

North Carolina
Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood
Home Visiting Program

Affordable Care Act (ACA) Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program
Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)
Administration for Families and Children (ACF)
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Introduction

The North Carolina (NC) needs assessment was completed in accordance with the Affordable Care Act (ACA), which amends the Social Security Act, Title V, Section 511 by creating the Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program. The purpose of the needs assessment is to describe and catalog at-risk communities as determined by needs and existing resources to meet those needs. Information has been collected and analyzed regarding a large range of health and social factors, including pregnancy outcomes and other indicators of maternal, child and infant risk; poverty; crime; domestic violence; high-school drop-out rates; substance abuse; unemployment; and child maltreatment. With assistance from National Home Visitation Model Organizations, state-level partners such as the NC Head Start Collaborative Office, the NC Partnership for Children (NCPC), and community based organizations, the Division of Public Health (DPH) also updated an inventory of home visitation programs serving families with young children.

To meet requirements for the statewide needs assessment, this summary has the following components:

First, we describe at-risk communities which have high concentrations of: premature birth, low-birth-weight infants, and infant mortality, including infant death due to neglect, or other indicators of at risk prenatal, maternal, newborn, or child health; poverty; crime; domestic violence; high rates of high-school drop-outs; substance abuse; unemployment; and/or child maltreatment. Included is a discussion of how we coordinated with current Title V, Head Start and CAPTA needs assessments and/or state plans. This overview is provided in Section A of this report along with a description of the methodology for developing the definition of “at-risk communities.”

Second, we summarize the major early childhood home visitation programs in NC, including the number and types of programs and the numbers of individuals and families who receive services, the current gaps in services, and the extent to which the needs of eligible families are being met in NC through home visitation. This overview is provided in Section B of this report along with a description of the methodology for developing the information in this report. In

the next phase of planning, we will match the goals of these programs to the outcomes and indicators to assist with the development of our final state plan.

Third, we discuss NC's capacity for providing substance abuse treatment and counseling services to individuals and families in need of such treatment or services. This discussion is provided in Section C of this report.

Finally, as this needs assessment is intended to assist in the development of the final plan for home visitation in NC, we conclude in Section D with detailed information on the remaining steps to develop a state plan. This section includes how home visitation stakeholders from across the state will be engaged in the plan development.

Section A

Appendix A State and County Data Tables

Appendix A presents NC's risk indicators identified for the home visiting needs assessment. Data from Title V, CAPTA, Head Start, SAMHSA, and other sources are used to complete the reporting matrix. These statewide data serve as the baseline against which indicators for at risk communities are to be compared. All required indicators have been compiled in collaboration with partner agencies, including the NC Department of Public Instruction, NC Department of Justice, NC Department of Juvenile Justice, NC Department of Administration Council for Women, and the NC Division of Mental Health/Disability Determination/Substance Abuse Services (DMH/DD/SAS). Supplemental indicators have also been selected and included to demonstrate the needs and risk factors that exist in NC.

The statewide data report, Appendix A, clearly illustrates NC's need to improve the selected economic, health, and educational indicators. Some of the clearest examples include NC's percent of low birth weight, 9.12%, as compared to 8.21% nationally; NC's percent of population in poverty, 14.6%, as compared to 12.9% nationally; and NC's high infant death rate at 8.4 per 1000 compared to a national rate of 6.6 per 1,000. Dropout rates for students in grades 9-12 in NC top the national average at 4.64%. Further, when analyzing the county level data, greater need can be identified in the Northeastern portion of the state where the majority of counties experience higher rates of poverty, low birth weight, and preterm births when compared to the state.

Defining Community and At-Risk Communities

The size of the state and the complexity of the population create some challenges when it comes to defining "community". For the purposes of the State Home Visiting Needs Assessment, we are using counties as proxies for communities. Data on the indicators required in Appendix A are available at the county level in NC, but are not available at a sub-county level for all indicators. We are aware that deeper analysis at the sub-county level is needed to identify at risk communities that are not necessarily defined by county boundaries. These

communities are likely to include pockets of great need *within* counties that may not have the highest need when compared to the state. They may include areas that span multiple counties. These communities are better defined by census tracts, zip code, or neighborhoods where families experience significantly greater risk than others within their county. The Updated State Plan will allow for definitions of community that go beyond county boundaries where counties can demonstrate these special pockets of need.

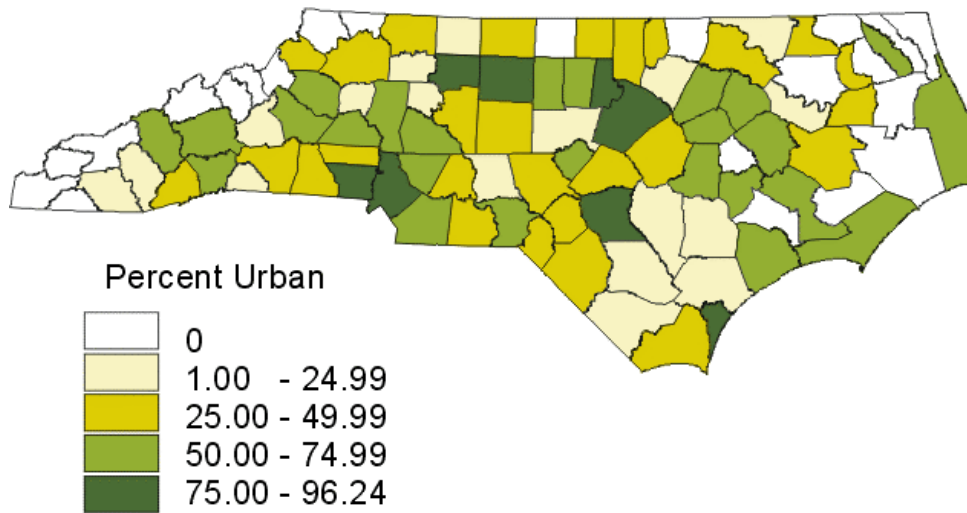
Appendix A includes a data report for each community (county) utilizing the same metrics as the statewide data report, and comparing the county measures to state data. North Carolina plans to use a statewide Request for Applications process to allow counties to apply for funding for home visiting programs. In their applications, it will be the responsibility of the county to identify at risk communities within the county and to collect and present data at the sub-county level. Counties will compare their data to statewide indicators to demonstrate that the need of at-risk communities within their county is greater than the county as a whole. At this level, the county may define the community as a zip code, census tract, or neighborhood. This methodology of identifying pockets of need within counties will reveal the highest need areas that might otherwise be obscured when they are included in aggregated county data.

Characteristics of North Carolina and At Risk Communities

North Carolina is the tenth most populous state, with an estimated population of 9,222,414 in 2008. The 1990 census was the first to show a majority of individuals living in areas classified as urban. However, NC is rural compared to the United States in general. NC has the third highest number of rural residents in the nation and is 43rd in the percent of urban population.¹ Urban and coastal counties have sustained high growth rates and high net in-migration while rural eastern counties (e.g., Bertie, Edgecombe, Washington) have lost population.²

The diverse geographical characteristics of NC pose challenges to home visiting programs. Travel is difficult in the sparsely populated western counties and in the coastal plain counties, which cover almost a quarter of the State and include swamp lands, sounds, and barrier islands. Problems characteristic of urban populations affect service delivery in the piedmont area where the main population centers are located.

Figure 1
Percent of Urban Population in NC, 2000 Census



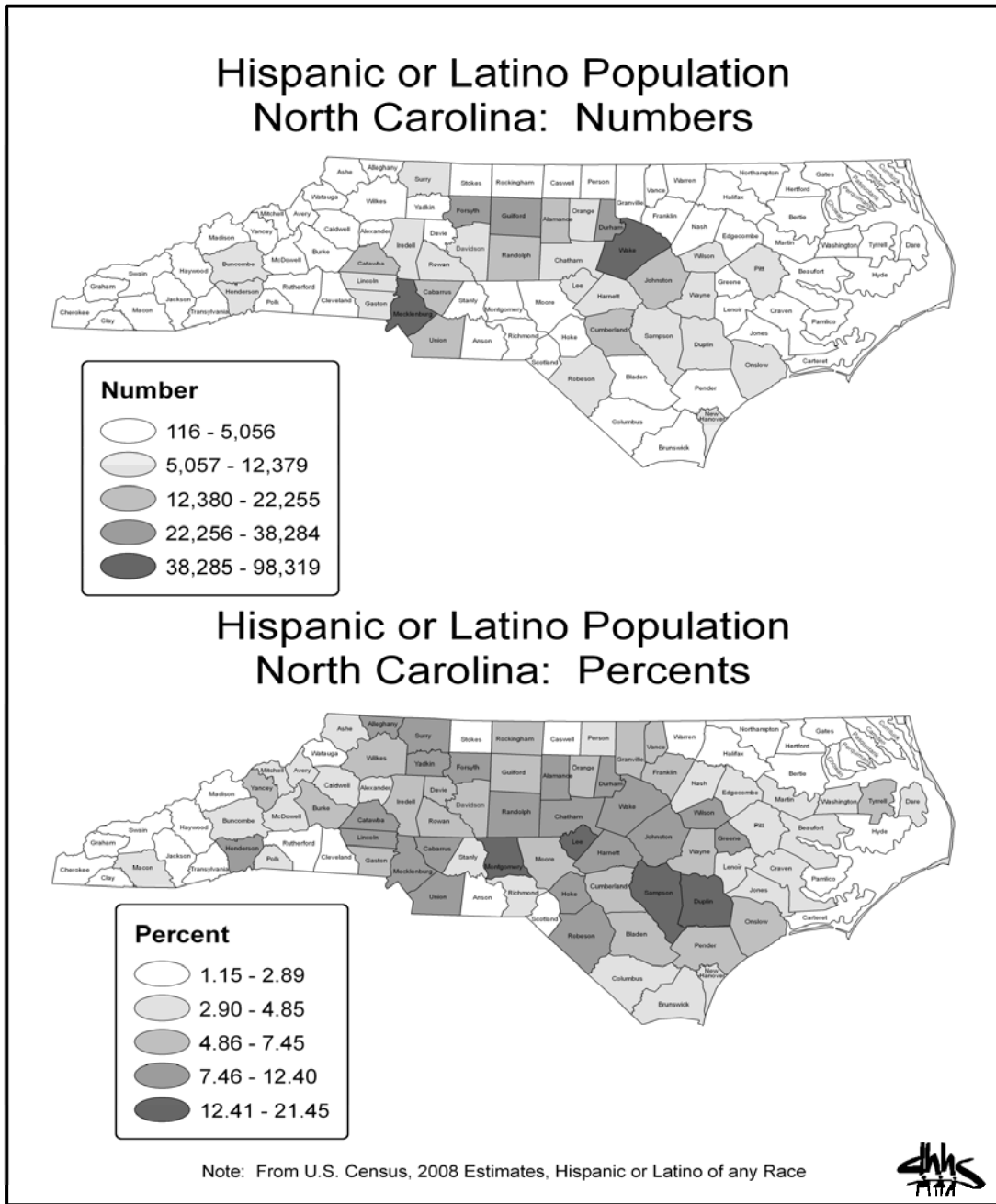
Produced by the NC State Data Center

One out of every four individuals in the state is a member of a minority group. African Americans are the largest minority (21.4% of the population), while the combined minorities -- Hispanics (4.7%), Native Americans (1.2%) and Asian/Pacific Islanders (1.4%) -- represent a much smaller percentage. North Carolina is one of seven states in the nation in which African Americans make up over 20% of the population. In addition, NC has the eighth largest Native American population in the United States.³

The Hispanic population in NC is estimated to have grown by 56% since 2000, and continues to grow. The Hispanic population is younger than the population as a whole. Seventy-one percent of NC's 2007 Hispanic population is under age 35 whereas only 46% of the state's non-Hispanic population is in this age range. Rather than migrating through NC with seasonal work, many Hispanic immigrants are staying in NC to raise families. The potential for Hispanics to utilize home visitation services will be even more significant in the near future. In the last five years, the number of Hispanic/Latino patients as a proportion of the total family planning patients of the Statewide Family Planning Program has risen to 21%. Similarly in 2008, the proportion of Hispanic/Latino prenatal patients in local maternity clinics was 21.3%.⁴ In addition, NC Hispanic births have increased from 2% of the state's births in the early 1990s to 17% in 2007.⁵ Figure 2, below illustrates the Hispanic or Latino population across NC by numbers and percentages.

Home visiting programs must work to confront the health disparities based on race and ethnicity that persist in NC. Almost all health indicators are worse for minority populations. The state as a whole must work to overcome a history of racial inequality and to adapt to rapid changes in a population that, prior to the 1970's, had remained relatively stable and slow-growing. Diverse groups make up the state's minority population, and home visiting programs are challenged to work effectively with multiple distinct minority groups. Home visitation models selected by the State and programs implementing said models must be able to work with multiple languages and cultures to meet the NC's diverse needs. In planning for NC's final plan for home visitation, these challenges will need to be addressed.

Figure 2



Source: NC Vital Statistics, SCHS, 2008⁶

Low and Very-Low Birth Weight

There is no stronger association in all epidemiology than that between birth weight and mortality, yet the causal factors are not clearly understood.⁷ Improvements in infant care for extremely low weight babies have made huge reductions in neonatal death rates – between 1970 and 2000, the neonatal death rate decreased 75% for the US. NC’s neonatal death rates, in comparison, dropped from 17.9 per 1,000 in 1970 to 6.2 in 2000, a 63% reduction. The rate has dropped slightly since then to 5.2 in 2008.

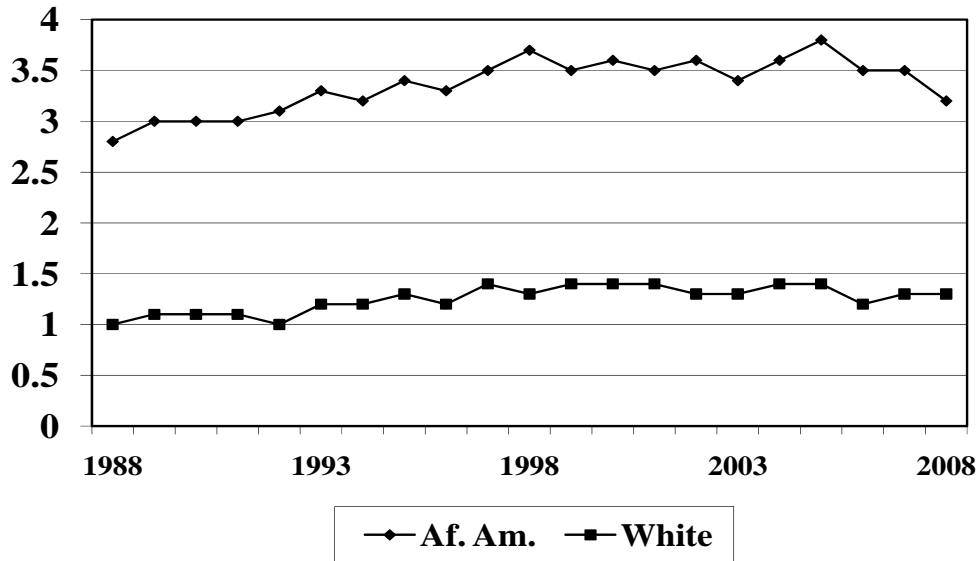
National data for 2004-2006 reveal that African American babies are more than twice as likely to be very low weight as any other race.⁸ Compared to the US in 2007, babies born in NC were more likely to be born very low weight (<1500 grams) – 1.8% in NC as compared to 1.5% nationally. Rates for women in the southeastern states ranged between 1.6% and 2.2% in 2007.⁹

Table 1
Percent of Live Births Weighing Less than 1500 Grams by Race, 2006

Group	Total	White	Black
US	1.5	1.2	3.1
NC	1.8	1.3	3.5
Southeast Region	1.8	1.3	3.3

Source: Sheps Center, University of NC at Chapel Hill, RNDMU Project¹⁰

Figure 3
Percentage of Live Births Less than 1500 Grams by Race, North Carolina 1998-2008



Source: NC Vital Statistics, SCHS¹¹

Hispanics in NC have the same rate of babies born weighing less than 1500 grams as the white population (1.3% of births). However, in 2008, only 1.1% of births to Hispanic women were very low weight births, as opposed to 1.9% of births to white women.¹² Geographically, very low weight births were most prevalent in the northeast in 2007. White rates were not concentrated in one region, while Black very low weight birth rates were worst in the northeast.

Low weight births, those weighing less than 2500 grams, made up 9.1% of all births in the state in 2008. This rate has been steadily increasing since 1988. Minority rates were nearly double those of white women in 2008 (13.5% vs. 7.3%).¹³ National data show that 8.2% of births in the US were born weighing less than 2500 grams in 2007. Southeastern region data are available by race for 2007, and NC’s percentages of 7.5% for white births and 14.6% for black births are consistent with the regional rates of 7.6% for whites and 14.6% for blacks.¹⁴

In 2008, multiple births made up 21.4% of all low weight births, compared to 16% in 1990. This number has been consistently above 20% in recent years.¹⁵ While the number of multiple births is very small, they contribute a large proportion of low weight infants.

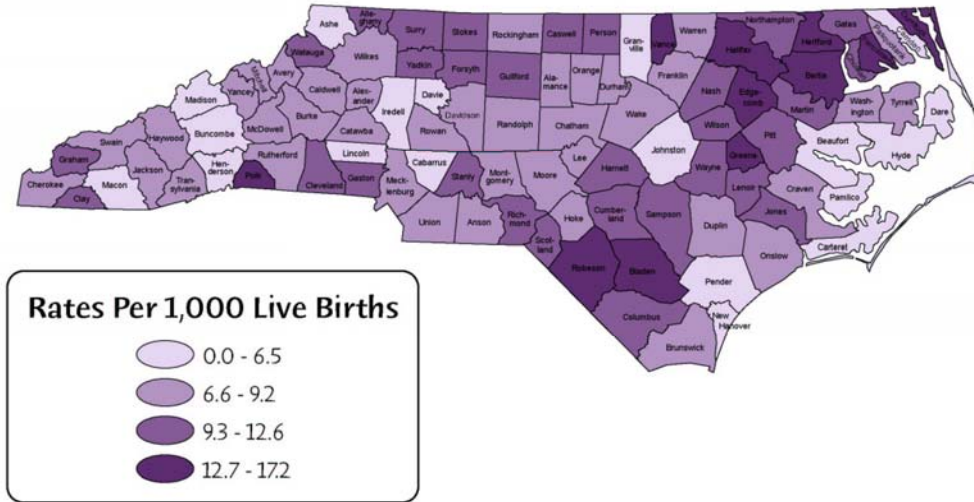
Various theories have been proposed to explain very low weight births, such as periodontal disease and congenital defects. One recent study showed that smoking during pregnancy decreases the blood flow to the fetus and results in smaller babies.¹⁶ Through a statewide home visiting program working hand-in-hand with at risk pregnant women, NC will have the opportunity to examine these and other possible causes in order to prevent low and very-low birth weights.

Infant mortality

In 1988, NC's infant death rate was the highest in the nation at 12.6 deaths per 1,000 live births, prompting the state legislature to increase funding and to focus on this problem. Following this initiative, a primary goal of home visiting programs has been to prevent child fatality. In 2008, 1,066 infants died in NC - a rate of 8.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, and NC is currently ranked 44th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, with an average rate of 8.5 over 2005 and 2006. The national infant mortality average 2005-2006 was 6.5 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Infant death rates vary greatly across the state. The highest rates of infant mortality are in the east and southeast.

Figure 4
North Carolina Infant Death Rates
2004-2008



Source: NC Vital Statistics, SCHS¹⁷

The black infant mortality rate was 14.2 in 2008, which is the lowest rate in history; however, NC is no closer to closing the gap between white and black infant deaths.

Table 2
North Carolina Infant Mortality Rates, by Race and by Hispanic Origin, 2004-2008

Totals	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
		8.8	8.8	8.1	8.5
White	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.3	6.0
African American	16.8	16.3	15.0	15.0	14.2
American Indian	12.7	7.8	11.2	17.6	16.5
Other	9.2	7.6	10.1	8.4	4.9
Hispanic Ethnicity	4.7	4.5	5.4	6.6	6.0

Source: NC Vital Statistics, SCHS¹⁸

Perinatal deaths

Perinatal deaths are defined as fetal deaths that occur after more than 28 weeks gestation plus neonatal deaths in the first seven days of life. Each year NC has about 1,000 perinatal deaths. Perinatal death rates have fluctuated but generally trended downward since 1999. Perinatal death rates by race show a disparity, however the gap between white and black and white and American Indian has closed over time between 2004 and 2008.

Table 3
NC Perinatal Death Rates by Race, 2004 & 2008

Perinatal Death Rate	2004	2008
White	6.4	6.0
Black	14.7	12.6
American Indian	15.8	9
Total	8.4	7.6

Source: NC Vital Records, SCHS¹⁹

Smoking During Pregnancy

Smoking has traditionally been a problem in NC and is acknowledged as the number one preventable cause of death and disability. In 2004, at least 10% of women in the United States smoked during pregnancy. According to the results of the 2008 NC PRAMS, 12.5% of women responding smoked during the last three months of their pregnancy. According to the US Public Health Service, if all women who were pregnant stopped smoking, there would be an 11% reduction in the percentage of stillborn babies and five percent reduction in the number of babies who die in infancy.²⁰

Smoking during pregnancy can have a negative impact on the health of infants and children by increasing the risk of complications during pregnancy, premature delivery, and low birth weight—a leading cause of infant mortality. The percentage of women who smoked during pregnancy in the state has continually decreased since 2000, but geographic areas show wide differences. In 2006, in the western region of the state 18.2% of women reported smoking during pregnancy, while less than half that number (6.6%) in the piedmont triangle area reported smoking during pregnancy.²¹ Between 2003 and 2007, smoking prevalence rates for white females declined 2 percentage points (from 13.4 to 11.4), while rates for black females remained steady (~10.7) in the same time period.²²

Secondhand smoke is especially harmful for young children. Children are particularly vulnerable to the effects of secondhand smoke because they have little control over their indoor environments. Children exposed to high doses of secondhand smoke, whose mothers smoke, run the greatest relative risk of experiencing damaging health effects. (EPA/600/6-90/006F, 1992) The US Environmental Protection Agency has reported that secondhand smoke is responsible for the following:

- Asthma in children
- Increases the risk for Sudden Infant Death Syndrome
- Infants and children younger than six exposed to secondhand smoke are at increased risk of lower respiratory track infections, such as pneumonia and bronchitis.
- Children who regularly breathe secondhand smoke are at increased risk for middle ear infections.

The results from the 2008 BRFSS for NC show that nearly one in five North Carolinians is a current smoker (20.9%). Only 77% of households reported they prohibit smoking inside.²³ NC home visiting programs have an important role to play in motivating participants to protect their families from the harmful effects of tobacco smoke.

Adolescent Pregnancy and Births

While teen pregnancies have been declining over the past ten years in NC, there were 15,128 babies born in 2008 to girls ages 15-19 in the state. Adolescents who delay pregnancy are more likely to attain educational and career goals, seek adequate prenatal care, and be prepared for the challenges of parenting. Adolescent mothers are more likely to have infants with poor birth outcomes, including low birth weight, premature delivery and developmental disabilities.²⁴ Second pregnancies to adolescent parents are associated with increased infant mortality and low birth weight.²⁵ Repeat teen pregnancies accounted for 28.9% of pregnancies to adolescents 15-19 in 2004-2008.²⁶

Fertility rates for females ages 15-19 in NC were above both the rates for the United States and the southeast region of states in 2007 for both whites and blacks. Black teen birth rates in NC were about 40% higher than the white rates in 2007. Regionally, teen pregnancy rates are highest in the east and southeast parts of the state. Home visiting programs target adolescent parents as being at risk for poor indicators and encourage adolescent parents to delay repeat pregnancies. Pregnancy rates in 2008 for girls age 15 to 19 are found in Table 4.

**Table 4
NC Pregnancy Rates for ages 15-19 by Race, 2008**

Group	Pregnancies	Rate per 1,000
Total	15,128	58.6
White	10,699	47.8
Minority	8,345	77.7

Source: NC Vital Statistics, SCHS²⁷

Prenatal care

Early and adequate prenatal care is an accepted best practice in the reduction of infant mortality.²⁸ In 2008, 82% of all women received prenatal care within the first 3 months of pregnancy. White women seek care in the first trimester 84.3% of the time, compared to 76.2% for minorities.²⁹ Women in the western region of the state sought prenatal care in the first trimester about 90% of the time in 2007, the highest percentage in the state, while those in the south central (76.7%) and southeast (78.8%) sought care least often in the first 12 weeks of pregnancy.³⁰

While early initiation of prenatal care is an important indicator of the health of a pregnancy, even more important is the adequacy of care.³¹ While no precise measures exist, several surrogate measures for prenatal care adequacy exist. Using the Kotelchuck Index, comparable data from the southeast region of the US are available. In 2007, NC had higher adequacy of care than the southeast, 79.92% for NC and 74.4.0% for the Southeast.³²

Home visiting programs can encourage mothers to seek early and adequate prenatal care and to prepare for the best possible birth outcomes. Early and adequate prenatal care is of particular importance in high-risk pregnancies where medical care can make a difference for the health of the mother and baby. For example, studies of regional neonatal intensive care units (NICUs) have validated the assertion that low weight and high-risk babies born in hospitals with NICUs (also called tertiary care centers) have better survival rates and fewer adverse conditions.³³ If a mother finds out about risks early in her pregnancy, she can better prepare to seek necessary medical care.

Poverty

North Carolina's 2009 poverty rate is estimated to be 14.6% and the US poverty rate is 12.9%. Further estimates from the Census Bureau found that 77 counties have poverty rates higher than the national average and 21 counties have poverty rates over 20%.³⁴ One of the most consistent associations in developmental science is that between poverty and compromised child development.³⁵ Young children in low income families are at greater risk for a variety of

poor outcomes that can jeopardize their development and readiness for school, including developmental delays, learning disabilities, behavioral issues, and health impairments.³⁶

North Carolina is tenth highest state in the nation for the number of children living in poverty.³⁷ In NC, 46% of all young children (birth to five years old) live in low income families (below 200% of the federal poverty level) and 24% live in poor families (below 100% of the federal poverty level).³⁸ For children under six, 10.1% live in extreme poverty, with family income less than half the federal poverty level.³⁹ Thirty-five percent of single-parent households are poor; 43.2% hover just above the poverty line.⁴⁰ Minorities are much more likely to be in poverty. Black residents comprise only 21.4% of the population, yet account for 37.5% of total people in poverty, with 23.8% of the black population in poverty (compared to 8.8% of whites in poverty).⁴¹

Table 5
Poverty in North Carolina by Race/Ethnicity
2005-2007 American Community Survey

Race/Ethnicity	Percent in Poverty	Number of People
White	9.9	579,489
Black	26.0	469,519
American Indian	12.7	19,643
Asian	25.3	25,433
Hispanic	27.4	158,796

Source: 2005-2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, US Census Bureau⁴²

“Status at birth strongly predicts future poverty status. Children who are born into poverty have substantially higher poverty rates at all ages than children who are not born into poverty.”⁴³ The youngest children are most vulnerable to the negative effects of poverty.⁴⁴ “A rich and growing body of epidemiological evidence and research in neuroscience, molecular biology, and genomics indicates that reducing the number and severity of early stressful and traumatic

experiences, such as child maltreatment, family violence, parental mental illness and substance abuse, and the adversity associated with significant economic hardship, will decrease the prevalence of a wide range of stress-related physical and mental health problems. Guided by this scientific knowledge, multiple policies and programs outside the jurisdiction of the medical sector offer promising opportunities to improve health outcomes by mitigating the impact of adversity on young children.”⁴⁵

Poverty can be viewed as a social, environmental factor that affects health outcomes disproportionately for women of childbearing age and very young children. All aspects of an individual’s environment are affected by poverty. Poverty increases exposure to other risk factors such as crime, domestic violence, inadequate education, substance abuse, and unemployment. These risk factors contribute to an interconnected cycle of continued poverty and poor health outcomes. Home visiting programs attempt to intervene to help families to avoid poor outcomes by breaking the cycles of risk associated with poverty. Risk factors that are related to poverty and affect everyone in the community include crime, domestic violence, high-school dropout rate, substance abuse, unemployment, and child maltreatment. These risk factors are considered in detail below.

Crime

In 2009, the rate of Crime Index offenses reported to law enforcement agencies throughout NC was 4,178.4 per 100,000, a decrease of 8.8% when compared to the figures reported in 2008. The comparable rate in the US is 4,545 per 100,000. The rate of violent crime (which includes murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) was 417.2, a decrease of 12.5 percent statewide from 2008. Individually, the murder rate decreased 19.1%, the rape rate was unchanged, the robbery rate decreased 17.6%, and the aggravated assault rate decreased 10.7%. For violent crime, 2,334 juveniles under the age of 18 were arrested, a decrease of 10% from 2008. For property crime, the number of juveniles under 18 arrested declined 9%, while adult arrests declined 3%.⁴⁶

Exposure to higher rates of crime and violence in the environment, even for children who are not directly victimized, can increase stress and the risk of poor child health outcomes.

Experiences are built into our bodies (for better or for worse), and significant adversity early in life can produce physiological disruptions or embedded biological “memories” that persist far into adulthood and lead to lifelong impairments in both physical and mental health.⁴⁷ Home visiting programs can work with parents to minimize the harmful effect of crime and other stressors in the environment on families, and to help families and children avoid victimization.

Domestic Violence

The NC Department of Justice reported that 131 individuals died in 2008 as a result of domestic violence. Of these 131 victims, 99 were female, and 8 of these females had taken out protective orders. Of the offenders, 103 were male and 25 were female (remaining were unknown or gender not provided by law enforcement). (The Report on Domestic Violence Related Homicides for Calendar Year 2008).⁴⁸

Statistics compiled by the U.S. Department of Justice show that one out of three victims of violent crime were victimized by a family member. Violent crime rates in NC have declined slightly, from 498.3 per 100,000 people in 2000 to 480.2 per 100,000 in 2007. Some are concerned, however, that stress about the faltering economy could lead to an increase in violent crime rates, particularly for domestic violence.⁴⁹

The NC Council for Women gathers statistics on services for domestic violence, including abuser treatment programs, displaced homemaker programs, domestic violence programs and sexual assault programs. North Carolina sponsored domestic violence programs in every county except Hoke County in 2008. These state-sponsored programs served 5.65 clients per 1,000 people state-wide, with rates per county varying from 0 to 76.2 per 1,000.⁵⁰ Table 6, below, provides an illustration of persons served by domestic violence programs and rape crisis centers in state fiscal years 2005 and 2009.

Table 6

Persons Served by Domestic Violence Programs and Rape Crisis Centers, SFY05 & SFY09

	Domestic Violence Programs				Sexual Assault Programs			
	SFY05		SFY09		SFY05		SFY09	
Number of Crisis Calls	104,063		126,016		20,157		20,984	
Number of People Served	50,726		51,873		8,438		8,494	
	#	% of total	#	% of total	#	% of total	#	% of total
Number Served by Gender								
Female	44086	86.9	42068	81.1	7337	87.0	7609	89.6
Male	6640	13.1	9805	18.9	1101	13.0	885	10.4
Number Served by Race/Ethnicity								
White	27736	54.7	29262	56.4	5095	60.4	5166	60.8
Black	13132	25.9	12962	25.0	1710	20.3	1730	20.4
Hispanic	4451	8.8	4854	9.4	519	6.2	666	7.8
American Indian	747	1.5	823	1.6	159	1.9	197	2.3
Asian	256	0.5	307	0.6	43	0.5	36	0.4
Unknown	3552	7.0	2982	5.7	831	9.8	580	6.8
Other	852	1.7	683	1.3	81	1.0	119	1.4

Source: NC Council for Women/Domestic Violence Commission⁵¹

The NC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS), is a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) initiative to reduce infant mortality and low birth weight. PRAMS collects data on maternal attitudes and experiences prior to, during, and immediately after pregnancy for a sample of NC women. The sample data are analyzed in a way that allows findings to be applied to all NC women who

have recently had a baby. PRAMS gathers data about physical violence by asking women if they have been pushed, hit, slapped, kicked, choked or physically hurt. According to PRAMS trend data from 2003 to 2007, provided in Table 7, prevalence estimates of physical violence during the 12 months before pregnancy and during pregnancy have fluctuated up and down each year, but remain about 5% of those women who replied to the survey.⁵²

Table 7
Physical Violence during 12 Months before Pregnancy and during Pregnancy, 2003 to 2007

Year	Prevalence of Violence 12 Months Prior to Pregnancy (%)	Confidence Interval (95%)	Prevalence of Violence During Pregnancy (%)	Confidence Interval (95%)
2003	5.2	(3.9-6.9)	5.0	(3.7-6.7)
2004	6.6	(5.1-8.4)	5.6	(4.2-7.2)
2005	5.2	(3.7-7.2)	4.6	(3.2-6.6)
2006	6.7	(5.0-8.8)	5.5	(4.1-7.5)
2007	6.5	(5.1-8.2)	4.3	(3.2-5.7)

Source: PRAMS, NC SCHS⁵³

According to the 2007 National Crime Victimization Survey administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, there were 248,300 sexual assaults in the United States in 2007. Victims of sexual assault are 3 times more likely to suffer from depression, 6 times more likely to suffer from post traumatic stress disorder, 13 times more likely to abuse alcohol, 26 times more likely to abuse drugs and 4 times more likely to contemplate suicide.⁵⁴ Children in a family where there is domestic violence are often maltreated. Physical abuse during childhood increases the risk of future victimization among women and the risk of future perpetration of abuse by men more than two-fold.⁵⁵

Domestic violence not only affects those who are abused, but also has a substantial effect on family members, friends, co-workers, other witnesses, and the community at large. Children, who grow up witnessing domestic violence, are among those seriously affected by this crime. Frequent exposure to violence in the home not only predisposes children to numerous social

and physical problems, but also teaches them that violence is a normal way of life - therefore, increasing their risk of becoming society's next generation of victims and abusers.⁵⁶

Psychotherapy designed for mothers and children together can increase the quality of parenting and increase positive outcomes for children.⁵⁷ Women and children who have survived violence and receive intensive support from a home visiting program may better succeed at avoiding these risks and creating a safe and secure life for their families.

High School Dropout Rates

Education is one of the strongest predictors of health: the more schooling people have the better their health is likely to be. Although education is highly correlated with income and occupation, evidence suggests that education also exerts the strongest influence on health.⁵⁸

Education that is more formal is consistently associated with lower death rates while less education predicts earlier death.⁵⁹ People with less education tend to have higher rates of risky health behaviors such as smoking, being overweight, or having a low level of physical activity. High school completion is a useful measure of educational attainment because its influence on health is well studied and it is widely recognized as the minimum entry requirement for higher education and well-paid employment. Maternal education in NC, with 23.3% of births to mothers with less than 12 years of formal education, falls far below the national average of 12.01% of births to mothers with less than 12 years of formal education, as shown in Appendix A.

The annual dropout rate is calculated by the NC Department of Public Instruction (DPI); for 2008-09 it was 4.64%. The method that NC DPI uses to calculate the dropout rate differs significantly from the National Center for Education Statistics method used to calculate the national dropout rate. The USA dropout rate is 8.0 in 2008, which counts the percentage of 16- through 24-year-olds who are not enrolled in high school and who lack a high school credential. A high school credential includes a high school diploma or equivalent credential such as a General Educational Development (GED) certificate. The NC rate is calculated based on the number of students in each grade at the beginning and end of the school year. These dropout data are considered to be incomparable.

Cohort graduation for NC is included in Appendix B as a supplemental measure of successful school completion. The NC four-year cohort graduation rate reflects the percentage of ninth graders (their cohort) who graduated from high school four years later.

One of the priority recommendations of both the NC Institute of Medicine (NCIOM) Task Force on Adolescent Health (Recommendation 5.1) and the NCIOM Prevention Action Plan (Recommendation 11.4) is to increase the high school graduation rate.⁶⁰ Home visiting programs can encourage participants to continue their education to benefit their lives and the lives of their children.

Substance Abuse

The standard indicators for Appendix A for substance abuse are for ages 18 and older, and are available by region for NC. The matrix below shows the same regional indicators by three different age categories. There is a striking increase in all four indicators for ages 18-25, and the prevalence of drug use among 12-17 year olds is also problematic. It will be important to assure Perinatal substance abuse treatment services and services for adolescents are available to the population served by home visiting programs.

Matrix 1

Indicators of Prevalence of Drug Use Among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2006, 2007, and 2008 NSDUHs

Indicator	Age Group	State	Eastern Region	North Central Region	South Central Region	Western Region
Drug Use in the Past Month	12 to 17	9.73	10.86	10.66	8.61	9.33
Drug Use in the Past Month	18 to 25	19.14	22.14	20.75	16.36	17.94
Drug Use in the Past Month	26+	5.24	6.06	6.2	4.86	4.94
Binge Alcohol Use in the Past Month	12 to 17	8.2	9.27	8.62	7.6	7.78
Binge Alcohol Use in the Past Month	18 to 25	36.22	41.52	32.41	32.78	38.14
Binge Alcohol Use in the Past Month	26+	19.55	21.05	18.92	19.71	19.08
Marijuana Use in the Past Month	12 to 17	6.71	7.96	6.52	5.7	6.92
Marijuana Use in the Past Month	18 to 25	15.95	19.64	16.01	13.36	15.33
Marijuana Use in the Past Month	26+	3.86	4.85	4	3.35	3.59
Nonmedical Use of Prescription Pain Relievers in the Past Year	12 to 17	6.89	6.87	7.26	5.84	7.45
Nonmedical Use of Prescription Pain Relievers in the Past Year	18 to 25	12.62	13.54	13.27	10.66	13
Nonmedical Use of Prescription Pain Relievers in the Past Year	26+	3.18	3.32	3.2	2.96	3.24
Drug Use Other than Marijuana in the Past Month	12 to 17	4.61	4.68	5.28	4.24	4.4
Drug Use Other than Marijuana in the Past Month	18 to 25	8.75	8.69	10.04	7.85	8.5
Drug Use Other than Marijuana in the Past Month	26+	2.7	2.77	3.14	2.55	2.45

SAMHSA National Survey of Drug Use and Health, 2007-2008. Retrieved from

<http://oas.samhsa.gov/Substate2k10/toc.cfm>

The literature on developmental science identifies risk factors relating to developmental, emotional, psychological and educational problematic outcomes for children of substance-abusing parents. These include:

- Physical health consequences (e.g., premature or low birth weights, alterations in fetal brain development, increased vulnerability to acute and chronic health problems or poor healthcare management);⁶¹
- Attachment, particularly lack of secure attachment (e.g., less securely attached to caregivers)⁶²;

- Psychopathology (e.g., attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder [AD/HD], anxiety, depression and somatic complaint)⁶³;
- Behavioral problems (e.g., poor internal controls; lack of tolerance for frustration or stress; difficulty delaying gratification; easily distracted; impulsive behavior; trouble focusing attention; difficulty organizing behavior; inappropriate behaviors to express wants, needs and fears; conduct disorder; oppositional defiant disorder; and delinquency)⁶⁴;
- Poor social relations/skills (e.g., poor social skills and adjustment; problems with peers; deficits in interpersonal relations; poor development of moral reasoning, social judgment and interpersonal skills; aggression; difficulty sustaining relationships; over controlling; and antisocial behavior)⁶⁵;
- Delays or deficits in motor skills (e.g., difficulties with gross or fine motor skills and poor handwriting)⁶⁶ ; and
- Cognition and learning disabilities or learning problems (e.g., delayed receptive and expressive language development, difficulties with expressive language and articulation, literal understanding with poor decoding of figurative language and metaphors, difficulty in filtering out stimuli, performing poorly on memory and verbal tests, impairments in executive functioning, poor task organization and processing and poor academic skills).⁶⁷

Parental substance abuse is a serious issue facing our child welfare system both nationally and in NC. Maltreated children of parents with substance abuse disorders often remain in the child welfare system longer and experience poorer outcomes than other children.⁶⁸ In SFY 2009, there were 4,624 substance abuse related child protective services investigations where at least one child in the home was five years old or younger. As Table 8 indicates, Buncombe County had the highest number of substance abuse related investigations, followed by Mecklenburg, Wake, Catawba, and Gaston Counties⁶⁹.

