community Health Center to meet the needs of uninsured and Medicaid recipients, who do not have a medical home.

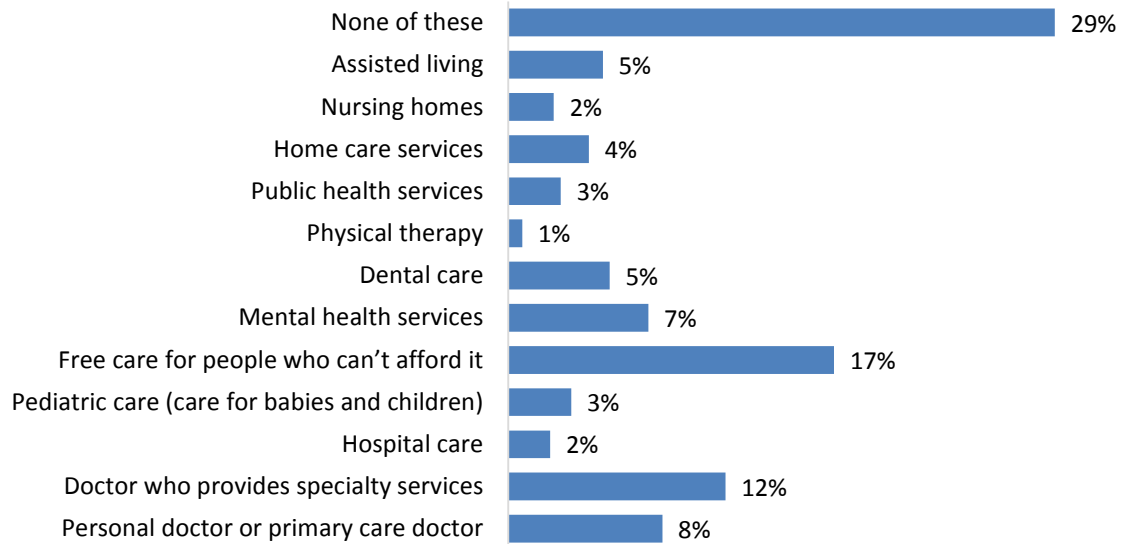
Physician and Dentist Visits in the Last Two Years



95% of respondents have seen a doctor in the last two years. County Health Rankings reports that 13% of residents have not seen a doctor in the last 12 months, due to cost. About 25% of residents have not seen a dentist in the last two years. In 2010, Camden ranked 109th in persons to physicians in Georgia (Georgia Statistics System).

Gaps in Health Care in Camden

Respondent Identified Gaps in Health Care in Camden



When “none of these is removed,” 24% of respondents listed as gaps in care: “free care for people who need it,” 16% said “doctor who provides specialty services,” 12% said “personal doctor or primary care provider,” and 11% said “mental health services.”

Focus group discussants said that the death of a primary care doctor who saw many Medicaid patients had a major impact on access during the last year. The focus group discussed the need for primary care as the greatest gap in Camden. While the population to physician ratio might not indicate dire shortages, focus group members report that some primary care doctors are not accepting new patients. One discussant suggested that nurse practitioners and physician assistants might be filling those gaps. There are also concerns among community leaders about lack of mental health services.

As most practices do not have flexible hours, the focus group members felt that people are overusing the emergency room for primary care. They also expressed concern that urgent care offices are being used for primary care. One person suggested that doctors’ offices consider after-hours care or the addition of more urgent care options to reduce unnecessary emergency room visits.

One attendee suggested that the majority of people who answered responded “none of these” to gaps in care are those who have insurance coverage. Community leaders

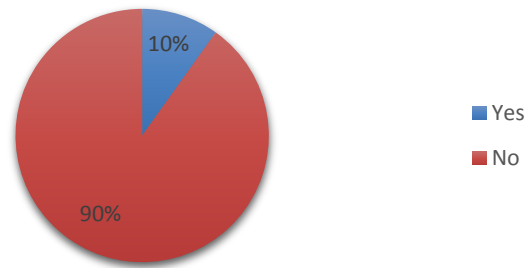
explained that the challenge for primary care is recruiting and maintaining doctors. One pointed out, “Even people with established providers often have to wait two weeks or more for an appointment.” One unanswered question from the group is how to focus limited dollars on primary care doctors. The problem of satellite doctors arises, as specialty doctors in Camden County are only in Camden a couple times a week, while their main office is in Brunswick.

Discussants also expressed some concern about the declining numbers of available dentists in Camden. Part of the problem, one person explained, is that not all dentists are in managed care networks.

Respondent Health Risks/Behaviors

Tobacco Use

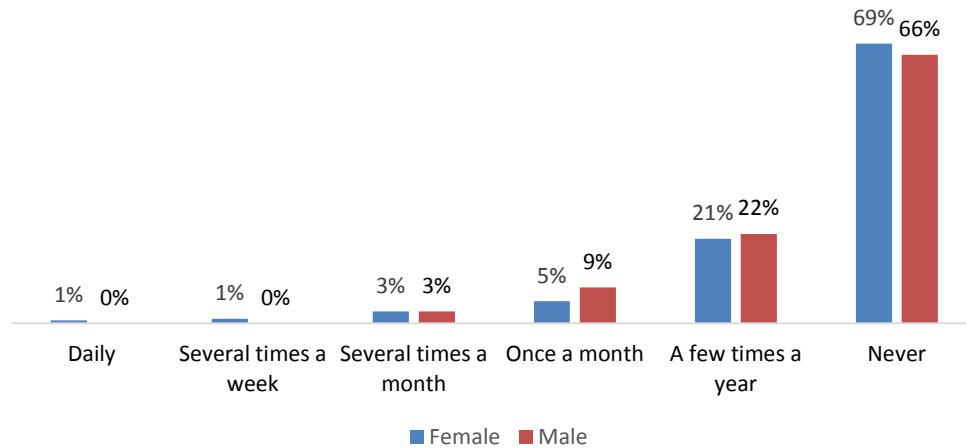
Do you smoke or use tobacco?



Only 10% of residents report that they smoke or use tobacco. This is well below the national rate of 13% in 2013.

Binge Drinking

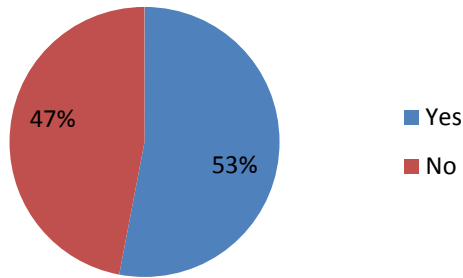
Binge Drinking by Gender



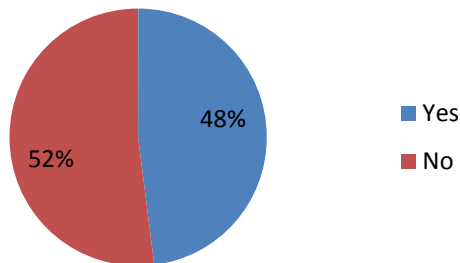
This question uses the Centers for Disease Control definition of binge drinking. The questions follow: If you are a woman, how often do you drink four or more alcoholic drinks in a two hour period? If you are a man, how often do you drink five or more alcoholic drinks in a two hour period?

Weight, Diet, and Exercise

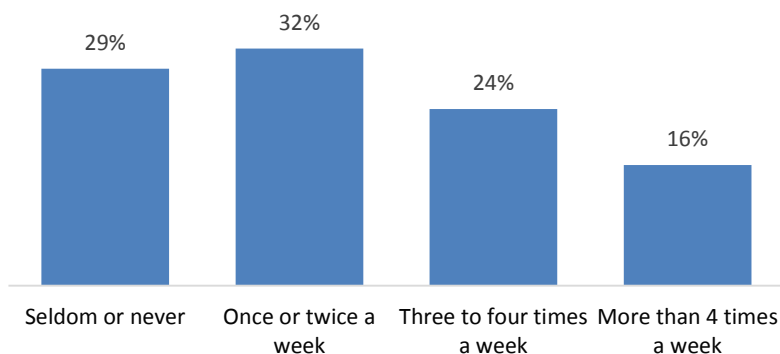
Do you consider yourself overweight?



Do you eat a healthy diet?



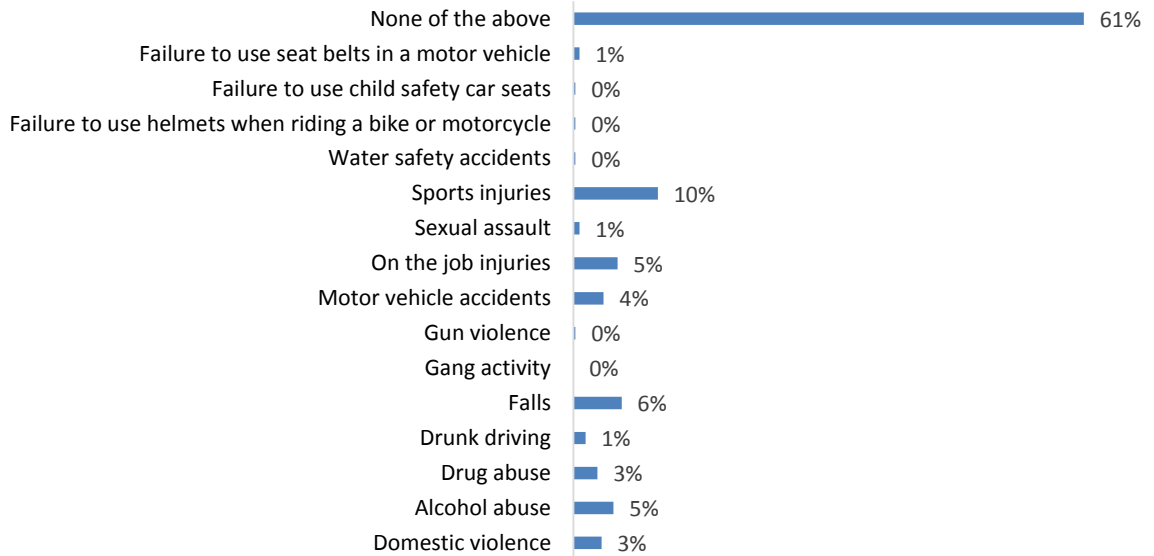
How often do you exercise?