Table 8
**Number of Cases with the Maltreatment Type Reported: Injurious Environment-
 Substance Abuse with at least one child 0-5 in SFY 2009**

County Name	Number of Cases	County Name	Number of Cases	County Name	Number of Cases
ALAMANCE	36	HAYWOOD	88	SWAIN	41
ALEXANDER	49	HENDERSON	122	TRANSYLVANIA	19
ALLEGHANY	6	HERTFORD	5	TYRRELL	4
ANSON	5	HOKE	17	UNION	51
ASHE	31	IREDELL	106	VANCE	38
AVERY	5	JACKSON	20	WAKE	236
BEAUFORT	15	JOHNSTON	20	WARREN	3
BERTIE	1	JONES	4	WASHINGTON	4
BLADEN	9	LEE	9	WATAUGA	20
BRUNSWICK	41	LENOIR	19	WAYNE	38
BUNCOMBE	250	LINCOLN	83	WILKES	107
BURKE	62	MACON	10	WILSON	19
CABARRUS	96	MADISON	16	YADKIN	12
CALDWELL	70	MARTIN	6	YANCEY	16
CAMDEN	1	MCDOWELL	51		
CARTERET	45	MECKLENBURG	240	Total	4,624
CASWELL	3	MITCHELL	35		
CATAWBA	229	MONTGOMERY	29		
CHATHAM	21	MOORE	38		
CHEROKEE	42	NASH	29		
CHOWAN	8	NEW HANOVER	171		
CLAY	11	NORTHAMPTON	6		
CLEVELAND	117	ONslow	77		
COLUMBUS	18	ORANGE	36		
CRAVEN	77	PAMLICO	4		
CUMBERLAND	77	PASQUOTANK	21		
CURRITUCK	20	PENDER	37		
DARE	37	PERQUIMANS	1		
DAVIDSON	140	PERSON	22		
DAVIE	8	PITT	62		
DUPLIN	46	POLK	5		
DURHAM	37	RANDOLPH	112		
EDGECOMBE	16	RICHMOND	18		
FORSYTH	114	ROBESON	40		
FRANKLIN	13	ROCKINGHAM	43		
GASTON	218	ROWAN	70		
GRAHAM	12	RUTHERFORD	17		
GRANVILLE	15	SAMPSON	18		
GREENE	12	SCOTLAND	23		
GUILFORD	98	STANLY	33		
HALIFAX	40	STOKES	46		
HARNETT	37	SURRY	19		

Source: NC DHHS DSS, 2010

In some cases, parental substance abuse may not be a factor of concern in the initial child protective services report which initiates the investigation but is revealed during the investigation or family assessment. Table 9, below, provides the number of cases involving families with at least one child age five or younger, by county, that was either substantiated or found In Need of Services where either the primary or secondary contributory factor was parental or caretaker alcohol or drug abuse. In NC there were a total of 2,287 cases that were either substantiated or found In Need of Services during SFY 2009. Wake County had the highest number of substance abuse related maltreatment findings followed by Buncombe County.⁷⁰ It should be noted that Tables 8 and 9 contain actual numbers rather than rates. During our planning process for the final plan, we will determine the rates, which will better inform our planning process.

Parental substance abuse is costly to NC in both human and monetary terms. Expenditures related to substance use are significant for a number of reasons. First, maltreated children of parents with a substance abuse disorder may experience more severe problems as cited above and remain in the foster care system longer than maltreated children from other families⁷¹. Nationally, one study found that \$5.3 billion is spent on child welfare costs related to substance abuse⁷². Recovery from substance abuse is a challenging, ongoing process. The intensive nature of home visiting programs makes them well-suited to working with families affected by substance abuse.

Table 9
Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases in SFY 2009
Primary or Secondary Contributory Factor: Caretaker Alcohol or Drug Use

County Name	Number of Cases
ALAMANCE	31
ALEXANDER	18
ALLEGHANY	5
ANSON	5
ASHE	7
AVERY	1
BEAUFORT	18
BERTIE	1
BLADEN	8
BRUNSWICK	24
BUNCOMBE	121
BURKE	24
CABARRUS	49
CALDWELL	22
CAMDEN	1
CARTERET	18
CASWELL	85
CATAWBA	19
CHATHAM	37
CHEROKEE	5
CHOWAN	3
CLAY	29
CLEVELAND	12
COLUMBUS	26
CRAVEN	45
CUMBERLAND	11
CURRITUCK	29
DARE	14
DAVIDSON	22
DAVIE	25
DUPLIN	29
DURHAM	13
EDGECOMBE	19
FORSYTH	16
FRANKLIN	75
GASTON	5
GRAHAM	7
GRANVILLE	13
GREENE	5
GUILFORD	26
HALIFAX	15
HARNETT	29

County Name	Number of Cases
HAYWOOD	37
HENDERSON	30
HERTFORD	2
HOKE	4
IREDELL	72
JACKSON	36
JOHNSTON	27
JONES	2
LEE	3
LENOIR	4
LINCOLN	14
MACON	13
MADISON	1
MARTIN	2
MCDOWELL	13
MECKLENBURG	89
MITCHELL	14
MONTGOMERY	14
MOORE	12
NASH	16
NEW HANOVER	58
NORTHAMPTON	7
ONslow	38
ORANGE	22
PAMLICO	6
PASQUOTANK	10
PENDER	7
PERQUIMANS	1
PERSON	3
PITT	26
POLK	5
RANDOLPH	26
RICHMOND	6
ROBESON	33
ROCKINGHAM	33
ROWAN	94
RUTHERFORD	50
SAMPSON	12
SCOTLAND	5
STANLY	23
STOKES	30
SURRY	11

County Name	Number of Cases
SWAIN	22
TRANSYLVANIA	8
TYRRELL	1
UNION	7
VANCE	5
WAKE	241
WARREN	0
WASHINGTON	1
WATAUGA	16
WAYNE	13
WILKES	57
WILSON	0
YADKIN	12
YANCEY	24
Total	2,287

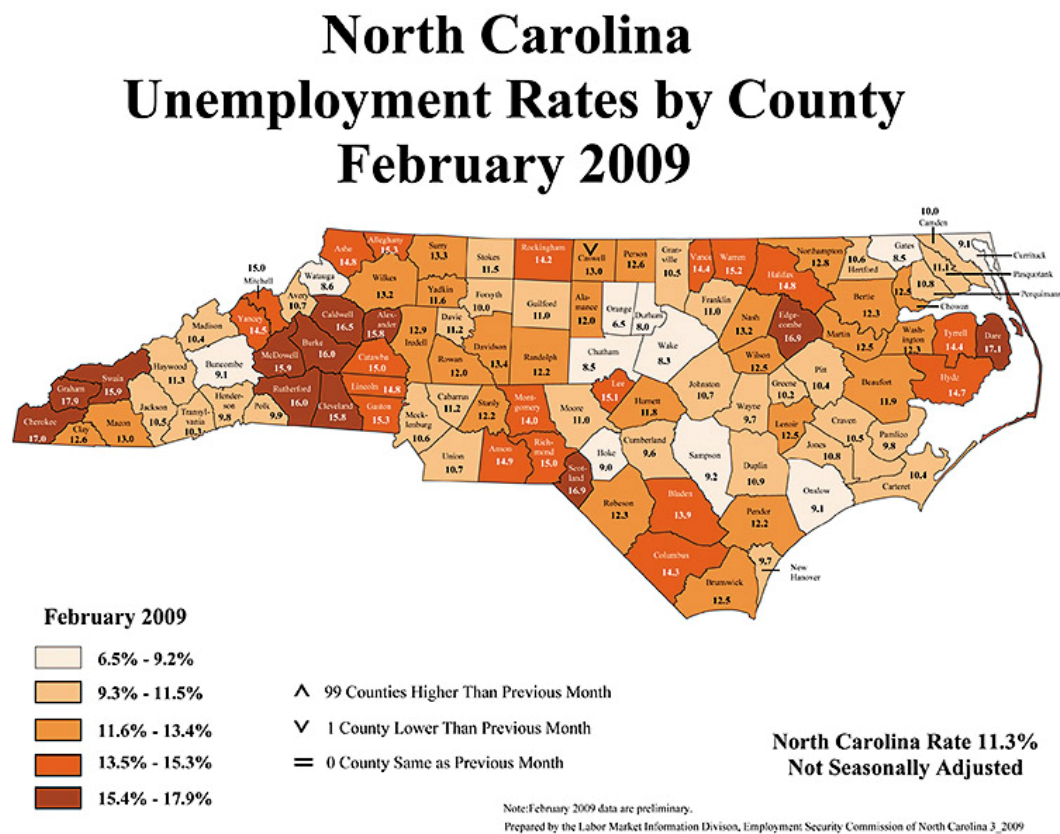
Source: NC DHHS
DSS, 2010⁷³

Unemployment

Unemployment intensifies the effects of poverty on children. Job loss often leads to crises for families and children, significantly increasing family stress. Unemployment has increased dramatically in 2009, both in NC and nationally in response to the ongoing economic crisis. The unemployment rate in NC has risen to 10.65 % in 2009, and to 9.30% nationally. The unemployment rate in counties in NC range from 4.5% in Currituck County to 16.20% in Scotland County in 2009 as illustrated by Figure 5: North Carolina Underemployment Rates by County as of February 2009.⁷⁴

Figure 5

North Carolina Underemployment Rates by County as of February 2009



Source: NC Vital Statistics, SCHS⁷⁵

Several recent studies show ill effects of unemployment on children's wellbeing. Children in families where the head of the household had lost a job were 15% more likely to repeat a grade.⁷⁶ Adolescent children of low-income single mothers who endured unemployment had an increased chance of dropping out of school and showed declines in emotional well-being.⁷⁷ In the long term, children whose parents were laid off have been found to have lower annual earnings as adults than those whose parents remained employed.⁷⁸

Child Maltreatment

The child maltreatment indicators included for NC follow the categories that counties report in the Division of Social Services' Central Registry. The finding types included to describe substantiated cases include: Abuse; Abuse and Neglect; Dependency; Services Needed; Services Provided; No Longer Needed. The categories described by federal guidance (neglect (including medical neglect), physical abuse, sexual abuse and emotional abuse) are included within these categories for NC, and are not available as separate categories.

Child maltreatment is a serious public health problem with extensive short- and long-term health and well-being consequences impacting the lives of thousands of children and adults in NC. The short-term effects of child abuse and neglect include the physical and emotional harm maltreatment caused to the child; the disruption to family life and cohesion; and the strain on scarce community resources resulting from the response to reports and treatment of abuse and neglect. Long-term consequences are the most costly in both human and monetary terms. Children who are abused experience lifelong chronic health and medical problems (e.g. obesity, drug abuse, heart disease, diabetes); form broken and dysfunctional relationships; and draw on community resources for law enforcement, unemployment, social services, and health care.⁷⁹ Prevent Child Abuse America estimates that the annual cost of child maltreatment in the United States is \$94 billion annually. North Carolina spends approximately \$3 billion each year.⁸⁰ Home visiting has been identified as one of the most effective strategies for the prevention of child maltreatment, as well as a program that is effective in promoting school readiness, improving maternal and child health, decreasing welfare dependence, and a host of other

outcomes.⁸¹ A number of the national home visitation models, including the Nurse Family Partnership, Health Families America, and Parents as Teachers have demonstrated outcomes in the prevention of child maltreatment.⁸²

Section B

An important planning step for determining our final state plan is estimating the size of populations eligible to receive intensive home visitation services as compared to NC's current capacity to provide the said service. This section summarizes the home visitation programs in NC. Across the state, home visitation programs are provided by a number of different agencies, sometimes as one of many service strategies and sometimes as the core of a program. In referring to "home visitation programs," we limited our examination to those programs that provide home visits as the central mode of service delivery. Because home visitation may have a very different meaning when it is mandatory, typically where there has been child maltreatment, we also limited our focus to voluntary programs.

Nationally, there are five (5) leading home visitation programs: Healthy Families America, Home Instruction for Parents of Preschool Youngsters, Nurse Family Partnership, Parents as Teachers, and The Parent-Child Home Program⁸³. Triple P (levels 4 and 5) is also emerging as a leading home visitation model based on recent positive results from a South Carolina randomized control trial (RCT) which supported findings from previous multiple RCTs in Australia and the United Kingdom. North Carolina has a variety of home visiting programs, including three of the national models (Healthy Families America, the Nurse Family Partnership, and Parents as Teachers), which provide various levels of interventions to families in small pockets throughout the state. In addition to the aforementioned national home visitation models, Early Head Start services are also administered in NC, although not all grantees in the State have elected home-based services as a core component.

While each of the nationally leading home visitation model and Early Head Start (grantees employing the home-based program option) provides varying levels of intensity and duration of services, they all aim to foster optimal development of children in at-risk families. The organizations of all of the leading home visitation models (as well as the NC Head Start State Collaboration Office⁸⁴), recognize that each of the specific programs have a great deal in common and may serve different parts of the population. These models endorse a common

vision that communities are best served by a range of quality home visitation programs options.⁸⁵

A summary table of existing home visitation services is provided below. Note: This table is four (4) pages in length. It is organized by model type: EHS; HFA; NFP; PAT; Parent Aide; Healthy Start; and other.

Table 10
Existing Home Visitation in North Carolina

Program Model	NC Counties Served	Current Capacity	Eligible Population	Estimated Unmet Needs
Early Head Start	19 Grantees in 38 NC Counties: Alexander, Anson, Bertie, Buncombe (2), Carteret, Catawba, Chatham, Craven, Cumberland, Davidson, Durham, Guilford (3), Halifax, Harnett, Haywood, Henderson, Hertford, Jackson, Johnson, Lee, Macon, McDowell, Montgomery, Moore, Northampton, Onslow, Orange (2), Pamlico, Richmond, Robeson, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson (2), Stanley, Transylvania, Union, Wake and Wayne	2,973* (Current capacity based on the number of EHS grantees in NC)	49,550 (Based on EHS eligibility criteria of: children birth to age 3, expectant mothers, and their families with incomes below 100% of the federal poverty level, families receiving TANF, children in foster care, homeless families; and children with special needs)	46,577 children/families

* This number is both a duplicated and overestimated: duplicated as some Early Head Start sites employ HFA, NFP, or PAT as their home visiting modality; overestimated as not all EHS programs employ the home-based option. We currently do not have the number or percentage of NC EHS grantees employing the home-based option but are actively seeking this information and will update our final plan.

Program Model	NC Counties Served	Current Capacity	Eligible Population	Estimated Unmet Needs
Healthy Families America	<i>Six (6) sites serving the following 6 Counties: Burke, Durham, Forsyth, Mecklenburg, Orange, and Wayne</i>	427 (families based on the various capacity of the six sites)	21,089 (First time Medicaid births)*	20,662
			43,911 (All Medicaid births less first-time births)	20,635
Nurse Family Partnership	<i>Eight (8) sites serving the following 10 Counties: Buncombe, Cleveland, Guilford, Pitt, Polk, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Rutherford, Robeson, and Wake</i>	825 (First time low-income mothers based on 34 current home visitors X 25)	21,089 (First time Medicaid births)	9,720 (First time Medicaid births X 50% less 825) Research from NFP indicates that approximately 50% of the eligible population will accept/enroll in services ⁸⁶

* The Healthy Families America model does not limit the eligible target population to first time parents. However, NC sites have elected to serve first time families, therefore three (3) measures were used to determine *Eligible Population*: first time Medicaid births; children 0-5 in poor families and children 0-5 in low income families.

Program Model	NC Counties Served	Current Capacity	Eligible Population	Estimated Unmet Needs
Parents as Teachers	<i>85 community-based programs in the following 67 Counties: Alamance, Anson, Beaufort, Bladen, Brunswick, Burke, Cabarrus, Camden, Catawba, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Cumberland, Currituck, Columbus, Craven, Dare, Davidson, Davie, Duplin, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Franklin, Gates, Granville, Greene, Guilford, Harnett, Haywood, Henderson, Hertford, Hoke, Hyde, Iredell, Jackson, Johnston, Lee, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Martin, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Northampton, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Scotland, Stanly, Surry, Swain, Union, Vance, Wake, Watauga, Wayne, Wilson, and Yadkin</i>	7,645 (based on the various capacity of the 85 sites with 90% reporting)	Families prenatally through age 5 with at least one risk factor* 351,085 (NC Children 0-5 in families 200% of the federal poverty level)	335,795

* To calculate the eligible population, low-income status was used as the risk factor. Other risk factors include: children with special needs, parents with mental health or substance abuse issues, teen parents, first time parents, and parents at risk for child maltreatment.

Program Model	NC Counties Served	Current Capacity	Eligible Population	Estimated Unmet Needs
Parent Aide	<i>10 program sites in the following counties: Alamance, Durham, Forsyth, Iredell, Orange, New Hanover, Rockingham, Surry, Stokes, and Yadkin</i>	288 (based on the capacity of the 10 sites limited to 0-5)	125,048* (families at risk of child maltreatment with at least one child 0-5) [†]	124,760
Healthy Start (Note there are 4 Healthy Start Initiatives in NC: 3 are Baby Love Plus sites and 1 is Healthy Start CORPS site)	<i>15 programs in the following counties: Bertie, Greene, Edgecombe, Martin, Pitt, Tyrrell, Washington, Forsyth, Guilford, Gates, Halifax, Hertford, Nash, Northampton, Robeson</i>	323.5 (based on the current capacity of the 4 federally funded initiatives) [‡]	31,719 [§]	31,395.5
Other-Home Visitation Program “Stepping Stones”	One (1) program in Cabarrus County	75 (three home visitors: 1 BSN RN and 2 social workers with caseloads up to 25)	269 First time pregnant or parenting adolescents parents**	194 Note: County specific

* This figure is a two (2) year average of all child abuse and neglect reports, which is an underestimate of the eligible population

† The Parent Aide Program eligible population is voluntary and must have at least one child 12 years old or younger be considered at-risk for abuse (either through presence of dynamics common in abusive families or the presence of substantiated abuse or neglect). For the purpose of this needs assessment, families with children birth to five meeting the criteria were used to measure eligible population and unmet needs.

‡ The Robeson County site may serve up to 43.50 participants.

§ Medicaid births of priority populations plus 20% of all other Medicaid births

** 19 years old or younger

The above table catalogs the existing home visiting resources in NC. These are: thirty-eight (38) Early Head Start programs (note: all 38 do not include the home-based option), six (6) Healthy Families programs, fifteen (15) Healthy Start programs, eight (8) Nurse Family Partnership programs, eight-five (85) Parents As Teachers (PAT) programs, ten (10) Parent Aide programs, and one (1) other nurse home visiting program. While all these programs share similar overall goals of enhancing child well-being and family health, they vary in their program structure, specific intended outcomes, content of services, and target populations. These programs also vary in the intensity of services delivered, with the duration and frequency of services varying based on the child's and family's needs and risks. Research has shown that high quality home visitation programs serving infants and young children increase children's school readiness, improve child health and development, reduce child maltreatment, and enhance parents' abilities to support their children's overall development. Despite the evidence of their effectiveness, there are large gaps in *intensive* home visitation programs currently operating in NC.

Table 11, below, demonstrates the level of unmet need of home visitation in NC. One way to look at this is by penetration rates: the percentage of those eligible to receive home visitation services versus the actual rate receiving the services. Fifteen (15) NC counties have no form of home visitation available to vulnerable families. In counties which have home visitation programs, all have low penetration rates for eligible populations within the county. At best, programs are meeting miniscule rates of eligible populations. Of all the programs or models currently providing services available in NC, the actual numbers of eligible participants receiving said services are consistently low, based on the limited capacity of programs. For example, the total number of families served through home visitation in NC regardless of type is 11,731.5. However, the total number of families eligible for services (based on the individual program eligibility) is 394,420^{*}. Therefore, we estimate that the penetration rate for home visitation services in NC is approximately 3%.

^{*}We have attempted to control for duplicated populations in arriving at this number. Therefore it is an estimate of the eligible population, and probably underestimated.

Table 11

Model by Current Capacity and Unmet Need- At a Glance

Program Model	# of Counties	Current Capacity	Eligible Population	Estimated Unmet Needs*
Early Head Start	38	2,973	49,550	46,577
Healthy Families	06	427	21,089 [†]	20,662
			21,062 [‡]	20,635
Nurse Family Partnership	10	825	21,089	20,239
Parents as Teachers	67	7645	7,645	335,795
Healthy Start	15	323.5	31,719 [§]	31,395.5
Parent Aide Program	10	288	125,048 ^{**}	124,760
Other-Nurse Home Visitation Program "Stepping Stones"	1	75	269	194
Totals	85^{††}	11,731.5	394,420^{**}	382,688.5

* This number is duplicated as eligible populations fall into more than one category.

† First-time Medicaid

‡ All other Medicaid births

§ Medicaid births of priority populations plus 20% of all other Medicaid births

** This figure is a two (2) year average of all child abuse and neglect reports, which is an underestimate of the eligible population

†† Unduplicated county count; however, some counties have more than one home visitation program. However, NO counties have home visitation to scale to meet client population.

** We have attempted to control for duplicated populations in arriving at this number. Therefore it is an estimate of the eligible population, and probably underestimated.

While there is some duplication in the "unmet need" numbers, it is clear that NC does not have a home visitation continuum that meets the level and intensity of various needs for the eligible target populations.

Program Type

Early Head Start : Early Head Start (EHS) is a federally funded community-based program with the following goals: a) healthy prenatal outcomes for pregnant women, b) enhanced development of very young children ages birth to three, and c) breaking the cycle of poverty and promoting healthy family development.⁸⁷ The EHS program primarily serves at-risk children, expectant mothers, and families whose income falls below 100% of the federal poverty threshold. Categorical eligibility extends to families receiving public assistance (e.g. TANF benefits), children in foster care, and children and families experiencing homelessness. Furthermore, not less than 10% of all EHS programs' enrollment must be filled by children with special needs.

Although not described as a home visiting *model*, EHS is a comprehensive program serving families with young children which may incorporate a strong home-based component. EHS programs can use a home-based program option, a center-based program option, a combination of the two, or a family child care program option (EHS-TAC citation). For programs choosing the home-based program option, weekly home visits are required (a minimum of 32 per year) of not less than 90 minutes each.⁸⁸ Research on EHS found programs using both center and home-based approaches demonstrated the strongest impacts for families.⁸⁹ We currently do not have an accurate figure of NC EHS programs which have elected the home-based option or a combination of center-based and home-based option. We will survey the 19 grantees and amend this in our final plan. However, from other surveys we have found, ten (10) EHS programs utilize the Parents as Teachers model, two (2) utilized the Healthy Families America model, and one (1) utilizes the Nurse Family Partnership model as their home-based component strategy.

In NC, EHS services are currently administered to 2,973 children birth to age 3, expectant mothers, and their families in only 38 of NC's 100 counties. In spite of the sizeable expansion to

the EHS program through an opportunity provided by the *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009*, EHS services in NC still only reach 6% of those children and families who are eligible to participate in the program.

Healthy Families America: The Healthy Families America (HFA) model is a home visiting program* designed to work with families with young children who are at-risk for child abuse and neglect and other adverse childhood experiences. HFA services are offered voluntarily and families are enrolled either prenatally or before the target child's third month of infancy. Home visits are at least one hour in duration and families advance through a level system with the most intensive level of service, i.e., visits at least once weekly, lasting for at least six months after the birth of the baby. As families demonstrate readiness for leaner services based on specified level advancement criteria, they progress to gradually leaner schedules of visitation. Service intensity is dictated by the level of family need and families can remain enrolled in services for 3 to 5 years. The target population is determined by the implementing agency. Program goals include 1) ensuring healthy child development by encouraging parents to utilize preventive health care services such as prenatal care, well-baby check-ups, and timely immunizations, as well as conducting or referring children for developmental screenings; 2) promoting positive parenting by having home visitors model behavior for parents and work with parents to increase their bond with their child, help parents learn about their child's development and how to set appropriate expectations for behavior, and provide strategies for handling challenging situations and positive forms of discipline; and 3) the reduction of child abuse and neglect which utilizes strategies from the other two goals in addition to reducing parental stress, encouraging parents to utilize support systems, and facilitating linkages with resources to address mental health, substance use, and domestic violence issues. Assessments are conducted either prenatally or at the time of birth. Home visiting can begin either prenatally or shortly after birth.

* HFA is a "proven program"- Rand Corporation (based on HFNY), an Effective Program –OJJDO. HFA has both randomized control trails as well as quasi-experimental design research with mixed results. See Appendix X for summary of research on HFA.

Nationally, HFA reports the following outcomes: reduced child maltreatment; increased utilization of prenatal care and decreased pre-term, low weight babies; improved parent-child interaction and school readiness; decreased dependency on TANF and other social services; increased access to primary care medical services; and increased immunization rates.

Currently, there are six (6) HFA sites operating at various levels of capacity for service delivery in the state. Despite broad community support and positive outcomes, all of these programs struggle to maintain funding due to an absence of consistent funding streams. Additionally, the NC HFA sites have variations in the following elements: eligible population, length of service, parenting curriculum utilized, caseload size, and education/experience of home visitors. For example, the HFA model allows families to be served up to 5 years after the birth of the child. Four of the NC programs have elected to serve families to the child's third birthday. One program allows services to continue until the child's fifth birthday. One program limits services to six (6) months. These variations are seen as both a model strength (allowing for the flexibility necessary to meet unique local community needs) as well as a need (lack of model "branding and risk for model "drift").

Table 9, below, demonstrates that all NC HFA program sites target first-time parents. Using this eligibility criterion, the NC HFA sites are reaching about 5% of eligible participants. However, as the national model allows for service provision to other types of families, the need is much greater than 95%. When examining the needs of our child welfare partner (the Division of Social Services), HFA could be a model that helps meet the needs of vulnerable families with very young children at-risk for child maltreatment. According to Prevent Child Abuse America, HFA is the primary home visiting model designed to work with families who may have histories of trauma, intimate partner violence, mental health and/or substance abuse issues.⁹⁰

Table 11
Comparison of North Carolina Healthy Families America Sites

(See Next Page)

	Staff	Maximum Case Size per home visitor	Capacity	Eligible Population	Curriculum	Education/ Background Home Visitor	Length of Service
# 1	8 home visitors 1 FTE supervisor (2 half-time)	14	112	First-time parents with at least one risk factor*	Parents as Teachers (Born to Learn)	MSW or BSW or related degree	up to the child's 3rd birthday
# 2	6 home visitors 1 supervisor	15-20 depending upon the service "level" of need for the families	90-120	First-time mothers enrolled during prenatally or within 2 weeks postpartum	Partners for a Healthy Baby	Registered Nurses and Social Workers with Bachelor or Master degrees	up to the child's 3rd birthday
# 3	3 home visitors 1 supervisor	10-15 Based upon the EHS weekly HV requirements regardless of "level" of need	40	First-time parents enroll prenatally or until the child is 3 months old	Nurturing Parenting & Windows of Opportunity [†]	Bachelor level social worker or other HS degree	up to the child's 3 rd or 5th birthday
# 4	3 home visitors 1 supervisor	20	60	First-time mothers enrolled prenatally or within 2 weeks postpartum	Partners for a Healthy Baby	BSW or related degree	up to the child's 3rd
# 5	2 home visitors, 1 Supervisor	45	90	First-time parents	Partners for a Healthy Baby	Degreed, associate degree; paraprofessional [‡]	up to 6 months
# 6	1 home visitor; 1 part-time supervisor	15-25 depending upon the service "level" of need for the families	15-25	First time parents, under age of 25, and at risk for abuse and/or neglect	Partners for a Healthy Baby	4 year degree in human services or social work	up to the child's 3rd birthday

* Social isolation, teenage parent, mental health problems, substance abuse, domestic violence, history of child abuse/neglect in the parent's childhood

[†] Supplements including Partners for a Healthy Baby for Expectant Families, Partners for a Healthy Baby 0-6 months, Partners for a Healthy Baby 7-12 months, Partners for a Healthy Baby: Finding the Gold Within—a self-esteem success book for women, Partners in Parenting Education (PIPE), Caring for My Family: Roadmap to a Stable Family and Involved Father, and Healthy Mom-Healthy Baby.

[‡] Associate degree or paraprofessional home visitors based on background and years of experience working with vulnerable families

²² Associate degree or paraprofessional home visitors based on background and years of experience working with vulnerable families

Nurse Family Partnership: The Nurse Family Partnership (NFP) model is a voluntary nurse home-visitation program for low-income women who are parenting for the first time. The program begins prenatally and concludes at the child's second birthday.⁹¹ NFP has three primary goals: better pregnancy outcomes; improved child health and development; and economic self-sufficiency of participants.⁹² NFP is the best-tested and most researched of any home visitation programs available. Over thirty years of clinical research has demonstrated positive effects on maternal and birth outcomes, young child health, and the reduction of child maltreatment. Longitudinal studies have demonstrated a prolonged treatment effect. Children show improved school performance, improved health, and reduction in arrests, and families have reduced reliance on public assistance 15 years after graduating from the program.⁹³ A summary of positive outcomes demonstrated by NFP with supporting research is included in Appendix D.

Currently, there are eight (8) NFP programs, serving ten (10) NC communities via collaborative (braided) public-private funding from Blue Cross-Blue Shield Foundation of NC, The Duke Endowment, the Kate B. Reynolds's Charitable Trust, and DPH. In addition, the NCPC also committed local Smart Start funding in the form of child care subsidies to participants and/or financial contributions to the local NFP budgets. North Carolina is one of four states to partner with the Pew Center in its national campaign to promote investments in high quality HVPs for new and expecting families.

Our initial application provided the background on the Alliance for Evidence-Based Family Strengthening Programs, which facilitated the expansion of NFP in NC. Despite this remarkable public-private partnership, NFP reaches only a small segment: about 4% of eligible first-time mothers and only in 10 of NC's 100 counties. Table 10 below, demonstrates the current capacity of NFP in NC and the level of unmet needs.

Table 12

The Nurse Family Partnership Current Capacity and Unmet Needs in NC

Nurse Family Partnership	Implementing Agency and Counties Served		Nurse Home Visitor Funded Positions	Service Capacity (# FTEs X 25)	Statewide Eligible Population *	Estimated Unmet Needs [†]
	Buncombe	County Health Center	4	100	First time	First time
	Cleveland	County Health Department	4	100	Medicaid	Medicaid
	Care Ring - Mecklenburg		4	100	births = 21,089	births X 50% less 825 = 9,720
	Guilford	Child Development	4	100		
	Pitt	County Health Department	4	100		
	Robeson	County Health Department	4	100		
	Rutherford-Polk-McDowell	Health District	4	100		
	Wake	County Human Services	4	100		
	Total Counties = 10	Totals	33	825	21,089	9,720

The Duke Endowment and Kate B. Reynolds’s Charitable Trust funded a sustainability and expansion plan for NFP in NC. The report, completed by Prevent Child Abuse North Carolina (PCANC), provides key information on NFP programs in NC, including opportunities and

* Medicaid births for first mothers 2007

† Research from NFP indicates that approximately 50% of the eligible population will accept/enroll in services

potential barriers to sustaining and expanding the program. This plan is attached to our needs assessment with permission of PCA-NC. (See Appendix D).

Parents as Teachers: The Parents as Teachers (PAT) model is an early childhood parent education, family support, and home visitation program for parents of young children. Program components include parent educator-administered home visits, parent meetings, child health/developmental screenings, and a referral service for community resources. The target or eligible populations for PAT are all families (universal)^{*} or at-risk families (targeted)[†] with at least one child below the age of five. The program may begin prenatally⁹⁴. Table 11, below, provides PAT's demographics in NC. PAT is designed to educate parents about what to expect during their child's development, to teach parents ways to encourage their child's learning, and to foster strong parent-child relationships. The primary goals of the model are: to prevent and reduce child maltreatment; improve child health and development, including the prevention of child injuries and improvements in cognitive, language, social-emotional and physical development indicators; and increase parents' feelings of competence/confidence and parenting skills.⁹⁵ The length of the program is ongoing-as long as parents want and need it - beginning at the prenatal period through child's entry into kindergarten. The intensity of the program varies from monthly, biweekly, or weekly, depending on the needs of the family with each visit lasting for about one hour.⁹⁶

* Parents as Teacher's National Model Eligibility Criteria

† The North Carolina Partnership for Children's Eligibility Criteria. NCPC is the largest source of funding for PAT in North Carolina; therefore, the majority of program sites (at least 63 of 85) serve families with one or more risk factors.

Table 13

North Carolina PAT by Age Group Served *

Total Number Prenatal-5 years	Prenatal	Birth to 11 months	1 year old	2years old	3 years old	4 years old	5 years old	Unknown/ Other	# of Families
7,645	208	919	1,407	1,496	1,335	1,088	984	119	5,813

Although many studies have been conducted on the effectiveness of PAT, only a few have been experimental in design. Experimental evaluations demonstrate that participation in PAT has small but positive impacts on parent and child outcomes. Compared to control groups, PAT parents have experienced more positive impacts in attitude, knowledge, and behavior outcomes, and their children have experienced more positive impacts in certain social, cognitive, and health outcomes. Impacts have been even more positive for Spanish-speaking and low-income subgroups. ⁹⁷

The PAT model is the largest home visitation model in NC, both in terms of number of programs and the state investment. Currently, there are 85 community-based programs in 67 of the 100 NC counties. Local Partnerships for Children (i.e. Smart Start) are currently investing \$8,033,000 of NC state general funds to PAT for programs in 63 (51 local partnerships) of the 67 NC counties implementing PAT. This funding is allocated to the Division of Child Development as part of the state investment to the North Carolina Partnership for Children. Other funding sources include EHS and local funding.

The PAT programs receiving funding from NCPC serve families with at least one risk factor. These risk factors include, but are not limited to: income (poverty), children with special needs, parents with mental health or substance abuse issues, adolescent parents, literacy of the

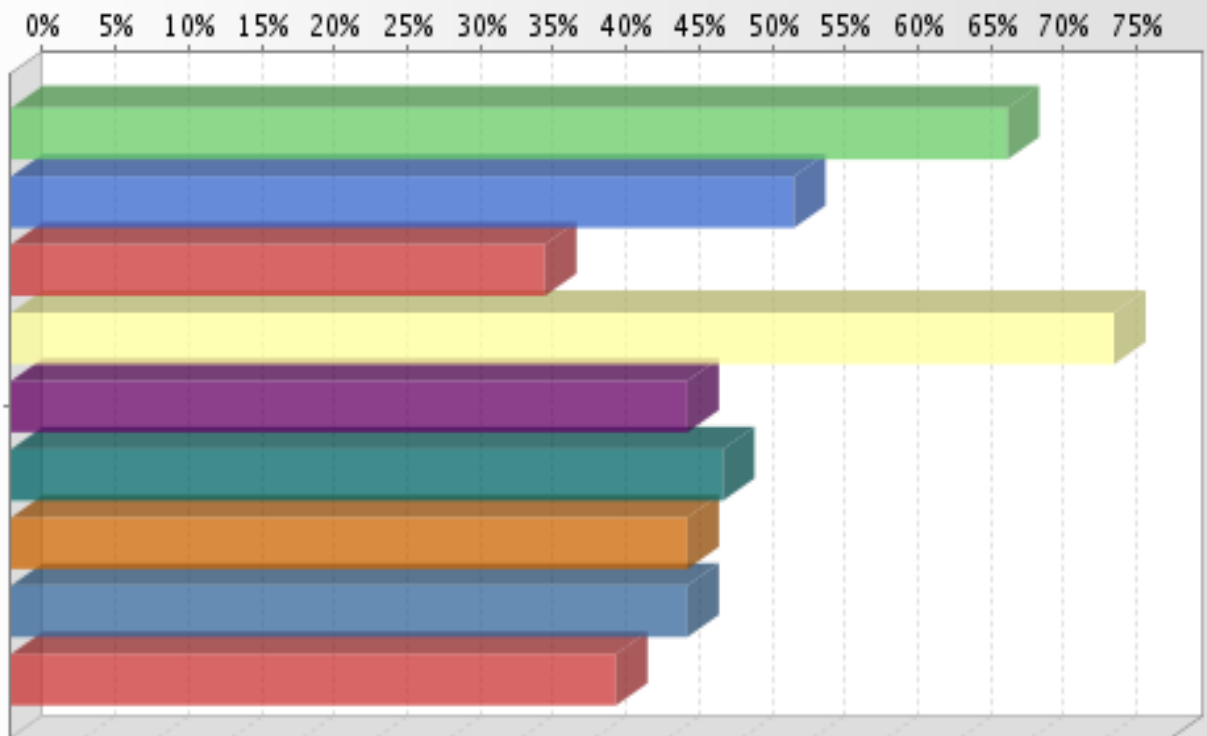
* Based on 90% of the NC Programs Reporting. This information will be updated in the NC final plan.

parents, immigrant families, families at risk for child maltreatment, and first time parents as illustrated by percentage in Chart 1.. Per the 2009-2010 PAT annual report, the majority of families participating in PAT in North Carolina had more than one risk factor.

Chart 1

Eligibility Criteria for NC PAT Programs

Eligibility Criteria used (Section VII. Recruitment & Retention of Families #10c)

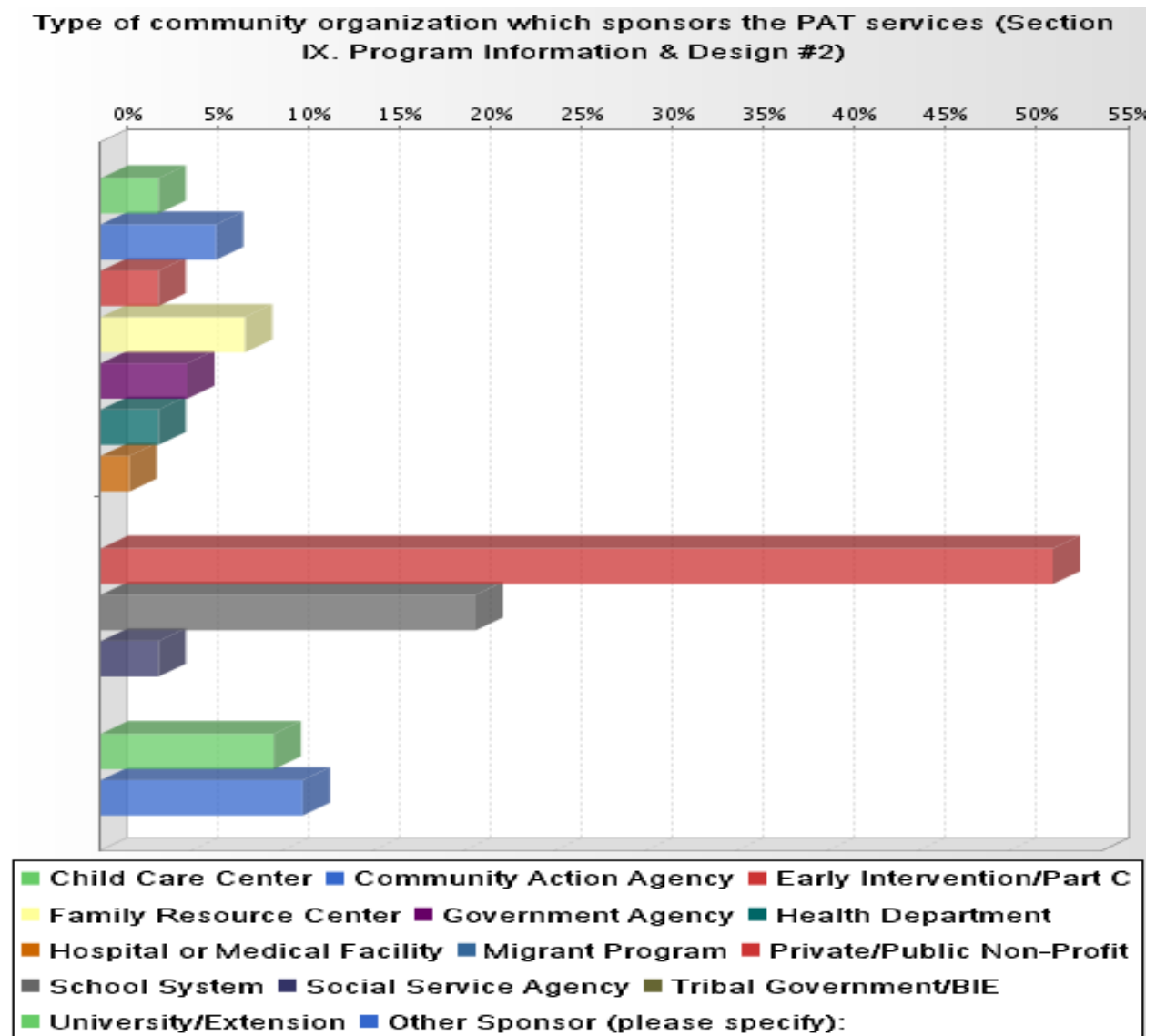


- Income-based criteria
- Children with special needs
- Parents with mental health or substance abuse issues
- Teen parents
- Literacy needs of parents
- Immigrant families
- Families at risk for child maltreatment
- First-time parents
- Other (please specify):

As Chart 1, above, illustrates, the PAT programs in NC serves a wide variety of families, prenatally through age five (5). However, of the eighty-five (85) programs each establishes its own target population. The PAT model prescribes at least monthly home visits. For families with more than one risk factor, visits should increase based on risks. The NCPC assessment of funded programs found that families with two (2) or more risk factors did not always receive bi-monthly visits. NCPC is currently exploring with programs the accuracy of this data to determine if the inadequate number of visits is a reporting issue or a program compliance issue.

Chart 2

Implementing Agency of PAT



As Chart 2, above, illustrates, there is a wide variance in implementing agencies for PAT in NC. Private or Non-profit agencies are the largest implementers of PAT in the State. There is a variety of gaps in capacity to implement with fidelity of the model due to agency capacity and/or community need for services.

Variances between PAT programs in NC is being addressed via NC's Pew Center on the States home visitation award which provides financial support and technical assistance to public education and advocacy campaigns and includes a PAT quality improvement component. The first phase of this work began in August, 2010 and will be completed by February, 2011. The goal is to assess the current reality of how Parents as Teachers (PAT) is delivered in NC.

The first product of the award will be a report that reviews the following information: research studies on the effectiveness of PAT; research studies on the critical infrastructure components (e.g., coaching or support for learning communities, effective use of data for program improvement, effective supervision, etc.) needed to effectively implement PAT or home visitation programs in general; core components of the PAT model, including target population, recommended service intensity and duration, key goals associated with the curriculum, and intended outcomes; and a summary of program implementation barriers faced by NC PAT programs, if available.

The report will include the following information: types of families most likely to need and/or benefit from PAT in NC; available information about the level of service intensity and duration sufficient to produce positive outcomes; and recommendations for factors that should be considered when developing a plan for improving the quality of how PAT is implemented in NC. Recommendations will consider, but not be limited to, revisions to NCPC model fidelity recommendations or other modifications to the national PAT model that may ensure more effective implementation and results for NC families and children. This product is due by September 15, 2010 and will help guide our final plan.

The second part of this work includes a study group which will develop recommendations for improving the quality and impact of PAT in NC. This study group includes critical stakeholders such as PAT representatives at the state and local level, Smart Start, EHS, Prevent Child Abuse

North Carolina, DPH, and the DSS. The first meeting of this study group was held in August 2010. Using the report described above, the study group will develop a set of prioritized recommendations and resources needed to improve the implementation of PAT in NC. These recommendations will be finalized by February 15, 2011 and will be used to inform, revise, or amend our final State plan

Healthy Start: North Carolina is the recipient of four (4) Healthy Start Initiative funding awards*. Three of these projects, administered through DPH, target fourteen (14) counties and are referred to as the Baby Love Plus Program, and the fourth, administered through the University of NC at Pembroke, which targets Robeson County, is referred to as Healthy Start CORPS.

The Baby Love Plus Communities initiative, aimed at eliminating perinatal health disparities, focuses on three regions of the state (Eastern, Northeastern, and the Triad) which have some of the highest infant mortality rates in the state. The Eastern Baby Love Plus Program covers seven (7) eastern counties: Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Pitt, Martin, Tyrrell, and Washington. The Northeastern Baby Love Plus Program serves five (5) northeastern counties: Gates, Halifax, Hertford, Nash, and Northampton. The Triad Baby Love Plus Program serves Forsyth and Guilford Counties. While each of the programs is tailored to serve specific regional needs, they all provide interconceptional care case management services (postpartum – two years interconceptionally). The core components of Baby Love Plus include intensive outreach, prenatal case management, community and provider health education, depression screening and referral, and care of both the mother and child for two years after delivery. The program is implemented through local health departments and community-based organizations. There are eight (8) FTE Family Care Coordinators covering the 14-county area. Each Family Care Coordinator may have a caseload size of between 30-40 program participants for home-based services.

* Funding provided through the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Maternal and Child Health Bureau

Healthy Start CORPS is a case management and community intervention program. The goal of the program is to reduce the number of infant deaths and low-birth weight babies in Robeson County. Based at UNC Pembroke, the program currently serves mothers in the county who are experiencing at least three risk factors for infant mortality and/or morbidity. Home visitation can begin as early as eight weeks postpartum and occurs at least monthly with additional visits and telephone follow-up as needed. Health education on up to eighteen topics is reinforced during each home visit. Case managers and clients mutually discuss and develop care plans based upon a fifteen-topic psychosocial needs assessment. Goal attainment scaling is also used to assist mothers in developing and achieving quality-of-life enhancements such as degree attainment, smoking/substance abuse cessation, weight loss, and employment. Depression screening and referral is provided for a minimum of one year postpartum. Case managers will provide transportation to any destination relevant to the health of mother and baby and will coordinate social services, medical appointments, and employment/education efforts. Assistance is reduced over time to encourage self-sufficiency. Home visitation can continue until the child's second birthday or subsequent pregnancy, whichever occurs first.

Healthy Start CORPS employs two full-time interconceptional case managers who together carry an average case load of 43.50 active program participants at any one time (or 21.75 each). Race/ethnicity breakdown is: African American 21.88 (50%), Native American 17.75 (41%), and Caucasian 3.87 (9%). Healthy Start CORPS only counts active clients as interconceptional program participants. Mothers who are lost to follow-up are not included in case load totals.

Table 14, below, describes the various priority populations by county for each of the four federal Healthy Start Initiatives in NC.

Table 14

Healthy Start Programs by Priority Populations

	Program	Counties Served	Priority Population *
Federally Funded Healthy Start Initiatives	Eastern Baby Love Plus	Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Pitt, Martin, Tyrrell and Washington.	African-American women of child bearing age, their infants and families
	Northeastern Baby Love Plus	Gates, Halifax, Hertford, Nash and Northampton	African-American and Native American women (ages 15-44) and their families
	Triad Baby Love Plus	Forsyth and Guilford	African-American Women (ages 15-44) and their families
	Healthy Start Corps	Robeson	Women of childbearing age (14-44 years), children under age 2, and their families with at least 3 risk factors for infant mortality / morbidity

Parent Aide Program: The Parent Aide Program is a community based program designed to provide in home support to families at risk for or involved with child abuse and neglect. Parent Aides delivering services are professionals and paraprofessionals who have received specialized training in child development and family management. The National Exchange Club has been providing Parent Aide services across the United States since 1979 as their national project. One of the earliest studies conducted in the 1970’s cited Parent Aides as a promising program.

* At least 80% of program participants must be within the priority population.

Studies throughout the years have proven this anecdotally or through outcome data, but none have had a thorough comparison with a control group.

Results of a federally funded randomized controlled evaluation of Parent Aide Programs were released in July 2010. Six (6) Centers in NC participated in the study. One group received Parent Aide services using tightly defined and uniformly managed service provision and the other group received only case management services. The evaluation compared the results of the two groups examining changes in four areas: safety of child, better parenting skills, better problem-solving skills, and increased social support.

According to the results, Parent Aide services are linked with reduced maternal stress, maternal depression, maternal anxiety, increased parental mastery, and reduced psychological aggression and physical assault toward child.

Through the Exchange Center of North Carolina, there are ten (10) program sites in the following counties: Alamance, Durham, Forsyth, Iredell, Orange, New Hanover, Rockingham, Surry, Stokes, and Yadkin. Families with at least one child 12 years old or younger considered at-risk for child maltreatment (either through the presence of dynamics common in abusive families or the presence of substantiated abuse or neglect) are eligible for services, but must have voluntarily enrolled in services. For the purpose of this needs assessment, families with children birth to five meeting the criteria were used to measure eligible population and unmet needs.

Other - Stepping Stones :Stepping Stones is a county specific home visitation program for first-time pregnant or parenting adolescents under the age of 20 years old. The typical length of service is dependent on when the young woman enrolls, but typically until the child's second birthday. Additional funding is available which allows the program to work with the teen until she graduates from high school.

The program has three nurse or social work case managers who carry a caseload of no more than 25 participants each. Each participant receives a minimum of two home visits per month. Services may be provided in the home, school, or community to meet the teen mother's

individual needs. The program, while not a specified model, uses the following evidence-informed curricula: Partners for a Healthy Baby Home Visiting for Expectant Families, Partners for a Healthy Baby 0-6 months, Partners for a Healthy Baby 7-12 months, Partners for a Health Baby 13-18 months and Partners for a Health Baby 19-36 months. The program receives funding from the local Partnership for Children, the Sisters of Mercy (private foundation), DPH's Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiatives, and DPH's Adolescent Parenting Programs.

Current Needs for Quality Implementation of Home Visitation Services in North Carolina

Identification, selection, and availability of funding for evidence-based or empirically validated home visitation programs (EBHVPs) are only the first steps in effective service delivery. In order for local communities to obtain similar results to those published by the developer of a program, attention must be given to supervising the implementation quality of the program. This is even more important with models which have various levels of flexibility in model elements meant to address community gaps. It is important to assure that the program is delivered with the highest degree of fidelity possible. The gap that exists between evidence-based interventions and actual implementation may be a significant hindrance to effective outcomes. Barriers to the implementation and incorporation of evidence-based practices into existing service delivery systems include: access to training and technical assistance (TA); the cost of program implementation; staffing issues; and compromised program fidelity when programmatic changes are made because of high start-up and implementation costs⁹⁸. In NC, many communities have not yet developed the capacity to implement EBHVPs with model fidelity and will require strong support in their replication efforts. While NC funders have been shifting funding sources to support evidence-based programs, additional work is required to develop the necessary state-level infrastructure to facilitate and support the work needed at the community level which will increase capacity and ensure adherence to model fidelity. This will only be accomplished through the provision of ongoing consultation and technical assistance to community practitioners implementing EBHVPs at the level and intensity required to achieve model fidelity. North Carolina will use the capacity-building framework for the development and implementation of our final plan. North Carolina seeks to begin building

internal capacity to meet community needs for implementation of EBHVPs in the early phases of this funding opportunity.

With regard to the various home visitation programs in NC, with the exception of the Nurse Family Partnership, no models or programs have the level of support to local implementing agencies required for model adherence. Despite the unprecedented level of consultation and technical assistance available to the NC NFP sites, in early implementation, each site had their own struggles to implement the model with fidelity. For other models with inadequate or no national or state level infrastructure to help support implementation with model fidelity, there is no question as to the variances to the models. The National Implementation Research Network (NIRN) states, "... the more clearly the core components of an intervention program or practice are known and defined, the more readily the program or practice can be implemented successfully." ⁹⁹ They also point out that once the core components of an evidence-based model are identified, several core implementation components are necessary for successful implementation and replication. These components are: staff selection; pre-service and in-service training; ongoing consultation and coaching, staff and program evaluation; facilitative administrative support; and systems interventions. Clearly with any model or models NC plans to replicate via this funding will need the infrastructure referenced above.

DPH is contracting with NIRN to assist in building a quality infrastructure which has the capacity to support our home visitation continuum both at the state and local levels. Therefore, NC must address the following areas, all of which are necessary, for successful implementation and replication of EBHVPs:

- Definition of the NC Home Visitation Program: Initially, program staff at all levels will participate in a professionally facilitated process that will clearly define the core elements of the model or models (selected in our final plan) while allowing for the flexibility necessary to meet unique local needs. This process will be repeated at least annually to ensure consensus on model refinements.

- Comprehensive pre-service and in-service training for practitioners: NC plans to build the capacity to deliver pre-service training for all newly hired practitioners that includes all role-specific content required by the model, if not available through the national convener. Models will not be selected until our final plan. However, once the final plan is determined, for each model selected we will need to develop pre-service and in-service training requirements.
- Implementation of supervision best practice: A best practice for supervision of each model in our final plan will be defined during the planning process. North Carolina will develop supervisor training and will provide on-site and/or group consultation and technical assistance to supervisors, by model type, to support the implementation of the model's best practice across all member programs.
- Professional and program evaluation: NC will develop and implement a comprehensive evaluation protocol to ensure consistent professional and program evaluation across all model types.
- Credentialing: Of the models chosen, 100% will receive national accreditation. NC will provide both technical and financial support to ensure that member programs can maintain or achieve credentialing.
- Information management: The state will have a variety of recordkeeping and data collection needs and will need to develop a management information system which could possibly link to national model data bases (if available). Through an evaluation contract, NC will assess options currently in use by different models and will develop and implement a common management information system that will meet both state-level reporting needs and individual model needs (if more than one model is selected in our final plan).
- Consultation and technical assistance: DPH will need to develop and/or contract for consultation and technical assistance to address the specific needs and challenges for each model selected in our final plan. This will include: implementation, staff selection, participant selection, engaging and retaining program participants, and adherence to model fidelity.

Section C

The capacity of a state to provide substance abuse treatment and counseling to families in the prenatal period and/or in the early years of a child's life are critical for a number of reasons. As cited in Section A, because of pre- and post- natal biological and psychosocial factors, children of substance-abusing parents, may face poor life trajectories if their parent's substance abuse is left untreated or is inadequately treated¹⁰⁰ Other risks associated with parental substance-abuse, also referenced in Section A include poor or inconsistent parenting, a chaotic environment and/or financial challenges as a result of parental substance use, and increased risk of child maltreatment and other traumas.

NC supports a full continuum of substance abuse services including prevention, intervention, and treatment. Additionally, under state law, services are targeted to those most in need. This includes individuals who have a primary diagnosis of a substance abuse disorder who are:

- Pregnant women or women with dependent children under age 18, and
- Parents of children in DSS Child Protective Services System or parents who are receiving Work First payments (TANF)¹⁰¹.

The NC DMH/DD/SAS and the NC DPH jointly fund a Substance Use Specialist position housed with the Alcohol and Drug Council of North Carolina. Services are available to the public and professionals to provide support in accessing gender-specific substance abuse treatment services statewide. Technical assistance, training and education regarding screening and referral for pregnant and parenting women with a substance related disorder are also available. A capacity management (bed availability) listing of residential substance abuse services for pregnant and parenting women and their children is maintained in order to assist the public and professionals to identify appropriate and available services statewide.

The North Carolina Perinatal and Maternal Substance Abuse Initiative is composed of twenty (20) specialized programs for pregnant and parenting women with a substance related disorder and their children. These programs provide comprehensive gender-specific substance abuse services that include, but are not limited to, the following: screening, assessment, case management, out-patient substance abuse and mental health services, parenting skills, residential services, referrals for primary and preventative health care, and referrals for appropriate interventions for the children. The children in these families benefit from the services provided by the local health departments (pediatric care), early intervention programs, and child service coordination services.

NC has three (3) Alcohol and Drug Treatment Centers (ADATCs) across the state that provide acute detoxification services and short term inpatient rehabilitative services. Each of these Centers provides gender specific services for pregnant and parenting women. They accept pregnant women as priority admissions into their facilities. The Walter B. Jones (WBJ) ADATC in Greenville, NC also has the Eastern Regional Women and Infants Project (ERWIP) that began in 1994 as a part of the NC Perinatal and Maternal Substance Abuse Initiative. Perinatal Services at WBJ/ADATC serves pregnant substance abusing adults and post-partum women with infants up to 12 months of age. ERWIP can accommodate any number of pregnant women (based on facility capacity) and up to seven infants. Perinatal Services accepts referrals from anywhere in the state. Treatment Services are provided in an inpatient setting, and length of stay for pregnant and postpartum women is based on medical necessity. Pregnant women at WBJ/ADATC receive prenatal care through the East Carolina University School of Medicine, Family Practice Center. (High-risk pregnancies are seen at the ECU-Brody OB/GYN Clinics.) If a patient has a local OB-GYN in the Pitt County area, she may continue to receive services from them. Women with infants also receive well-baby check-ups through the East Carolina University Family Practice Center.

The NC CASAWORKS for Families Residential Initiative is a collaborative project between the DMH/DD/SAS and DSS. This Initiative supports eight (8) comprehensive residential substance abuse programs for women receiving Work First cash assistance (TANF) and their children. The CASAWORKS for Families model was developed by the Center for the Study of Addiction and

Substance Abuse (CASA) at Columbia University in response to the impact of welfare reform on substance abusing families. The model proposes that the best way to help substance abusing TANF families become economically self-sufficient is to provide an integrated and concurrent gender specific substance abuse treatment and job readiness, training, and employment program.

NC's public substance abuse treatment system is well established across all counties of the state, with about one-third of all persons in treatment living in rural areas. The publicly-funded system coordinates services across payers (Medicaid, federal substance abuse block grant funds and state appropriations). As a result the number of adults receiving substance abuse treatment grew by 28% from 2008 to 2009 (from 47,738 to 60,918). Over half of these individuals were also treated for co-occurring mental illnesses and/or developmental disabilities. During the same period the number of adolescents in treatment grew by 13% (from 3,763 to 4,268), with about two-thirds also being treated for co-occurring disorders. Among persons in substance abuse treatment, approximately 40% receive at least four visits within the first 45 days of care, a nationally accepted measure of treatment engagement. For those who remain in treatment for at least three months, NC's system for tracking personal outcomes shows improvements in the following areas: reduction in alcohol use (64% reporting use in year prior to treatment compared to 18% reporting use in month during treatment); reduction in other drug use (72% reporting use in year prior to treatment compared to 21% reporting use in month during treatment); employment (full-time employment increased from 20% to 23% and part-time employment increased from 16% to 20%); arrests (10% reported being arrested in month prior to treatment compared to only 4% reporting an arrest in the month during treatment); participation in recovery-related support activities doubled from 16% to 32%; reduction in problems interfering in work or daily activities (decreased from 47% to 24%); and increases of 10 to 20 percentage points in self-reporting of improvements in family relationships, physical health, and emotional well-being.

Section D

A growing body of research demonstrates that home visiting programs that serve families with young children can be an effective strategy for increasing child and family outcomes, especially when home visitation services are part of a comprehensive and coordinated system. Research has shown that evidenced-based home visitation programs can improve child health and development, increase children's school readiness, reduce child maltreatment, and enhance parents' abilities to support their children's overall development¹⁰². However, these benefits vary by program and we will need to be deliberate in our planning as what works for some families in some program models will not necessarily achieve the same success for other families in other program models. The ACA Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program provides NC the unique opportunity to integrate home visitation into the State's broader early child system. Home visitation will be seen as one of many strategies in developing a service continuum, rather than as a separate, siloed program.

Through our final planning process, NC will implement deliberate strategies, based on the science of early childhood development, to design a system which achieves quality and improved child and family outcomes from this federal investment in home visitation. However, our vision is broader than planning for just this funding. We envision creating a coordinated system among all home visitation programs, regardless of funding type; one that would support quality implementation for all programs.

One of our first strategies to ensure home visitation is integrated into the State's broader early childhood system was the selection of the Early Childhood Advisory Council as the oversight council for home visitation in NC, given their role in coordinating and planning state-level activities for young children. This council is tasked with among other things, conducting a stateside needs assessment concerning the quality and availability of early childhood education and developmental programs; identifying opportunities for, and barriers to, collaboration and coordination among federally-funded and state funded child development, child care and early childhood education programs and services; and developing recommendations for increasing the overall participation of children in existing early childhood education programs.

The NC Home Visiting Program will require development of an infrastructure at both the state and local levels to support the implementation of ENHVPs. While a full state plan will be presented in the final Supplemental Information Request (SIR), due in early 2011, the following components will be included.

Development of an infrastructure to support evidence-based home visiting.

1. Staffing

- Home Visiting Program Manager -- To provide administrative and operational leadership to the Home Visiting Initiative, to provide statewide leadership in planning for and coordinating activities in the expansion of EBHVPs throughout NC, and to serve as the Home Visiting grant project manager.
- NFP State Nurse Consultant -- To work with local and/or regional NFP Implementing Agencies providing consultation on NFP nursing practice, assistance in attaining NFP nursing competence, sharing successful practices, addressing implementation challenges and offering support, resources and educational opportunities for quality implementation of the NFP model of nurse home visiting.
- Administrative Program Consultant -- To assist the State Family Strengthening Program Manager, the Home Visiting Program Manger, and the State NFP Nurse Consultant in a variety of program and administrative tasks in support of EBHVPs and family strengthening initiatives including contract administration.

2. Securing technical support from NIRN

“The mission of the National Implementation Research Network (NIRN) is to close the gap between science and service by improving the science and practice of implementation in relation to evidence-based programs and practices.”¹⁰³

NIRN will serve as a technical advisor for the following activities:

- a. Development of a state implementation plan, including recruiting appropriate staff, and development of mission and vision statements, goals and objectives that will result in addressing outcomes as prescribed in the Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA).

- b. Review of the available data at the state and county level to prioritize and weight risk indicators related to the outcomes specified in the FOA.
- c. Development of a Request for Application (RFA) that will be distributed to all 100 counties in NC through multiple local agencies, based on implementation of evidence-based home visiting models. The RFA will require that each application use systems theory in determining need, capacity and selection of an appropriate home visiting model. Each applicant will be required to attend a bidder's conference to participate in presentations about systems theory, involving stakeholders, and implementing evidence based home visiting programs with model fidelity.
- d. Development of the selection criteria and management of the review process for selecting communities to fund.
- e. Development of an infrastructure at the state level to support implementation of evidence-based programs. This will include, but not be limited to, developing a plan for scaffolding to support the selected models chosen for funding, including the current NFP sites.
- f. Development of an evaluation process for both the home visiting models implemented and project evaluation.

3. Involvement of Stakeholders

- In response to the ACA Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program Funding Opportunity Announcement, key stakeholders (the State Title V Agency in DPH, DSS [CAPTA Agency], DMH/DD/SAS, and the Head Start State Collaborative Office) met to discuss NC's plan for applying for funding. A joint recommendation was made to the Governor that the State of NC apply for the funds and DPH would be the lead agency. In addition, other principles were agreed upon that would lay a foundation for the final state plan included (1) issuing a Request for Applications to all 100 counties to allow for the broadest access to the funding, (2) local applications for funding should reflect the same participation by local key stakeholders, and (3) limiting the supported home visiting models to those that are most associated with improving the outcomes

prescribed in the Funding Opportunity Announcement. These key stakeholders have reviewed the applications being submitted on behalf of NC for the Affordable Care Act (ACA) Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program and have signed letters of concurrence of their involvement in and support of the project.

- In anticipation of the Supplemental Information Request (SIR) for the state and local needs assessment, capacity statement and discussion of unmet needs, a larger group of internal and external stakeholders was convened as the State Home Visiting Needs Assessment Steering Committee. This Committee met to plan and coordinate the collection of available data as required by the SIR, plus additional risk indicators that the group felt were important to define the need for home visitation services in NC. These stakeholders included the Division of Child Development, the NCPC, and the Title V Family Advisory Council. A complete list of members and the agencies they represent is included in Appendix E.
- The Governor's Early Childhood Advisory Council has been named the advisory council for this grant project. The Council was constituted by Executive Order by the Governor per section 642 B(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Head Start Act, 42 U.S.C. 9837B(B)(1)(A)(i). The Governor is currently appointing members to that Council and they will begin their work in the fall of 2010.(See Appendix F)

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Appendix A

North Carolina

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	USA: 546,602/4,316,233= 12.66%	---	---	---	---	National Center for Health Statistics, 2007
	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94%					NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	USA: 354,333/ 4,316,233= 8.12%	---	---	---	---	National Center for Health Statistics, 2007
	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12%					NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	USA: 6.6 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	National Center for Health Statistics, 2005
	NC: 8.4 per 1,000					NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	USA: 39,108,422/ 304,059,724= 12.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau 2008
	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6%					
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	USA: 45.45 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	US Department of Justice, 2008
	NC: 45.81 per 1,000					NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	USA: comparable data unavailable					---
	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000					NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	USA: comparable data unavailable	---	---	---	---	---
	NC: 5.65 per 1,000					NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12****	USA: comparable data unavailable	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
	NC: 4.64%					

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

**** National data for drop outs calculated by the NCIES indicates a dropout rate of 8.0 in 2008, but the calculation formula varies significantly from the method used by NC DPI and is not considered comparable.

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	USA: 23.26% NC: 20.51%	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month				USA: 5.99% NC: 5.65%		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month				USA: 5.0% NC: 4.72%		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month				USA: 3.71% NC: 3.64%		
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	USA: 14,565,000/153,298,000=9.3% NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65%	---	---	---	---	
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	USA: 10.30 per 1,000 NC: 29.64 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	US Data: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2010). Child Maltreatment 2008. Available from http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/index.htm#can . NC Data: Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	USA: Comparable data unavailable NC: 0.89 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	USA: 1.65 per 1000 (defined as physical abuse) NC: 0.87 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	USA: 7.29 per 1000 NC: 7.54 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	USA: Comparable data unavailable NC: 0.32 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	USA: Comparable data unavailable NC: 12.07 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	USA: Comparable data unavailable NC: 7.96 per 1,000					

Appendix A

County: Alamance

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 285 / 2,015 = 14.14%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 200 / 2,015 = 9.93%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 7.8 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 22,864 / 145,995 = 15.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 46.53 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,046.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 6.16 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 5.31 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% North Central 19.6 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% North Central 5.76 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% North Central 4.86 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% North Central 4.22 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny an motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Alamance

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 8,353 / 69,585 = 12.0%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 26.53 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 1.39 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.07 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 7.69 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.43 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 8.49 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 7.47 per 1,000					

County: Alexander

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 47 / 401 = 11.72%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 31 / 401 = 7.73%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 9.1 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 4,474 / 36,953 = 12.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 28.84 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,083.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 8.42 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 5.44 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Alexander

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 2,526 / 17,713 = 14.3%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 49.24 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.72 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.67 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 29.88 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 8.37 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 8.60 per 1,000					

County: Alleghany

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 9 / 98 = 9.18%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 6 / 98 = 6.12%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 11.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 1,990 / 11,125 = 18.5 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 5.32 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,064.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 9.62 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 3.85 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Alleghany

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 555 / 4,882 = 11.4%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 75.21 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 6.50 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.86 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 13.93 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 16.71 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 36.21 per 1,000					

County: Anson

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 49 / 313 = 15.65%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 32 / 313 = 10.22%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 9.1 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 5,320 / 25,368 = 23.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 51.90 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 6,305.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 20.93 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 4.98 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% South Central 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% South Central 4.83 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% South Central 4.21 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% South Central 3.88 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Anson

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 1,499 / 10,116 = 14.8%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 35.58 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 2.82 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 4.93 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.35 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 12.68 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 14.79 per 1,000					

County: Ashe

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 34 / 267 = 12.73%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 21 / 267 = 7.87%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 5.1 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 4,008 / 26,319 = 15.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 20.42 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,974.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 6.54 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 5.22 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Ashe

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 1,508 / 13,247 = 11.4%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 38.12 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 1.16 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 5.39 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 9.63 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 21.95 per 1,000					

County: Avery

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 27 / 159 = 16.98%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 12 / 159 = 7.55%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 7 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 2,706 / 18,428 = 17.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 16.36 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 1,415.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 17.04 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 2.66 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Avery

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 837 / 9,522 = 8.8%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 44.32 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 2.43 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 8.50 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 22.47 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 10.93 per 1,000					

County: Beaufort

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 79 / 560 = 14.11%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 60 / 560 = 10.71%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 4.8 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 8,697 / 46,590 = 19.1 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 42.48 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,775.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 1.82 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 6.35 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Beaufort

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 2,372 / 21,835 = 10.9%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 72.37 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 4.39 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.91 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 6.87 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.57 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 17.95 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 40.67 per 1,000					

County: Bertie

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 43 / 258 = 16.67%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 35 / 258 = 13.57%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 15.8 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 4,264 / 20,074 = 23.3 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 19.78 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,359.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 14.45 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 4.44 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Bertie

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 1,008 / 9,578 = 10.5%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 11.35 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.44 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 10.91 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					

County: Bladen

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 67 / 412 = 16.26%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 43 / 412 = 10.44%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 13.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 7,575 / 32,153 = 24 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 44.65 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,625.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 8.37 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 5.76 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% South Central 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% South Central 4.83 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% South Central 4.21 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% South Central 3.88 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Bladen

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 1,884 / 16,046 = 11.7%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 20.30 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 2.23 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 2.97 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.99 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 13.37 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 0.74 per 1,000					

County: Brunswick

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 143 / 1,170 = 12.22%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 90 / 1,170 = 7.69%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 7.8 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 12,165 / 102,857 = 11.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 39.76 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 4,005.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 3.16 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 4.62 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %	---	
	---	---	---		---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Brunswick

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 5,394 / 48,886 = 11.0%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 54.87 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.99 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.88 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 9.81 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.59 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 7.33 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 34.27 per 1,000					

County: Buncombe

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 357 / 2,738 = 13.04%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 237 / 2,738 = 8.66%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 6.4 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 31,032 / 227,875 = 13.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 35.33 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,744.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 6.56 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 4.70 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Buncombe

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 10,170 / 118,107 = 8.6%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 35.85 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 2.56 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.41 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 9.50 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.04 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 19.61 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 3.74 per 1,000					

County: Burke

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 141 / 1,078 = 13.08%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 83 / 1,078 = 7.70%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 8 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 13,320 / 89,259 = 15.5 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 26.15 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 1,946.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 16.26 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 2.17 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Burke

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 5,637 / 38,823 = 14.5%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 42.61 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.28 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.99 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 8.33 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.19 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 19.51 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 12.31 per 1,000					

County: Cabarrus

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 348 / 2,726 = 12.77%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 249 / 2,726 = 9.13%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 5.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 16,484 / 170,406 = 9.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 33.70 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 1,560.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 4.36 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 5.11 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Cabarrus

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 9,304 / 83,132 = 11.2%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 14.15 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.45 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.65 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 5.68 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 6.08 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 1.30 per 1,000					

County: Caldwell

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 91 / 874 = 10.41%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 61 / 874 = 6.98%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 7.1 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 12,097 / 80,020 = 15.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 37.86 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,012.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 1.96 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 5.10 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Caldwell

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 5,724 / 37,277 = 15.4%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 27.64 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.11 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.54 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 0.76 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.65 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 19.26 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 6.31 per 1,000					

County: Camden

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 15 / 93 = 16.13%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 12 / 93 = 12.90%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 5.8 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 835 / 9,730 = 8.7%	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 11.40 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 721.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 5.04 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 2.96 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Camden

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 374 / 4,684 = 8.0%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 6.25 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 6.25 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					

County: Carteret

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 65 / 605 = 10.74%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 43 / 605 = 7.11%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 5.6 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 7,330 / 63,520 = 11.8%	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 39.96 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,547.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 5.02 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 2.70 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %	---	
	---	---	---		---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Carteret

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 2,816 / 34,336 = 8.2%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 25.41 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 1.57 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.25 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 5.80 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 1.25 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 10.04 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 5.49 per 1,000					

County: Caswell

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 31 / 226 = 13.72%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 26 / 226 = 11.50%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 12.6 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 4,133 / 23,422 = 18.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 21.70 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,001.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 2.73 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 4.99 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% North Central 19.6 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% North Central 5.76 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% North Central 4.86 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% North Central 4.22 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Caswell

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 1,375 / 10,897 = 12.6%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 16.58 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.40 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 12.13 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 2.83 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 1.21 per 1,000					

County: Catawba

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 230 / 2,017 = 11.40%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 176 / 2,017 = 8.73%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 7.1 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 21,344 / 154,941 = 13.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 46.56 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,513.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 7.22 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 3.52 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Catawba

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 10,770 / 74,665 = 14.4%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 46.41 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.41 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.33 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 3.82 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.05 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 34.88 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 5.92 per 1,000					

County: Chatham

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 94 / 758 = 12.40%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 69 / 758 = 9.10%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 7.8 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 6,438 / 60,881 = 10.3 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 23.05 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,492.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 11.02 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 6.12 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% North Central 19.6 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% North Central 5.76 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% North Central 4.86 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% North Central 4.22 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Chatham

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 2,710 / 33,302 = 8.1%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 23.18 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.95 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.50 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 6.54 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.41 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 9.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 4.77 per 1,000					

County: Cherokee

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 27 / 257 = 10.51%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 22 / 257 = 8.56%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 9.1 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 4,699 / 27,128 = 17.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 28.80 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 1,740.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 11.46 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 3.74 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Cherokee

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 1,542 / 10,546 = 14.6%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 99.74 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 2.22 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 49.31 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.37 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 5.56 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 42.27 per 1,000					

County: Chowan

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 23 / 177 = 12.99%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 15 / 177 = 8.47%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 10.8 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 2,641 / 14,687 = 18.5 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 30.22 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,337.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 7.29 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 5.43 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Chowan

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 773 / 6,957 = 11.1%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 52.90 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 1.14 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.71 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 3.41 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 1.14 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 15.93 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 29.58 per 1,000					

County: Clay

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 11 / 88 = 12.50%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 6 / 88 = 6.82%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 12 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 1,565 / 10,458 = 15.2%	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 16.08 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,589.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 21.51 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 1.81 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Clay

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 540 / 4,802 = 11.2%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 50.26 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 3.08 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 5.13 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 34.87 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 7.18 per 1,000					

County: Cleveland

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 169 / 1,240 = 13.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 134 / 1,240 = 10.81%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 9.6 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 16,878 / 97,936 = 17.5 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 35.10 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,642.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 5.17 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 6.55 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Cleveland

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 7,349 / 50,334 = 14.6%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 35.06 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 3.70 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.65 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 20.90 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.49 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 5.68 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 2.63 per 1,000					

County: Columbus

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 122 / 734 = 16.62%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 98 / 734 = 13.35%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 11.2 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 11,674 / 54,758 = 21.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 62.78 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,731.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 10.14 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 3.72 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% South Central 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% South Central 4.83 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% South Central 4.21 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% South Central 3.88 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Columbus

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 3,173 / 25,581 = 12.4%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 37.97 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 1.63 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 2.37 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 17.65 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.59 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 0.74 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 14.98 per 1,000					

County: Craven

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 222 / 1,734 = 12.80%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 162 / 1,734 = 9.34%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 8.4 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 13,787 / 97,757 = 14.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 28.54 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,849.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 6.36 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 3.77 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %	---	
	---	---	---		---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Craven

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 4,361 / 44,443 = 9.8%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 31.36 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.69 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.52 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 7.12 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.87 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 17.37 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 4.78 per 1,000					

County: Cumberland

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 815 / 5,702 = 14.29%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 569 / 5,702 = 9.98%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 10.8 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 46,331 / 316,914 = 15.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 75.38 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,664.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 3.89 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 3.99 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% South Central 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% South Central 4.83 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% South Central 4.21 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% South Central 3.88 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Cumberland

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 12,326 / 134,414 = 9.2%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 54.45 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 1.48 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.56 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 8.15 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.28 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 16.74 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 27.23 per 1,000					

County: Currituck

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 18 / 220 = 8.18%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 13 / 220 = 5.91%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 13.6 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 2,334 / 23,773 = 9.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 23.51 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 4,294.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 6.14 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 4.29 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %	---	
	---	---	---		---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Currituck

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 866 / 12,412 = 7.0%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 40.97 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 1.02 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.68 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 20.14 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 11.95 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 7.17 per 1,000					

County: Dare

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 53 / 419 = 12.65%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 38 / 419 = 9.07%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 6.2 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 3,097 / 33,955 = 9.3 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 61.95 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 6,709.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 8.6 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 2.13 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Dare

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 2,179 / 22,591 = 9.6%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 62.97 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.83 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.28 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 23.20 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 9.94 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 28.72 per 1,000					

County: Davidson

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 283 / 1,997 = 14.17%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 178 / 1,997 = 8.91%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 8.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 22,702 / 158,866 = 14.5 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 34.62 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,428.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 2.57 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 4.66 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% South Central 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% South Central 4.83 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% South Central 4.21 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% South Central 3.88 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Davidson

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 9,953 / 79,259 = 12.6%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 20.71 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.36 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.45 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 3.51 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.10 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 12.35 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 2.94 per 1,000					

County: Davie

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 60 / 454 = 13.22%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 35 / 454 = 7.71%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 6.3 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 4,388 / 40,970 = 10.8%	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 25.10 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,287.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 2.9 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 5.41 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% North Central 19.6 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% North Central 5.76 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% North Central 4.86 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% North Central 4.22 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Davie

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 2,375 / 20,778 = 11.4%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 34.08 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 2.15 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 15.08 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.78 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 12.73 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 3.33 per 1,000					

County: Duplin

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 108 / 808 = 13.37%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 64 / 808 = 7.92%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 8.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 10,835 / 53,431 = 20.5 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 36.07 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,684.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 0.77 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 5.04 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Duplin

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 2,325 / 25,610 = 9.1%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 58.49 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 1.26 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 2.81 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 43.20 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.14 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 3.93 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 7.15 per 1,000					