These charts tell a story about the relationship between weight, exercise and diet. 29% of respondents never exercise and another third exercise only once or twice a week. 53% report that they are overweight and a correspondent 52% say that they do not eat a healthy diet. A healthy diet is defined for purposes of this survey as low in fact with five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day.

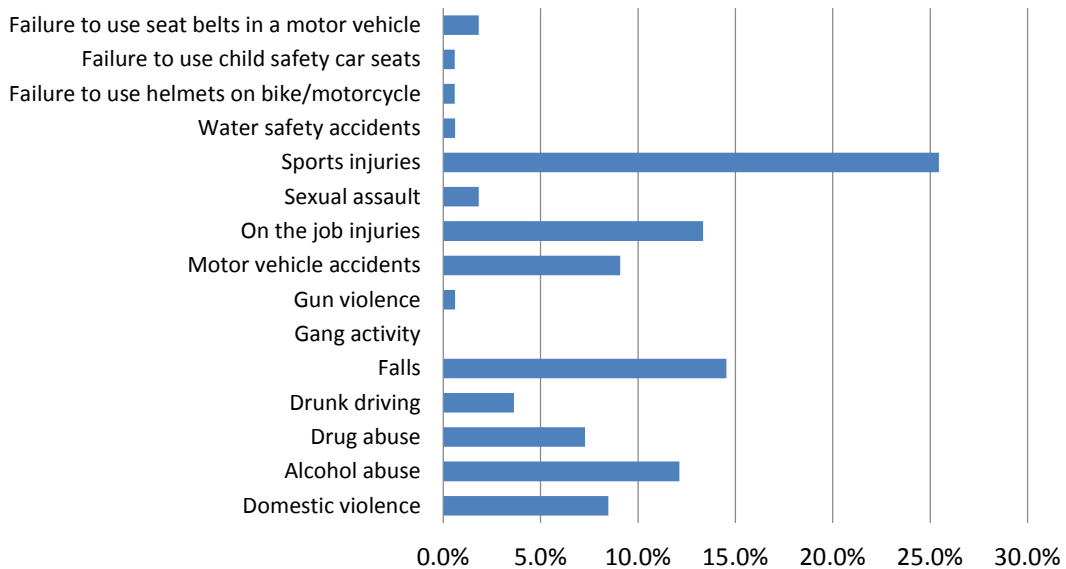
Self-Reported Experience with Health and Safety Risks

In the past 5 years, has anyone in your household been negatively affected by any of these issues?



If the category of “none of the above” is removed and only families who have experienced problems are considered, the information is more striking. The chart below illustrates the percentages of respondents whose families have been affected by these specific areas of risk.

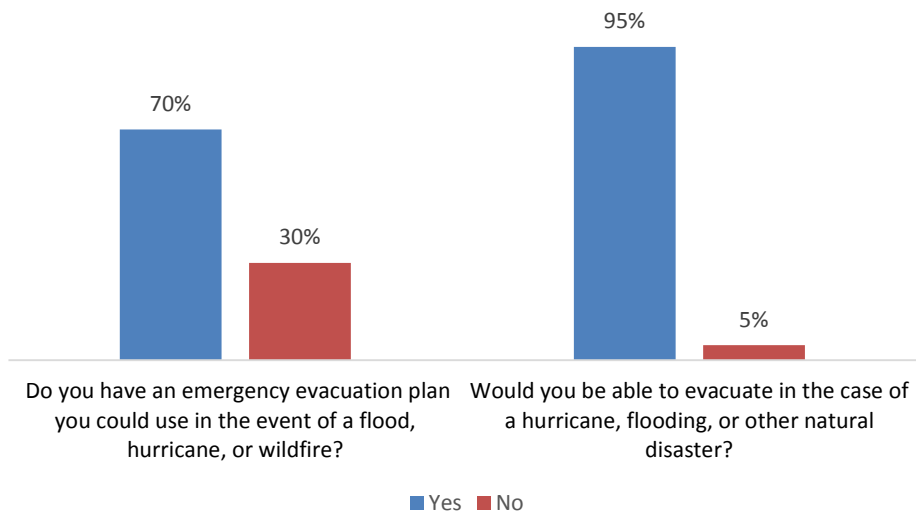
Safety Issues Affecting Camden Families



Focus group members expressed concern about alcohol use, drunk driving, and failure to use child car safety seats properly. They commented that the high percentage of “sports injuries” noted may be due to the participation of families with children participating in sports.

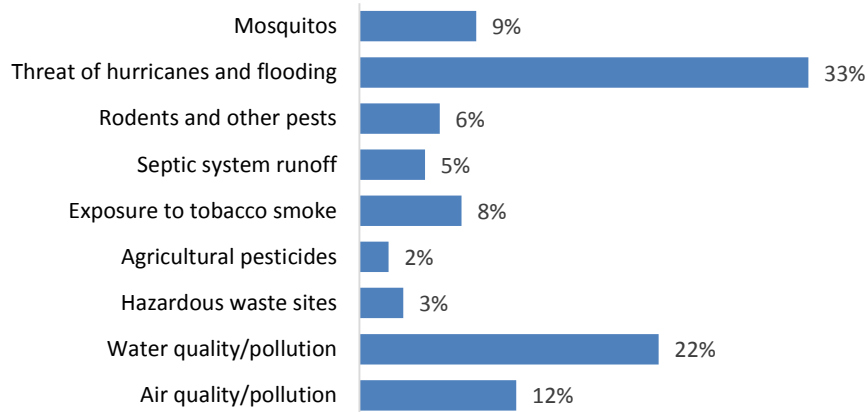
Emergency Planning and Ability to Evacuate

Evacuation in the case of emergency or natural diaster



Top Environmental Problems

What do you consider the top environmental problems in Camden County?

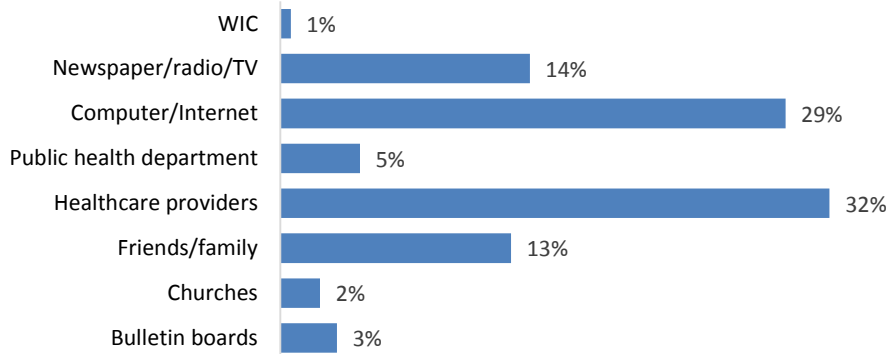


The chart above displays survey participant response to concerns about environmental problems. Focus group discussants did not believe that there are issues with air or water quality, although some people object to the taste of the water. The response on mosquitos as an environmental risk may reflect 2013's unusually rainy summer and fears of West Nile Virus. One focus group member expressed concerns about the long-term effects of climate change on the coastal counties.

Health and Other Resources

Primary Source of Health Information

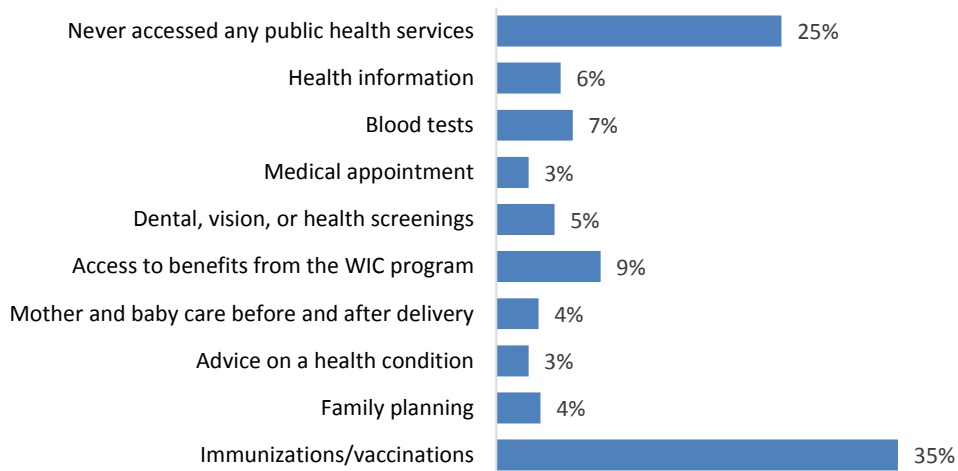
Major Sources of Health Information?
Note that WIC is a division of Public Health.