County: Durham

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 650 / 4,624 = 14.06%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 440 / 4,624 = 9.52%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 6.7 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 34,855 / 260,420 = 13.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 63.04 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,402.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 1.11 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 4.46 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% North Central 19.6 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% North Central 5.76 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% North Central 4.86 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% North Central 4.22 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Durham

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 11,074 / 139,351 = 7.9%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 19.99 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.62 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.57 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 2.41 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.06 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 7.34 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 7.99 per 1,000					

County: Edgecombe

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 136 / 786 = 17.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 108 / 786 = 13.74%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 13.9 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 11,621 / 51,800 = 22.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 53.63 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,812.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 3.47 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 5.70 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %		
	---	---	---			

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Edgecombe

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 3,908 / 24,326 = 16.1%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 33.14 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.71 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.43 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 3.27 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.43 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 22.90 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 5.40 per 1,000					

County: Forsyth

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 830 / 5,096 = 16.29%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 543 / 5,096 = 10.66%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 10.7 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 49,702 / 343,704 = 14.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 65.17 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,143.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 5.14 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 5.25 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% North Central 19.6 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% North Central 5.76 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% North Central 4.86 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% North Central 4.22 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Forsyth

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 16,767 / 172,845 = 9.7%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 13.33 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 1.04 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.20 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 1.93 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.02 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 6.65 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 3.50 per 1,000					

County: Franklin

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 90 / 781 = 11.52%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 64 / 781 = 8.19%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 6.9 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 8,107 / 57,923 = 14.1 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 24.11 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,412.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 6.23 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 5.88 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% North Central 19.6 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% North Central 5.76 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% North Central 4.86 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% North Central 4.22 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Franklin

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 2,831 / 27,293 = 10.4%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 19.06 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.14 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.35 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 2.84 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.14 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 13.92 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 0.68 per 1,000					

County: Gaston

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 325 / 2,722 = 11.94%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 250 / 2,722 = 9.18%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 10.1 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 30,755 / 204,971 = 15.1 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 51.52 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,758.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 1.76 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 5.94 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Gaston

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 13,782 / 98,708 = 14.0%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 33.06 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.35 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.62 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 8.93 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.35 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 13.11 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 9.71 per 1,000					

County: Gates

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 13 / 123 = 10.57%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 16 / 123 = 13.01%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 11.3 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 1,820 / 11,836 = 15.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 20.34 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,028.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 10.39 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 3.43 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Gates

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 366 / 4,956 = 7.4%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 16.09 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 10.05 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 2.01 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 4.02 per 1,000					

County: Graham

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 14 / 100 = 14.00%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 8 / 100 = 8.00%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 9.9 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 1,369 / 8,087 = 17.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,604.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 19.91 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 3.44 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Graham

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 629 / 3,907 = 16.1%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 75.34 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 18.26 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 17.12 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 25.11 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 14.84 per 1,000					

County: Granville

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 81 / 620 = 13.06%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 62 / 620 = 10.00%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 6.3 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 6,818 / 56,250 = 13.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 39.30 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,452.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 2.86 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 5.95 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% North Central 19.6 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% North Central 5.76 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% North Central 4.86 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% North Central 4.22 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Granville

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 2,724 / 26,382 = 10.3%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 19.12 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.88 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.29 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 5.59 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.29 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 7.65 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 4.41 per 1,000					

County: Greene

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 28 / 223 = 12.56%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 20 / 223 = 8.97%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 16.7 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 3,993 / 21,205 = 21.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 34.58 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,421.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 9.95 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 4.82 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Greene

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 973 / 9,164 = 10.6%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 18.03 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 1.26 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.42 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 3.35 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 10.48 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 2.52 per 1,000					

County: Guilford

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 800 / 6,381 = 12.54%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 595 / 6,381 = 9.32%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 9.9 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 62,528 / 468,344 = 13.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 59.42 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 4,021.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 2.01 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 4.05 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% North Central 19.6 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% North Central 5.76 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% North Central 4.86 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% North Central 4.22 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Guilford

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 26,577 / 242,502 = 11.0%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 16.48 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 1.17 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.96 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 6.49 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.63 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 3.89 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 3.34 per 1,000					

County: Halifax

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 97 / 668 = 14.52%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 74 / 668 = 11.08%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 16.8 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 12,631 / 55,217 = 23.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 53.91 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 5,113.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 0.98 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 5.90 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% North Central 19.6 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% North Central 5.76 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% North Central 4.86 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% North Central 4.22 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Halifax

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 3,315 / 25,291 = 13.1%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 51.45 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 1.37 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.52 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 5.46 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.15 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 20.49 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 22.46 per 1,000					

County: Harnett

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 239 / 1,642 = 14.56%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 131 / 1,642 = 7.98%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 9.4 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 16,496 / 109,637 = 15.2%	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 40.05 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,135.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 4.81 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 4.40 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% South Central 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% South Central 4.83 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% South Central 4.21 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% South Central 3.88 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Harnett

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 5,454 / 49,141 = 11.1%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 33.86 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 2.56 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.25 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 6.31 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.12 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 11.75 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 12.87 per 1,000					

County: Haywood

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 70 / 588 = 11.90%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 62 / 588 = 10.54%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 7.3 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 8,098 / 57,108 = 14.5 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 32.70 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 1,806.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 10.45 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 4.28 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Haywood

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 2,657 / 26,976 = 9.8%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 65.73 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 1.85 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.52 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 11.29 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.51 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 45.51 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 5.06 per 1,000					

County: Henderson

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 124 / 1,237 = 10.02%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 81 / 1,237 = 6.55%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 6.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 12,771 / 103,836 = 12.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 27.20 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,223.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 7.2 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 3.37 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Henderson

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 4,397 / 48,117 = 9.1%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 35.80 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.27 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.63 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 14.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.27 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 17.85 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 2.78 per 1,000					

County: Hertford

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 55 / 334 = 16.47%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 42 / 334 = 12.57%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 17.2 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 4,775 / 23,764 = 22.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 43.59 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 1,047.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 3.41 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 2.34 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Hertford

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 989 / 10,602 = 9.3%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 7.02 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 0.37 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 2.22 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 4.43 per 1,000					

County: Hoke

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 106 / 876 = 12.10%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 82 / 876 = 9.36%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 8.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 8,314 / 44,432 = 19.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 27.14 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 1,994.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 0 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 4.96 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% South Central 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% South Central 4.83 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% South Central 4.21 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% South Central 3.88 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Hoke

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 1,654 / 19,794 = 8.4%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 29.35 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.45 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.19 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 4.47 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.60 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 1.19 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 21.45 per 1,000					

County: Hyde

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 4 / 53 = 7.55%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 5 / 53 = 9.43%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 0 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 998 / 5,516 = 22.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,172.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 0 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 2.86 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Hyde

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 229 / 2,768 = 8.3%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					

County: Iredell

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 227 / 1,980 = 11.46%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 190 / 1,980 = 9.60%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 5.9 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 17,897 / 154,135 = 11.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 39.11 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,733.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 5.7 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 3.09 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% North Central 19.6 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% North Central 5.76 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% North Central 4.86 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% North Central 4.22 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Iredell

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 10,037 / 82,424 = 12.2%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 36.18 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 1.47 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.81 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 18.68 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.19 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 13.89 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 1.14 per 1,000					

County: Jackson

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 31 / 383 = 8.09%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 27 / 383 = 7.05%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 7.1 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 5,698 / 36,990 = 16.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 35.03 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 4,069.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 8.87 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 7.46 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Jackson

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 1,851 / 21,693 = 8.5%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 64.72 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 3.10 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.97 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 34.61 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 19.98 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 5.06 per 1,000					

County: Johnston

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 290 / 2,535 = 11.44%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 206 / 2,535 = 8.13%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 6.3 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 20,423 / 162,746 = 12.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 34.53 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 1,660.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 4.04 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 6.01 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% South Central 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% South Central 4.83 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% South Central 4.21 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% South Central 3.88 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Johnston

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 7,735 / 76,726 = 10.1%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 21.13 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.12 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.66 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 3.10 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 14.22 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 3.02 per 1,000					

County: Jones

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 8 / 85 = 9.41%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 10 / 85 = 11.76%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 10.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 1,800 / 10,292 = 18 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 13.48 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,869.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 6.41 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 4.75 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Jones

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 504 / 4,953 = 10.2%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 15.17 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 1.90 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 12.32 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 0.95 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					

County: Lee

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 135 / 975 = 13.85%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 70 / 975 = 7.18%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 8 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 8,094 / 57,500 = 13.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 36.49 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,272.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 13.51 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 6.00 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% South Central 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% South Central 4.83 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% South Central 4.21 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% South Central 3.88 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Lee

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 3,701 / 27,001 = 13.7%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 17.35 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.50 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.87 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 2.48 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 7.69 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 5.83 per 1,000					

County: Lenoir

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 110 / 739 = 14.88%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 86 / 739 = 11.64%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 11.7 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 13,054 / 57,521 = 23.5 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 60.40 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,316.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 4.71 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 6.16 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %	---	
	---	---	---		---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Lenoir

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 3,224 / 28,305 = 11.4%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 32.06 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 1.51 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 2.06 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 5.50 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 1.38 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 12.80 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 8.81 per 1,000					

County: Lincoln

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 136 / 930 = 14.62%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 95 / 930 = 10.22%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 5.4 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 9,187 / 74,538 = 12.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 39.24 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,219.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 9.66 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 5.16 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Lincoln

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 5,424 / 39,963 = 13.6%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 67.55 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 1.26 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.68 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 3.46 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.21 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 17.10 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 43.84 per 1,000					

County: McDowell

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 69 / 546 = 12.64%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 43 / 546 = 7.88%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 6.9 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 6,188 / 44,562 = 14.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 28.21 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,626.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 8.08 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 5.96 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: McDowell

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 3,134 / 21,194 = 14.8%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 48.29 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.60 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.80 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 15.23 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.20 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 18.03 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 12.42 per 1,000					

County: Macon

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 49 / 389 = 12.60%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 27 / 389 = 6.94%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 6.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 4,496 / 34,227 = 13.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 19.03 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,474.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 12.71 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 5.36 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Macon

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 1,752 / 16,822 = 10.4%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 48.84 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 1.19 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 2.68 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 8.64 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 2.38 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 12.51 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 21.44 per 1,000					

County: Madison

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 23 / 196 = 11.73%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 19 / 196 = 9.69%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 3,466 / 20,810 = 17.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 13.60 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 1,216.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 16.05 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 7.42 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Madison

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 938 / 9,691 = 9.7%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 63.54 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 1.86 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.46 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 31.54 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 3.25 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 19.02 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 7.42 per 1,000					

County: Martin

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 53 / 318 = 16.67%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 49 / 318 = 15.41%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 10.6 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 5,469 / 23,870 = 23.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 49.28 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 4,804.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 2.76 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 4.12 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Martin

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 1,280 / 12,431 = 10.3%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 9.58 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.37 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 3.32 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 1.11 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 1.84 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 2.95 per 1,000					

County: Mecklenburg

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 1,830 / 14,902 = 12.28%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 1,394 / 4,902 = 9.35%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 7.3 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 95,508 / 877,007 = 10.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 68.63 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,567.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 0.69 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 5.55 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Mecklenburg

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 49,202 / 454,082 = 10.8%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 25.45 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.35 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.92 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 5.36 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.26 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 13.14 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 5.41 per 1,000					

County: Mitchell

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 18 / 179 = 10.06%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 15 / 179 = 8.38%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 7.3 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 2,680 / 16,034 = 17.2%	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 27.98 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,169.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 76.21 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 5.91 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Mitchell

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 898 / 7,583 = 11.8%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 39.86 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 18.44 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 2.38 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 8.33 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 10.71 per 1,000					

County: Montgomery

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 49 / 387 = 12.66%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 34 / 387 = 8.79%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 8.7 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 5,179 / 27,651 = 19.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 37.26 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,540.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 23.58 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 7.60 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% South Central 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% South Central 4.83 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% South Central 4.21 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% South Central 3.88 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Montgomery

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 1,493 / 11,511 = 13.0%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 35.24 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 3.76 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 2.60 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 3.76 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 16.18 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 8.95 per 1,000					

County: Moore

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 112 / 1,010 = 11.09%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 68 / 1,010 = 6.73%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 8.1 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 9,773 / 85,280 = 11.6%	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 29.83 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 4,177.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 4.82 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 3.48 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% South Central 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% South Central 4.83 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% South Central 4.21 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% South Central 3.88 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Moore

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 3,690 / 38,276 = 9.6%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 24.94 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 1.42 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.62 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 9.33 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.41 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 3.04 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 9.12 per 1,000					

County: Nash

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 182 / 1,268 = 14.35%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 140 / 1,268 = 11.04%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 11.3 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 14,184 / 93,981 = 15.5 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 56.78 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 6,999.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 8.87 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 7.68 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %		
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[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Nash

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 5,727 / 45,988 = 12.5%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 21.53 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 1.60 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.18 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 9.71 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.42 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 7.09 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 1.52 per 1,000					

County: New Hanover

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 300 / 2,451 = 12.24%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 230 / 2,451 = 9.38%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 4.4 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 26,306 / 192,235 = 14 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 51.72 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,831.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 6.54 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 4.79 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: New Hanover

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 9,652 / 102,646 = 9.4%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 46.45 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.25 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.04 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 10.09 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.54 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 25.18 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 9.35 per 1,000					

County: Northampton

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 34 / 236 = 14.41%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 28 / 236 = 11.86%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 11.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 5,241 / 21,168 = 26.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 34.36 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,926.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 9.07 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 3.22 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Northampton

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 990 / 9,101 = 10.9%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 55.68 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.83 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 2.74 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 24.65 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 26.47 per 1,000					

County: Onslow

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 374 / 3,665 = 10.20%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 271 / 3,665 = 7.39%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 8 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 20,551 / 176,004 = 14.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 45.03 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,098.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 1.05 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 4.76 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %	---	
	---	---	---		---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Onslow

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 5,353 / 64,099 = 8.4%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 62.79 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 2.05 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.52 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 7.04 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.19 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 17.61 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 35.37 per 1,000					

County: Orange

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 140 / 1,381 = 10.14%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 105 / 1,381 = 7.60%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 8.2 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 16,061 / 129,296 = 13.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 35.80 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,391.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 4.45 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 2.44 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% North Central 19.6 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% North Central 5.76 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% North Central 4.86 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% North Central 4.22 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Orange

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 4,528 / 68,307 = 6.6%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 18.82 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.07 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.81 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 1.54 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.73 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 14.50 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 1.17 per 1,000					

County: Pamlico

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 17 / 112 = 15.18%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 13 / 112 = 11.61%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 5.3 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 1,936 / 12,892 = 16.3 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 25.83 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 5,301.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 7.21 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 2.60 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Pamlico

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 537 / 5,690 = 9.4%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 17.06 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.95 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 4.74 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 11.37 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					

County: Pasquotank

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 84 / 576 = 14.58%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 71 / 576 = 12.33%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 8.3 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 6,592 / 41,330 = 17.3 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 38.70 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 4,021.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 7.82 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 3.15 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %	---	
	---	---	---		---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Pasquotank

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 1,790 / 18,569 = 9.6%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 14.47 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.79 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.39 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 9.91 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 2.38 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					

County: Pender

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 56 / 567 = 9.88%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 36 / 567 = 6.35%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 5.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 7,430 / 51,853 = 14.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 33.90 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,643.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 3.26 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 3.24 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %	---	
	---	---	---		---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Pender

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 2,679 / 23,983 = 11.2%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 34.66 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.67 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 5.50 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.67 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 9.83 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 18.00 per 1,000					

County: Perquimans

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 23 / 135 = 17.04%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 15 / 135 = 11.11%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 13.8 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 2,296 / 12,962 = 18.1 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 20.46 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,330.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 7.87 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 3.71 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Perquimans

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 557 / 5,514 = 10.1%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 10.98 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.57 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 9.41 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					

County: Person

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 62 / 481 = 12.89%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 54 / 481 = 11.23%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 9.9 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 5,063 / 37,510 = 13.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 37.12 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 4,711.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 3.76 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 6.83 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% North Central 19.6 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% North Central 5.76 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% North Central 4.86 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% North Central 4.22 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Person

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 2,173 / 18,983 = 11.4%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 19.45 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.23 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.45 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 8.14 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 1.13 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 2.94 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 6.56 per 1,000					

County: Pitt

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 378 / 2,345 = 16.12%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 252 / 2,345 = 10.75%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 10.4 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 32,859 / 155,570 = 22%	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 60.27 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,768.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 5.14 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 7.95 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Pitt

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 8,245 / 79,975 = 10.3%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 23.98 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.58 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.27 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 8.49 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.32 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 7.90 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 6.42 per 1,000					

County: Polk

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 21 / 153 = 13.73%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 12 / 153 = 7.84%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 14 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 2,306 / 18,992 = 12.3 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 21.65 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 1,634.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 13.37 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 4.04 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Polk

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 862 / 9,770 = 8.8%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 45.28 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.55 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 28.16 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 16.57 per 1,000					

County: Randolph

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 223 / 1,831 = 12.18%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 144 / 1,831 = 7.86%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 6.8 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 19,649 / 140,980 = 14.1 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 34.96 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 1,993.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 29.98 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 6.00 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% South Central 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% South Central 4.83 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% South Central 4.21 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% South Central 3.88 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Randolph

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 8,363 / 72,810 = 11.5%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 24.64 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.68 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.62 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 7.66 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.34 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 7.44 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 7.89 per 1,000					

County: Richmond

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 90 / 674 = 13.35%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 71 / 674 = 10.53%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 10.7 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 10,418 / 46,842 = 23.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 58.32 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,317.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 5.27 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 3.73 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% South Central 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% South Central 4.83 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% South Central 4.21 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% South Central 3.88 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Richmond

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 2,811 / 21,133 = 13.3%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 15.33 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.17 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.34 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 1.53 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 1.02 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 7.83 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 4.43 per 1,000					

County: Robeson

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 367 / 2,223 = 16.51%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 243 / 2,223 = 10.93%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 14.1 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 37,898 / 130,316 = 30.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 73.28 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 4,143.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 9.13 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 5.89 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% South Central 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% South Central 4.83 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% South Central 4.21 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% South Central 3.88 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Robeson

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 6,702 / 58,798 = 11.4%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 31.58 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.71 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.71 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 11.41 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.71 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 10.87 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 7.17 per 1,000					

County: Rockingham

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 98 / 1,050 = 9.33%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 87 / 1,050 = 8.29%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 9.2 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 14,749 / 91,691 = 16.2%	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 46.22 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,013.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 12.24 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 6.23 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% North Central 19.6 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% North Central 5.76 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% North Central 4.86 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% North Central 4.22 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Rockingham

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 5,575 / 43,331 = 12.9%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 27.86 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 1.11 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.30 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 6.04 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 18.48 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 0.93 per 1,000					

County: Rowan

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 240 / 1,834 = 13.09%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 155 / 1,834 = 8.45%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 8 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 21,042 / 138,512 = 15.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 39.71 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,234.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 4.26 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 4.21 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Rowan

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 8,985 / 73,507 = 12.2%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 44.88 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.53 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.89 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 15.87 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.77 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 14.33 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 12.49 per 1,000					

County: Rutherford

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 82 / 710 = 11.55%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 53 / 710 = 7.46%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 7.4 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 10,387 / 63,555 = 16.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 39.52 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,567.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 6.2 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 5.23 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Rutherford

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 4,630 / 29,712 = 15.6%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 43.25 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 2.58 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.54 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 23.32 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.14 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 10.57 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 6.10 per 1,000					

County: Sampson

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 135 / 899 = 15.02%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 77 / 899 = 8.57%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 10.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 13,945 / 65,396 = 22.1 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 35.95 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,973.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 10.52 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 5.75 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %	---	
	---	---	---		---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Sampson

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 2,774 / 32,883 = 8.4%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 25.87 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.81 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.92 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 12.82 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.46 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 3.81 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 7.04 per 1,000					

County: Scotland

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 72 / 516 = 13.95%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 69 / 516 = 13.37%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 12 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 9,537 / 37,064 = 27.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 55.26 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 5,939.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 5.77 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 4.59 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% South Central 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% South Central 4.83 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% South Central 4.21 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% South Central 3.88 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Scotland

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 2,345 / 14,568 = 16.1%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 29.40 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.42 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 2.09 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 14.80 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.42 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 9.59 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 2.09 per 1,000					

County: Stanly

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 94 / 694 = 13.54%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 73 / 694 = 10.52%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 10.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 7,297 / 59,714 = 12.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 34.97 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,022.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 6.88 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 5.85 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Stanly

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 3,669 / 31,354 = 11.7%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 28.55 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.57 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.85 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 9.89 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.28 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 12.16 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 4.81 per 1,000					

County: Stokes

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 43 / 448 = 9.60%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 35 / 448 = 7.81%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 12 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 6,815 / 46,638 = 14.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 29.35 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,700.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 4.7 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 5.29 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% North Central 19.6 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% North Central 5.76 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% North Central 4.86 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% North Central 4.22 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Stokes

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 2,496 / 23,699 = 10.5%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 30.61 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.96 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.39 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 8.47 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.19 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 15.21 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 5.39 per 1,000					

County: Surry

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 126 / 916 = 13.76%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 83 / 916 = 9.06%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 9.6 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 11,350 / 73,388 = 15.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 32.39 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,557.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 4.05 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 4.68 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% North Central 19.6 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% North Central 5.76 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% North Central 4.86 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% North Central 4.22 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Surry

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 4,232 / 35,026 = 12.1%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 33.47 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 1.37 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 3.77 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.11 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 5.94 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 22.28 per 1,000					

County: Swain

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 30 / 188 = 15.96%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 13 / 188 = 6.91%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 7.4 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 2,128 / 13,982 = 16.1 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 37.58 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,621.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 13.02 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 7.17 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Swain

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 813 / 7,184 = 11.3%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 162.68 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 3.07 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 7.98 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 31.31 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 2.46 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 38.06 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 79.80 per 1,000					

County: Transylvania

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 34 / 295 = 11.53%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 21 / 295 = 7.12%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 8.9 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 3,649 / 30,991 = 12.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 24.12 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,354.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 12.23 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 4.27 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Transylvania

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 1,245 / 13,871 = 9.0%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 35.74 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.34 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.37 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 1.03 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 19.24 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 13.75 per 1,000					

County: Tyrrell

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 2 / 52 = 3.85%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 3 / 52 = 5.77%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 7.8 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 923 / 4,280 = 26.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 16.55 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 14,747.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 0.23 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 1.06 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Tyrrell

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 240 / 2,338 = 10.3%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 7.75 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 2.58 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 2.58 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 2.58 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					

County: Union

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 321 / 2,768 = 11.60%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 212 / 2,768 = 7.66%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 7.3 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 16,396 / 191,108 = 8.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 30.75 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,046.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 6.37 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 3.77 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Union

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 9,528 / 92,831 = 10.3%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 13.21 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.23 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.75 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 1.86 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.16 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 8.76 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 1.44 per 1,000					

County: Vance

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 112 / 626 = 17.89%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 84 / 626 = 13.42%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 14.1 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 10,857 / 43,502 = 25.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 80.86 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 1,930.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 28.27 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 7.62 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% North Central 19.6 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% North Central 5.76 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% North Central 4.86 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% North Central 4.22 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Vance

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 2,649 / 20,247 = 13.1%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 23.71 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.69 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.87 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 6.75 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.87 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 13.50 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 1.04 per 1,000					

County: Wake

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 1,623 / 13,542 = 11.98%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 1,049 / 3,542 = 7.75%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 6.8 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 78,017 / 864,429 = 9.2%	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 30.69 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 1,793.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 3.47 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 3.96 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% South Central 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% South Central 4.83 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% South Central 4.21 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% South Central 3.88 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Wake

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 37,751 / 446,880 = 8.4%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 18.96 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.45 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.50 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 4.46 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.07 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 11.82 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 1.67 per 1,000					

County: Warren

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 25 / 183 = 13.66%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 25 / 183 = 13.66%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 8.6 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 4,479 / 19,918 = 24.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 33.00 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 5,976.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 4.42 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 7.42 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% North Central 19.6 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% North Central 5.76 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% North Central 4.86 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% North Central 4.22 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Warren

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 1,040 / 8,305 = 12.5%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 18.87 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 1.57 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 9.96 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 2.10 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 5.24 per 1,000					

County: Washington

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 27 / 156 = 17.31%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 18 / 156 = 11.54%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 9 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 2,967 / 13,172 = 23.2%	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 39.13 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 6,413.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 0.68 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 3.03 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Washington

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 741 / 6,606 = 11.2%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 3.09 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 0.62 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 1.86 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 0.62 per 1,000					

County: Watauga

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 39 / 399 = 9.77%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 21 / 399 = 5.26%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 10.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 7,564 / 45,319 = 18.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 26.46 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,928.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 6.16 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 3.33 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Watauga

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 1,832 / 24,412 = 7.5%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 33.61 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.30 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 2.12 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 6.36 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 1.21 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 15.44 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 8.17 per 1,000					

County: Wayne

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 223 / 1,773 = 12.58%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 161 / 1,773 = 9.08%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 9.4 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 20,125 / 115,696 = 18.3 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 52.71 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,306.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 5.8 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 5.43 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %	---	
	---	---	---		---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Wayne

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 4,777 / 53,041 = 9.0%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 29.18 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.59 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.33 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 10.80 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.40 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 7.64 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 9.42 per 1,000					

County: Wilkes

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 101 / 785 = 12.87%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 80 / 785 = 10.19%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 8.3 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 13,775 / 67,297 = 20.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 31.98 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 3,278.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 9.27 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 5.95 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Wilkes

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 3,859 / 31,713 = 12.2%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 39.44 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 1.18 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.57 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 22.46 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.39 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 8.75 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 5.09 per 1,000					

County: Wilson

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 172 / 1,174 = 14.65%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 120 / 1,174 = 10.22%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 12.3 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 15,962 / 78,917 = 21 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 43.10 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,905.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 7.34 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 6.74 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Eastern 22.9 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Eastern 7.3 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Eastern 5.15 %	---	
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Eastern 3.82 %	---	

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Wilson

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 5,033 / 41,522 = 12.1%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 14.76 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.30 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 0.60 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 3.01 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.70 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 5.12 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 5.02 per 1,000					

County: Yadkin

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 81 / 469 = 17.27%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 56 / 469 = 11.94%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 9.7 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 5,168 / 38,162 = 13.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 30.18 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 2,341.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 4.93 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 3.46 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% North Central 19.6 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% North Central 5.76 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% North Central 4.86 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% North Central 4.22 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Yadkin

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 1,965 / 19,016 = 10.3%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 20.65 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.30 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 13.48 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.65 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 1.74 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 3.48 per 1,000					

County: Yancey

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start[^]</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Premature birth -Percent: # live births before 37 weeks/total # live births	NC: 16,924/130,758= 12.94% County: 25 / 177 = 14.12%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Low-birth-weight infants -Percent: # live births less than 2500 grams/# live births	NC: 11,929/130,758= 9.12% County: 13 / 177 = 7.34%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008
Infant mortality -# infant deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 8.4 per 1,000 County: 6.6 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008
Poverty -# residents below 100% FPL/total residents	NC: 1,301,879/9,227,016= 14.6% County: 3,387 / 18,592 = 18.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Census Bureau, 2008
Crime - # reported crimes per 1,000 residents*	NC: 45.81 per 1,000 County: 13.15 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Justice, 2009
Crime - # delinquent complaints per 100,000 juveniles age 6-15**	NC: 2,914.03 per 100,000 County: 1,870.00 per 100,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Juvenile Justice, 2009
Domestic violence -Rate of clients in state-sponsored programs per 1,000***	NC: 5.65 per 1,000 County: 33.46 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, 2008-09
School Drop-out Rates -Percent high school drop-outs grades 9-12	NC: 4.64% County: 5.56 %	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Public Instruction, 2008-09
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 20.51% Western 20.1 %	---	SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008. County data unavailable; data reported by region: North Central, South Central, Eastern, Western.
Substance Abuse: -Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	---	---	---	NC: 5.65% Western 5.24 %		
Substance Abuse: -Nonmedical use of prescription drugs in past month	---	---	---	NC: 4.72% Western 4.75 %		
Substance Abuse: -Use of illicit drugs, excluding marijuana, in past month	---	---	---	NC: 3.64% Western 3.32 %		

[^]See Head Start Grantee Needs Assessment, Appendix B

* Crime index consists of eight important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**The age of juvenile jurisdiction in NC for delinquent offenses is 6 - 15 (i.e. crimes that if a youth committed as an adult would be chargeable offenses in the criminal justice system). Delinquent complaints are the juvenile version of "arrest" in NC.

***Domestic violence measure used is the rate of clients in state-sponsored programs, which exist in each county except Hoke county.

County: Yancey

<u>Standard Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Unemployment -Percent: # unemployed and seeking work/total workforce	NC: 483,860/4,544,627=10.65% County: 945 / 8,077 = 11.7%	---	---	---	---	US Department of Labor. Labor Force Data by County, 2009 Annual Averages
Child Maltreatment -Rate of substantiated maltreatment	NC: 29.64 per 1,000 County: 88.24 per 1,000	Note: Qualitative data reflected in narrative.	Coordinated with CAPTA. See Appendix B.	---	---	Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., and Stewart, C.J. (2010). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved July 8, 2010, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse and Neglect	NC: 0.89 per 1,000 County: 0.51 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Abuse	NC: 0.87 per 1,000 County: 1.52 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Neglect	NC: 7.54 per 1,000 County: 9.13 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Dependency	NC: 0.32 per 1,000 County: 0.00 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Needed	NC: 12.07 per 1,000 County: 50.71 per 1,000					
Child Maltreatment -Finding type: Services Provided, No Longer Needed	NC: 7.96 per 1,000 County: 26.37 per 1,000					

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County: Alamance

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 21.11%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 62.5					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 90.2					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29.4 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29.5 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 22.11%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 24.88%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 15.3					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 31.52%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 19.65%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 19.65%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 16.99%					

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County: Alamance

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 22.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 52.56%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 55%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 58.3 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 72.80 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 862 / 9,724 = 8.87%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 42 / 803 = 5.23%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 36	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 31	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Alexander

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 6.10%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 48.7					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 103.8					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28.4 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 40 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 17.02%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 12.90%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 22.31%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 19.20%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 19.20%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 11.08%					

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County: Alexander

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 18.1 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 51.09%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 76%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 70.2 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 76.30 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 180 / 2,376 = 7.58%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 4 / 208 = 1.93%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 49	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 18	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Alleghany

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 2.02%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 80.2					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 16.5 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0.00%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0.00%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.38%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 17.35%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 17.35%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 24.86%					

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County: Alleghany

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 29.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 66.31%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 86%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 74.1 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 86.20 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 91 / 718 = 12.67%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 5 / 52 = 9.66%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 6	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 5	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Anson

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 51.51%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 63.9					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 86.1					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 27.6 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28.8 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 59.18%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 72.73%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 15.9					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 22.34%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 21.73%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 21.73%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 25.64%					

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County: Anson

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 31.3 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 76.76%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 73%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 52.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 63.30 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 179 / 1,622 = 11.04%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 21 / 141 = 14.91	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 5	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 5	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Ashe

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 1.78%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 53.6					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 22.9 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0.00%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0.00%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 19.93%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 10.11%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 10.11%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 19.95%					

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County: Ashe

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 24.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 59.47%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 66%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 69.5 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 73.40 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 268 / 1,699 = 15.78%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 16 / 118 = 13.53	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 31	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 7	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Avery

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63% County: 6.61%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6 County: 36.4	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7 County: 0	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9% County: 20.6 %	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1% County: 0 %	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0% County: 0.00%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83% County: 0.00%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000 County: 0	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30% County: 19.60%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9% County: 5.66%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5% County: 5.66%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9% County: 29.20%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.

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County: Avery

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 24.0 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 60.44%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 56%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 70.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 82.40 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 173 / 1,249 = 13.85%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 13 / 85 = 15.24	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 5	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 1	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Beaufort

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 30.48%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 65.1					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 71.1					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29.3 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28.3 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 45.57%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 46.67%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 8.5					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28.02%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 14.29%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 14.29%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 27.41%					

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County: Beaufort

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 29.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 64.69%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 51%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 60 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 71.00 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 270 / 2,972 = 9.08%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 38 / 238 = 15.99	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 15	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 18	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Bertie

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 65.28%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 82.5					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 108.3					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28.9 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29.2 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 88.37%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 88.57%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 19.2					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 24.06%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 15.89%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 15.89%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 34.66%					

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County: Bertie

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 32.0 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 84.38%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 81%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 45.2 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 68.60 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 125 / 1,313 = 9.52%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 11 / 117 = 9.40%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 1	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 1	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Bladen

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 40.26%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 73.9					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 75.8					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 21.2 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 15.8 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 50.75%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 65.12%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 24.1					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29.58%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 26.21%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 26.21%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 27.71%					

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County: Bladen

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 35.5 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 77.83%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 58%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 50.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 65.60 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 193 / 2,024 = 9.54%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 5 / 171 = 2.92%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 9	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 8	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Brunswick

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 14.68%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 43.3					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 41.7					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28.8 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 26.8 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 20.28%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 16.67%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 11.5					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 25.57%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 18.72%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 18.72%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 24.36%					

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County: Brunswick

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 22.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 67.77%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 59%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 69.5 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 76.20 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 358 / 6,917 = 5.18%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 28 / 574 = 4.88%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 41	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 24	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Buncombe

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 9.32%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 51.2					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 82.6					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 26.1 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.1 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 16.25%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 18.14%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 13.1					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 21.99%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 3.32%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 3.32%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 17.64%					

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County: Buncombe

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 19.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 49.92%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 49%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 68.32 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 73.20 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 2,121 / 14,762 = 14.37%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 77 / 1135 = 6.78%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 250	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 121	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Burke

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 13.87%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 66.6					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 61.2					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 27.9 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.6 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 10.64%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 9.20%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 18.9					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.57%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 27.74%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 27.74%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 15.17%					

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County: Burke

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 20.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 61.40%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 60%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 70.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 80.50 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County:554 / 5,905 =9.38%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC:4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 27 / 489 = 5.52%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 62	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 24	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Cabarrus

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 14.15%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 60					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 93.8					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28.2 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.4 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 23.85%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 27.20%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 9.1					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 22.62%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 21.94%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 21.94%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 11.41%					

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County: Cabarrus

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 13.3 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 38.53%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 65%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 65.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 74.85 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 1,866 / 11,064 = 16.86%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 108 / 1021 = 10.58	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 96	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 49	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Caldwell

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 6.95%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 62					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 124.4					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 26.2 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 34.1 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 8.79%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 8.06%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 15.6					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 26.53%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 6.52%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 6.52%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 19.93%					

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County: Caldwell

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 20.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 58.32%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 49%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 66.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 75.30 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 418 / 5,127 = 8.15%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 26 / 430 = 6.05%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 70	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 22	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Camden

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 15.59%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 22.4					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 17.9					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 13.2 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 8.3 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 20.00%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 25.00%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 8.91%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 15.05%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 15.05%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 19.84%					

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County: Camden

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 11.0 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 31.73%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 74%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 78.1 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 79.50 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 17 / 659 = 2.58%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 0 / 54 = 0.00%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 1	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 1	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Carteret

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 8.11%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 42.9					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 83.8					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 33.9 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 34.2 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 6.15%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 4.65%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 22.9					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 16.33%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 12.73%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 12.73%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 15.56%					

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County: Carteret

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 18.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 42.26%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 62%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 76.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 84.10 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 445 / 4,197 = 10.60%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 34 / 286 = 11.87	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 45	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 18	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Caswell

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 34.79%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 65.7					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 67.2					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 24 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 15.6 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 35.48%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 42.31%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 14.8					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 22.53%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 13.72%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 13.72%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 21.56%					

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County: Caswell

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 24.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 64.85%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 71%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 60.3 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 67.20 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 108 / 1,532 = 7.05%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 7 / 116 = 6.02%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 3	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 0	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Catawba

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 13.55%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 60.3					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 72.2					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 26.8 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 33.4 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 14.35%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 11.30%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 9					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 20.52%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 15.57%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 15.57%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 14.06%					

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County: Catawba

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 19.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 50.80%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 52%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 62.49 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 80.97 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 1,220 / 9,874 = 12.36%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 79 / 850 = 9.30%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 229	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 85	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Chatham

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 16.14%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 48					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 50.4					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 32 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 32.1 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 24.47%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28.57%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 15.4					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 31.75%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 15.57%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 15.57%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 15.84%					

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County: Chatham

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 15.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 49.86%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 59%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 62.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 74.20 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 175 / 3,961 = 4.42%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 32 / 326 = 9.82%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 21	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 19	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Cherokee

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 4.13%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 57.2					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 187.5					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 24 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 11.1 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0.00%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0.00%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 47.6					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 23.15%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 12.45%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 12.45%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 22.71%					

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County: Cherokee

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 29.2 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 66.87%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 73%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 58.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 82.70 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 183 / 1,770 = 10.34%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 7 / 134 = 5.24%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 42	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 37	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Chowan

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 38.40%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 56					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 79.1					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 32.7 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 34.78%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 60.00%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 18.4					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 22.81%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 16.95%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 16.95%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 25.86%					

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County: Chowan

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 29.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 61.94%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 69%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 59.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 74.70 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 80 / 954 = 8.39%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 8 / 80 = 9.97%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 8	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 5	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Clay

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 1.54%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 37.5					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 142.9					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 24.1 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 50 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0.00%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0.00%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 333.3					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 20.62%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 6.82%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 6.82%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 28.65%					

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County: Clay

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 23.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 58.66%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 62%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 58.2 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 86.50 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 35 / 705 = 4.96%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 2 / 49 = 4.11%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 11	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 3	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Cleveland

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 22.46%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 64.6					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 100.7					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 34.2 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 27.81%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 34.33%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 16.4					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 27.11%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 27.42%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 27.42%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 22.19%					

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County: Cleveland

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 26.5 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 59.02%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 64%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 70.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 71.80 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 849 / 6,363 = 13.34%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 57 / 559 = 10.20	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 117	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 29	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Columbus

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 35.59%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 81.4					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 99.3					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 25.4 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 22.5 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 52.46%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 52.04%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 13.8					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29.79%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 33.24%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 33.24%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 33.33%					

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County: Columbus

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 31.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 72.96%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 59%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 59.74 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 72.81 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 352 / 3,509 = 10.03%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 13 / 295 = 4.41%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 18	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 12	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Craven

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 28.03%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 77.5					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 101.5					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 33.8 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 36.7 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 43.24%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 51.23%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 14.6					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 16.49%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 15.34%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 15.34%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 17.91%					

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County: Craven

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 22.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 54.21%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 43%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 68.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 76.20 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 740 / 6,447 = 11.48%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 54 / 521 = 10.37	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 77	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 26	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Cumberland

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 44.35%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 74.5					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 74.8					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 27.3 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28.9 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 46.01%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 50.96%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 16.9					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 13.89%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 12.36%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 12.36%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 17.83%					

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County: Cumberland

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 22.5 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 57.67%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 58%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 62.5 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 75.10 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 1,275 / 20,807 = 6.13%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 145 / 1894 = 7.66%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 77	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 45	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Currituck

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 6.75%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 31.6					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 13.9					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 23.6 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 17.4 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 5.56%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 7.69%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 41.7					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 14.94%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 13.18%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 13.18%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 17.02%					

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County: Currituck

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 15.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 35.81%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 51%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 72.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 79.80 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 89 / 1,564 = 5.69%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 7 / 129 = 5.43%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 20	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 11	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Dare