97% of survey respondents say that they have access to a computer and the internet for health information. Focus group respondents recommended that public health work to spread the word about what they do and help get the word out about types of health coverage.

Public Health Services Accessed by Respondents

Have you ever accessed any of the following services at your public health department?



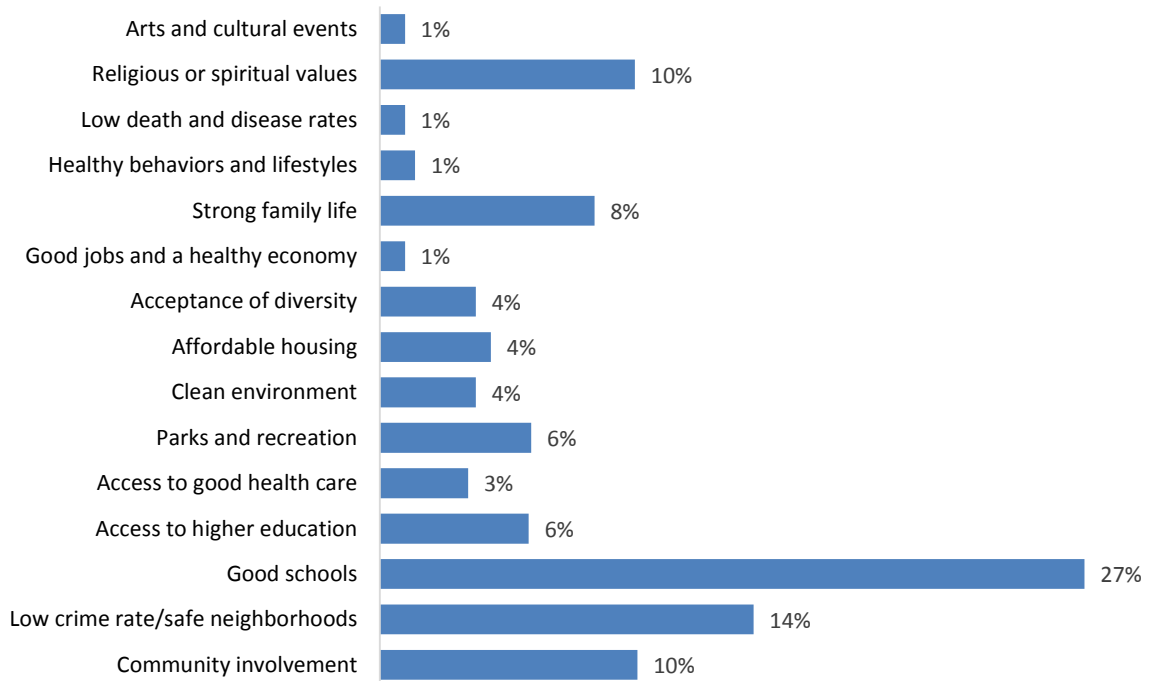
2013 Camden County Community Health Needs Assessment

A quarter of respondents had never accessed any Public Health Services. Some respondents accessed multiple services. Focus group respondents identified the following issues as the most important means of improving the health status of Camden countians: improve access to health care services, conduct a public information campaign about public health services, provide health information to the community, and work to increase the number of primary care providers. One person suggested that Public Health begin a public gardens program to improve access to fresh fruits and vegetables.

Some focus group members expressed concerns about the number of people who are using “religious exemptions” to avoid having their children immunized.

Resources that Could be Leveraged to Improve Health

What are the three most important factors that make this county a good place to live?



Respondents were asked about factors that make the community a good place to live. Some of these factors, such as the strong belief that the county has good schools, and religious and community involvement, might be leveraged to engage others in working to improve the health status of Camden families.

Open-Ended Responses by Age and Gender of Respondents

The survey closed with two open-ended questions as follows: What do you think is the worst health or safety problem in your county? (Please describe below.) What one thing could the public health department do to improve the health and safety of citizens in your county?

Groups by Age, Gender	Safety and Health Problems Identified by Respondents	Recommendations for Public Health
Women, 18 - 44	Access to affordable health care Crime Drug abuse Hunger Lack of bus transportation Lack of education Lack of mental health resources Mosquito control No after-school activities Obesity Smoking STDs Suicides Uninsured/underinsured access to care	Conduct more outreach Help with mosquito control Offer more free health screenings Physician services at public health Provide assistance with prescription costs Provide primary care on a sliding fee scale Sponsor more initiatives to promote healthy lifestyles Target public housing for health education Work to make community more aware of the role of public health
Women, 45+	Affordable activities for children/teens Alcohol abuse Child abuse Crime Dependence of uninsured on ER Drug abuse Lack of community resources for disabled persons Obesity Poverty Standing water during rain State of public housing Teen pregnancy Waste/trash Water pollution/quality	Collaborate with churches to better reach the populace Conduct health fairs Cooperate to open a food pantry Establish weight loss programs with incentives Help children, elderly with dental care Help draw more providers to area Home visits in community to people who can't come to public health Make public health a larger presence in the community/build awareness of services Offer "true life skills" classes Offer free clinics Provide affordable mental health services Reopen the health department that was closed

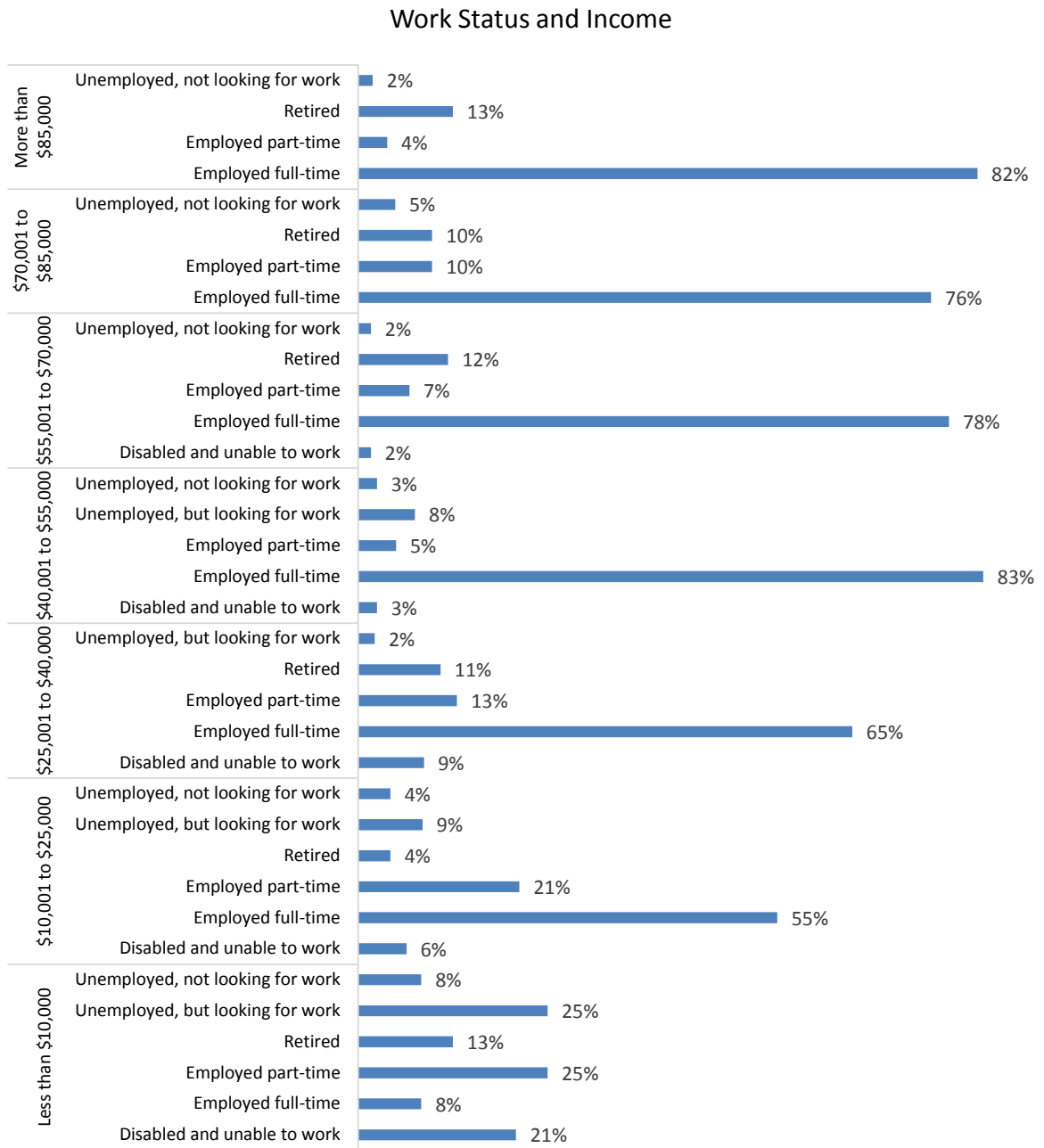
2013 Camden County
Community Health Needs Assessment

Men, 18 - 44	Drug abuse Lack of knowledge about public health Obesity Police force issues Poverty Poverty associated with racism Smoking	Offer nutrition classes at little or no cost Offer education to reduce obesity Offer psychiatric nurse practitioner services in the clinics Promote public health services Promote the Affordable Care Act
Men, 45+	Crime Drug abuse Flooding Homelessness Lack of health education Lack of healthy food options Lack of mosquito control No after-hours clinics Not knowing what PH offers Obesity Pollution Poverty Substandard living conditions Teen pregnancy Trash codes not enforced Water quality	Affordable dentists Cooperate with mental health Education on smoking cessation Enforce health and safety codes Increase immunization programs Increase awareness of cancer detection More doctors More education about exercise More education about nutrition More nurses Offer a PTSD group Publicize public health resources Sexual abstinence training

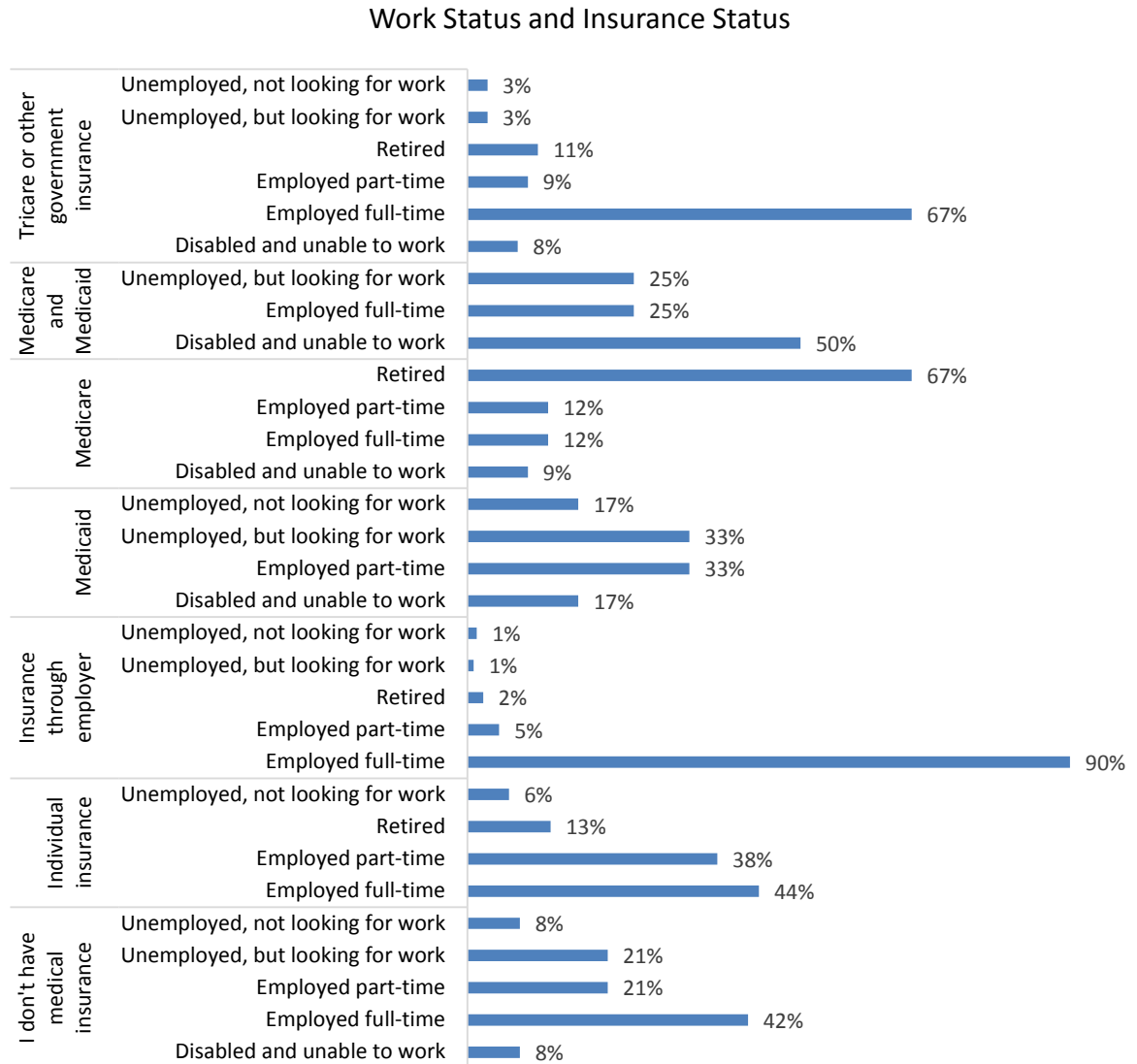
Analysis

Survey Demographics

Income and Employment Status of Respondents



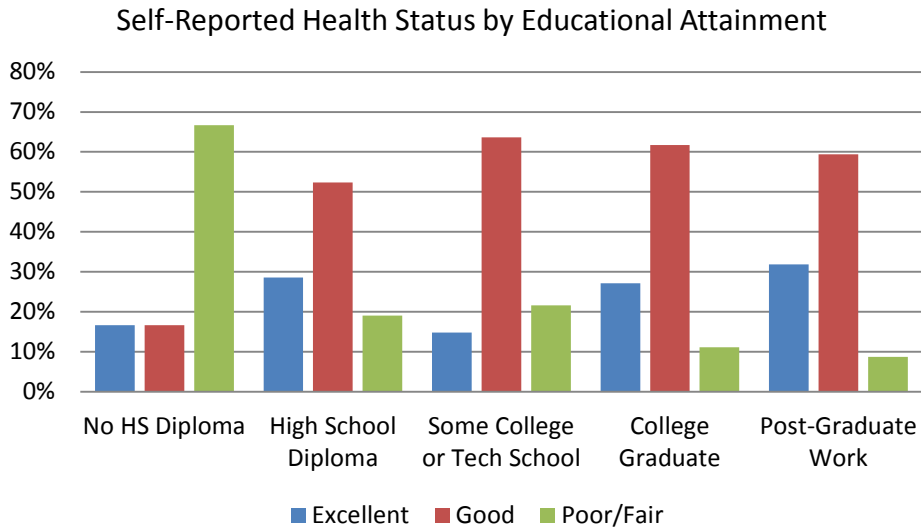
Work Status and Insurance Status



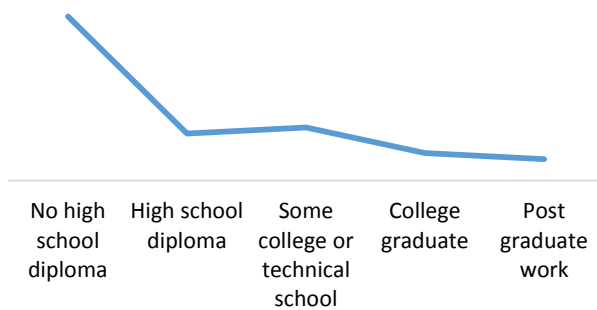
Note that 42% of those working full-time do not have insurance. Another 21% in the uninsured category are unemployed, but looking for work.

Demographics and Health

Health Status by Educational Attainment



Poor/Fair Self Reported Health Status by Educational Attainment

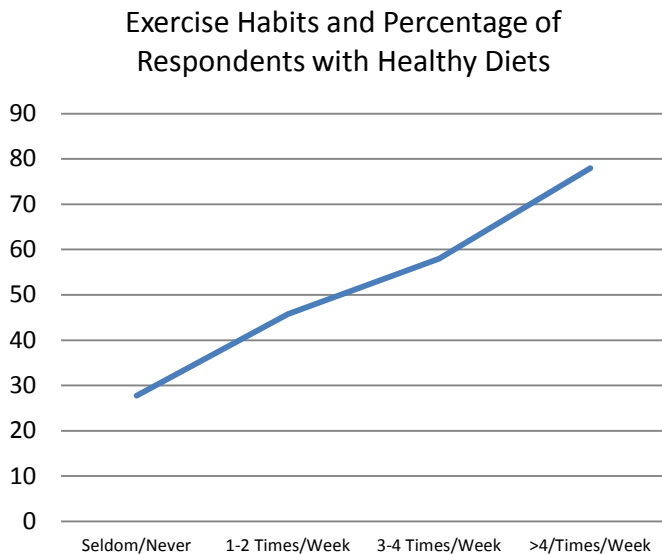
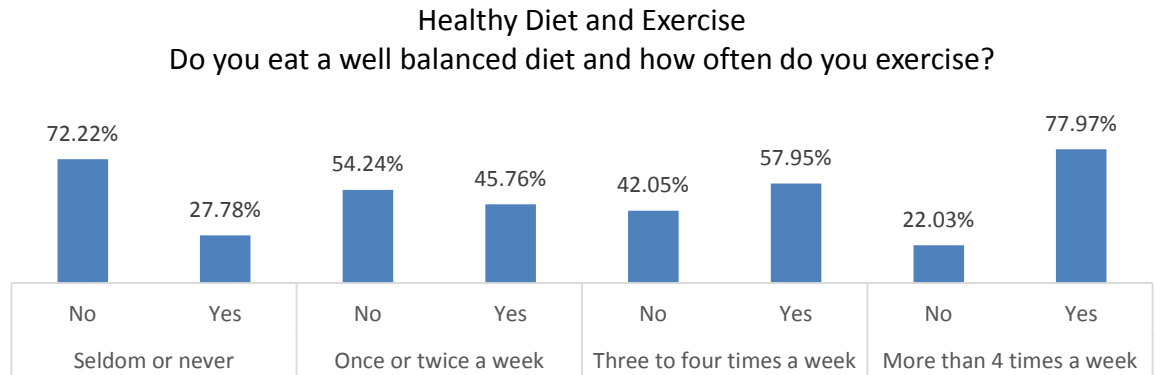


These graphs display self-reported health status by educational level. This graph as left selects the poor/fair health information from the chart above and displays it as a line chart. The difference between no high school and post graduate health status is striking.