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 3.67%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 39					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 45.5					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 27.5 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 36.8 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 3.77%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 2.63%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 15.4					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 16.64%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 14.56%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 14.56%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 12.71%					

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County: Dare

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 15.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 39.22%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 49%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 77.2 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 90.50 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 255 / 2,170 = 11.75%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 11 / 147 = 7.51%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 37	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 29	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Davidson

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 11.24%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 59.7					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 72.6					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 31.6 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 32.1 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 14.13%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 17.98%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 19.5					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 27.02%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 19.03%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 19.03%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 14.92%					

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County: Davidson

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 19.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 51.85%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 47%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 64.66 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 66.08 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 1,544 / 10,265 = 15.04%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 91 / 863 = 10.54	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 140	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 14	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Davie

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 6.90%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 33.5					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 37.4					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 26.2 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 21.7 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 10.00%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 14.29%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 8.6					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 22.05%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 11.45%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 11.45%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 12.78%					

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County: Davie

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 15.5 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 42.29%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 74%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 72.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 77.50 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 137 / 2,688 = 5.10%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 8 / 233 = 3.44%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 8	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 22	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Duplin

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 27.74%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 84.8					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 64					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 31.7 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 33.5 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 39.81%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 46.88%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 14.4					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 44.73%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 24.01%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 24.01%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 24.34%					

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County: Duplin

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 29.1 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 72.13%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 47%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 58.2 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 71.00 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 195 / 3,351 = 5.82%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 12 / 299 = 4.01%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 46	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 25	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Durham

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 47.24%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 63.3					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 68.8					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.7 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 31.2 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 44.77%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 55.08%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 12.3					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 26.09%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 7.94%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 7.94%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 19.65%					

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County: Durham

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 17.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 63.26%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 47%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 50.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 69.80 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 2,012 / 17,844 = 11.28%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 177 / 1390 = 12.73	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 37	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 29	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Edgemcombe

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 60.48%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 110.8					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 123.8					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 31.1 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 33.1 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 75.00%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 75.93%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 16.7					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.73%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 32.19%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 32.19%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 33.00%					

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County: Edgemcombe

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 35.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 78.05%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 58%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 43.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 76.70 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 281 / 3,286 = 8.55%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 25 / 294 = 8.50%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 16	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 13	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Forsyth

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 28.97%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 67.2					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 81.5					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29.7 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29.7 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 36.51%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 42.75%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 21.7					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28.58%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 12.50%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 12.50%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 18.28%					

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County: Forsyth

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 20.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 52.79%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 50%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 63.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 73.60 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 2,507 / 21,658 = 11.58%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 292 / 1887 = 15.47	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 114	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 19	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Franklin

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 28.95%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 57.1					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 80.8					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29.9 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 32.5 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 45.56%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 54.69%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 17.9					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 23.41%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 11.40%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 11.40%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 19.43%					

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County: Franklin

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 19.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 56.07%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 44%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 62.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 76.70 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 354 / 3,769 = 9.39%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 15 / 338 = 4.44%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 13	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 16	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Gaston

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 17.05%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 65.3					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 86.4					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.2 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 32.4 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 25.85%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29.88%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 13.4					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 26.87%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 47.13%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 47.13%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 15.42%					

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County: Gaston

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 21.0 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 57.62%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 59%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 62 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 72.00 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 1,938 / 13,233 = 14.65%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 106 / 1154 = 9.19%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 218	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 75	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Gates

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 37.28%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 46.7					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 44.1					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 25.9 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.3 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 46.15%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 50.00%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 13.3					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 18.58%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 9.76%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 9.76%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 23.50%					

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County: Gates

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 20.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 51.91%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 82%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 69.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 80.30 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 44 / 800 = 5.50%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 3 / 69 = 4.35%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 0	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 5	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Graham

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 8.26%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 98.5					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 75					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 25 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 25 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0.00%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0.00%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 24.85%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 5.00%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 5.00%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 24.09%					

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County: Graham

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 30.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 57.59%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 63%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 55.2 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 84.30 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 101 / 517 = 19.54%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 3 / 39 = 7.78%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 12	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 7	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Granville

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 34.74%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 56.8					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 78.3					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 33.8 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 27.16%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 35.48%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 8.2					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 21.69%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 17.74%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 17.74%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 17.63%					

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County: Granville

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 16.3 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 48.89%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 45%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 53.1 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 65.30 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 378 / 3,709 = 10.19%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 26 / 310 = 8.39%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 15	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 13	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Greene

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 42.24%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 69.6					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 69					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 34.1 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 46.43%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 45.00%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 17.8					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 35.87%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 17.04%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 17.04%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 26.57%					

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County: Greene

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 27.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 76.63%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 69%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 43.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 62.90 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 52 / 1,375 = 3.78%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 4 / 119 = 3.37%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 12	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 5	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Guilford

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 36.36%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 53					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 69.5					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29.2 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 31.2 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 47.50%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 52.01%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 15.8					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 21.32%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 16.03%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 16.03%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 16.29%					

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County: Guilford

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 18.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 55.01%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 69%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 61.2 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 80.70 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 3,044 / 30,829 = 9.87%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 182 / 2592 = 7.02%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 98	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 26	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Halifax

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 58.56%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 73.4					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 78.2					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29.1 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29.6 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 74.23%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 72.97%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 22.7					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 24.67%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 11.53%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 11.53%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 34.52%					

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County: Halifax

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 32.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 76.78%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 58%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 43.29 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 72.01 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 715 / 3,584 = 19.95%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 50 / 303 = 16.49	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 40	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 15	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Harnett

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 25.65%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 62					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 73.5					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.2 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 33.8 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.96%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29.01%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 22.7					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 24.66%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 19.00%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 19.00%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 20.36%					

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County: Harnett

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 19.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 52.39%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 46%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 53.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 68.90 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 440 / 7,275 = 6.05%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 28 / 689 = 4.06%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 37	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 29	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Haywood

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 2.56%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 52.3					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 109.4					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 26 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 26.1 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 1.43%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 3.23%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 23.32%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 9.86%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 9.86%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 24.30%					

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County: Haywood

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 23.1 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 52.07%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 60%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 76.1 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 76.70 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 648 / 3,731 = 17.37%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 19 / 277 = 6.87%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 88	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 37	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Henderson

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 4.69%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 51.7					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 68.3					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 24.1 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28.6 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 5.65%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 4.94%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 24					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28.70%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 6.71%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 6.71%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 15.79%					

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County: Henderson

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 19.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 51.95%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 53%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 68.3 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 79.00 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 538 / 6,739 = 7.98%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 27 / 524 = 5.16%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 122	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 30	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Hertford

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 63.75%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 76.5					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 87.9					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 31.4 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 33.1 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 78.18%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 78.57%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 17.8					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 25.32%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 13.77%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 13.77%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 27.19%					

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County: Hertford

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 28.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 84.23%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 61%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 45.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 65.80 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 163 / 1,590 = 10.25%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 11 / 122 = 9.03%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 5	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 2	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Hoke

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 49.24%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 65.7					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 67.3					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.6 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29.9 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 32.08%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 43.90%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 15.6					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 22.17%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 13.58%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 13.58%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 19.73%					

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County: Hoke

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 26.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 66.95%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 53%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 52.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 65.40 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 159 / 2,749 = 5.78%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 40 / 298 = 13.42	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 17	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 4	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Hyde

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 38.58%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 39.8					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 48.2					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 23.5 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 27.3 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 50.00%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 40.00%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 24.83%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 13.21%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 13.21%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 19.32%					

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County: Hyde

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 27.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 67.71%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 57%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 42.1 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 67.80 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 32 / 357 = 8.96%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 1 / 25 = 4.08%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 0	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 0	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Iredell

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 15.27%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 56.2					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 81.3					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 26.3 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 32.8 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 25.55%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 26.32%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 10.8					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 20.09%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 25.56%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 25.56%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 11.76%					

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County: Iredell

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 14.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 41.47%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 58%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 68.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 83.34 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 803 / 10,053 = 7.99%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 72 / 936 = 7.69%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 106	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 72	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Jackson

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 13.76%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 39.8					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 64.1					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 24 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 26.1 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0.00%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0.00%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 22.33%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 6.79%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 6.79%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 18.30%					

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County: Jackson

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 22.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 54.63%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 57%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 60.1 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 77.10 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 171 / 2,910 = 5.88%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 7 / 159 = 4.41%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 20	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 36	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

Appendix B

County: Johnston

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 16.39%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 61.7					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 80.9					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 23.79%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29.61%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 15.1					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 27.32%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 10.89%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 10.89%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 19.19%					

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County: Johnston

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 17.0 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 43.36%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 53%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 68.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 74.40 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 1,258 / 10,399 = 12.10%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 37 / 1003 = 3.69%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 20	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 27	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Jones

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 35.42%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 47					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 70.5					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 43.2 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 38.1 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 25.00%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.00%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 22.2					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 25.52%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 18.82%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 18.82%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 27.77%					

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County: Jones

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 27.0 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 84.36%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 78%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 59.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 69.70 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 41 / 694 = 5.91%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 0 / 57 = 0.00%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 4	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 2	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Lee

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 21.09%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 90.8					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 116.9					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.6 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 25.19%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 31.43%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 12					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 35.97%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 29.95%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29.95%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 21.70%					

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County: Lee

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 20.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 61.75%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 48%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 61.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 72.80 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 309 / 3,648 = 8.47%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 23 / 320 = 7.18%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 9	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 3	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Lenoir

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 42.84%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 73.4					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 87.6					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 35 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 36.5 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 58.18%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 61.63%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 18.6					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 32.09%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 29.23%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29.23%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 24.79%					

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County: Lenoir

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 29.5 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 62.74%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 54%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 54.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 69.40 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 363 / 3,642 = 9.97%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 38 / 314 = 12.11	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 19	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 4	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Lincoln

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 6.74%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 55.5					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 102.8					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 27.5 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 19.8 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 13.24%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 16.84%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 19.9					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 22.38%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 22.04%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 22.04%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 11.33%					

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County: Lincoln

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 18.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 47.49%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 50%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 72 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 80.10 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 523 / 4,918 = 10.64%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 52 / 430 = 12.10	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 83	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 14	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: McDowell

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 1.66%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 76.1					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 59.4					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 26 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 12 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 4.35%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 9.09%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28.75%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 12.64%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 12.64%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 16.75%					

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County: McDowell

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 22.1 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 65.23%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 48%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 67.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 72.90 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 423 / 2,883 = 14.67%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 20 / 228 = 8.79%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 51	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 13	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Macon

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 1.07%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 53.6					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 250					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 23.8 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 21.4 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0.00%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0.00%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 18.44%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 13.62%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 13.62%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 19.09%					

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County: Macon

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 23.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 57.75%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 83%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 70 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 81.50 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 266 / 2,260 = 11.77%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 6 / 170 = 3.52%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 10	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 13	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Madison

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 54.44%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 38.3					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 24.6 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 50 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0.00%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0.00%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 25.95%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 3.57%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 3.57%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 18.43%					

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County: Madison

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 24.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 64.19%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 57%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 76.1 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 62.60 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 130 / 1,411 = 9.21%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 10 / 104 = 9.62%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 16	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 1	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Martin

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 11.94%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 67.4					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 69.6					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.4 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.1 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 64.15%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 67.35%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 13.5					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28.01%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 17.30%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 17.30%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 28.49%					

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County: Martin

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 32.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 69.08%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 63%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 61.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 75.60 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 125 / 1,541 = 8.11%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 14 / 127 = 11.02	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 6	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 2	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Mecklenburg

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 34.29%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 60.1					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 79.4					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 32.2 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 43.06%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 49.18%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 12.9					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 20.19%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 16.65%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 16.65%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 11.95%					

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County: Mecklenburg

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 14.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 53.30%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 56%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 65.3 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 69.90 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 5,061 / 54,530 = 9.28%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 327 / 5041 = 6.49%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 240	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 89	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Mitchell

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63% County: 1.52%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6 County: 48	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7 County: 0	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9% County: 16.4 %	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1% County: 0 %	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0% County: 0.00%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83% County: 0.00%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000 County: 0	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30% County: 25.94%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9% County: 7.82%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5% County: 7.82%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9% County: 12.65%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.

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County: Mitchell

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 25.0 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 58.56%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 58%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 67.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 73.10 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 111 / 1,053 = 10.54%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 5 / 75 = 6.65%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 35	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 14	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Montgomery

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 22.93%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 76.8					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 91.3					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 27.4 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29.8 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 26.53%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 35.29%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28.8					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 39.40%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 17.31%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 17.31%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 23.85%					

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County: Montgomery

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 28.3 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 77.30%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 58%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 52 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 70.10 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 136 / 1,723 = 7.89%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 18 / 146 = 12.35	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 29	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 14	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Moore

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 16.08%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 44.9					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 77.9					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29.4 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 36.3 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 24.11%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 32.35%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 13.7					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 19.74%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 14.55%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 14.55%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 20.73%					

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County: Moore

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 18.1 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 44.87%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 46%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 69 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 80.20 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 473 / 5,608 = 8.43%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 57 / 441 = 12.92	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 38	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 12	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Nash

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 38.12%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 61					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 85.4					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28.7 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.3 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 59.34%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 63.57%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 18.6					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 24.40%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 23.97%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 23.97%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 17.96%					

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County: Nash

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 20.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 65.42%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 65%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 53.3 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 70.40 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 410 / 6,058 = 6.77%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 24 / 547 = 4.39%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 29	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 16	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: New Hanover

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 17.47%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 40.9					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 85.8					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.1 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 32.6 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 32.67%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 42.61%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 9.9					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 16.58%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 22.60%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 22.60%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 16.65%					

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County: New Hanover

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 18.0 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 44.29%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 56%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 69 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 70.90 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 1,516 / 13,160 = 11.52%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 101 / 944 = 10.70	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 171	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 58	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Northampton

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 60.26%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 80.3					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 87.1					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 26.9 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29.7 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 61.76%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 75.00%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 15.9					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 26.46%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 11.44%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 11.44%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 30.05%					

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County: Northampton

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 38.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 94.45%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 77%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 42.1 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 64.70 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 116 / 1,393 = 8.33%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 9 / 107 = 8.42%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 6	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 7	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Onslow

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 23.73%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 75.1					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 56.1					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 37 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 43.1 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 20.32%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 22.14%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 19.3					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 10.95%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 9.50%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 9.50%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 19.06%					

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County: Onslow

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 19.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 45.32%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 28%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 64.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 83.70 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 486 / 13,562 = 3.58%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 18 / 878 = 2.05%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 77	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 38	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Orange

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 19.65%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 15.8					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 22.3					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28.4 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29.2 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 17.86%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 15.24%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 21.5					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 18.01%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 10.72%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 10.72%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 12.92%					

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County: Orange

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 12.2 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 30.68%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 78%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 74.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 86.62 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 675 / 10,438 = 6.47%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 85 / 579 = 14.69	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 36	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 22	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Pamlico

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 25.33%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 81.7					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 74.1					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.8 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 20 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 17.65%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 14.29%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 9.9					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 19.33%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 16.96%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 16.96%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 26.20%					

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County: Pamlico

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 26.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 62.00%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 110%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 71.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 84.90 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 88 / 865 = 10.18%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 8 / 58 = 13.81	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 4	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 6	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Pasquotank

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 44.85%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 48.9					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 55.6					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 32.6 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 34 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 53.57%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 59.15%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 13.9					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 21.00%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 16.67%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 16.67%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 35.95%					

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County: Pasquotank

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 24.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 58.52%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 54%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 54.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 70.70 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 181 / 2,809 = 6.44%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 7 / 228 = 3.08%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 21	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 10	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Pender

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 21.66%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 49.7					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 63.6					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 27 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.2 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 19.64%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 25.00%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 4.4					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 23.53%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 25.75%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 25.75%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 21.65%					

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County: Pender

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 21.2 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 58.58%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 64%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 67.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 81.40 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 205 / 3,493 = 5.87%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 23 / 292 = 7.88%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 37	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 7	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Perquimans

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 26.05%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 56.3					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 109.4					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 24.8 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29.5 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.43%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 40.00%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 19.8					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 19.45%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 16.30%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 16.30%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 23.06%					

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County: Perquimans

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 29.5 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 67.21%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 71%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 55.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 83.20 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 64 / 880 = 7.27%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 3 / 66 = 4.55%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 1	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 1	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Person

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 28.65%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 70.7					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 103.6					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 26.5 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.3 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 54.84%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 59.26%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 20.5					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 22.45%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 9.36%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 9.36%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 17.80%					

Appendix B

County: Person

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 18.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 59.77%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 57%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 66.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 70.00 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 234 / 2,415 = 9.69%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 17 / 200 = 8.49%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 22	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 3	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

Appendix B

County: Pitt

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 36.55%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 42.2					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 68.5					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 26 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 27.1 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 47.62%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 54.37%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 16.5					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 21.29%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 11.30%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 11.30%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 21.54%					

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County: Pitt

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 25.5 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 57.91%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 46%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 53.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 64.00 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 1,316 / 11,766 = 11.18%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 114 / 832 = 13.70	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 62	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 26	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Polk

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 6.07%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 39.6					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 33.9					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28.2 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 20 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 9.52%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 8.33%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 66.7					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.10%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 20.92%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 20.92%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 10.14%					

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County: Polk

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 18.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 58.74%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 108%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 83.5 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 86.00 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 83 / 1,246 = 6.66%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 1 / 94 = 1.07%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 5	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 5	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Randolph

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 7.48%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 66.8					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 68.7					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28.3 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 26.4 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 4.48%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 6.25%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 6.2					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 31.17%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 17.53%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 17.53%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 14.22%					

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County: Randolph

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 20.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 54.38%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 39%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 61.13 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 75.12 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 888 / 9,070 = 9.79%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 54 / 770 = 7.01%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 112	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 26	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Richmond

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 35.97%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 104.7					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 107					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 32.4 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 34.6 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 48.89%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 45.83%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 20.2					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 31.59%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 27.00%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 27.00%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 33.23%					

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County: Richmond

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 31.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 73.59%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 48%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 47.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 69.30 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 296 / 3,053 = 9.70%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 31 / 274 = 11.31	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 18	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 6	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Robeson

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 65.06%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 97.4					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 98.9					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28.5 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 25.61%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29.22%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 20					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 39.19%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 29.87%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29.87%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 33.33%					

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County: Robeson

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 40.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 80.45%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 57%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 49.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 74.40 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 988 / 8,293 = 11.91%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 72 / 812 = 8.87%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 40	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 33	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Rockingham

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 20.36%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 63.6					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 81.3					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28.6 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 31 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 25.51%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 25.00%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 16					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28.02%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 11.43%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 11.43%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 19.85%					

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County: Rockingham

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 22.5 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 58.77%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 49%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 56 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 72.90 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 623 / 5,848 = 10.65%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 48 / 483 = 9.93%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 43	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 33	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Rowan

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 18.00%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 65.5					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 77.3					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28.5 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 33.8 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 25.00%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 27.10%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 11.6					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 26.83%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 23.56%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 23.56%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 14.50%					

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County: Rowan

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
	County: 21.5 %					
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
	County: 55.50%					
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
	County: 55%					
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55%	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
	County: 57.6 %					
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74%	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
	County: 73.00 %					
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
				County: 1,726 / 9,070 = 19.03%		
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
				County: 179 / 770 = 23.25		
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
	County: 70					
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
	County: 94					

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County: Rutherford

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 12.54%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 65.6					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 64.9					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29.1 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 36.9 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 17.07%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 13.21%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 17.9					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 27.23%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 13.24%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 13.24%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 21.07%					

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County: Rutherford

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 23.1 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 67.88%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 65%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 64.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 67.10 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 525 / 4,094 = 12.82%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 28 / 353 = 7.93%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 17	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 50	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Sampson

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 31.44%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 86.1					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 87.6					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 27 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 26.7 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.37%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 36.36%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 16.5					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 37.26%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 19.24%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 19.24%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 23.69%					

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County: Sampson

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 29.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 69.53%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 64%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 65.51 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 73.62 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 213 / 4,141 = 5.14%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 27 / 381 = 7.09%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 18	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 12	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Scotland

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 50.43%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 85.1					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 105.6					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29.8 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 59.72%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 59.42%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 13.4					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.01%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 22.67%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 22.67%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 32.20%					

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County: Scotland

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 36.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 77.95%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 59%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 65.3 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 69.50 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 262 / 2,388 = 10.97%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 20 / 232 = 8.60%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 23	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 5	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Stanly

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 14.96%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 70					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 86					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 25 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 24 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 13.83%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 22.97%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 26.8					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 22.37%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 13.11%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 13.11%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 13.91%					

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County: Stanly

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 18.2 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 51.85%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 72%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 65.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 75.40 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 844 / 3,901 = 21.63%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 80 / 326 = 24.53	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 33	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 23	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

Appendix B

County: Stokes

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 5.09%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 47.9					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 87.9					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 23.6 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 32 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 9.30%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 8.57%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.3					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 19.48%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 9.38%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 9.38%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 12.61%					

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County: Stokes

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 20.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 47.56%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 68%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 66.5 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 78.70 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 206 / 3,039 = 6.78%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 32 / 265 = 12.06	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 46	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 30	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Surry

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 5.71%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 56.9					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 25.5					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 24.8 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 22.2 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 3.17%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 3.57%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 12.5					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.82%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 17.03%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 17.03%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 17.78%					

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County: Surry

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 21.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 58.39%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 59%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 72.62 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 79.42 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 588 / 4,674 = 12.58%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 45 / 391 = 11.51	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 19	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 11	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Swain

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 33.63%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 84					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 77.3					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 23.2 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 22.3 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0.00%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0.00%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 25.18%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 8.51%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 8.51%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 32.26%					

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County: Swain

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 23.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 64.26%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 89%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 52 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 70.20 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 100 / 912 = 10.96%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 8 / 78 = 10.20	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 41	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 22	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Transylvania

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 5.72%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 44.3					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 58.8					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 45.5 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 5.88%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0.00%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 15.6					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 20.50%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 6.10%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 6.10%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 12.50%					

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County: Transylvania

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 23.1 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 55.72%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 65%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 77.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 78.90 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 90 / 2,062 = 4.36%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 5 / 147 = 3.41%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 19	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 8	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Tyrrell

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 45.65%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 116.1					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 81.6					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 19.6 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 50.00%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 100.00%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 23.5					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.47%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 13.46%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 13.46%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 34.55%					

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County: Tyrrell

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 38.1 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 82.07%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 65%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 63.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 58.60 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 16 / 284 = 5.64%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 0 / 20 = 0.00%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 4	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 1	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Union

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 12.90%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 47.1					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 75.2					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 26.9 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.1 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 20.87%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 23.58%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 16.2					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 20.99%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 15.82%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 15.82%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 11.92%					

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County: Union

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 11.3 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 35.66%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 61%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 73.5 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 84.20 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 1,093 / 12,584 = 8.69%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 65 / 1269 = 5.12%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 51	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 7	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Vance

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 52.17%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 107.3					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 115.7					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 32.9 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 36.3 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 69.64%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 74.12%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 20.2					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 35.58%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 26.52%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 26.52%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 32.58%					

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County: Vance

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 40.3 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 96.64%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 55%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 53.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 65.20 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 489 / 2,705 = 18.08%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 31 / 260 = 11.94	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 38	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 5	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Wake

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 25.01%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 39.5					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 66					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28.4 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.4 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.87%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 35.78%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 14.1					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 18.05%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 15.87%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 15.87%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 9.57%					

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County: Wake

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 11.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 37.14%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 45%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 68.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 78.40 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 2,984 / 57,211 = 5.22%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 246 / 5175 = 4.75%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 236	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 241	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Warren

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 59.27%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 54.8					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 53.4					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.8 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 33.1 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 80.00%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 76.00%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 7.9					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28.35%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 22.40%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 22.40%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 22.31%					

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County: Warren

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 31.1 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 81.09%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 88%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 48.5 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 71.20 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 128 / 1,337 = 9.57%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 7 / 98 = 7.16%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 3	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 0	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Washington

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 53.45%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 58.8					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 70.4					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 25.5 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 24.8 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 59.26%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 61.11%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 11.5					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.29%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 25.64%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 25.64%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 30.33%					

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County: Washington

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 36.0 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 86.35%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 41%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 33.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 80.80 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 68 / 850 = 8.00%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 6 / 71 = 8.47%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 4	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 1	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Watauga

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 2.86%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 16.1					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.3					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 19.3 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 26.7 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0.00%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0.00%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 15.15%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 11.03%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 11.03%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 16.19%					

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County: Watauga

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 17.2 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 37.16%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 56%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 75.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 82.00 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 328 / 4,208 = 7.80%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 18 / 164 = 10.95	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 20	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 16	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Wayne

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 36.09%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 73.2					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 87.3					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 32.4 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 35 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 42.60%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 45.68%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 17.5					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 26.70%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 27.92%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 27.92%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 20.69%					

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County: Wayne

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 24.6 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 63.53%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 58%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 55.2 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 73.80 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 744 / 7,361 = 10.11%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 60 / 637 = 9.41%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 38	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 13	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Wilkes

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 4.95%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 61.9					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 45.9					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 24 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 31 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 1.98%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 4.94%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 20.5					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 29.43%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 11.97%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 11.97%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 16.67%					

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County: Wilkes

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 29.5 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 62.26%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 81%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 64.4 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 74.60 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 760 / 4,263 = 17.83%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 34 / 342 = 9.93%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 107	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 57	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Wilson

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 42.11%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 93.3					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 105.9					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 30.1 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 34 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 60.47%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 61.67%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 17.7					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 31.42%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 17.55%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 17.55%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 27.60%					

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County: Wilson

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 27.5 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 61.71%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 45%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 59.1 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 64.90 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 381 / 5,028 = 7.58%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 36 / 451 = 7.99%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 19	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 0	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Yadkin

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 3.94%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 58.1					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 122.8					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 24.1 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 3.70%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 5.36%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 13.7					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 31.09%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 5.54%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 5.54%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 14.56%					

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County: Yadkin

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 18.7 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 52.68%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 62%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 63.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 75.40 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 252 / 2,428 = 10.38%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 19 / 211 = 9.00%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 12	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 14	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: Yancey

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 1.25%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 46.6					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 250					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 23.9 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 50 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0.00%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0.00%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 0					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 24.04%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 6.78%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 6.78%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 23.20%					

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County: Yancey

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 26.8 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 58.47%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 61%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 66.5 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 77.20 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 157 / 1,215 = 12.92%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 9 / 91 = 9.86%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 16	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 24	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

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County: North Carolina

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Minority Population: Percent minority population/total population	NC: 25.63%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 25.63%					
Maternal Health: Adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 58.6	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 58.6					
Health Disparities: Minority adolescent pregnancy rate ages 15-19 per 1,000	NC: 77.7	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 77.7					
Maternal Health: Percent of adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 28.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 28.9 %					
Health Disparities: Percent of minority adolescent pregnancies ages 15-19 that are repeat pregnancies	NC: 31.1%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 31.1 %					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black premature births/ total premature births	NC: 33.0%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 33.05%					
Health Disparities: Percent: # Black births <2500g. / total births<2500g.	NC: 37.83%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 37.83%					
Health Disparities: Infant mortality rate Black deaths ages 0-1 per 1,000 live births	NC: 15.5 per 1,000	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 15.5					
Maternal Education: Percent: # births to mother with <12 years formal education/Total births	NC: 23.30%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 23.30%					
Prenatal care: Percent: # births to mother who did not receive prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy/Total	NC: 16.9%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2008.
	County: 16.89%					
Maternal Smoking: Percent: # births to mother who smoked during pregnancy/Total births	NC: 11.5%	---	---	---	---	NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008.
	County: 16.89%					
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-4 below 100% of FPL	NC: 22.9%	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 1999. Most recent data available for county-level 0-4 data.
	County: 17.65%					

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County: North Carolina

<u>Supplemental Indicators</u>	<u>Title V</u>	<u>CAPTA</u>	<u>Head Start</u>	<u>SAMHSA Sub-State Treatment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Poverty: Percent of residents ages 0-18 below 100% of FPL	NC: 19.9% County: 19.9 %	---	---	---	---	US Census bureau, 2008.
Poverty: Percent of school children qualified for free/reduced school lunch	NC: 53.68% County: 53.68%	---	---	---	---	NC DPI, 2009-2010.
Early Care and Education: Percent of children in families earning < 76% of State Median Income enrolled in subsidized early care and education	NC: 63.55% County: 55%	---	---	---	---	NC Smart Start, 2010. Includes state child care subsidy; More at Four; Early/Head Start; Title I Pre-K.
Early Educational Success: -Percent of students with "proficient" scores on 3rd grade End of Course tests	NC: 63.55% County: 63.55 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Cohort Graduation: -Percent of percentage of ninth graders who graduated from high	NC: 74.74% County: 74.74 %	---	---	---	---	US Division of Public Instruction, 2009-10.
Substance Abuse -Percent of adults 18+ in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 59,079/ 606,710= 9.7% County: 59,07 / 606,710 = 9.74%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Percent of children 12-17 in need of substance abuse services who were served: # served/# in need of services	---	---	---	NC: 4,253/ 51,290= 8.3% County: 4253 / 51290 = 8.29%	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, October 2008- September 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of cases where there was at least one child ages 0-5 and the maltreatment type reported was Injurious Environment SA	NC: 4,624 County: 4624	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.
Substance Abuse -Number of Substantiated or In Need of Services cases with child ages 0-5 and either the primary or secondary Caretaker contributory factor was alcohol or drug abuse.	NC: 2,287 County: 2287	---	---	---	---	NC Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disability/Substance Abuse, 2009.

Appendix C

Appendix B

Cluster A Counties

County	Premature birth, low-birth weight infants, an infant mortality, that includes infant death due to neglect or other indicators of at-risk prenatal, maternal, newborn or child health.	Poverty	Crime	Domestic Violence	High rates of high-school drop-outs	Substance abuse	Unemployment	Child Maltreatment
Beaufort							* 8.3%	
Bertie	<p>*19.9% premature births in 2006</p> <p>* 13.6% low birth weight in 2008.</p> <p>* 19.4 infant mortality per 1000 live births.</p>	<p>* 2008 poverty level was 23.3% vs. 12.3% for NC.</p> <p>* Income below 50% of the poverty level in 2008 was 9.9% vs. 5.5% for NC.</p>	<p>* 2007 - 449 crimes out of a population of 19,230, or 1 crime for every 42.8 people.</p> <p>* Of the 449 crimes - 414 were crimes against property - 35 were violent (murder, rape, etc.)</p> <p>* 2007 crime rate was 2,334.9 incidents per 100,000 people. This was a decrease in the crime rate of 6.1% from 2006.</p>	<p>* For the year 2008-2009, out of 20,074 population, there were 65 calls and 290 clients served.</p>	<p>* For 2006-2007 the drop-out rate was 4.75%.</p> <p>* For 2008-2009, the drop-out rate was 3.52%.</p>	<p>* For 2008-2009, 1,317 clients served.</p>	<p>* Unemployment rate in 2009 was 10.5%, with a median household income of \$31.375 in 2008.</p>	<p>* 2008 rate of assessments completed were 24%.</p> <p>* Rate of substantiations 5.1%.</p> <p>* Rate of substantiated reports were 0.6.</p>
Camden	<p>* Birth to teens (ages 15-19) - 2.</p> <p>* Infant mortalities - 1.</p> <p>* Low birth weight infants - 12.9%</p> <p>* Prenatal care inadequate - 2.2%</p>	<p>* children in poverty - 10.9%.</p>					<p>* 5.5% unemployment rate.</p>	<p>* 9 reported cases.</p>

County	Premature birth, low-birth weight infants, an infant mortality, that includes infant death due to neglect or other indicators of at-risk prenatal, maternal, newborn or child health.	Poverty	Crime	Domestic Violence	High rates of high-school drop-outs	Substance abuse	Unemployment	Child Maltreatment
Carteret	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * In 2005, the rate of infant mortality rate was 2.9 per 1000. * Teen births (ages 15 to 19) were 58 per 1000, according to 2006 data. 7.3% of the mothers-to-be had very late or no prenatal care in 2007. * The infant mortality rate in 2007 was 2 per 1000, down slightly from 2005. * 1.4% of births with late or no prenatal care in 2007. * 89.1% of women received prenatal care in the first trimester (2003-2007). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Almost 11% (10.7%) of the people were below the federal poverty level as of 2007. <i>*National Kids Count data identifies 1,613 children receiving food stamps in 2004, or about 14% of that population.</i> 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Adult education levels for the county show that 18% have less than a high school diploma. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The unemployment rate in Jones County for December 2008 was 8.3%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Substantiated child abuse cases of children ages 0-6 totaled 102 in the most recent data obtained from Department of Social Services.
Chowan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Births to teens (ages 15-19) - 7. * Infant mortalities - 3. * Low birth weight infants - 8.5%. * Prenatal care inadequate - 4%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Children in poverty - 27.8% 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Unemployment rate - 8.9% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Substantiated child abuse/neglect - 24 cases.
Craven	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * In 2007, the rate of infant mortality was 11.2 per 1000. * Birth to teens ages 15 to 17 were 60 per 1000 according to 2007 data. * The percent of births with very little or no prenatal care was 3.4%, which is up slightly from 2.9% in 2004. * 81% of women received prenatal care in the first trimester (2003-2007). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * National Kids Count data identifies 3,865 children receiving food stamps in 2004, or about 17.6% of that population. * Craven County reports a 13.1% poverty rate in 2007, which is slightly higher than that of North Carolina as a whole (12.3%). * The overall percentage of children in poverty is almost twenty percent (19.5%). * Of 4,187 children in Craven County ages 0-2, approximately 821 would be income-eligible for Early Head Start. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Adult education levels for the county show that 18% have less than a high school diploma. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *As of December 2008, the unemployment rate in Craven County was 8%. *This represents an increase of almost 4% from November of 2007, and is likely to go higher as workers lose their jobs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Substantiated child abuse cases of children ages 0-6 totaled 197, based on the most recent data obtained from Department of Social Services.

County	Premature birth, low-birth weight infants, an infant mortality, that includes infant death due to neglect or other indicators of at-risk prenatal, maternal, newborn or child health.	Poverty	Crime	Domestic Violence	High rates of high-school drop-outs	Substance abuse	Unemployment	Child Maltreatment
Currituck	* Births to teens (ages 15-19) - 10. * Infant mortalities - 3. * Low birth weight infants - 5.9%. * Prenatal care inadequate - 2.7%.	* Children in poverty - 14.6%.					* Unemployment rate - 4.5%.	* Substantiated child abuse/neglect - 67 cases.
Dare	* Births to teens (ages 15-19) - 15. * Infant mortalities - 1. * Low birth weight infants - 9.1%. * Prenatal care inadequate - .5%.	* Children in poverty - 13.7%.					* Unemployment rate - 6.5%.	* Substantiated child abuse/neglect - 108 cases.
Duplin								
Edgecombe		* 22.5% poverty rate vs. 18.2 to 22.7% state rate.	* 9.71% violent crimes vs. state average of 5.05%. * 86.23% property crimes vs. 43.96% state rate.				* 16.1% unemployment.	
Gates	* Births to teens (ages 15-19) - 1. * Infant mortalities - 2. * Low birth weight infants - 13%. * Prenatal care inadequate - 2.4%.	* Children in poverty - 21.4%.					* Unemployment rate - 5.5%.	* Substantiated child abuse/neglect - 26 cases.
Greene	* Infant mortality 19.2 per 1000 births	* 20.2 % children 0 to 5 living in poverty					11.20%	

County	Premature birth, low-birth weight infants, an infant mortality, that includes infant death due to neglect or other indicators of at-risk prenatal, maternal, newborn or child health.	Poverty	Crime	Domestic Violence	High rates of high-school drop-outs	Substance abuse	Unemployment	Child Maltreatment
Halifax	<p>*20.5% premature births in 2006 vs. 13.6% in NC.</p> <p>* 15 infant mortality per 1000 live births in 2008.</p> <p>*11.1% low birth weight in 2008.</p>	<p>* 30.6% were below the poverty level in 2007 vs. 14.3% for NC.</p> <p>* 11.4% were below 50% of the poverty level in 2007 vs. 6.0% for NC.</p>	<p>* In 2007 there were 2,667 crimes in Halifax Co. with a population of 55,827, or 1 crime for every 20.9 people.</p> <p>* Out of the 2,667 crimes reported</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2,368 were crimes against property. - 299 were violent crimes. <p>* The 2007 crime rate was 4,777.3 incidents per 100,000 people or a decrease of 7.9% in the total crime rate from 2006.</p>	<p>* for the year 2008, out of a population of 55,217, there were 32 calls and 54 clients served.</p>	<p>* For 2006-2007, the drop-out rate was 6.27%.</p> <p>* For 2008-2009, the drop-out rate was 5.73%.</p>	<p>* For 2008-2009, 3,301 clients served.</p>	<p>* Unemployment rate in 2009 was 13.1%, with a median household income of \$31,495 in 2008.</p>	<p>* 2008 rate of assessments completed 89.1%.</p> <p>* Rate of substantiations was 21.3%.</p> <p>* Rate of substantiated abuse was 2.8%.</p>

County	Premature birth, low-birth weight infants, an infant mortality, that includes infant death due to neglect or other indicators of at-risk prenatal, maternal, newborn or child health.	Poverty	Crime	Domestic Violence	High rates of high-school drop-outs	Substance abuse	Unemployment	Child Maltreatment
Hertford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 18.7% premature births in 2006 * 12.6% low birth weight in 2008. * 24 infant mortality per 1000 births in 2008. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 22.7% were below the poverty level in 2008 vs. 12.3% for NC. * 8.0% were below 50% of the poverty level in 2008 vs. 5.5% for NC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * In 2007 there were 833 crimes in Hertford Co., with a population of 23,930, or 1 crime for every 38.7 people. * Out of the 833 crimes reported <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 744 were crimes against property - 89 were violent crimes * The 2007 crime rate was 3,481.0 incidents per 100,000 people or a decrease of .8% from the total crime rate from 2006. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * for the year 2008, out of a population of 23,765, there were 43 calls, and 81 clients served. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * For 2006-2007, the drop-out rate was 2.75%. * For 2008-2009, the drop-out rate was 2.34%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * for 2008-2009, 1,687 clients served. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Unemployment rate in 2009 was 9.3%, with a median household income of \$31,131 in 2008. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 2008 rate of assessments completed were 28.6%. * Rate of substantiations was 4.7%. * Rate of substantiated abuse was .2%.
Hyde	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Births to teens (ages 15-19) - 1. * Infant mortalities - 0. * Low birth weight infants - 9.4%. * Prenatal care inadequate - 0%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Children in poverty - 30.1%. 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Unemployment rate - 7.1%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Substantiated Child Abuse/Neglect - 1 case.

County	Premature birth, low-birth weight infants, an infant mortality, that includes infant death due to neglect or other indicators of at-risk prenatal, maternal, newborn or child health.	Poverty	Crime	Domestic Violence	High rates of high-school drop-outs	Substance abuse	Unemployment	Child Maltreatment
Jones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * In 2007, the rate of infant mortality was 2 per 1000. * Births to teens ages 15-17 were 6 per 1000. * 7.3% of the mothers-to-be had very late or no prenatal care in 2007. * 79.4% of women received prenatal care in the first trimester (2003-2007). * The infant mortality rate in 2007 was 2 per 1000, down slightly from 2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * National Kids Count data identifies 518 children receiving food stamps in 2004, or about 22% of that population. * Almost 27% (16.9%) of the total population was below the federal poverty level in 2004, and 28.5% of the children are below the poverty level as of 2005. * There are 575 children identified between the ages of 0-4 within the county for the 2009 projections, and of these we estimate that about 164 are below the poverty level, using the latest poverty indicators available to us. Table V identifies the number of children in each age category. There are 342 children ages 0-2 in Jones County, and with a 28.6% child poverty rate, this would indicate that almost 100 infants and toddlers would be income-eligible for EHS services. 			* Adult education levels for the county show that 27.8% have less than a high school diploma.		* Unemployment rate in Jones County for December 2008 was 8.3%.	* Substantiated child abuse cases of children ages 0-6 totaled eight, according to the latest Department of Social Services information.
Lenoir	*Infant mortality 6.3 per 1000 births	23.5% children 0 to 5 living in poverty					11.40%	
Martin							11%	
Nash		* 15.5% poverty rate	* 9.71% violent crimes vs. 5.05% state rate. * 86.23% property crimes vs. 43.96% state rate.				* 12.5% Unemployment.	

County	Premature birth, low-birth weight infants, an infant mortality, that includes infant death due to neglect or other indicators of at-risk prenatal, maternal, newborn or child health.	Poverty	Crime	Domestic Violence	High rates of high-school drop-outs	Substance abuse	Unemployment	Child Maltreatment
New Hanover	<p>* Low birth weight of 14.7%</p> <p>* Below the state infant death rate in white, minority and total infant death rates. Significantly below the state rate in total infant death rates.</p> <p>*Fetal death rate is 6.2% vs. 7.1% per 1000 deliveries.</p>	<p>* In 2008 14% of the population was listed to have 14% in poverty.</p>	<p>* Crime index in 2006 was 6,157.7, with violent crime of 636.8 and property crime rate of 5,520.</p>	<p>* 7 domestic violence homicides in 2005 vs. 72 reported domestic violence homicide victims reported to the state.</p>	<p>*2006 student enrollment increased from 20,649 students in 1995 to 24,076 students in 2005.</p> <p>* 12.7% of the population have less than a high school education.</p> <p>* Dropouts have increased since 2004 from 356 to 414.</p>	<p>*DWI and drug rates are out of control.</p>	<p>* Unemployment rate for 2009-2010 is 9.2% vs. the state average of 11.1%</p>	<p>* 21% out of 3,132 child abuse and neglect reports were substantiated or found in need of additional services to protect the children.</p>

County	Premature birth, low-birth weight infants, an infant mortality, that includes infant death due to neglect or other indicators of at-risk prenatal, maternal, newborn or child health.	Poverty	Crime	Domestic Violence	High rates of high-school drop-outs	Substance abuse	Unemployment	Child Maltreatment
Northampton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 22.2% premature births in 2006 vs. 13.6% in NC. * 11.9% low birth weight in 2008. * 4.2 infant mortality per 1000 live births in 2008. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 26.6% were below the poverty level in 2008 vs. 12.3% for NC. * 10.1% were below 50% of the poverty level in 2008 vs. 5.5% for NC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * In 2007 there was a total of 661 crimes in Northampton Co., with a population of 21,357, or 1 crime for every 32.3 people. * Out of the 661 crimes reported <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 597 were crimes against property - 64 were violent crimes. * The 2007 crime rate was 3095 incidents per 100,000 people, or an increase of 37% in the total crime rate from 2006. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * for the year 2008, out of a population of 21,168, there were 65 calls and 192 clients served. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * For 2006-2007, the drop-out rate was 5.63%. * For 2008-2009, the drop-out rate was 2.65%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * For 2008-2009, 1,416 clients served. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Unemployment rate for 2009 was 10.9%, with a median income for 2008 of \$31,054. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 2008 rate of assessments completed was 63%. * Rate of substantiations was 8.7%. * Rate of substantiated abuse was .8%.
Onslow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Births with very late or no prenatal care: 1.3%. * Low birth weight infants: 7.4%. * Teen pregnancy rate: 82 per 1,000 vs. 63 per 1,000. * In 2010 - teen pregnancy (ages 15-19) was 83.5 per 1,000 vs. NC 62.5 per 1,000 * Minority infant mortality rate: 21 per 1,000 vs. 13.9 per 1,000 statewide (2007). * Infant mortality rate has lowered in recent years from 8.7 per 100 births to 7.9 per 100. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Percent of children living in poverty is 23% vs. 21% statewide. * Number of children receiving food stamps was 2,678 in May 2009. * 866 children received subsidized child care. * 4,500 plus children received Medicaid 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 329 high school drop outs in 2006. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 6.9% of all car crashes between 2000 and 2006 involved alcohol. * Heavy and binge drinking reported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * unemployment rate (January 2009): 8.4% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 252 children in DSS custody (2007). * Additional resources needed to target prevention of abuse/neglect. * From 2008 Community Health Assessment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 19.1 per 1,000 substantiated child maltreatment cases vs. 11.4 per 1,000 statewide.

County	Premature birth, low-birth weight infants, an infant mortality, that includes infant death due to neglect or other indicators of at-risk prenatal, maternal, newborn or child health.	Poverty	Crime	Domestic Violence	High rates of high-school drop-outs	Substance abuse	Unemployment	Child Maltreatment
Pamlico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Teen births (ages 15-17) totaled 3 per 100 in 2007. * Low birth weight infants were 7%, with the rate for whites as 6.2%, and for minorities 10.5%. * The percent of pregnant women receiving very late or no prenatal care was 3%. * 74.4% of women received prenatal care in the first trimester (2003-2007). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *National Kids Count data identifies 501 children receiving food stamps in 2004, or about 20.7% of that population. * About 16% (15.5%) of the total population is below the federal poverty level, and over 25% (26.9%) of the children are below the poverty level, using 2005 data. <i>Table VI identifies the number of children in each age category.</i> * Based on this data, there are approximately 165 children ages 0-4 who are below the poverty level, and thus income-eligible for HS/EHS services. Of these 95 are income-eligible for EHS (ages 0-2). 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Unemployment in Pamlico County was 7.3% as of December 2008. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Substantiated child abuse cases of children ages 0-6 totaled 19, according to the latest data from the Department of Social Services.
Pasquotank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Birth to teens (ages 15-19) - 20. * Infant mortalities - 9. * Low birth weight infants - 12.3%. * Prenatal care inadequate - 4.3%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Children in poverty - 25.3%. 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Unemployment rate - 7.0%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Substantiated child abuse/neglect - 56 cases.
Pender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *low birth rate -- 8.8% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *24.5 % of children living in poverty 					8.70%	
Perquimans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Births to teens (ages 15-19) - 6 * Infant mortalities - 3. * Low birth weight infants - 11.1% * Prenatal care inadequate - 1.5% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 26.4% children in poverty. 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Unemployment rate - 7.0% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Substantiated child abuse/neglect - 1
Pitt							10.90%	
Tyrell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Births to teens (ages 15-19) - 2 * Infant mortalities - 0 * Low birth weight infants - 5.8% * Prenatal care inadequate - 1.9% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Children in poverty - 35.5%. 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Unemployment rate of 7.3%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Substantiated child abuse/neglect - 0

County	Premature birth, low-birth weight infants, an infant mortality, that includes infant death due to neglect or other indicators of at-risk prenatal, maternal, newborn or child health.	Poverty	Crime	Domestic Violence	High rates of high-school drop-outs	Substance abuse	Unemployment	Child Maltreatment
Washington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Births to teens (ages 15-19) - 7 * Infant mortalities - 2 * Low birth weight babies - 11.5% * Prenatal care inadequate - 8.3% 	* children in poverty - 37.7%.					* Unemployment rate of 7.9%	* Substantiated child abuse/neglect - 5
Wayne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Infant death dropped 29% since 1991. * In 2008 there were 22 infant (under the age of one) deaths in the county. * The leading cause of death is prenatal conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Sixteen percent or the majority of children (1,320 children) 0-5 years of age live in poverty. * State average is 20% * most are minorities * Higher number of impoverished children in Goldsboro where there are eight low-income public housing communities. * For the year 2008-2009 approximately 1500 children entered kindergarten. * 15% of the kindergarteners received free or reduced lunches. 	* Not a pressing problem		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Graduate rate for 2008-2009 was 72%, with the state average being 70.3%. * Seniors scored an average of 1438 on SATS, which is 51 points below the state average and 73 points below the national average (WCPS) 	* Not a pressing problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Community issue - lack of jobs * Family issues - lack of employment and finances * February 2009 unemployment rate rose to 9.7, the highest since 1983. * Current rate is 9% with 47,898 persons employed. * increase in unemployment due to closing of manufacturing companies and employers cutting back. 	
Wilson		* 21.0% poverty rate vs. 18.2 to 22.7% state rate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 5.10% violent crimes vs. 5.05% state rate. * 56.92% property crimes vs. 43.96% state rate. 				* 12.1% unemployment.	

County	Premature birth, low-birth weight infants, an infant mortality, that includes infant death due to neglect or other indicators of at-risk prenatal, maternal, newborn or child health.	Poverty	Crime	Domestic Violence	High rates of high-school drop-outs	Substance abuse	Unemployment	Child Maltreatment
Vance	* The teen pregnancy rate in Vance County continues to be one of the highest in NC.	* 25.7% of individuals below poverty level in 2009. * There are 3,358 children under 5 years old living below the poverty level.					* 2009 unemployment rate was 13.1%.	
Wake	* In 2006, 7.8% of infants were born at low birth weight with 1.5% at very low birth weight. * 2004 teen pregnancy rate for 15-19 year-olds was 43.7 per 1,000. * 2005 infant mortality rate was 6.9%.	* In 2007 8,872 families had an annual income of less than \$15K, or 4.27% of all families in the county. * In 2007 there was a poverty rate of 14% for children under 5 (estimated over 5,400 children living in poverty in Wake County).	* 2006 Crimes in Wake County - 1,025 violent crimes - 6,246 nonviolent crimes - 1,200 drug/narcotic offenses * Concerned about growing number of gangs in Wake County	* Services were provided to more than 2,200 victims of domestic violence from 2004 to 2005. --This was the second highest number of victims of any county in NC. * From 2004-2005 there were 4,331 calls from 2,241 domestic violence victims. * Concern regarding lack of shelter for victims.	* 2007-2008 - 4.17% drop-out rate.	* From 5/2003 to 4/2004, 2,246 individuals seeking mental health treatment were diagnosed with a primary substance use disorder. * Approximately 85% of parents investigated for child abuse or neglect meet the criteria for substance abuse or dependence.	* April 2009 - Wake County reported 35,393 unemployed people, or 7.9% unemployment which is more than double the rate from April 2007.	* 2,755 cases reported in 2007-2008. * 26.1% of the cases come from downtown Raleigh zone, and 16.7% coming from the Cary, Apex, and Morrisville zones.
Warren		* In 2009 24.5% individuals were below poverty level. * 4,739 individuals living in poverty. * 11,078 children under 5 years old living below the poverty level.					* 2009 unemployment rate was 11.2%. * As of March 2010, unemployment rate was 12.5%, or 1,005 of the workforce unemployed.	

County	Premature birth, low-birth weight infants, an infant mortality, that includes infant death due to neglect or other indicators of at-risk prenatal, maternal, newborn or child health.	Poverty	Crime	Domestic Violence	High rates of high-school drop-outs	Substance abuse	Unemployment	Child Maltreatment	
Guilford	<p>2007:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Pregnancies for 10-14-year olds: 28 or 1.9%. * Pregnancies for 15-19-year-olds: 1,008 or 56.8%. <p>2006-2007:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * White: infant mortality rates were 8.8%-5.9% * Other Races - infant mortality rates per 1,000 were 13.0% - 14.2%. * Low birth weight percentage rates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <1500 grams: 2.3 - 1.9. - 1501-2500 grams: 7.6 - 7.4. - <2500 grams: 9.9 - 9/3. - 2501+ grams: 90.1 - 90.6. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * In 2008 22.5% of families earned less than \$25,00. * In 2007 14.8% of people were living in poverty. * Poverty rate is 27.4% for families and among married couples with children under five. <p>PER 2007 CENSUS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - White: Married - 747; Male Alone - 132; Female Alone 537. - African American: Married - 38; Male Alone - 309; Female Alone - 708. - White NonHispanic: Married - 591; Male Alone - 132; Female Alone - 537. - Latino/Hispanic, American Indian, Asian: None reported. 	<p>2008:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Crime rate index was 5,942 per 100,000. * The violent crime index was 670.5. * The property crime rate was 5,271.5. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Substance abuse continues to be a major challenge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Guilford's unemployment rate has jumped from 4.9% in April 2008 to 11.7% in June 2009. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 2007-2008: 2,942 unique first-time reports, with 18.67% substantiated. * For the first half of 2008-2009: 2,179 first-time reports, with 31.9% substantiated.
Iredell									
Lincoln									
Mecklenburg									
Montgomery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 2006 - Low birth weight of 23 or 5.6% rate. * 2006 Fetal and Infant Mortality. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prenatal deaths - 3 or 7.3% - Fetal deaths - 3 or 7.3% - Neonatal (under 28 days) - 0 or 0% - Postneonatal (28 days - 1 year) - 0 or 0% - Infant deaths (under 1 year) - 0 or 0% 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *2006-2007 - Dropout rates for 7th through 12th grades - 78 or 3.8%. 				
Moore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 2006 - Low birth weight of 81 or 8.4% rate. * 2006 Fetal and Infant Mortality. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prenatal deaths - 15 or 15.4% - Fetal deaths - 11 or 11.3% - Neonatal (under 28 days) - 4 or 4.2% - Postneonatal (28 days - 1 year) - 0 or 0% - Infant deaths (under 1 year) - 4 or 4.2% 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *2006-2007 - Dropout rates for 7th through 12th grades - 173 or 2.9%. 				
Randolph									
Richmond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 9.0% low birth weight. * In 2007 there were 152 teen pregnancies with 134 of those going to full term birth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * In 2010, there are 26.8% children in poverty. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Total drop-outs for 2010 were 126 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * in 2010, the unemployment rate is 8.3%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * In 2010 there were 74.2 (per 1000) reports investigated. * In 2010 there were 10.5 reports substantiated (per 1000) 	

County	Premature birth, low-birth weight infants, an infant mortality, that includes infant death due to neglect or other indicators of at-risk prenatal, maternal, newborn or child health.	Poverty	Crime	Domestic Violence	High rates of high-school drop-outs	Substance abuse	Unemployment	Child Maltreatment	
Rockingham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 2006-2007 - 9.6% low birth weight infants or 9.6%. * 2004-2008 - Infant Mortality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infant deaths - or 9.2% - Neonatal (less than 28 days old - 30 deaths or 5.6% - Post-natal (28 days to 1 yr old) - 19 deaths or 3.6% - Fetal deaths - 50 or 9.3% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 2006-2008 - Individual rate was 12.8%. * 2006-2008 - Family rate was 16%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * For the year 2007 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 murders or 5.31% crime rate - 12 rapes or 12.75% - 89 robberies or 95.55% - 204 assaults or 216.72% - 1,087 burglaries or 1154.80% - 2,328 larcenies or 2530.57% - 202 vehicular crimes or 214.60% - 2 arsons or 2.1% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 2009-2010, there were 1,944 domestic violence cases and 309 sexual assaults. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 2007-2008 - drop-out rate was 6.39% 				
Rowan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 2006 - Low birth weight of 169 or 9.5% rate. * 2006 Fetal and Infant Mortality. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prenatal deaths - 18 or 10% - Fetal deaths - 10 or 5.6% - Neonatal (under 28 days) - 8 or 4.5% - Postneonatal (28 days - 1 year) - 5 or 2.8% - Infant deaths (under 1 year) - 13 or 7.3% 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 2006-2007 - (Rowan-Salisbury) Dropout rates for 7th through 12th grades - 401 or 3.9%. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * January 2010 - the unemployment rate was 14.6%. 		
Stanly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 2006 - Low birth weight of 63 or 8.7% rate. * 2006 Fetal and Infant Mortality. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prenatal deaths - 7 or 9.6% - Fetal deaths - 4 or 5.5% - Neonatal (under 28 days) - 3 or 4.1% - Postneonatal (28 days - 1 year) - 2 or 2.8% - Infant deaths (under 1 year) - 5 or 6.9% 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 2006-2007 - (Rowan-Salisbury) Dropout rates for 7th through 12th grades - 178 or 3.8%. 				
Stokes					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Census 2000 - 26% of the population have less than a High School Degree. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * November 2008 - Unemployment rate of 7.5% 		
Surry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 2004 - Low birth weight infants were at 6.9%. * Teen births per 1,000 totaled 47.2. * From 2000-2004 child deaths totaled 60. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Census 2000 - 33% of the population have less than a High School Degree. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * November 2008 - Unemployment rate of 9.2% 		
Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 8.5% low birth weight. * Infant mortality rate (less than 1-yr-old) was 5.3% in 2007. * Child deaths (infant - 17) totaled 27. * SIDs totaled 2. * Prenatal deaths totaled 9. * in 2007 there were 309 teen pregnancies, with 254 of those going full term to birth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * In 2010, 12.8% of children living in poverty 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Total drop-outs for 2010 were 292 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * In 2010, the unemployment rate is 4.6%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * In 2010 there were 48.3 (per 1000) reports investigated. * In 2010 there were 6.4 reports substantiated. 	
Yadkin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 2004 - Low birth weight infants were at 5.2%. * Teen births per 1,000 totaled 47. * From 2000-2004 child deaths totaled 40. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Census 2000 - 28% of the population have less than a High School Degree. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * November 2008 - Unemployment rate of 7.2% 		

Cluster E Counties

County	Premature birth, low-birth weight infants, an infant mortality, that includes infant death due to neglect or other indicators of at-risk prenatal, maternal, newborn or child health.	Poverty	Crime	Domestic Violence	High rates of high-school drop-outs	Substance abuse	Unemployment	Child Maltreatment
Alexander	* 2010 - Death rate for ages 1-4 were 0. * Infant mortality rate is 8.8% (26) - a significant rise from 5.5% in 2001. * During the past year 8.5% of births were underweight. * Teen pregnancy rate is 54.7 per 1,000, a strong decline from 1996 rate of 82.6 per 1,000.	* 2010 - Families below poverty level 11%, up from 5.9%. * 2010 - Children under the age of 4 living in poverty - 41%.			* Spring 2009 - 4,089 or 16.6% dropouts. * 2010 - Local dropout rates from high school are 3.85%, increased from 3.48%.		* Unemployment as high as 15.6% during 2009.	* Child abuse and neglect - 602 substantiated reports in 2007-08, same in 2008-09.
Alleghany		16.70%			4.09%		12.56%	219 reports
Ashe	*low birth rate - 19 cases	14.10%			6.19%		11.80%	315 reports
Avery								
Buncombe	*Infant mortality - 4.5% *Teen birth rate data: - pregnancies 57.5 -teen births 44.3 -low birth rate 13.6	18.90%			14%		9.10%	899 substantiated cases, with over half involving children 0 to 5
Burke	* Teen pregnancy rate has increased from 63.4 per 1,000 teens. FOR 2005-2007: * Low birth weight infants - 8.8%. * Births to teen mothers - 39. * Infant mortalities per 1,000 live births - 6. * Burke has the highest rate of Hispanic teen pregnancy in NC with 301.7 per 1,000. * Child deaths - 13.	* Per American Community Survey (2007), families with children birth to 5 years of age live at or below the poverty level at a 14.7% rate. * According to estimates - Burke has approximately 950 children living in poverty.	* The rate of incarcerated individuals is inordinately high (1,397).	* Burke rate of reported domestic violence ranks ninth highest in the state. (2008)	* Spring 2009 - 5,685 or 9.4% dropouts. * About one third of the adults have a high school diploma or its equivalent.			* Incidence of child maltreatment is sixth highest in the state. (2008)
Caldwell	2005-2007 * Low birth weight infants - 9.2%. * Births to teen mothers - 36. * Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 3. * Child deaths - 4.	* Per American Community Survey (2007), families with children birth to 5 years of age live at or below the poverty level at a 15.1% rate. * According to estimates - Caldwell has approximately 801 children living in poverty.	* The rate of incarcerated individuals is 387.		* Spring 2009 - 4,933 or 8.9% dropouts. * About one third of the adults have a high school diploma or its equivalent.			
Catawba	* Teen pregnancy rate of 61.1 per 1000 * Infant mortality rate of 8.1	* 11.1% of families living below poverty			* 18%		15.50%	429 substantiated cases
Cherokee								
Clay								
Graham								
Haywood	* 2008-2009 - infant mortality rate was 5.1 * 2007 teen pregnancies (ages 15-19) were 81 or 53.1%.	* Children 1-5 years of age living in poverty number 405.	* Breaking and entering are the most reported crimes, along with illegal use of prescription drugs.		* 2006-2007: High school drop-outs of 154 or 6.05%.		* October 2008 unemployment rate was 5.5% compared to 3.3% in October 2007.	* 2007-2008: There were 1,426 reports made for child maltreatment. * Children in DSS Custody average 124 per month.
Henderson	*Premature births <13% *Low birth weight (infants) - 6.5% *Infant mortality - 4	*12%	9 out of 10	1,282 calls	13%		9%	
Jackson	* 2008-2009 - infant mortality rate was 5.2.	* Children 1-5 years of age living in poverty number 352.						
Macon	*Low birth rate 9% *Perinatal deaths 7.7% *Fetal deaths 7.7% *Infant deaths 2.6%	*Children in poverty B-5 - 19%			19%			130 cases reported

Counties by Cluster

Cluster A

Beaufort
Camden
Carteret
Chowan
Craven
Currituck
Dare
Duplin
Edgecombe
Gates
Greene
Halifax
Hertford
Hyde
Jones
Lenoir
Martin
Nash
New Hanover
Northampton
Onslow
Pamlico
Pasquotank
Pender
Perquimans
Pitt
Tyrell
Washington
Wayne
Wilson

Cluster B

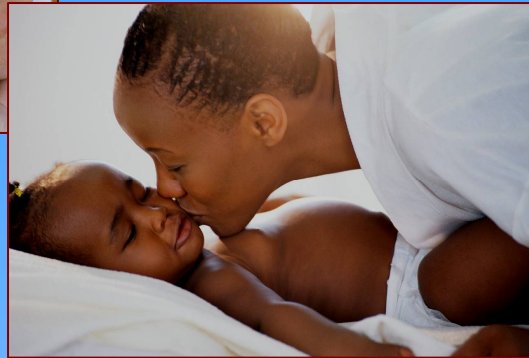
Bladen
Brunswick
Chatham
Columbus
Cumberland
Durham
Franklin
Granville
Harnett
Hoke
Johnston
Lee
Orange
Person
Robeson
Sampson
Scotland
Vance
Wake
Warren

Cluster C

Alamance
Anson
Cabarrus
Caswell
Cleveland
Davidson
Davie
Forsyth
Gaston
Guilford
Iredell
Lincoln
Mecklenburg
Montgomery
Moore
Randolph
Richmond
Rockingham
Rowan
Stanly
Stokes
Surry
Union
Yadkin

Cluster E

Alexander
Alleghany
Ashe
Avery
Buncombe
Burke
Caldwell
Catawba
Cherokee
Clay
Graham
Haywood
Henderson
Jackson
Macon
Madison
McDowell
Mitchell
Pold
Rutherford
Swain
Transylvania
Watauga
Wilkes
Yancey



**North Carolina
Nurse-Family Partnership
Sustainability & Expansion
Resource Manual**

**Prevent Child Abuse N.C.
April 2010**





Prevent Child Abuse
North Carolina

**Thank you to Kate B. Reynolds Charitable Trust and
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April 2010

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this Resource Manual is to make available essential information about sustaining and expanding the Nurse-Family Partnership (NFP) program in North Carolina. NFP is the nation's oldest and most tested home-visitation program shown to improve health, development and economic status of low-income mothers and their children. Currently, there are eight North Carolina NFP programs serving families in ten counties and many must turn away eligible women because they are at capacity. In March 2010, Congress and President Obama enacted a new federal grant program for states to begin or to expand evidence-based home-visiting programs. This report hopes to jump-start and inform North Carolina's efforts to apply for federal funding, support current NFP programs, and expand NFP.

Nurse-Family Partnership achieves three goals¹:

1. **Better pregnancy outcomes** by helping mothers improve their health behaviors.
2. **Improved child health and development** by helping the parents provide more responsible and competent care for their children.
3. **Family economic self-sufficiency** by working with parents to develop a vision for their own future, plan future pregnancies, continue their education and find jobs.

Since 2007 a collaborative of nine public and private funders, called the Alliance for Evidence-Based Family Strengthening Programs (the Alliance), dedicated their energies to launching in North Carolina three of the nation's best evidence-based programs. The Alliance chose to focus on programs proven to improve specific critical components of low-income children and families' lives and proven to have a greater benefit to society than they cost.

Scientific research clearly defines the program elements required to achieve the intended goals in a variety of environments. To this end, Alliance members decided to fund seven local health agencies for five to seven years to provide NFP. Their intent is not to pilot or test NFP, which has already been tested, but to start new local NFP sites and secure sustainable funding so that NFP can become a permanent part of North Carolina's continuum of services for pregnant women and young children.

This Resource Manual examines the needs of and resources for North Carolina's pregnant women and young children and whether NFP is a needed and helpful service to improve their lives. Similarly, the new federal health care reform law requires by September 23, 2010 that all states submit an assessment of the needs and services available for their pregnant women and young children. This Manual provides data analysis, research and links to resources that are needed for the application for federal funding. Furthermore, the manual identifies issues to be addressed or decided in order to sustain the existing NFP programs and to expand.

Nurse Family Partnership - NFP is a voluntary nurse home-visitation program for low-income women who are pregnant for the first time. It provides high intensity services to high needs families. NFP employs baccalaureate nurses



(BSAs) to conduct home-visits as the core method to build a relationship with the mother. NFP's goals are comprehensive and work with the mother specific to the circumstances in which she lives.

NFP's results are broad and long lasting. Even 15 years after graduating from NFP, children show improved school performance, improved health and reduction in arrests, and families have reduced reliance on public assistance. Dr. David Olds, the founder of NFP, has conducted randomized controlled trials of the program with a variety of populations and sites. Using the findings of these trials Olds defined the Eighteen Essential NFP Model Elements that, when implemented accurately, will replicate the research results.

Eight N.C. Programs Serve Ten Counties - The Alliance's work started seven new local NFP programs that began seeing clients in 2009. They join the decade old Guilford County NFP program and funding is enough for each local program to serve 100 families. Mothers must enroll by the 28th week of pregnancy and can receive services until the child's second birthday. Guilford has been at capacity for years, and now the Mecklenburg County and Robeson County programs have reached capacity and must turn mothers away, and others will soon have to do the same.

NFP Meets N.C. Family Needs and Complements Current Services – Starting in the 1990's, North Carolina made significant improvement to reduce infant mortality and improve other maternal health and birth outcomes. North Carolina's progress has stagnated since 2003, however. North Carolina's young child and maternal health measures remain among the poorest performing 15 states and minority outcomes are tremendously worse than white's.



The scope, duration, methodology and intensity of NFP is different from North Carolina's existing programs for pregnant women and young children. Programs such as Maternity Care Coordinators (MCC) and Early Head Start serve pregnant women and young children but conduct little home-visiting. NFP complements their work by providing higher intensity services to high needs mothers who are likely to gain the greatest benefit from this method.

Even before state budget cuts were made in 2009, existing programs did not have the capacity to serve thousands of high-risk mothers. With a growing population and a high rate of young child poverty, North Carolina has substantial unmet need that NFP could address as one program in a continuum of maternal and early childhood services. NFP is a complement to what is already available and has the proven record of accomplishment and cost-benefit to help address the hardest maternal and young child issues.

New Way of Doing Business – The goal of extensive program testing is to clearly identify the essential elements of a successful program so they can be replicated and achieve the same success in new locations with new clients. Accurate replication – known as implementing a program with **fidelity** - is challenging as new issues arise and staff must work to sustain model fidelity. Therefore, at the heart of implementation of evidence-based programs like NFP is monitoring program results through data collection, and conducting continuous quality improvement. Through reflective supervision, coaching and other methods, supervisors help staff continually adjust and improve their efforts in a changing environment so that they are most likely to achieve the intended results.

The NFP National Service Office (NSO) provides methods for conducting program monitoring, staff support and performance-based management. Building the state and local infrastructure to support the use of these tools in NFP is also building an infrastructure that could be adapted to support other programs with clearly defined program elements and outcome goals. Alliance members along with the NFP-NSO provide support to the local NFP agencies, but the needs of local providers have outpaced what the state partners can provide as local programs take on more clients.

It is time for a broader community of state leaders and partners to commit to a new way of serving the state's children most at risk. Only by building the infrastructure to support programs that are well defined, clinically tested and proven successful can North Carolina take advantage of decades of learning how best to help families and improve children's lives.

Financial and Other Benefits Outweigh Costs - Every program has a cost to implementation, and several independent organizations have carefully measured and tested NFP costs and benefits. NFP costs \$5,000 per family per year to implement with fidelity. This includes staff training, travel, data collection and analysis, real-time internet access to the data, performance-based supportive management and NSO support.

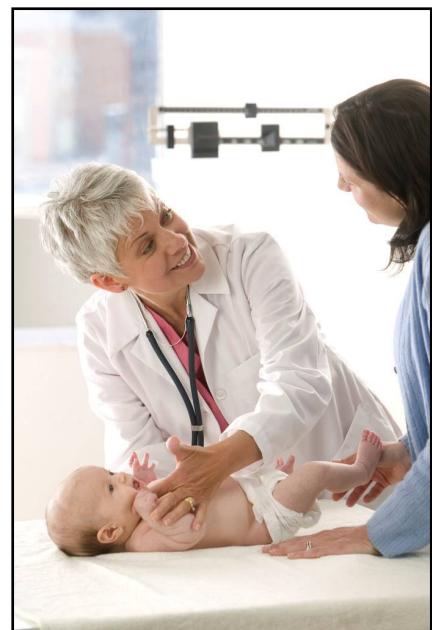
For this effort lasting 2 ½ years during pregnancy and infancy the long-term benefits are tremendous. A few of the benefits include:

- Improved maternal health and reduction in hypertension during pregnancy
- Greater intervals between first and subsequent pregnancies
- Reduction in incorrigible behavior by child
- Reduction in injuries among the children
- Increase in school readiness, including decreased behavior disorders at age six
- Increase in labor force participation by the mother
- Reduction in welfare use
- Increase in father involvement

These outcomes translate into dollars saved. In 2009, the independent Rand Corporation found a 54% benefit to the federal government for every \$1.00 cost.¹ Three other studies found from \$2.88 to \$5.70 benefit for every \$1.00 spent on NFP.

Now is the Time – The community cost-savings, benefits to families and children, and intensive research that back this up speak for why NFP is desirable to implement in North Carolina. In addition, now there is new federal funding for evidence-based home-visiting programs. Five years of federal funding is budgeted to support state home-visiting programs starting in the current federal fiscal year (FFY 2010). This means the first states should receive federal home-visiting grants by September 30, 2010.

NFP also meets all of the other federal requirements. NFP has the record of achievements and evaluation required by the new



federal law, and it sets goals that meet the new federal benchmarks. NFP also provides methodologies for collecting program data, monitoring outcomes, and supervising staff and program performance; all of which is called for in the federal law. Therefore, studying and working to best sustain and expand NFP in North Carolina is timely given the new federal home-visiting grant and state population needs.

Eight local N.C.-NFP programs are already seeing the results of their efforts and are enthusiastic about helping more than the 100 families they can serve now. All of them are looking forward to improving these children's lives and know they are also improving the lives of future generations. Now is the time to sustain and expand this effort.

Next Steps for N.C. Nurse-Family Partnership Programs

Now that eight local NFP programs are successfully serving women, it is necessary to enhance the state infrastructure supporting the programs. This involves three broad categories of work that will be ongoing and often simultaneous. The Alliance partners have begun this work in partnership with the NFP National Service Office and this report discusses the next steps including:

1. Develop a state infrastructure that can conduct five functions:
 - a. Nursing Practice Support for NFP home-visiting nurses and nurse supervisors;
 - b. Program Implementation Support including dissemination of information and tools, building state community for sharing advice and support, reconciling state policies with essential NFP elements and more;
 - c. Generating and using data to inform performance improvement;
 - d. Public communications, advocacy and building political support; and
 - e. Fiscal oversight, budget management and contracts administration.
2. Support local NFP programs and successfully graduate the first group of mothers served.
3. Expand and sustain NFP in North Carolina:
 - a. Secure long-term funding, including applying for federal-home visiting money;
 - b. Agree on an expansion strategy;
 - c. Address shortfalls in baccalaureate nurses in rural areas of the state



Evidence-Based Practice and NC Nurse-Family Partnership

The purpose of this Resource Manual is to make available essential information for sustaining and expanding the Nurse-Family Partnership (NFP) program in North Carolina. NFP is the nation's oldest and most tested home-visitation program. Research has found that NFP improves health, development and economic status of low-income mothers and their children. Currently, there are eight North Carolina NFP programs serving families in ten counties and all hope to expand so they can serve the full need of their service area.

In March 2010, Congress and President Obama enacted a new federal program to provide grants for states to begin or to expand evidence-based home-visiting programs. This report intends to jump-start and inform North Carolina's efforts to apply for federal funding, to support the current NFP programs, and to expand NFP to more areas of the state.

Background

North Carolina has worked intentionally and vigorously to improve the health and well-being of pregnant women and young children for several decades. Partnerships between government, academic institutions and private sector agencies and practitioners have strengthened these efforts. The result is well-developed collaboration between these partners, implementation of new programs and measurable improvements in maternal and child health.

At the same time, some maternal and child conditions have failed to improve, or continue to trail the nation in spite of improvement. Too rarely, have state partners been able to conduct research that identifies specifically

which practices and programs result in improved child and family outcomes; but this is beginning to change.

Evidence-Based Programs

Over the last thirty years, scientists have been testing human services programs in a way that had been done only with clinical physical health practices. NFP founder Dr. David Olds is a leader of this human services research movement because of his study of NFP through randomized controlled trials in three states. The parallel research of child brain development from the womb until children are in their 20's also informs this program research. Gradually the research has become broad enough to identify about a dozen evidence-based programs that can consistently achieve outcome improvements



and several more programs and practices that are promising.

Central to the effective implementation of evidence-based programs is the ongoing monitoring of whether staff are properly implementing the program and achieving the intended outcomes. Once research identifies what works, service providers must replicate it

accurately to repeat the desired outcomes. Therefore, well-developed evidence based programs like NFP also contain methods for continuous collection of data and monitoring, which informs the supervision and coaching of staff. This new way of providing human services incorporates data collection and monitoring into the entire program and provides a wealth of information not only for service providers and researchers, but also for the funders and policy makers who decide where to invest limited dollars.

This performance-driven method requires an updated view of the role of evaluation and research in human services. Historically, research focused on identifying and quantifying social problems. Practitioners were on their own, more or less, when addressing them. Then research identified successful programs and disseminated this information, but there was little help for practitioners so they could implement “best practices and programs” properly. Evaluation and monitoring were occasional and primarily used to punish or reward staff and programs. With evidence-based programs however, evaluation, monitoring and adjustment of practices are essential elements integrated into the program.

The Nation and North Carolina are at a turning point in the provision of human services. There is much more research of social programs to be done but, evidence-based practice and performance-driven implementation are clearly the future of health and human services. Changing systems is not easy, however; to incorporate the latest research successfully, everyone from policy makers to practitioners must commit to providing the best programs available given the needs of the people, and to support and promote continuous quality improvement in order to achieve the necessary outcomes. This means no program is sacred, only results. And nothing is sacrificed simply because it is not doing well in one element, as long as there

is evidence that improvement can be made to its implementation and outcomes.

The Alliance

The 2005 N.C. Institute of Medicine’s Task Force on Child Abuse Prevention made several recommendations for preventing child abuse and neglect involving replication of evidence-based programs to strengthen families. Because of these recommendations, several North Carolina private foundations and state agencies began to meet and in 2007 made a collective commitment to foster the implementation of evidence-based programs in North Carolina. Now called the Alliance for Evidence-Based Family Strengthening Programs, they are staffed by Prevent Child Abuse N.C. (PCA) and the Center for Child and Family Policy at Duke University.

Chart 1: The Alliance for Evidence-Based Family Strengthening Programs Membership

- The Duke Endowment
- Governor’s Crime Commission
- Kate B. Reynolds Charitable Trust
- N.C. Division of Public Health
- N.C. Division of Social Services
- N.C. Division of Mental Health
- N.C. Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
- N.C. Head Start State Collaboration Office
- N.C. Partnership for Children

The Alliance’s first initiative has been to implement NFP and Alliance members have made a multiple year commitment to fund seven new local NFP sites around the state. In addition, Alliance members are supporting start-up of two other evidence-based programs: The Incredible Years program for parents of preschool age children and the

Strengthening Families Program for 6-11 year olds. The Alliance has begun a continuum of evidence-based programs for families from pregnancy to adolescence in order to improve outcomes for the highest risk children. The programs have trained staff and begun serving families, but none are available statewide and none of the operating programs are funded adequately to meet the full need of their current service areas.



This report is an exploration of how best to sustain current NFP programs, and to expand NFP so existing sites can serve more eligible families and so that NFP is available to unserved counties. The report examines which counties have the greatest need, possible funding sources, and how the state infrastructure supporting NFP might operate. The Duke Endowment and the Kate B. Reynolds Charitable Trust commissioned this report to help North Carolina take one more step towards implementing and sustaining the best programs and practices identified by the latest research; all to improve the lives of children.

Nurse-Family Partnership

Nurse-Family Partnership is a voluntary nurse home-visitation program for low-income women who have never before had a live birth.

It works to achieve three primary goals:

1. **Achieve better pregnancy outcomes** by helping expectant mothers to improve their health behaviors, such as ensuring that they obtain prenatal care and encouraging good nutrition and avoidance of cigarettes, alcohol and illegal drugs.
2. **Improve the child's health and development** by helping the parents provide more responsible and competent care for their children.
3. **Help the family become economically self-sufficient** by working with parents to develop a vision for their own future, plan future pregnancies, continue their education and find jobs.ⁱⁱ

Thirty years of clinical research has shown NFP improves maternal and birth outcomes, young child health and reduces abuse and neglect. Even 15 years after graduating from NFP, children show improved school performance, improved health and reduction in arrests, and families have reduced reliance on public assistance.

Scientists, led by NFP founder Dr. David Olds, have conducted research with a variety of populations and sites, and from their research findings identified *Eighteen NFP Model Elements*. When the model elements are implemented accurately, the research results have been replicated. Perhaps more than any other comprehensive human services program, NFP has defined the specific components of what works and how best to replicate those components to get the same successful results. *See Chart 2.*

Chart 2: Model Elements of the Nurse-Family Partnership Program

To properly implement NFP and get the desired results, the local implementing agency must adhere to all of the NFP Model Elements. The Model Elements are supported by evidence of effectiveness based on research, expert opinion, field lessons and/or theoretical rationales. When the program is implemented in accordance with these Model Elements, implementing agencies can have a reasonably high level of confidence that results will be comparable to those measured in research. Conversely, if implementation does not incorporate these Model Elements, results may be different from research results. Downloaded August 2009 from www.nursefamilypartnership.org/content/index.cfm?fuseaction=showContent&contentID=37&navID=37.