Healthy Diets by Income Level

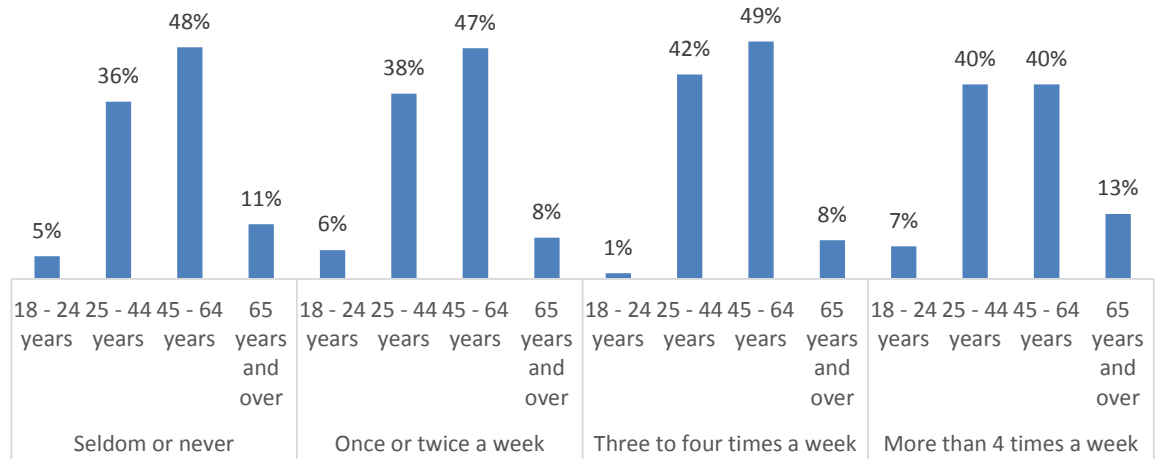
There is no obvious relationship between income and self-reported health diets, although the data appears to indicate that the poorest Camden countians are more likely not to eat healthy diets than other income groups. Only 50 percent of those with incomes less than \$10,000 reported eating healthy diets. Healthy diets were described as low in fat with 5 or more fruits and vegetable servings per day.

Healthy Diets and Exercise Habits



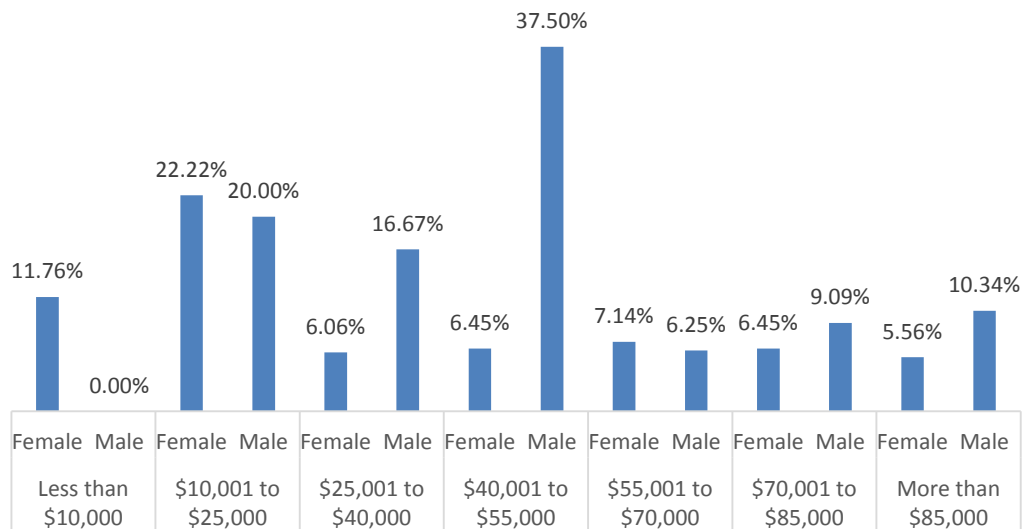
Healthy diets are defined in the survey question as low in fact and including 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables daily. This survey data shows a strong relationship between those who exercise regularly and healthy eating habits.

Exercise Activity per Age Category



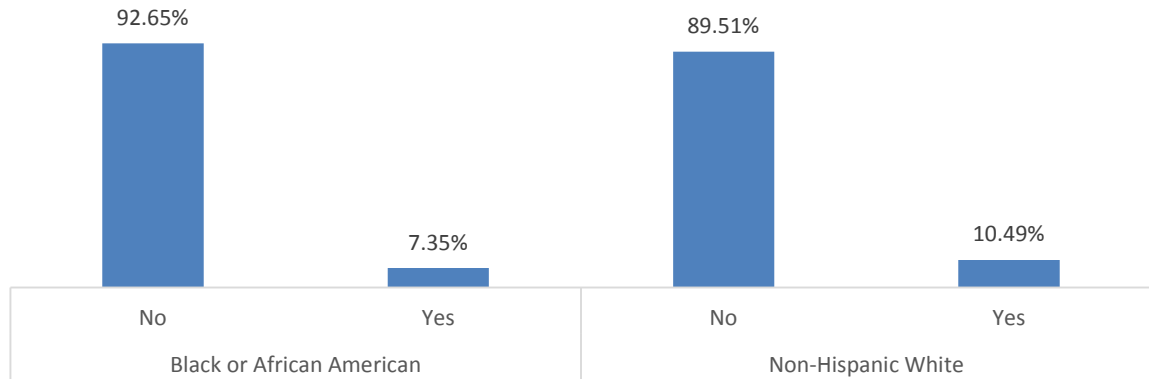
Tobacco Users by Gender, Income, Race, and Health Status

Tobacco Users by Gender and Income

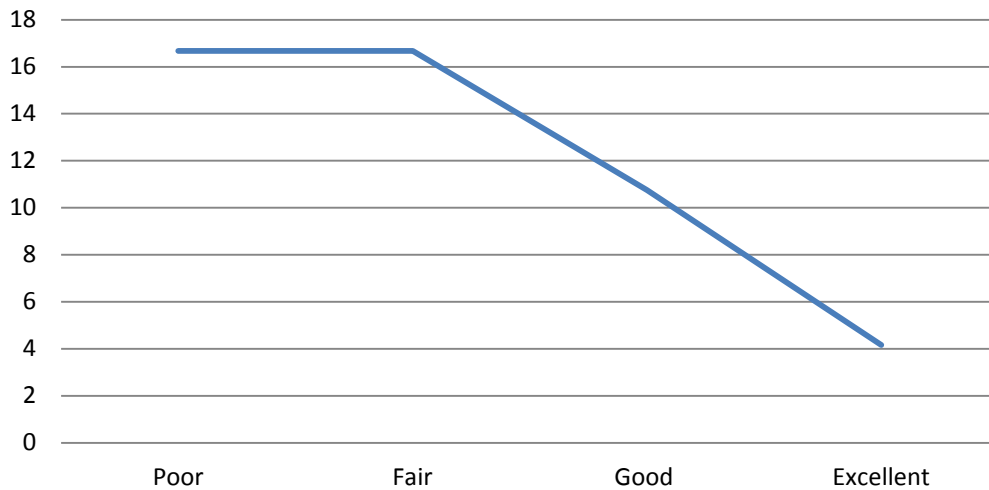


When percentaged within income categories, males in the \$40,000 - \$55,000 income category are the higher users of tobacco. In general, males are more likely to use tobacco than females. Females in the \$10,001 - \$25,000 income category were more likely to smoke than females in other income groups. The chart below indicates that about whites are about 30% more likely to smoke than blacks.

Tobacco Use and Race

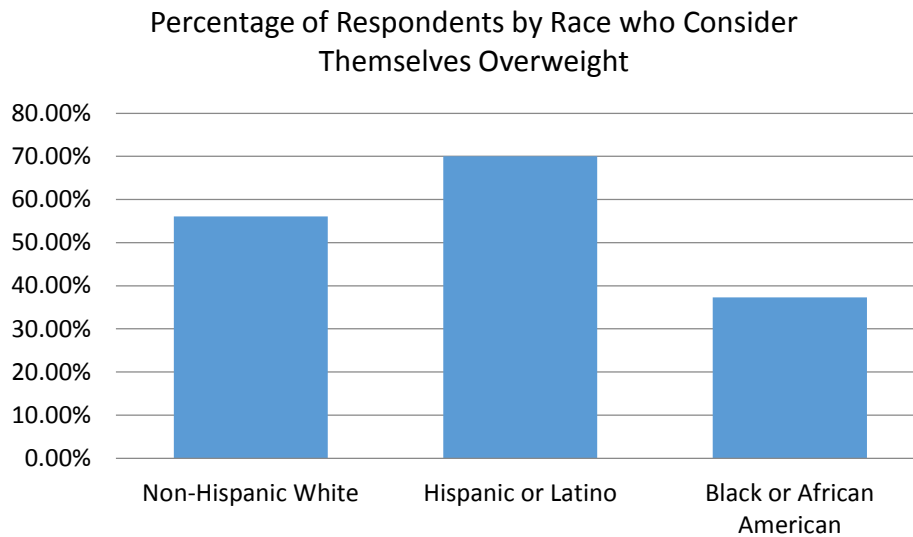


Tobacco Users and Self-Reported Health Status



There is a strong relationship between overall health status and tobacco use, that is, smokers were much less likely to have excellent health status.

Overweight by Race

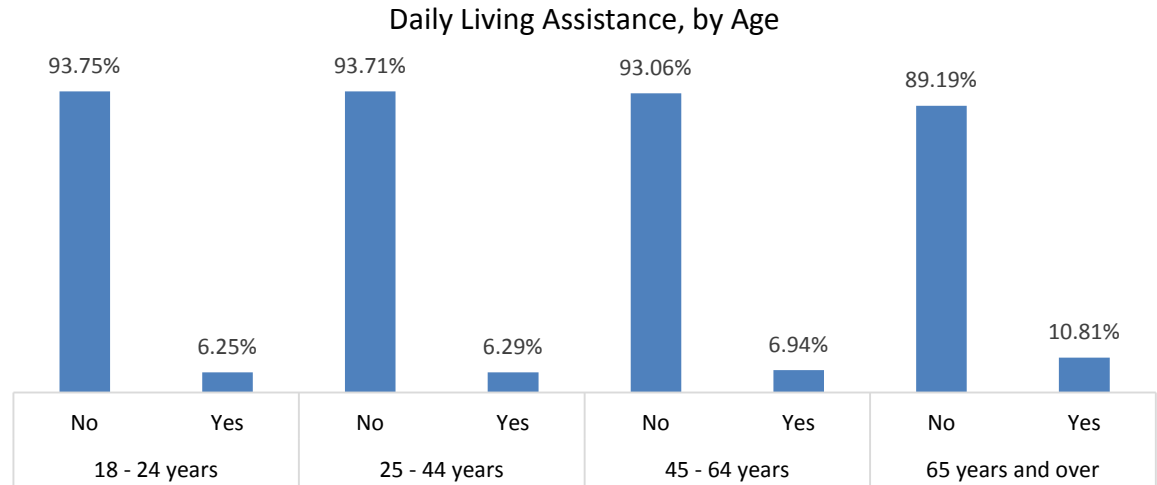


The graph above illustrates those who self-reported that they are overweight. Very few self-identified Hispanics participated, so these results may not be valid. The difference between blacks and whites is significant, but may represent self-perception rather than fact.

Self-Reported Health Status by Race

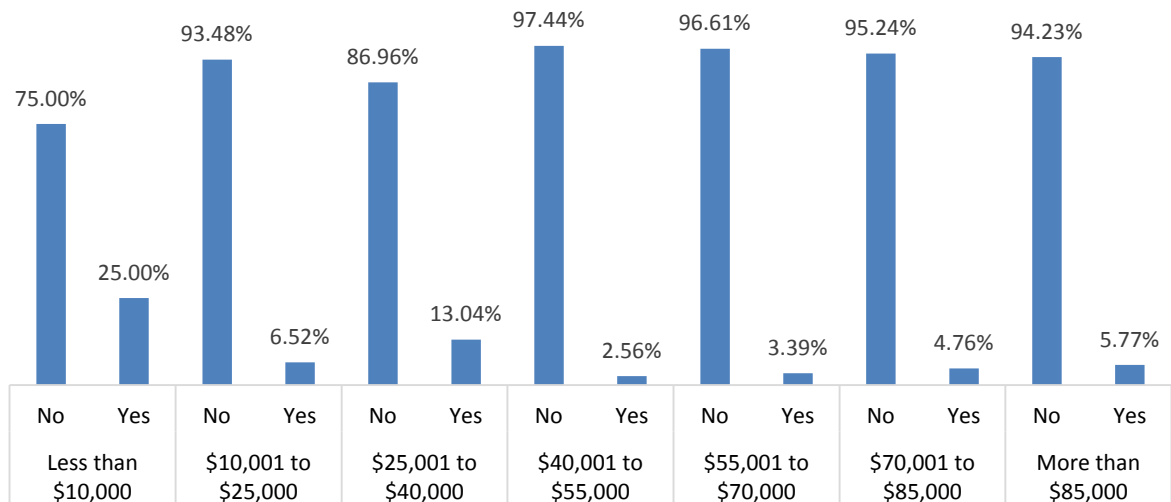
There appears to be no statistically significant relationship between race and self-reported health status, however, 33% of blacks and 13% of whites described themselves as having poor or fair health status.

Need for Assistance with Activities of Daily Living by Age, Income



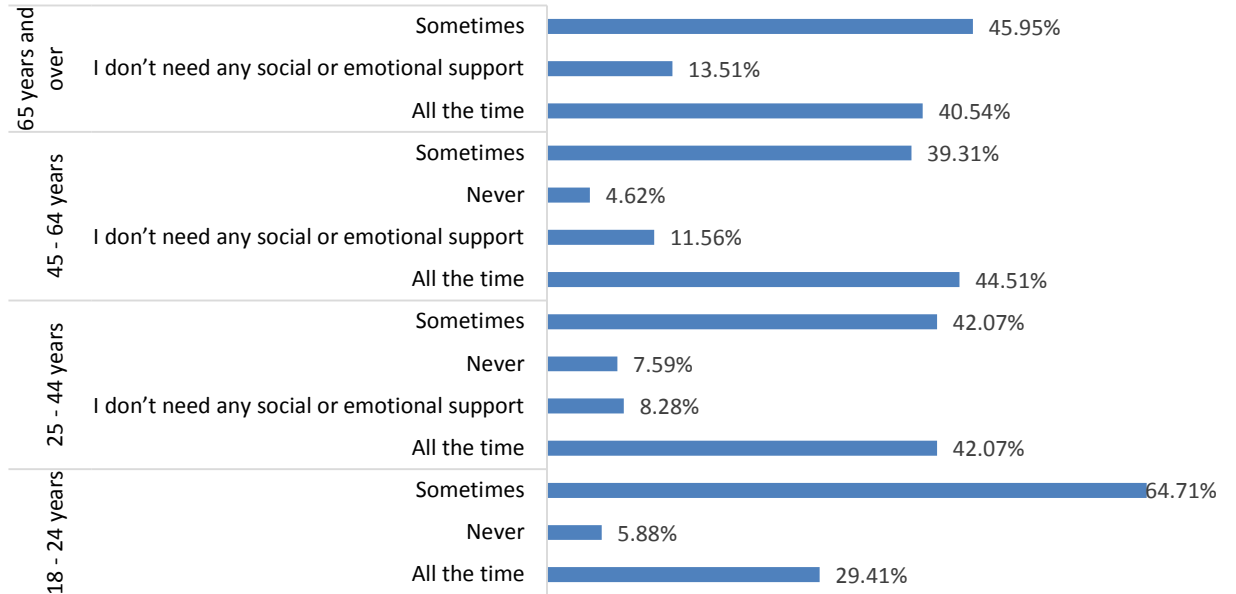
Nearly 11% of respondents 65 and over state that they need assistance with activities of daily living, which is over a third higher than the next youngest group (above). Below, the survey indicates that 25% of the poorest respondents say that they need support for ADLs. This may reflect those with disabilities.

Require Daily Living Support by Estimated Household Income.