Clients

Element 1

Client participates voluntarily in the NFP program.

Element 2

Client is a first-time mother.

Element 3

Client meets low-income criteria at intake.

Element 4

Client is enrolled in the program early in her pregnancy and receives her first home visit by no later than the end of the 28th week of pregnancy.

Intervention Context

Element 5

Client is visited one to one, with one nurse home visitor to one first-time mother/family.

Element 6

Client is visited in her home.

Element 7

Client is visited throughout her pregnancy and the first two years of her child's life in accordance with the current NFP guidelines.

Expectations of the Nurses and Supervisors

Element 8

Nurse home visitors and nursing supervisors are registered professional nurses with a minimum of a baccalaureate degree in nursing.

Element 9

Nurse home visitors and nursing supervisors complete core educational sessions required by the NSO and deliver the intervention with fidelity to the model.

Application of the Intervention

Element 10

Nurse home visitors, using professional knowledge, judgment and skill, apply the NFP visit guidelines, individualizing them to the strengths and challenges of each family and apportioning time across defined program domains.

Element 11

Nurse home visitors apply the theoretical framework that underpins the program, emphasizing self-efficacy, human ecology and attachment theories, through current clinical methods.

Element 12

A full-time nurse home-visitor carries a caseload of no more than 25 active clients.

Reflection and Clinical Supervision**Element 13**

A full-time nursing supervisor provides supervision to no more than eight individual nurse home visitors.

Element 14

Nursing supervisors provide nurse home visitors with clinical supervision with reflection, demonstrate integration of the theories and facilitate professional development essential to the nurse home visitor role through specific supervisory activities, including 1:1 clinical supervision, case conferences, team meetings and field supervision.

Program Monitoring and Use of Data**Element 15**

Nurse home visitors and nursing supervisors collect data as specified by the NSO and use these reports to guide their practice, assess and guide program implementation, inform clinical supervision, enhance program quality and demonstrate program fidelity.

Agency**Element 16**

A NFP implementing agency is located in and operated by an organization known in the community for being a successful provider of prevention services to low-income families.

Element 17

A NFP implementing agency convenes a long-term community advisory board that meets at least quarterly to promote a community support system to the program and to promote program quality and sustainability.

Element 18

Adequate support and structure shall be in place to support nurse home visitors and nursing supervisors to implement the program and to ensure that data is accurately entered into the database in a timely manner.

How to Implement What Works

Identifying the essential elements of a successful program is only the first step of replicating the program with new clients and in new places. Understanding how to implement the essential elements is a skill in itself.ⁱⁱⁱ

For example, the first Model Element of NFP is that the mother must voluntarily participate in the program. Element one seems very clear and easy to implement, but some North Carolina local programs found it challenging to determine if young mothers referred to them fully understood the choices available and the benefits and obligations of participating in NFP. Once these issues were identified, local NFP staff

altered and enhanced their referral criteria and training, and more carefully screened referrals to ensure mothers are making an informed voluntary choice. And voluntary enrollment is a more straight-forward element of NFP.

Knowing that replication involves a high level of complexity, NFP researchers have worked to identify not only what works, but also *how* to implement it. Replication of any evidence-based practice is a push and pull between exact repetition of the practice and adapting the practice to the circumstances where it is being replicated. To ensure that program results are achieved, the essential program elements must be implemented properly – or what is known as “with fidelity”. This is why the NFP National

Stakeholder Thoughts

“Any discussion of Nurse Family Partnership must start with the needs of pregnant women, young children and new families. It must examine the continuum of services to meet those needs and only then discuss how NFP can help meet needs and fit into the continuum.”

Service Office (NSO) remains involved in the implementation process and supports local agency implementation over a period of time. They know that local implementing agencies will have to implement the essential elements with discretion and judgment in a variety of circumstances. Not all of these circumstances can be anticipated or taught in advance.

To help monitor whether the essential elements are being implemented with quality, NFP researchers have developed a data collection and analysis system to monitor and measure continuously how local agency implementation is working and whether it is achieving set benchmarks and outcomes. Nurses have real-time access to the NFP data web site, get regular data reports and spend an important part of their work time interpreting the data to improve and adjust their practices. This measurement component is a hallmark of evidence-based programs and involves setting clear program goals and outcome measures, gathering and analyzing program data, and adjusting implementation based on the findings from the data.

Before 2009, there was only one NFP program in Guilford County and the NSO could provide adequate support to help the site implement the program, monitor quality and fidelity, measure outcomes and sustain the program over time. Now that there are eight local NFP programs across the state, the NSO has informed the Alliance that a state administrative infrastructure is necessary not only to expand NFP to more

counties, but also to support the existing eight programs.

North Carolina’s experience with NFP has shown Alliance members that a state infrastructure is also needed to ensure there is ongoing quality improvement, to create a statewide community where local program staff can learn from each other and to sustain the program over the long-term. More about the state infrastructure will be discussed in Chapter Three.

One Program in a Continuum of Services

Nurse-Family Partnership serves a very specific and targeted consumer – that is first time mothers who are living in poverty and who want to participate in NFP. In addition, the mothers must be enrolled in the program and have their first home visit by their 28th week of pregnancy.

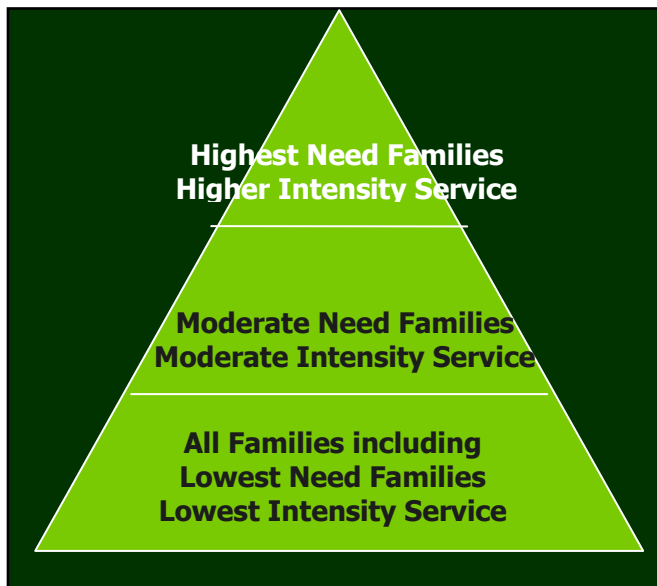
There are multiple reasons for this specificity in who is served, but the bottom line is that NFP has the greatest impact on this particular population and results achieved are much greater than the costs to provide the service. Three studies of NFP costs and benefits have found from \$2.88 to \$5.70 benefit for every \$1.00 spent on NFP. A 2009 study also found a 54% benefit to the federal government for every \$1.00 cost.^{iv}

For these and other reasons NFP is not for everyone; in fact many are not eligible, and NFP does not meet every goal or need regarding maternal and young child health and development. Understanding this is essential to understanding the role NFP plays in the broader system of maternal and young child services.

NFP is an intensive intervention for a high-risk population falling in the top portion of the Pyramid of Need. *See Chart 3.* NFP works to achieve compelling goals that address broad social problems, but it is not cost effective to provide it to every family. Nonetheless, all pregnant women continue to need prenatal care and must be educated about this need and have

access to affordable quality care. (Lower levels of the pyramid.) And all infants and children require certain immunizations and well-baby care, which also requires educating the public about the need and making the services and immunizations accessible.

**Chart 3:
Pyramid of Needs and Intensity of
Service**



In fact, if a complete continuum of services is not available, then NFP cannot be successful since it must work in tandem with doctors, educators, and other community practitioners and providers.

It is important that the issue of how NFP fits into the continuum of maternal and young child services is addressed by state and local stakeholders. A shared understanding of how they all relate within the broader system of services is essential for local NFP implementing agencies to be able to develop functional supportive working relationships with their community partners, fellow practitioners and other stakeholders.

Furthermore, all partners must be able to articulate how the entire system works in order to properly utilize it for their clients and programs, and to inform policy makers and the

public debate about what services and resources are available and yet needed to meet state and local goals. Again, NFP provides tools and support for accomplishing this.

Tremendous Program Benefits

Every program has a cost to implementation. NFP costs about \$5,000 per family per year to implement with fidelity in North Carolina. This includes staff training, travel, data collection and analysis, real-time internet access to the data, performance-based supportive management and NSO support. For this effort, lasting 2 ½ years during pregnancy and infancy, the benefits have been tremendous.

► **Greater intervals between first and subsequent pregnancies, including:**

- A 28-month greater interval between the pregnancies of the first and second child (among low-income, unmarried group)
- 31-percent fewer closely spaced pregnancies (less than six months)
- 23-percent reduction in subsequent pregnancies by child age two

► **Improved child health and development:**

- Reduction in criminal activity
 - 59-percent reduction in child arrests at age 15
 - 90-percent reduction in adjudication as persons in need of supervision (PINS) for incorrigible behavior
- Reduction in injuries
 - 39-percent fewer injuries among children
 - 48-percent reduction in child abuse and neglect
 - 56-percent reduction in emergency room visits for accidents and poisonings

- ▶ **Increase in school readiness**
 - 50-percent reduction in language delays at child age 21 months
 - 67-percent reduction in behavioral and intellectual problems at age six
 - 26-percent improvement in math and reading achievement test scores at grades one through three (among low-resource group)
- ▶ **Increased economic self-sufficiency:**
 - 83-percent increase in labor force participation by the mother by the child's fourth birthday
 - 20-percent reduction in months on welfare
 - 46-percent increase in father's presence in the household

- The goals, essential elements and research regarding NFP;
- Trends in North Carolina maternal and child health and well-being;
- North Carolina programs that contain a home-visiting component;
- Whether North Carolina families could benefit from NFP;
- Sources of funding used in other state's to sustain NFP; and
- Next steps.

This report cannot decide the path North Carolina should take, but seeks to provide the information required and to identify the issues to resolve in order to sustain and expand evidence-based home visiting in the state.

The Alliance has broader goals than this report, and has focused on starting a continuum of evidence-based services for North Carolina's high-risk families from pregnancy to adolescence. The Alliance did not choose to start new NFP local sites in order to pilot or test NFP. Thirty years of research at a variety of sites and with a variety of clients has shown that NFP gets results. Rather, because of the extensive research showing NFP's success, the Alliance chose to support new NFP sites in order to help more North Carolina families in need and to help state and local systems develop the infrastructure needed to implement evidence-based programs.

Report and Initiative Goals

The purpose of this Resource Manual is to make available essential information about sustaining and expanding the Nurse-Family Partnership (NFP) program in North Carolina. Within this Resource Manual are summaries and analysis of:

- The current status of NFP in North Carolina;
- The significance of evidence-based programs;

2

N.C. Maternal & Young Child Needs & Resources

To implement an evidence-based program effectively, stakeholders must first assess whether the program addresses the needs of the population to be served. Before selecting a program to implement, therefore, a service provider should examine the needs of the people.

Regarding maternal and young child health, the more problems that can be prevented the greater the benefit to the family, to the child and to society. Promoting healthy social, emotional and cognitive development and preventing health problems in young children can mean an entire lifetime of productivity and avoided health and societal costs.

North Carolina continues to lag behind the nation in maternal and child health and development indicators. After more than a dozen years of steady improvement, North Carolina still cannot break free of its bottom 15 ranking.

Greater examination of ten indicators of maternal and child well-being shows that the comprehensive practices and goals of NFP are a strong match for addressing the needs of young North Carolina families and complement existing programs.

Ten Risk Factors Examined

To assess state and county needs, the Resource Manual examines ten common risk factors used to measure maternal health, birth outcomes, and child and family well-being. These particular factors measure current North Carolina needs regarding the major outcomes of NFP. Additionally, the new federal home-visiting legislation requires that a needs assessment be conducted by each state regarding these and a few other related factors.

Chart 4 : Ten Risk Factors Considered to Determine County and State Need

	Risk Factors	Factor Defined
1.	First Time Medicaid Births	Percent of First Time Births on MA
2.	Teen Births	Percent of Birth Mothers Under 20
3.	Infant Mortality	Rate per 1,000 of Minority Deaths and/or Total Deaths
4.	Low Birth Weight	Percent of Births of Baby under 2500 grams
5.	Late or No Prenatal Care	Percent of First Time Medicaid Mothers starting prenatal care in Third Trimester
6.	Mother Smoked	Percent of First Time Medicaid Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy
7.	Mother's Education Level	Percent of First Time Medicaid Mothers with Less than 12 years education
8.	Reports of Abuse & Neglect	Two-Year Average of the Number of Reports
9.	Child Poverty	Percent of Children ages 0-17 Who Live in Families Under Federal Poverty Level
10.	Unemployment	Percent of Workers Unemployed

Examined are the statewide measures of each of these factors over time and as compared to other states. In Chapter four there is analysis of risk factors and needs of each county. *Appendices A and B* show all data gathered for North Carolina, the United States and Counties.

Analysis of the state and U.S. level data reveals five trends.



Five Trends of N.C. Maternal and Young Child Well-being and Health

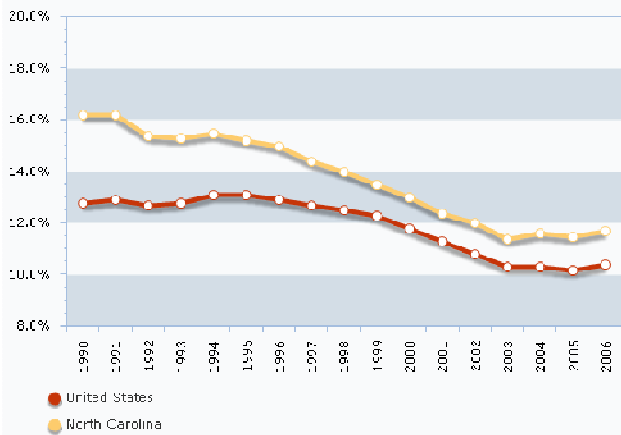
Data on maternal behavior, birth outcomes and family conditions show five trends

have dominated over the last few decades.

Trend One: Improvement for 13 Years

Most of the ten maternal and early childhood indicators improved from 1990 through 2003. Some indicators such as infant mortality and teen pregnancy showed substantial improvement. These advances reflect a national trend, with North Carolina's progress occurring at a greater rate than the nation's. *See Charts 5 and 6.*

Chart 5: N.C. Teen Pregnancy Rate 1990-2006



Births to females less than 20 years of age (Percent) – 1990 to 2006

KIDS COUNT Data Center, www.kidscount.org/datacenter
A Project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation

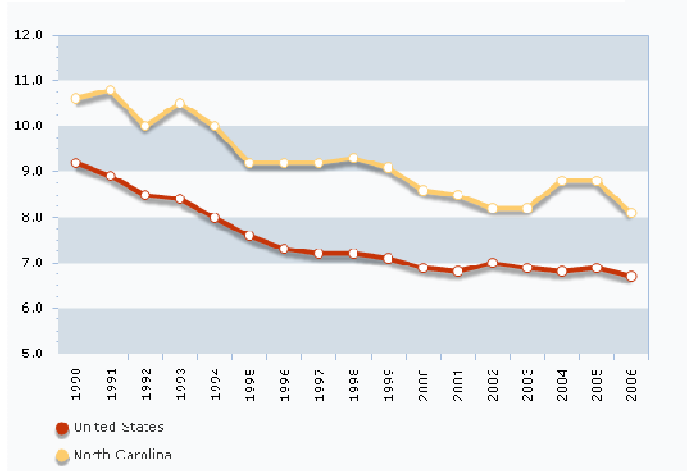
Trend Two: Most Improvement Stops in 2003

Since 2003, many maternal and early childhood indicators have stopped their progress and some are even worsening. *See Charts 5 and 6.* This also reflects a national trend, but again North Carolina's change is at a greater rate. Furthermore, 2008 data show that there has been little improvement since 2006. *See Appendix B.*

Trend Three: N.C. Remains a High-Risk State

An examination of these and other maternal and young child health indicators reveals that even with progress on several fronts, there is still much work to be done. North Carolina's improvements brought indicators closer to the national average in teen pregnancy, infant

Chart 6: N.C. Infant Mortality 1990-2006



Infant mortality (Rate per 1,000) – 1990 to 2006

KIDS COUNT Data Center, www.kidscount.org/datacenter
A Project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation

mortality, low birth-weight, and late or no prenatal care but, these and other North Carolina indicators never reached the national average. *See Appendix A.*

The national KIDS COUNT project continues to rank North Carolina among the bottom 15 states for child well-being, 37th in 2009.

Trend Four: Minority Outcomes Lag

Of particularly grave concern are the large disparities between minorities and whites. Infant mortality among African-American North Carolinians is more than twice the rate of white infant mortality. *See Chart 7.* North Carolina African-Americans also are having low birth-weight babies at a much greater rate than whites. Even though minority rates have been declining, the gaps between white outcomes and minority outcomes are still significant and troubling.

Chart 7: N.C. Infant Mortality Rates by Race

North Carolina	Scale 2.4 – 28.6	
White Non-Hispanic	6.2	
Black or African American	15.1	
Hispanic or Latino	5.4	
Total	8.1	
Source: KIDS COUNT data center		

**Trend Five:
Abuse & Neglect Highest Among Youngest**

The final trend is less a trend than a consistent reality that is slowly getting worse. Children 0-5 years of age are 26% of the total population of children in North Carolina but make up 51% of the reports of abuse and neglect.^v See *Chart 8*.

The last ten years have seen growth in the number of reports of abuse and neglect of children. Overall growth has been 21% for all reports, but a 26% increase in reports for children ages 0-5. This greater growth among the youngest children accentuates the higher rate of reports of abuse and neglect they already experience. The youngest children are also most likely to be killed by a caregiver. While there may be several causes for this higher rate of reported abuse, the youngest children are the most vulnerable and the most easily injured.

**Poverty Shadows Picture
of Young N.C. Families**

For this report ten indicators were examined and the above broad trends were found specific to maternal and child health. The ten indicators also reveal that many new North Carolina families are facing a broad range of difficult issues, mostly related to poverty. See *Appendix A*.

Poverty

Several indicators show poverty continues to have a firm grip on North Carolina and particularly among families with young children. Overall, fifty-percent of women who give birth for the first time are eligible for Medicaid and in 13 counties over three-fourths of first-time births were Medicaid covered.

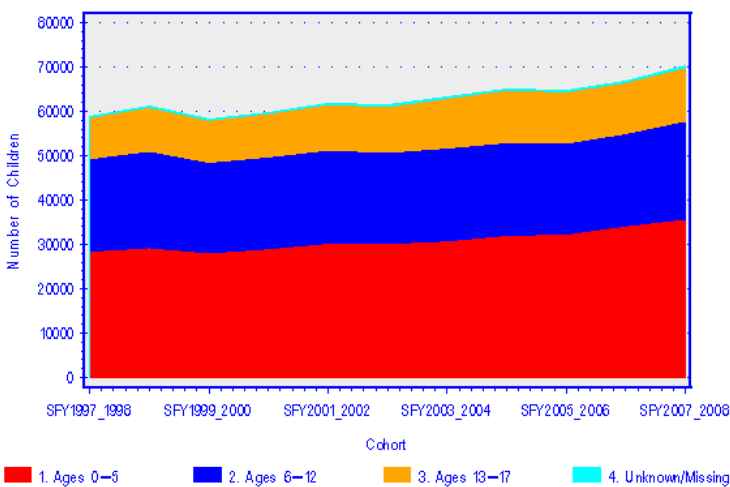
This, in turn, leads to high child poverty rates. Children under five are greater than one-and-one-half times more likely to be living in poverty than the general population.^{vii}

2008 N.C. Poverty Rate = 14.6%
 2008 N.C. Child Poverty Rate = 20%
 2008 N.C. Children under 5 Poverty Rate = 23%

African-American children are disproportionately poor when compared to whites. Thirty-seven-percent of African-American children in North Carolina are poor compared to ten-percent of White children.^{viii}

Chart 8: N.C. Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect by Age of Child

Source: UNC-Chapel Hill, Jordan Institute for Families^{vi}



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 Data last updated 07DEC09

Economic Instability

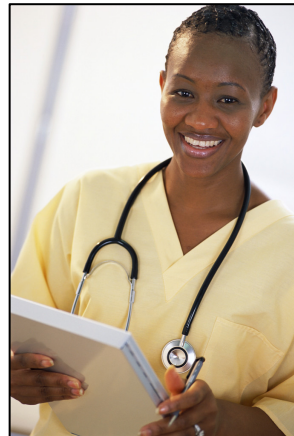
North Carolina's economy has been declining and unstable for most of the last decade. In 2001 there was a relatively short national economic recession, but the jobs lost in North Carolina during that period were not regained until 2006. Since the current recession began at the start of 2008 North Carolina has lost over 240,000 jobs and it appears when recovery begins it may be another "jobless" recovery.

Often the last hired are the first laid off, so increased unemployment has a particularly harsh effect on young parents who are young workers. Furthermore, young families have had less opportunity to build assets - from skills to savings - and are less able to sustain the impact of job and income loss. This combination plus the fact that over one-third of first-time mothers have less than a high school degree, means that many of North Carolina's new families are experiencing severe economic instability and uncertain future prospects, and could use help planning for their future.

Poverty's Impact on Young Minds

Neuroscience and developmental research have found that growing up in poverty can have a detrimental affect on the cognitive, social and emotional brain development of children.^{ix} In addition, long periods of high stress brought about by environmental factors, such as poverty, produce higher than normal levels of hormones in children and can result in "toxic stress."^x Toxic stress is a hormonal condition that hinders brain development. Since the brain architecture builds on past growth, early brain development that is weakened continues to provide a weak foundation for later development.

By intervening early, before the 28th week of pregnancy, in the home and directly addressing economic issues, NFP works to identify and help the mother reduce stressful factors in her environment and develop protective factors so that her baby can flourish and experience healthy brain development.



Nurse-Family Partnership Complements Existing Programs

In 2008 there were over 64,000 births covered by Medicaid in the state; that is nearly 50% of all births. Because these mothers are in poverty during pregnancy, they are at higher risk for poor birth outcomes and of living in poverty after the child is born. This in turn means the child is at higher risk for poor health, education and other outcomes for the reasons noted previously regarding the stress of poverty and its detrimental effect on brain development.

There are existing programs in North Carolina to help pregnant women and young families. They include the Maternity Care Coordinators (MCC) for pregnant women, Child Services Coordinators for children with special needs, Early Head Start (EHS), Parents as Teachers (PAT), Adolescent Parenting Program, and NFP. Other widely available programs tend to be very specific and supplement the above services. For example, there are immunization programs, infant mortality reduction programs, and the Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC), which provides nutritional support and supplements to pregnant women and young children. There are also programs that serve only a very small portion of the state, such as the four Healthy Families programs.

Program Differences

These programs share some similar goals and serve pregnant women and/or families of infants and toddlers. However, beyond these general traits the programs vary in their practices,

training, duration of treatment, scope of treatment, eligibility and whether there is research showing effectiveness of their practices. WIC covers a similar period in the family's life and has the goal of improving maternal and infant health just like NFP; however, it has a narrow scope of treatment compared to NFP since its focus is on nutrition. WIC, immunizations and other targeted programs supplement the broad goals of MCC, EHS, PAT and NFP.

Another fundamental difference lies in whether the program conducts visits to the mother's home and the purpose of such visits. Some programs like Adolescent Parenting Program do not contain a home-visiting component. NFP's entire methodology is based on nurses developing a strong relationship with the mother in her home.

Maternity Care Coordination and Early Head Start, permit a component of home-visiting with pregnant women and/or families with young children. However, unlike NFP, home-visiting is not an essential program requirement of MCC and EHS or even their primary methodology.

Public Health Officials estimate that fewer than 3% of MCC mothers receive a home-visit. Early Head Start can be home or center based. North Carolina's EHS programs conduct a minimum of home-visits and target families after birth of the child. Fewer than 5% of EHS staff are home-visitors. The PAT program is a home-visiting program with a very broad target population – any family with a child under kindergarten age may enroll. Consequently, PAT has a broad scope of treatment and is designed to serve more than at-risk families. In addition, PAT service providers are expected to visit the family at home only once a month.

NFP contains a broad focus on improving the economic security of the family. Some other programs, such as APP, share this goal but focus on narrower treatments such as helping the mother complete her high school education. NFP contains components to help the mother plan her career based on the budget needs of the

family, and the mother's goals. NFP provides one on one support to the mother in her effort to develop life-skills that allow her to set and achieve personal goals.

Home-visiting is a higher intensity service and research has shown it is most effective when done by a baccalaureate nurse and higher need mothers early in their child bearing years. As a result NFP requires this to be the mother's first birth and for the visitor to be a baccalaureate nurse. Most other maternal health and early childhood programs serve a broader population. They will serve women who have already given birth, do not require home visiting by a baccalaureate nurse and are intended to serve a range of families with more universal needs. These and other fundamental differences mean that NFP complements the other programs well by targeting a specific group with specific practices.

Unmet Needs

But even if NFP is significantly different from the other programs, the question remains as to whether the needs of low-income mothers and infants are already met by the other programs. In this case the numbers speak for themselves.

Total Medicaid Births 2008	64,887
Total MCC Births 2008	19,475
EHS Enrollment of Pregnant Women 2008	219
Unmet Low-Income Mothers	45,193

Sources: State Center for Health Statistics;
EHS data from Center on Law and Social Policy (CLASP) Data Finder <http://www.clasp.org/data/>

There is significant unmet need among low-income pregnant women; over two-thirds of Medicaid covered births are not receiving one of these services. Unduplicated numbers are unavailable, but even with duplications there are clearly low-income women who receive few, if any, services.

If NFP served all 21,628 Medicaid covered first-time births and MCC maintained its 2008 service level, there would still be over 23,000 Medicaid eligible women unserved. Unfortunately, drastic cuts to Medicaid are shrinking the number of mothers served by MCC, and are limiting other programs that work to improve maternal health and birth outcomes.

Similarly, there are many more low-income infants and toddlers than there are services available. More than 91,000 North Carolina children under three lived in poverty in 2008. Early Head Start and Parents as Teachers served under 10,000 children and those numbers are likely duplicated since many PAT providers are EHS centers. Even if NFP were implemented statewide, the three programs combined would still not serve one-third of North Carolina's low-income children less than three years of age.

Finding the Right Program for Each Family

The bottom line is that North Carolina has a large poverty population and young children and young parents are disproportionately low-income. Research has quantified that families with certain chronic health problems and those living in poverty are at greatest risk for poor outcomes and North Carolina continues to perform poorly on many key indicators. The needs are clear.

But no program can serve every need and different families are willing to participate to varying degrees. Health professionals must assess family needs, abilities and preferences and then match families to the best service for their needs and preferences.

Furthermore, there are many more families needing help than can be served currently. Concerns that implementing NFP will "take" mothers from the MCC programs and make MCC unsustainable are a red-herring. The real issues are 1) how to inform and enroll more mothers in these programs (increased penetration);

2) How to build and sustain financial support to meet these needs; and

3) How to regionalize or otherwise link county service areas that are too small to support their own programs.

While these may not be easy tasks, they are critical issues to address if health and human services is to best serve North Carolina's families, sustain the services needed, and ensure better outcomes for children.



Nurse-Family Partnership Addresses North Carolina Young Family Needs

The conclusion of the statewide data is that in spite of terrific improvement during the 1990's, many young children and new families are suffering from a variety of difficult conditions, dominated by poverty, and maternal and child health indicators remain poor. It is unreasonable to think that interventions addressing a few of these conditions, but not poverty, economic instability and future employability, can improve the long-term outcomes of low-income families and children. Furthermore, parenting skills must be taught in the context of the economic stress experienced by these families or it will not match the realities in which they are living or adequately address the negative impact poverty can have on child brain development.

NFP is one of very few evidence-based programs that has a comprehensive approach that includes addressing economic security issues with this intensity in order to improve maternal and child health and development. The inclusion of components to address the economic security of

the family makes NFP especially appropriate for the high poverty rate and economic instability of North Carolina first-time mothers and families with young children.

NFP's focus on the prenatal period helps address the stagnant health indicators for pregnant women and newborns. Low birth-weight, infant mortality and the rate of teen births and multiple-births are all reversing their progress of the 1990's and remain worse than the national average. NFP seeks to address the hardest to serve families that are contributing to these poor measures.



Perhaps the most compelling reason for implementing NFP in North Carolina is its focus on very young children. North Carolina's youngest children are the most likely of any age group to live in poverty. They are also most likely to die at the hands of

their caregiver and they experience the highest rate of reported abuse and neglect.

There is a growing and increasingly rigorous amount of research confirming the importance of the first three years of life and the benefit of home-based interventions with pregnant women, young children and their families.^{xi} Trials of the NFP program have produced a significant portion of this research. Given these facts, it is shortsighted to ignore the benefit NFP can bring to North Carolina's highest need families and young children. Where many have given up on these families, NFP has proven it can help them achieve healthier, more productive lives and do so in a cost effective way.

NFP is not for everyone, but provides significant return on its investment in low-income first time families, of which North Carolina has many.

NFP clearly should be included in North Carolina's continuum and plan of services, but should not be mistaken as meeting the needs of all pregnant women and all families.

In fact, the hardest reality of NFP is that it limits agencies from providing NFP services to families having a second or third child and requires components that make it harder to implement it everywhere. However, requiring these restrictions is not random but rather is essential to successful implementation of the program.

3

Successful Implementation & Sustainability

Successfully implementing and sustaining an evidence-based program to assure that the outcomes promised are delivered requires a different approach and mindset than has been used in the past. Historically, promising human services programs have suffered from insufficient attention to *how* the program was implemented. To reproduce program results achieved in the past, the program implementer must replicate the program in the same way as the original. This is called implementing with “model fidelity.” If key components of the program are changed, then it is to be expected that the results also will be altered.

On paper, it sounds simple to provide a program of services exactly as it was first done in order to get the same positive results. In reality, variations in community resources, institutional policies, clients, staff and other variables make this a much more difficult task. Scientists must conduct substantial testing and evaluation to identify the essential program elements that cannot be varied as opposed to elements that are preferred but can be adapted to new situations. Without well-developed research and shared understanding about essential program elements, historically staff have had to determine for themselves what can be altered to current conditions and what must remain the same. Supervisors are unable to help staff maintain essential program elements if the elements are undefined, and administrators may unwittingly cut out essential program components by imposing contradictory budget or institutional requirements.

Wide-spread replication of an evidence-based program also raises questions about how to maintain program accuracy while expanding or “scaling up” programs and practices. Scaling up

is the provision of a program to a larger portion of the target population so that outcomes can be broader and more meaningful. Full successful scaling-up of an evidence-based program should affect the outcomes of the whole target population.



Implementation Research

The National Implementation Research Network (NIRN) at the Frank Porter Graham Center of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill studies current implementation research and findings.^{xiii} NIRN has found that successfully implemented programs from many fields share certain “core implementation components.”^{xiii} These include clearly defined program elements for staff selection, staff training, coaching and consultation, and data collection systems to support decision-making. NIRN recommends technical assistance to help local implementing agencies achieve each of the core implementation

components in a way that brings about the outcomes intended from the program.

Additionally, NIRN has found there are several stages to implementation and that the stages are not linear but rather each affects the other in complex ways over time. Again, NIRN indicates that local implementing agencies need technical assistance during each of these stages and over time because of changing conditions. The initial stage of exploration is particularly important because it sets the stage for all further implementation. During their exploration process, communities must not only assess their needs, learn about new programs and decide if they are willing to implement one of them; they must also build their group and individual “readiness to change.”

Expert Advice

“The capacity to create readiness for change, manage the change process, implement innovations effectively, and establish reliable and enduring indicators of progress must be developed in order to expand and sustain any evidence based practice or program.”

National Implementation Research Network

Finally, to discern when a practice is implemented successfully and when it needs to be adjusted requires continuous quality monitoring. In turn the information gathered from monitoring must be analyzed and used for improvement. Quality monitoring, performance management and improvement must occur continuously because all environments and clients are changing and program staff must adjust along with those changes. Staff also should be learning from their own experiences how best to implement essential program elements with fidelity and incorporating that learning into practice.

In summary, effective implementation with fidelity so that outcomes the model can produce are in fact delivered includes:

- assuring community readiness,
- training and coaching of program staff in the model,
- supportive and continuous monitoring and management support, and
- use of data to help staff learn and continually improve.

North Carolina is ready and must establish clear leadership and a management structure to implement these tasks in order to sustain existing sites and to expand NFP. While the NFP National Service Office has support staff to help NFP sites get started and implement accurately, they have advised North Carolina that given the current number of sites, the state needs its own leadership, management and clinical support infrastructure. People knowledgeable about current North Carolina systems, practitioners and family needs must develop this infrastructure.



Five Functions of State NFP Administrative Infrastructure

In early 2009 the NSO issued guidance regarding the state administrative infrastructure needed to support multiple NFP sites. They have articulated five separate functions the state administration must be able to perform and they have provided examples of different ways states have tried to execute the functions. North Carolina must further develop its state administrative infrastructure to conduct these functions in support of the existing NFP sites.

The five state administrative functions are:

1. Nursing Practice Support
2. Program Implementation Support including dissemination of information and tools, convening and collaboration support, start up, and changes in policies, programs, practices or operations.
3. Generating and Using Data to Inform Performance Improvement
4. Advocacy and Political Support, including Public Communications
5. Fiscal Oversight, Budget Management and Contracts Administration

The NSO is in the process of more fully defining these five functions and the specific components each encompasses. In addition, because of North Carolina's bifurcated state and county governance structure, some functions will have to be supported at the local level and also implemented at the state level.

The Alliance and its members have been serving as the state administrative infrastructure up to this point and they have more than proven their commitment to this project. The Alliance already contains many of the key stakeholders necessary to successfully implement NFP. However, demand for each of these functions is outpacing the Alliance's ability to meet it.

Now is the time to begin a focused, intentional, collaborative effort to design and develop a state NFP administrative infrastructure. As the functions are better defined, they must be assigned to partners and agencies involved in N.C. NFP. Furthermore, the new federal home-visiting law necessitates that duties be defined and assigned quickly. Chart 9 suggests one method for fulfilling these functions and preparing for future NFP expansion.

Chart 9 and Appendix C offer a summary of primary functions and key players in a state administrative infrastructure. There are five recommended public and private state level agencies that could participate in implementing the five state functions: N.C. Division of Public

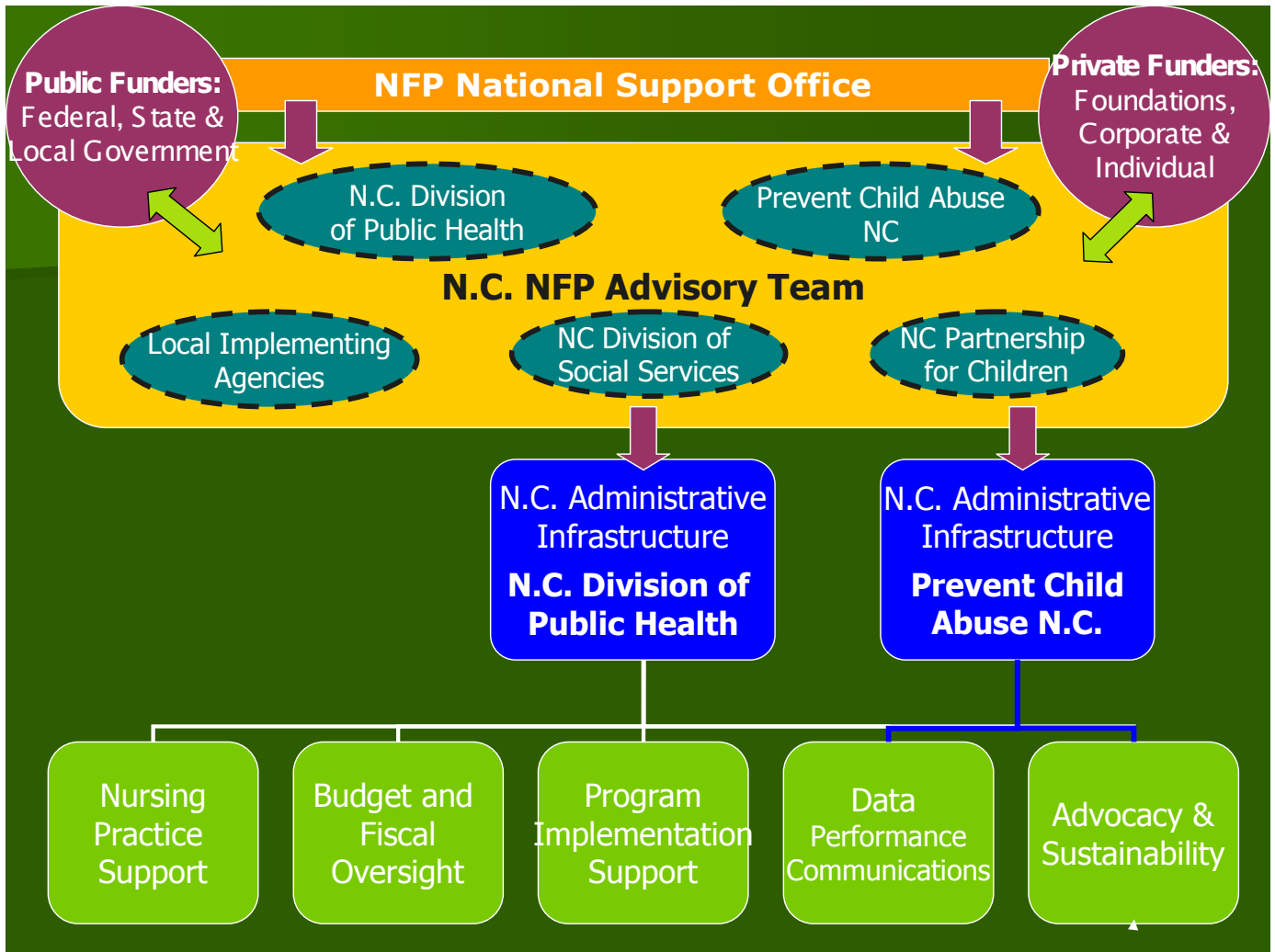
Health, N.C. Division of Social Services, Prevent Child Abuse N.C., N.C. Partnership for Children and the local NFP Implementing Agencies. They are assisted by the NFP National Service Office (NSO).

Whether the implementing agencies are these five or others, they must identify the best methods for working effectively and strategically in a collaborative manner to sustain and expand NFP in North Carolina. These particular agencies each bring different skills, experience and capacities to the collaboration. Together they have the skills to fulfill the necessary functions to ensure NFP implementation with quality and sustainability for the long-term.



The primary partners, along with the NSO, must clearly define the tasks involved with each of the five functions. They must agree on which of them is assigned each task, clarify how and by whom decisions will be made and when input from others must be obtained, and design a methodology for holding themselves accountable. NIRN and the NSO may have

Chart 9: Possible State Infrastructure to Support and Sustain North Carolina NFP



tools, advice and practical support that can help them with these tasks. This will not be easy but these five partners have already worked together since 2007 to successfully start up, fund and begin implementation of the seven new local NFP sites. It is promising that they can take that work to the next level.

The leadership team must engage additional partners at the state level. They are key stakeholders related to programs and services for pregnant women and children.