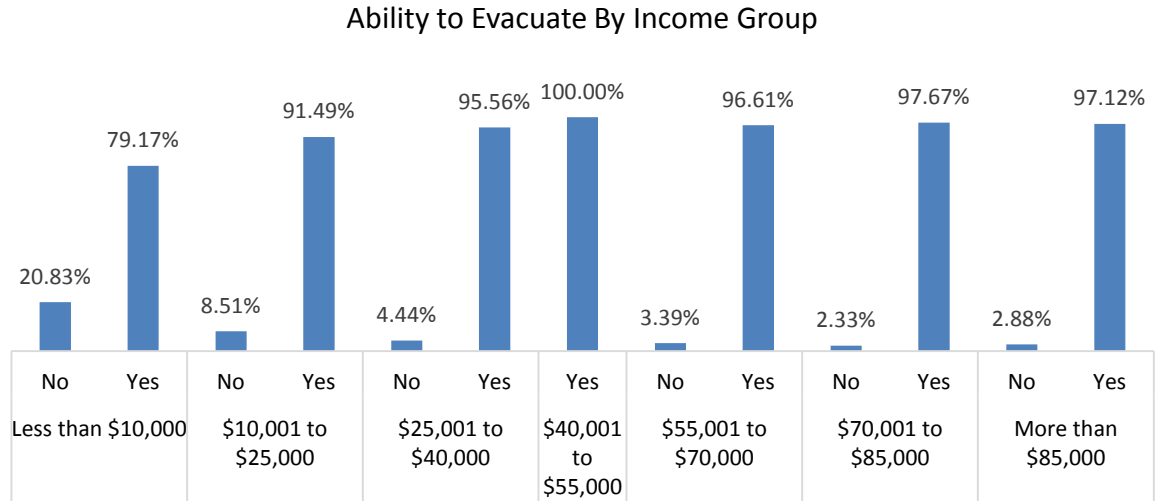


Emotional and Social Support Needs by Age

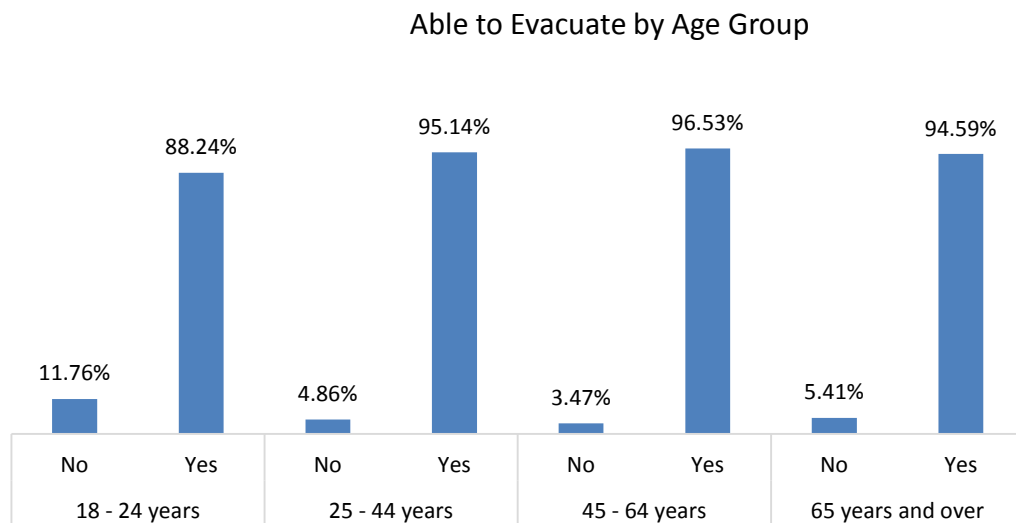
How Often Emotional/Social Needs Met by Age Group



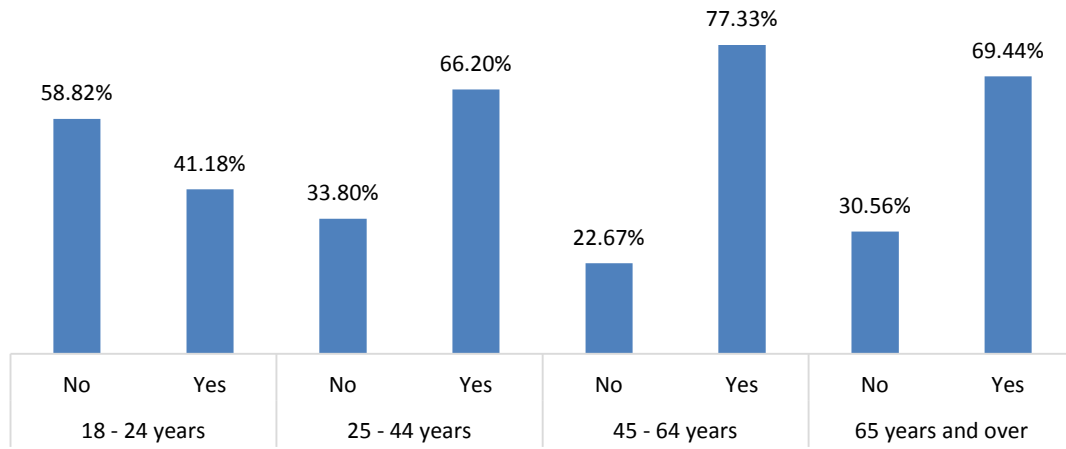
Ability to Evacuate by Income Group, Age



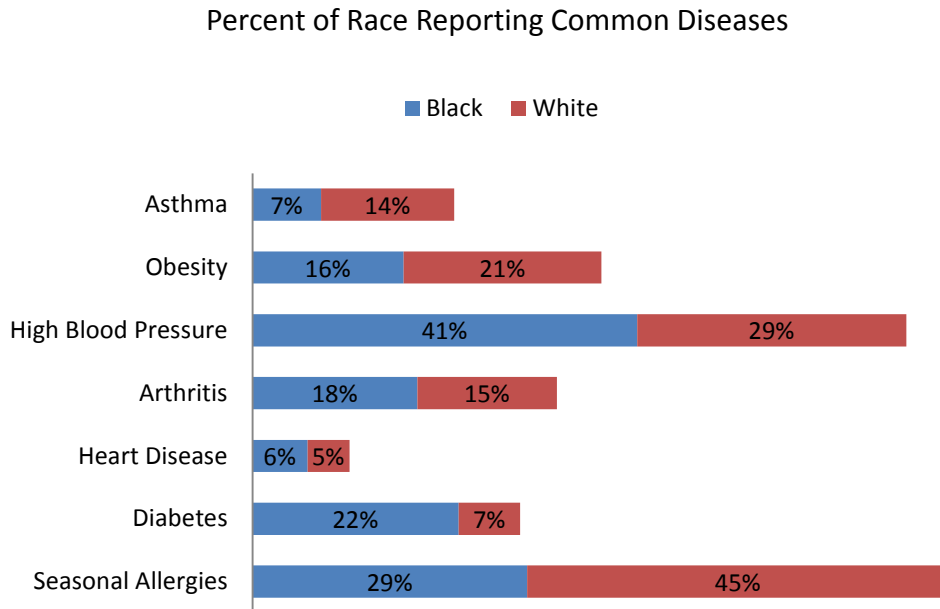
The county's poorest residents are the least likely to be able to evacuate in the event of a hurricane or other natural disaster. This may reflect challenges with transportation or disabilities. The chart below indicates that those in the 18-24 age group are more than two as the 65+ group to be able to evacuate and are less likely to have a plan for evacuation.



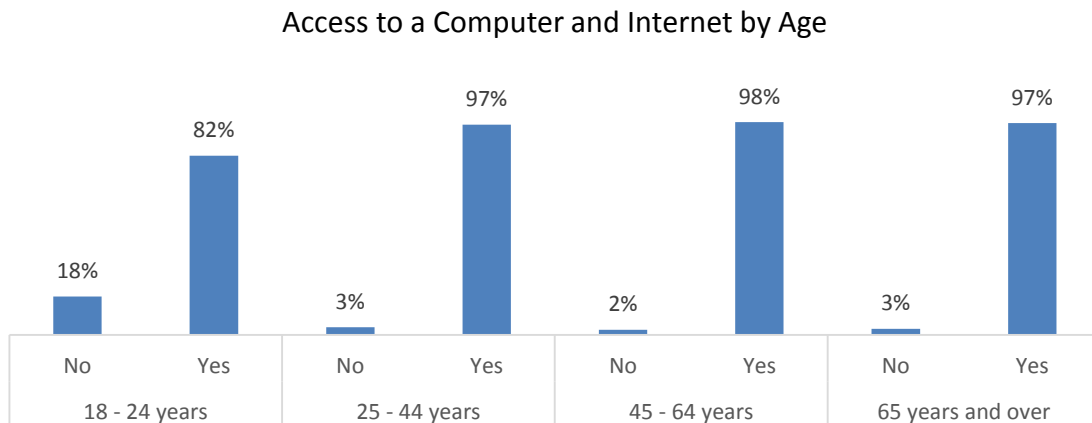
Evacuation Plan and Age Group



Percentages by Race of Respondents Reporting Common Diseases



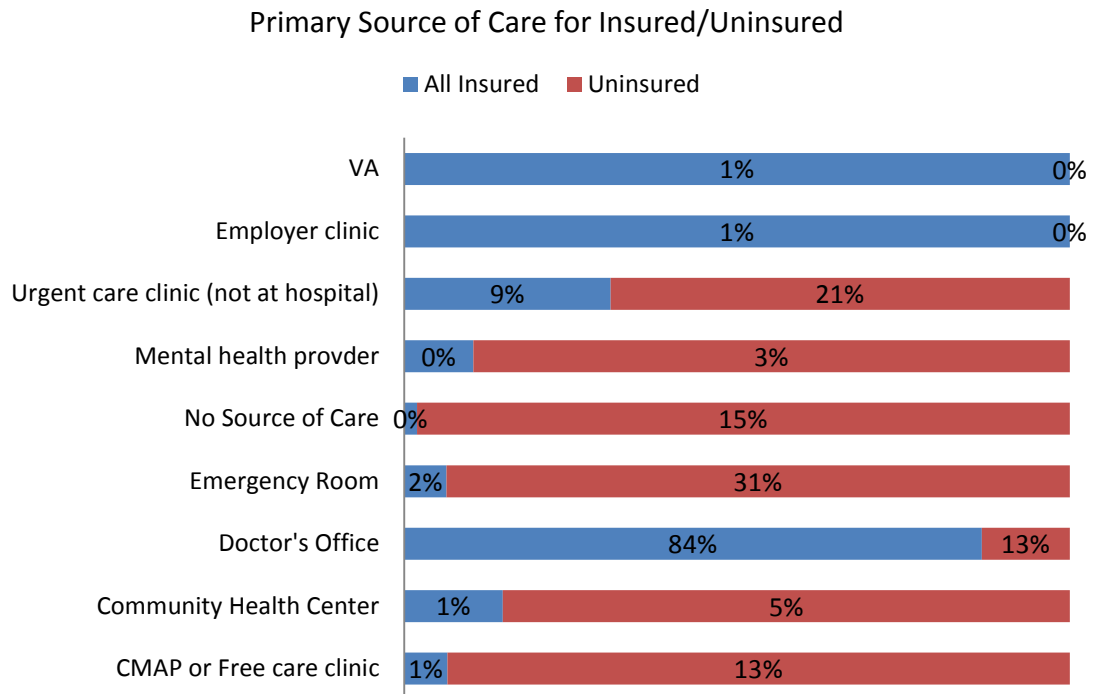
Access to a Computer and the Internet by Age Group



Surprisingly, a higher percentage of respondents in the 18-24 age group do not have access to a computer and the internet for researching health information.

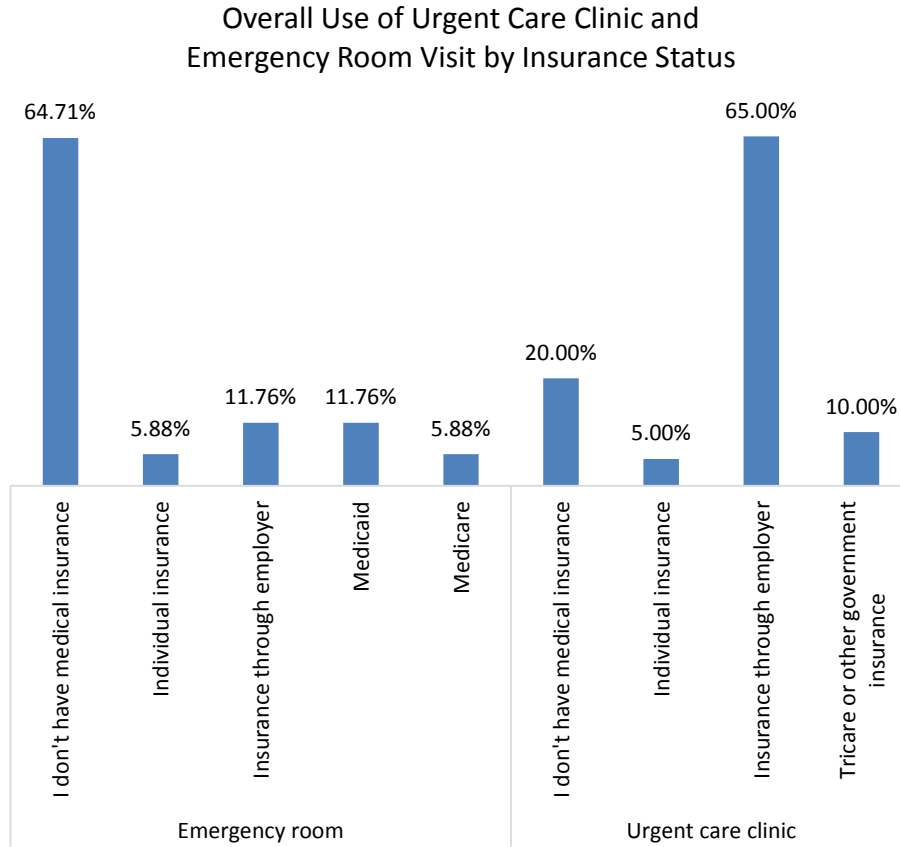
Resources/Utilization

Emergency/Urgent Care as Primary Care by Source of Insurance

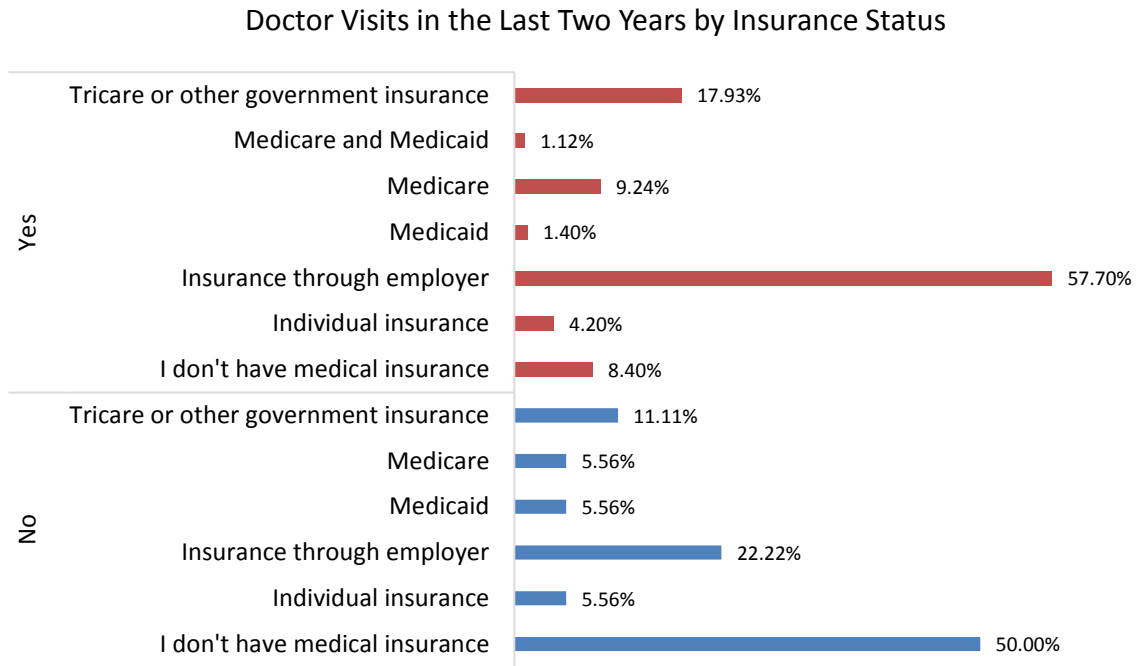


Respondents were asked, “What is your primary source of care?” 31% percent of the uninsured depend on the emergency room as their primary source of care, and another 21% depend on urgent care. Free clinics/CMAP serve 13% of the uninsured. This contrasts sharply with the insured population, 84% of which have a doctor’s office as their primary source of care. Note than 15% of uninsured have no usual source of care.

Overall Use of Urgent Care and Emergency Room by Insurance Status

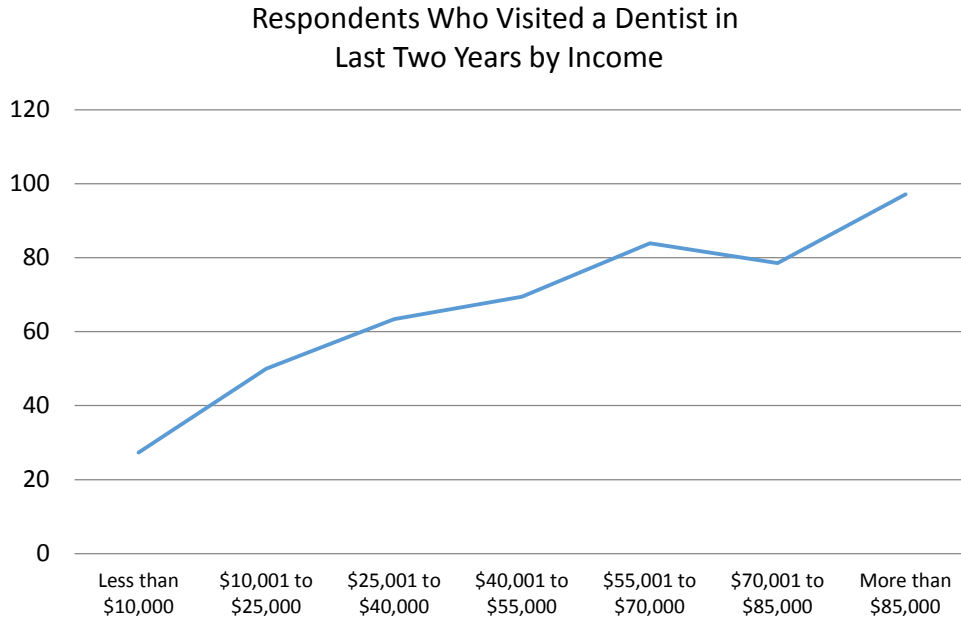


Doctor Visits by Insurance Status



This chart illustrates the percentage of respondents by insurance type who have visited a doctor in the last two years. Note that 50% of respondents without insurance have not seen a doctor in the last two years, while nearly 58% of respondents who have insurance through an employer have seen a doctor in the last two years. $P = .0002$; Cramer's $V = .21$, representing a moderate association.

Dentist Visits by Income



The chart above illustrates dentist visits by income. It is clear from this data that the higher the income, in general, the more likely group members are to visit the dentist. (P = .000; Cramer's V - .465, a very strong relationship)