Possible state level partners beyond the five already identified include:

- N.C. Association of Community Health Centers
- N.C. Pediatric Society
- N.C. Nurses Association
- N.C. Child Fatality Task Force
- N.C. Division of Medical Assistance
- N.C. Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
- Community Care of North Carolina
- Office of Rural Health
- N.C. Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Coalition

At the state level these partners may participate in the N.C. NFP leadership team or they may serve on ad-hoc committees working with the leadership team. Furthermore, many other stakeholders will be engaged to assist with the work of quality implementation and sustainability. There must be an ongoing process to determine whether they should sit on the leadership team and how they will relate to the leadership team.

Finally, both the public and private funders are critical stakeholders. They include private foundations, federal government, and state legislators. They should be outside of the management and administration of the program, but should be very clear about the goals and outcomes they want to see achieved. To ensure accountability they should tie their reporting requirements to the outcomes they have identified. It is part of the function of advocacy to ensure that all funders are knowledgeable about the Essential Model Elements of NFP and that their required goals and outcomes do not conflict.

Stakeholder Thoughts

“We have gotten great support from the NSO and from Prevent Child Abuse. We want to expand and could keep eight nurses busy, but we couldn’t do it without the state and NSO support.”

Faye Albright, Director of Nursing,
Robeson County Public Health

The collaborative model in Chart 9 is provided as one possibility; however, the state level stakeholders – including new additions - must ultimately design and agree upon the best methods for fulfilling the state’s administrative functions. Roles must be clearly delineated between funders, state administrators, advocates, NSO staff and local implementers. In some states, like Pennsylvania and Colorado, a private

non-profit organization provides primary management and support of the local NFP programs. In others, a state agency may lead the effort. In all cases, a group of public and private organizations work collaboratively to ensure the quality and sustainability of the program.

It is not an overstatement to say that the future sustainability and effectiveness of most of the seven new NFP sites and any expansion of NFP rests upon the ability to transition from the current methods of state support and administration, to a more mature structure with greater, ongoing capacity. “The capacity for scaling up innovations statewide is created by capitalizing on every opportunity to develop and institutionalize the infrastructure needed to support the full and effective use of innovations.”^{xiv}

Sustainability & Expansion

Additional development of the state administrative infrastructure is both a necessity and an opportunity. Increased capacity to provide state support is essential to expansion and to maintaining fidelity at the seven new local programs. Creating that infrastructure is also an opportunity to anticipate and address some of the problems that have hurt program implementation, quality and sustainability in the past.

Some past problems with sustainability include:

- Inadequate quality monitoring and evaluation due to cuts in funding or lack of emphasis on this component;
- Decline in broad support and understanding of a program as it ages and no plan to counter the decline;
- Lack of evaluative or data evidence of the impact of the program and its effectiveness over time, and the impact of external funding and policy changes on program quality and outcomes;

- Funding sources and regulatory bodies changing requirements and programs altering their essential elements to retain funding.

For long-term sustainability and to be able to expand NFP in North Carolina there must be an intentional effort at both the state and local level to engage and inform stakeholders who understand NFP and North Carolina's state and



local successes and challenges in implementing NFP. These stakeholders must be committed to understanding the entire continuum of services for pregnant women and young children and they must understand how NFP fits within the continuum. To stay

current, they need to be informed about the implementation and expansion of NFP and how that is affecting the continuum of services and how changes within the continuum are affecting NFP.

In turn, they must be committed enough to NFP and the overall service structure that they will use their knowledge to monitor and protect NFP from external and internal actions that would reduce program quality and weaken outcomes.

To achieve this will require a shared commitment by many stakeholders to the quality implementation of programs founded upon sound research and evidence of success. When this has been accomplished and accepted then NFP will be part of the state institutional structure. Maintaining, enhancing and institutionalizing this cycle of communication and program quality monitoring will benefit all maternal and young child programs and their functioning and sustainability overall.

4

N.C. NFP Expansion & Scale Up

N.C. Nurse-Family Partnership

Each of the eight local N.C. NFP implementing agencies has one team of four home-visiting nurses with one full-time nurse supervisor and an administrative assistant. The maximum caseload is 100 mothers total (25 per nurse). Charlotte and Robeson have reached full capacity and must turn away new clients. They will be allowed to add new families only when a current client graduates or otherwise leaves the program, or if they can hire additional nurse teams.

Expansion of N.C. NFP could happen in three ways:

- First, existing NFP sites could “go to scale”, that is add more nurse home-visiting teams in order to serve at least 25% of all Medicaid first-time mothers.
- Second, existing local NFP programs could expand their service areas to include currently unserved neighboring communities.
- Third, new local NFP programs could be started to serve currently unserved communities.

Making NFP available to all counties would be “going statewide.” Whether to prioritize going to scale in existing sites or going statewide is an ongoing issue that state NFP leaders, policy makers and local NFP providers must address. In addition, the current private funding partners have promised funding for five to seven years and the NFP project is now in its third year. Sustainable funding must be resolved.

The federal home-visiting grants for states give new urgency to the discussion about how to support existing NC-NFP programs over the long-term and whether to scale-up existing programs, expand to new service areas or both.

To some extent, these are issues of community readiness and ability to implement or expand NFP with quality and fidelity and the NSO will play a role in those decisions. This chapter examines each possibility for expansion.

Scaling-Up Existing N.C. NFP Sites

There is terrific enthusiasm for NFP among the current North Carolina local NFP providers. Many are already looking forward to expanding. The NSO recommends that programs strive to serve 25% of first-time mothers on Medicaid in each service area. This recommendation is based on the experience of NFP programs in other states. However, North Carolina’s current NFP programs do not have enough nurse teams to meet this level of service for one year’s worth of mothers, much less for multiple years.

Staffing a program so that it can serve the first year’s cohort of mothers – that is 25% of Medicaid first-time mothers that year - and then take on a second year’s cohort of newly pregnant women is “going to scale”. To serve one year’s worth of first-time Medicaid births, the local NFP programs would have to double their current number of nurse home-visitors. *See Chart 10: NFP Service Levels.*

Robeson County would need three more nurses in addition to the four they currently have in order to serve 25% of one year’s eligible mothers. This number of nurses would have to double again to continue to serve these mother’s until they graduate when their baby turns two *and* take on a second year of pregnant women. *See Chart 10: NFP Service Level: Case Study Robeson County.* (Attrition, or early drop-out of some mothers, will also be a factor and somewhat reduce the number of nurses required.)

Robeson’s goals are higher, however, and they would like to penetrate more deeply into their target population. In other words they would like to serve more than 25% of first time pregnant women on Medicaid. They cannot get the demographic change they want unless they serve a larger portion of qualified families.

Demographic change is when the entire population shows a statistically significant change in an outcome measure. In this case, the population is all low-income mothers and the characteristics to be changed are birth-weight, infant mortality, length of time between births, income, abuse and neglect of children, school performance and other child and family characteristics. If NFP providers improve these outcomes with a large enough portion of the population, then demographic characteristics should change overall.

For example, if Robeson County Public Health

reduces infant mortality among the 100 NFP mothers they serve they have improved outcomes for 100 out of the 675 low-income first-time births in one year or 15%. But without additional nurses to serve women who get pregnant the next year, they are unable to serve more mothers, yet, another 675 low-income women will have babies. This will mean the 100 mothers served will equal only 7% of new mothers over the two-year period. If, however, they serve 15% of low-income new mothers every year, then they can have an overall impact on 15% of low-income new families. This may be enough to improve health outcome data overall. This assumes that 100% of participants stay with the program until their child turns two and that they achieve the outcome goals. Since 100% success is impossible, setting high enough targets and hiring enough staff to meet the target –i.e. going to scale - are essential to achieving demographic change in the population.

Chart 10: NFP Service Levels: Case Study Robeson County

Research of NFP implementation has identified reasonable rates at which local NFP implementing agencies can expect to reach and enroll mothers. Local conditions will affect penetration levels, but new programs set a goal they will strive to reach in order to define the staffing, and therefore funding, required and to measure their progress over time. The formula below is calculated with Robeson data.

Number of First Time Births to Mothers on Medicaid per year (target population) births	675
Reasonable to Assume Agency can Reach 50% of these Mothers (penetration) reached	x 50% = 337.5
Reasonable to expect 50% will voluntarily enroll in the program (enrollment) enrolled	x 50% = 168.75
TOTAL (50% penetration X 50% enrollment = 25% of target population)	169 mothers is target to enroll/year

As local NC providers reach capacity, they are able to evaluate how closely they came to these levels of client penetration and enrollment per year. They can revise their efforts if they are having trouble meeting their target levels or they can increase their targets if they are able to meet them easily.

Nurses: With one team of four nurse home-visitors, Robeson can serve 100 mothers. If they added another team of four they could serve the remaining 69 mothers and an additional 31 first time Medicaid mothers each year.

Going to Scale: To serve the first years’ mothers and take in a second year’s cohort of pregnant women would require double the number of nurses. Client attrition should permit counties to cover remaining need once a program is fully operating.

Expansion to Cover New Counties

Expansion could focus on going statewide – that is making NFP available in all 100 North Carolina counties – rather than going to scale within each county served. This can be accomplished in two ways: 1) by adding nurse teams to existing sites and having them serve neighboring counties, or 2) by creating new NFP local programs that serve a single county or a region of multiple counties.

Serving New Counties From Existing NFP Programs Both public health departments and federally qualified community health centers have provided services on a contract basis in neighboring counties. This is particularly helpful if one county has greater capacity than their neighbors. For example, Robeson County NFP has been able to hire and retain nurses since they raised their nurse pay and all existing sites have at least one year of experience with NFP. Robeson has provided health services in Bladen and Columbus counties before, and would consider contracting with Hoke and Scotland as well, if there is a need.

Each of the existing NFP programs, along with their community advisory boards, would need to evaluate whether they are able and willing to expand their service area if new funding becomes available. In addition, the potential newly served counties also must convene a local collaborative process to decide whether they want NFP in their county and that they will support it. Since the NFP-NSO recommends local NFP providers graduate their first cohort before expanding, the seven new NFP programs each have at least one year to conduct this planning. To keep travel and logistics manageable, counties should be contiguous to consider this option.

The initial difficulty with this approach is that for many existing NFP local programs their top priority is to go to scale within their current service area.

Starting New Local NFP Programs

The other option for serving more families is to start new local NFP programs that serve either

one or several counties. North Carolina county control over the provision of services has prevailed for so long that it is difficult to even think of a local NFP program as separate from a county. However, it is important that planners view new local NFP Programs as providers to families in multiple counties because only four of the 90 unserved counties have an average of 400 or more Medicaid first-time births annually, an essential condition to meeting the NFP Model Elements.

County agencies will be essential to providing NFP with quality and in many cases they will be the local implementing agency, but during the planning stages overcoming the powerful county focus will be necessary for stakeholders to consider all possibilities for providing NFP within regions. Involving, at the state and local level, programs that already provide services beyond single county lines could help with this process. State administrative partners must continuously explore new options for serving multi-county regions from how to unite differing pay scales and policies, to how to help multiple counties collaborate to build regional capacity.

Assessing Community Readiness

There are four factors of community readiness to assess when communities, state administrative partners and the NSO consider potential new NFP sites.

Four Factors of Community Readiness:

1. **Needs and Goals:** Needs of the community interested in NFP and how well they are met by NFP goals and outcomes.
2. **Local Commitment to NFP:** Community interest in NFP and openness to new ways of operating. Assessment of past experiences can signal community context and atmosphere.
3. **Resources and Barriers:** Are there local resources such as adequate available workforce and an interested, capable implementing agency.

4. **Complexity of Implementation:** How much preparation and capacity building is needed for implementation, and whether technical assistance and support is available.

Each community will be guided through an assessment as part of the NFP application process which is fairly well defined and involves some already prepared tools (the application itself and others). The assessment helps communities make a collaborative informed decision whether they want to commit to implementing NFP.

Stakeholder Thoughts

“Collaboration is everything.”

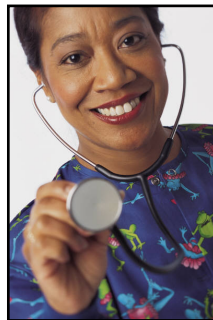
Robin Britt
Executive Director,
Guilford Child Development

However, not all communities or all members of a community are equally ready to change practices and explore new methods. “Readiness for change’ is something that needs to be developed, nurtured, and sustained. Readiness is not a pre-existing condition waiting to be found or an enduring characteristic of a person, organization, or system.”^{xv} The NSO exploration and application process helps counties discuss the most relevant issues for NFP; it does not tell them *how* to do this work or how to help the community embrace change, but there are methods for doing this. The state administrative partners must become proficient in methods for helping communities explore their needs and NFP in such a way that it develops “readiness for change” among the community members.

In fact, the effectiveness of the collaborative process has proven to affect the outcomes of an NFP program. A 2008 study of 16 NFP sites in Colorado found that the quality of the local collaborative process had a direct impact on mother attrition.^{xvi} The attrition rate – or the rate

at which mothers leave the program before completing it – has increased as more NFP sites have been implemented. Attrition also varies greatly between sites. As a result extensive study has been done of mother characteristics and other factors attributing to attrition. The Colorado NFP evaluation found that quality of the collaboration process had a greater impact on whether a mother completed the program or left early than any other variable for which they measured. In other words, the start-up and implementation process for developing a new NFP site has long-term implications for whether the NFP program will be able to retain its clients. Because the mother and child are more likely to achieve the intended outcomes the longer they receive the recommended “dose” of the program, the ability to retain mothers until completion has implications for overall success of an NFP site.

Given the importance of fostering an effective collaborative process, this should not be left to chance. In addition, communities should not have to reinvent the wheel for building an effective collaborative process. The state administrative infrastructure should continue to work toward creating an effective methodology for helping communities collaborate, develop collaborative leadership skills and learn about NFP and other evidence-based programs. The NSO has done some of this work through the exercises it requires communities to go through in order to apply for NFP. But this does not tell communities how to start their explorations and how, or even why, to develop the most effective collaborative model.



This is not to say that communities cannot and do not already conduct meaningful and effective collaborations. But given the new research done and gathered by NIRN, and the experiences of existing NFP sites in North Carolina and the U.S. there should be a better developed mechanism for sharing implementation research and experience along

with help applying it. And just as with implementation of any evidence-based practice, this support for communities should be monitored and continuously improved based on feedback and experience.

Cross-County Needs and Resources

When reviewing multiple local community assessments the state administrative partners should identify capacity needs and local resources that cross counties so they can match needs with resources even if the two are not next door to each other. State partners should look for:

- 1) Where there is greatest need for NFP in the state;
- 2) Where there is greatest capacity and interest;
- 3) What capacities and resources are lacking and the breadth and depth of the need; and
- 4) When local complexity of NFP implementation is so great that it may be unfeasible.

This state analysis will help local success, but is not essential for a community to implement NFP. The state analysis is essential, however, to identify and implement solutions that cross community boundaries, to build multi-community learning and sharing of resources and to develop a state infrastructure that supports and sustains multiple local NFP programs. Analysis of the state’s highest need counties is begun here, but more work and input from local partners will be required to fully assess neediest areas and resources that can be shared.

In the end, it is the local county partners who must decide if NFP is right for them and something they want to commit to implement and sustain. Any county can overcome barriers to successful implementation if they are committed to it. However, a better informed state administrative infrastructure will be better able to help locals in this process.

County Needs

When looking at the ten indicators used to assess maternal and child needs in this report, it becomes clear that 22 of the remaining 90 counties without NFP programs are high risk in four or more of the ten indicators. *See page 13 and Appendix B.* This was calculated by determining the 25 highest need counties for each risk factor, and then counting how many risk factors each county was highest need. Given that each one of these indicators correlates with poor child and family outcomes and with NFP outcomes, this is a strong indicator of their need for NFP.

Chart 11: Twenty-two Highest Risk Counties in Descending Order of Risk

Highest Risk Counties	Number of Risk Factors out of Ten	First Time MA Births Two-Year Annual Average (2007-2008)
Scotland	7	139
Columbus	6	192
Edgecombe	6	214
Halifax	6	209
Lenoir	6	186
Anson	5	87
Bertie	5	77
Cherokee	5	48
Graham	5	32
Northampton	5	61
Pamlico	5	30
Richmond	5	187
Vance	5	195
Bladen	4	106
Forsyth	4	1005
Gaston	4	600
Greene	4	56
Hertford	4	71
Jones	4	21
Sampson	4	210
Washington	4	49
Wayne	4	357

The new federal home-visiting grant laws require that the highest need families be targeted for service. One method for accomplishing this is by targeting these highest need counties. At a minimum, these are the counties to look at carefully for expansion sooner rather than later, but their interest and capacity will also play a role in when and if they can apply for and implement NFP.

Each of the 22 high needs counties is rural, except for Forsyth and Gaston counties, and nearly all are in the East. State partners should examine these counties closely in order to plan how best to support and reach out to them.

Local Interest and Readiness to Change

When determining whether NFP is right for the local area and whether they are committed to implementing NFP with fidelity, community partners must review their local attitudes, context, resources and needs. State partners must support this exploration phase and have begun their own preparation by informally talking with local stakeholders. The remainder of this chapter examines several factors to identify possible new local NFP service areas. Also examined is the readiness and need for existing NFP programs to expand or for new localities to apply to implement NFP.

In every implementation there will be some unforeseen circumstances and barriers that make implementing some or several essential elements more difficult. The community must be willing to address these issues. This “do whatever it takes” attitude is an important part of implementing a complex program like NFP with fidelity. This attitude is not just willingness to work hard, but shared readiness to change current practices and a community understanding that they can overcome barriers through their shared resources and creativity.

While some barriers and complexities cannot be anticipated, others have been experienced before and the NSO, experienced PCA staff and other local NFP agencies may have suggestions for

overcoming them. Local and state NFP partners must be open to trying new methods of implementation whether they have borrowed the methods from others or have thought of a creative solution themselves.

In North Carolina, the number of annual first-time Medicaid births in a county can impact the complexity of implementation. A county must have between 400 and 500 first-time Medicaid births per year in order to feel sure they can enroll 100 clients annually and, thereby, make NFP cost-effective.

Expert Advice

“‘Readiness for change’ is something that needs to be developed, nurtured, and sustained. Readiness is not a pre-existing condition waiting to be found or an enduring characteristic of a person, organization, or system.”

National Implementation Research Network (NIRN)

Of the 90 NC counties without NFP services, only four have enough first-time Medicaid births annually to support a single county NFP program – Cumberland, Durham, Forsyth and Gaston. These four counties do not have to bring together separate county government structures, pay scales and policies in order to implement one NFP program. This should improve their likelihood of successful implementation.

The remaining 86 counties will have to work with other counties to implement NFP with fidelity and in a cost effective manner. They could pair with existing NFP programs or form new catchment areas of multiple counties.

County openness to working collaboratively with neighboring counties will become a greater factor

as NFP expansion progresses. Some counties have long worked collaboratively and others have not. State and local leadership and commitment to NFP will be essential to brokering and maintaining multi-county collaborative arrangements but they should not be dismissed as undoable before counties even try.

Local Capacity and Resources

Implementation of NFP may also be more challenging when the implementing county or region of counties is lacking in community



resources required for fidelity. Counties must identify shortages or lack of infrastructure and grapple with whether and how best to remedy the situation.

Workforce Capacity

Whether there are enough baccalaureate degreed nurses in the area is an important factor to be

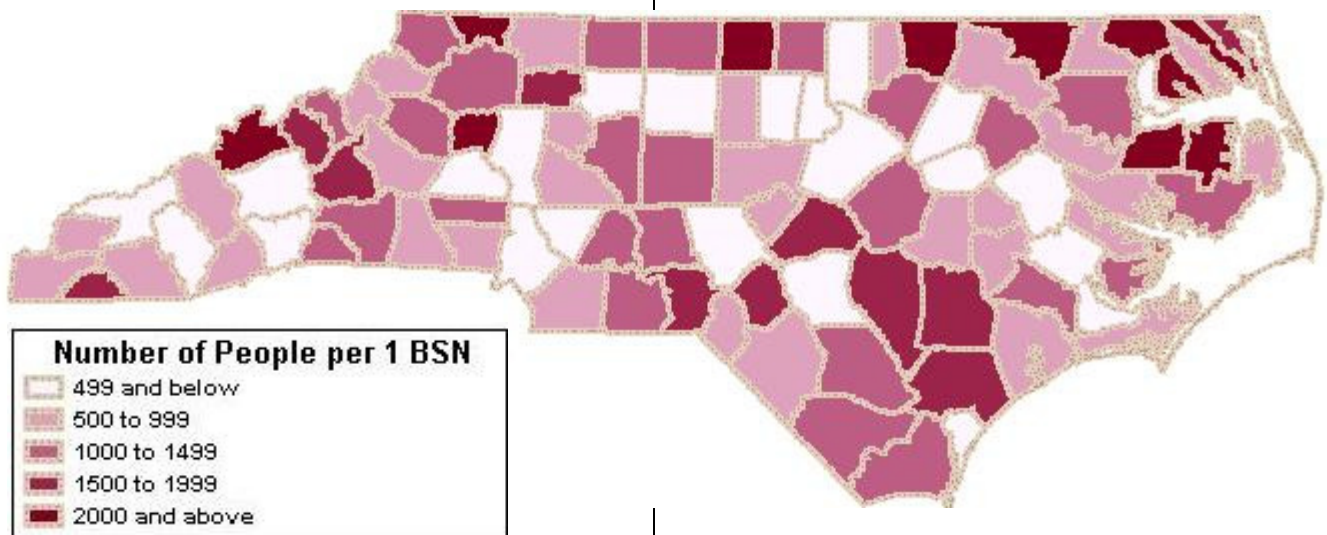
resolved by the counties and the state infrastructure. *See Chart 12 and Appendix D.* Only 22 counties have fewer than 500 people per one BSN and nearly half of North Carolina's counties have one BSN per 1000 people or more. Gates County has 5854 people for each BSN.

This has obvious implications for implementing NFP with fidelity. For example, a few counties in Northeastern North Carolina considered and rejected implementing NFP once before because of a shortage of baccalaureate Nurses known as BSNs. Some of them are looking again at how to address this issue since it affects many public and private county services beyond whether they can implement NFP.

The Health Resources and Services Administration of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services predicts registered nursing shortages throughout the country and in North Carolina that are expected to peak in 2020. This is a statewide issue and at least half the counties appear to have significant need for additional BSNs. *See Appendix D.*

To address such a fundamental capacity issue will require multi-agency collaboration, state involvement and thoughtful, strategic planning

Chart 12: Population per Baccalaureate Nurse by County, 2008



Data Source: North Carolina Health Professions Data System, Cecil G. Sheps Center for Health Services Research, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, with data derived from the North Carolina Board of Nursing, 2010.

Implementing solutions to the nursing shortage will likely be necessary before NFP can operate in some of the highest needs counties.

Local Implementing Agency Capacity

There also must be a local agency that is able and willing to implement NFP. Ability to supervise and support baccalaureate degreed nurses is an important requirement. In Mecklenburg and Guilford Counties private non-profit service organizations implement the NFP program. In other areas the Local Health Department provides NFP services. Whoever the local implementing agency is they must be able to work well in collaboration with a variety of stakeholders, to integrate evidence-based practices into their organizations, to provide performance-based management support and to do what it takes to implement with fidelity.

Given that each North Carolina County has unique resources and capacities, it is important to explore which agencies may be able to perform the duties of local implementation. This also identifies more partners who should be part of the collaborative application process and network of allies. *Appendix E* is a listing of public and private organizations that may be potential local implementing agencies.

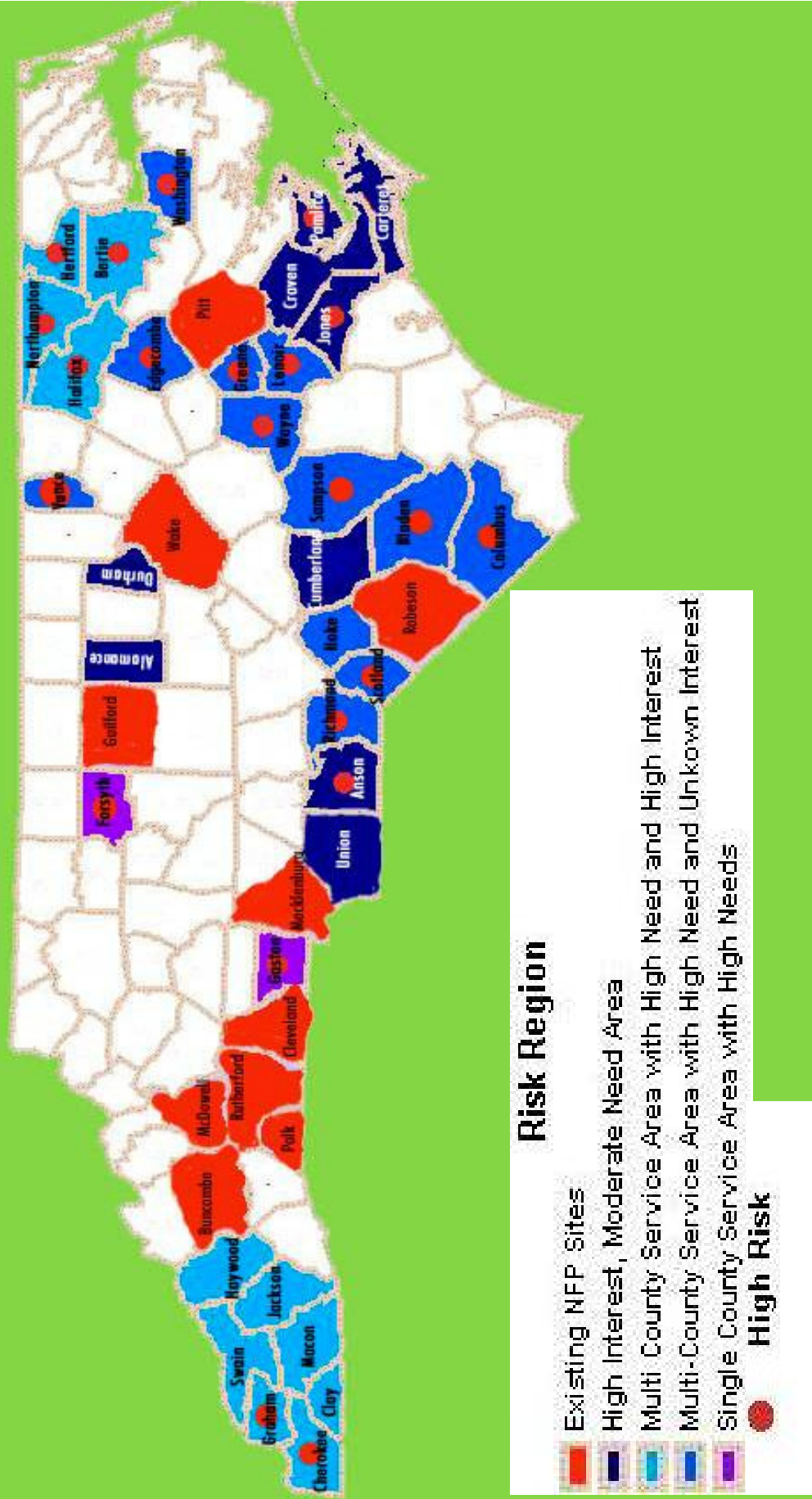


Identifying Counties and Regions for Expansion

In order to provide NFP services to more eligible families, the state administrative infrastructure and the NSO must inform all counties about NFP, help them explore their local needs and resources, and determine if they would like to apply to implement NFP. Several counties have gone through this experience before; seven became new NFP local programs in 2009 and a nearly equal number determined they were not quite ready to begin implementation.

Before regions, counties or agencies can apply they must know about NFP and perhaps even be invited. In addition, if more are interested than there is funding to support, then the state stakeholders and the NSO must make hard decisions about whom to approve and whom to delay until funding can be found. To target promising and/or high need areas, the state administrative partners should make a precursory examination of the four factors of county readiness – local population needs, local interest and openness, local resources and barriers, and complexity of implementation. This informal gathering of data and information better prepares the NSO and state administrative partners to determine which counties should be invited, where the greatest needs are, which counties must regionalize and identify some of the barriers to implementation. This does not replace the local process, but it gets it started and allows the state administrative infrastructure to identify and plan how best to meet community needs.

Chart 13: High Need Counties and Potential Regions for NFP Expansion



Community Readiness and Need To the extent state partners have gathered information so far, this table summarizes county readiness factors for the eight existing NFP programs, and for all high need counties, and for some high interest, moderate need areas. There is much that is unknown, or at least uncollected. Providing NFP to high need counties meets requirement of the new federal home-visiting grant program, and ensures the greatest return for the investment.

Chart 14: READINESS ANALYSIS for NFP EXPANSION

1. Existing NFP Programs - Going to Scale

Counties Served	First-time Births 2-Year Average	25% of Eligible Population	# of Nurses for 1 Annual Cohort	# of Nurses for Full-Scale*	County Interest & Readiness Summary
Buncombe	638	160	6	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> >Found their own funding >Many Stakeholders >High Capacity >Interest in Going to Scale > Not Graduated First Cohort
Cleveland	287	72	4	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > All Medicaid first-time mothers referred to NFP first; > Cleveland has been able to penetrate to 25% of eligible moms >Not Graduated First Cohort
Guilford	1156	289	12	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Serving Maximum Number of Mothers >Implementing Successfully for 10 years >Large population; >Large Unmet Need >Interested in going to scale > Graduated many cohorts
McDowell-Polk-Rutherford	347	87	4	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Enrolling at more than 25% penetration and so can support 4 nurse team >Not Graduated First Cohort
Mecklenburg	2224	556	22	38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Serving Maximum Mothers allowed > Strong Stakeholder Support >High local health care capacity >Large Population; Large Unmet Need >High Interest in Going to Scale

Pitt	423	106	4	7	>High Local Health Care Capacity >Interest in Going to Scale >Not Graduated First Cohort
Robeson	629	157	6	11	> Serving Maximum Number of Mothers Allowed >Strong Stakeholder Support >High Interest in Going to Scale
Wake	1616	404	16	27	>High Local Health Care Capacity >Large Population; Large Unmet Need >Interest in Going to Scale >Not Graduated First Cohort

♦ Full Scale is calculated assuming each year nurses will be needed to cover 1) the current year's cohort of 25% of first-time births to Medicaid mothers plus 2) 60% of previous year's cohort plus 3) 35% of cohort from two year's before multiplied by 25% since they will graduate after one quarter. See Appendix G. This is an approximation and will vary depending on penetration and enrollment level of mothers. Although nurses must work in 4-nurse teams the number of nurses calculated based on births is shown and is not always equivalent to teams of 4.

2. Multi-County Service Areas with High Needs†

Counties Served	First-time Births Two-Year Average	Potential Convener	High Risk	Interest Expressed	Readiness Summary
Western NC:					>Have built greater capacity to conduct NFP >Long interest by committed partners >Multiple Counties already convene and collaborate; >Buncombe NFP project willing to provide support >Opportunity to test implementation on American-Indian reservation at Cherokee Nation
Jackson	101				
Haywood	147				
Clay	10				
Macon	92				
Cherokee	48				
Graham	32				
Swain	61				
	Total 491	Existing Health Collaboration	Cherokee Graham	Yes, applied to be NFP site in 2007 but not ready then	

2. Multi-County Service Areas with High Needs† (continued)

Counties Served	First-time Births Two-Year Average	Potential Convener	High Risk	Interest Expressed	Readiness Summary
<u>Northeastern N.C.:</u> Bertie Halifax Hertford Northampton	77 209 71 <u>61</u> Total 418	Communities for a Better Tomorrow (existing collaboration)	Yes, all counties	Yes	>Very High Need Population >Baccalaureate Nurses in Short Supply >CfBT has discussed this more than once and decided to continue to pursue >Smart Starts and Local Health Departments involved, along with Juvenile Court Counselors
<u>South Carolina Border Area:</u> Bladen Columbus Hoke Scotland	106 192 119 <u>139</u> Total 556	To be determined	Yes, all counties	unknown	>Scotland and Columbus are two highest need counties in the state >Each of these counties is contiguous to Robeson and could be supported or served by Robeson's NFP project >Robeson has contracted in some of these counties before, and is willing to serve or support them, but has not yet graduated one cohort
<u>Counties Near Pitt County:</u> Edgecombe Greene Lenoir	214 56 <u>186</u> Total 456	To be determined	Yes, all counties	unknown	>Very High Need Population >All contiguous to Pitt County which has an NFP site >Pitt County has substantial health services >Pitt NFP site is willing to serve or support neighbor counties, but has not yet graduated one cohort
<u>High Risk without Service Region Identified:</u> Richmond Sampson Vance Washington Wayne	187 210 195 49 357	To be determined	Yes, all counties	unknown	>These are all high-risk counties that should be a priority to serve > They all have such low number of births they must be in a multi-county region to support NFP.

3. Single County Service Areas with High Needs*

Counties Served	First-time Births Two-Year Average	Potential Convener	High Risk	Interest Expressed	Readiness Summary
Forsyth	1005	Kate B. Reynolds Charitable Trust or DSS	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> >High Need Population; >Significant Health Care Capacity in the County >DSS interested in NFP; Opportunity to explore use of TANF
Gaston	600	unknown	Yes	Yes, by legislator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> >High Need Population; >Significant Health Care Capacity in the County >Local Public Health and FQHC collaborate and share space already.

4. High Interest and Moderate Need Areas

Counties Served	First-time Births Two-Year Average	Potential Convener	High Risk	Interest Expressed	Readiness Summary
Cumberland	831	Smart Start Partnership	No	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > More than one local stakeholder has expressed interest in NFP > New Local Health Director was previously in a NFP county >Special considerations with military bases in county and highly mobile population
Durham	710	To be determined	No	unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Durham has recent experience with other home-visiting programs >Groups have skills to convene > Significant Local health care capacity

Alamance	422	Coalition for Children	No	Yes	>Alamance has already formed collaborative to improve child and family health and well-being; >The collaborative has explored doing NFP before >Collaborative include mental health, DSS, public health, schools and more >Guilford could provide support
Anson Union	87 <u>367</u> Total 454	Smart Start Partnership	Anson	Yes	>Counties have expressed an interest >Counties willing to collaborate
Carteret Craven Jones Pamlico	130 231 21 <u>30</u> Total 412	To be determined	Craven Pamlico	Craven Interested	>Mix of High Need and Not as High Need and large and small >Region allows sharing of resources >Craven contiguous to Pitt where there are substantial health care resources
* An NFP service area must have at least 400 to 500 first-time births to mothers on Medicaid per year in order to support one 4-nurse team and make the program cost effective. This is an essential element of NFP.					
† More than one county will have to make up the NFP service area in order to ensure at least 400-500 first-time births to Medicaid mothers annually.					

Local NFP Action Outside of the Alliance Collaboration

It is also possible that a local public or private agency could decide to implement NFP and not work through the current efforts by the Alliance members. This is less likely now that the federal federal home-visiting grants are enacted within Title V of the Social Security Act. However, it would be inefficient and counterproductive to the larger system changes and technical support required for implementing NFP or any evidence-based program if a local partner moved forward alone. The state partners in the Alliance and the NSO must encourage all agencies to participate through the Alliance process so that all NFP implementing agencies can learn from each other, support each others' efforts, and participate in a single N.C.-NFP community of learning and support. This also means the

Alliance must be open to local implementing agencies that they did not select.

The NSO and state partners have welcomed any counties expressing an interest in NFP; however, the difficulty of responding to every county and agency with interest will likely grow now that Congress has allocated federal funding for home-visitation programs. It is better to identify early which state partners will fulfill which administrative support functions and deliberately plan how this will be done. Ensuring that all Alliance partners agree to require their local networks to participate through the Alliance may seem obvious, but it raises the question of whether the Alliance should include representatives from all possible implementing agencies. These may include representatives from the N.C. Community Health Center Association, the N.C. Hospital Association and the Pediatric Society.

5

Costs and Financing

The financial stability and sustainability of any evidence-based program affects its ability to achieve intended outcomes and return on investment. Identifying and implementing long-term, institutionalized and diverse financing strategies is essential to success of North Carolina's NFP Initiative.

Diversity in funding is important to ensure restrictions of a single funder do not force NFP providers to abandon essential model elements. Because NFP does address a range of family needs it should attract and be supported by a variety of funding sources focused on maternal health, child development and family economic-security goals. It is not yet completely clear whether the new federal home-visiting grant to states will have the flexibility or be large enough to support all of the Model Elements of NFP.

Researchers have identified three components that require financing when implementing an evidence-based program: 1) start-up activities to explore the need, feasibility, and installation of the program; 2) the direct service provided to consumers by the EBP, and 3) the infrastructure needed to successfully implement and then sustain the quality of the EBP.^{xvii} North Carolina's experience has shown that implementation of these three stages requires broad support from the NFP-NSO and a variety of state and local partners. As the number of local sites grows, more state level assistance will be needed.

Cost of Nurse-Family Partnership

Cost Per Family

The NFP-NSO indicates the range NFP providers have spent per family is \$2,914 to \$6,463. The national average cost to provide NFP, assuming 50% penetration and 50% enrollment, is \$4,500 per family per year. This cost analysis is based upon staffing ratios of eight full-time home-visiting nurses and one full-time nurse supervisor serving 200 clients.

The NFP-NSO advised North Carolina it could best foster successful implementation of NFP by starting each site with a smaller staffing ratio of *four* full-time home-visiting nurses and *one full-time* nurse supervisor serving 100 clients, thereby putting North Carolina's base cost slightly higher than the national average – about \$5,000 per family. The NSO also requires new programs to raise and identify funding for three years, which means that \$1.5 million for three years - \$500,000 per year – is necessary to begin a NFP site serving 100 families. This report continues to assume a cost of \$5,000 per family per year, and \$500,000 per year for a site with one four-nurse team and supervisor.

State Cost

The \$5,000 per family per year covers the cost of the local program plus the expense of NSO technical support. The operation of eight local NFP programs means that funding is also needed for State Administrative Infrastructure to carry out five administrative functions required by the NSO.^{xviii} Because neither the NSO nor the state administrative partners have outlined all of the specific expectations of each of the functions or who will conduct them, it is preliminary to

estimate the cost for the entire state infrastructure.

To date, these functions have been staffed in various methods and by various stakeholders as the need has become apparent. The N.C. Division of Public Health has funded some staff. Prevent Child Abuse N.C. has dedicated the time of its staff which is funded through private foundations and contributions. The N.C. Partnership for Children contributed to site preparation and the application process, and The Duke Endowment has contracted for communications services and other support.

The N.C. Division of Public Health has indicated it will cost about \$225,000 per year if they are to maintain and oversee a nurse consultant to conduct nursing practice support and a program coordinator plus their overhead, training, travel and materials. These costs may grow as more local NFP programs begin implementation.

Statewide, Full-Scale Implementation Cost

In North Carolina, first time Medicaid births have averaged about 24,000 per year in the last few years.^{xix} If NFP programs receive referrals for and are able to reach out to 50% of all Medicaid eligible first-time mothers that will mean 12,000 pregnant women will consider participating in the program. On average, the NSO advises, N.C. can expect about 50% of these women to enroll voluntarily in the program or 6,000 of all eligible women who learn about the program. (Voluntary participation is a model element.)

Given the NSO cost estimate of \$5,000 per family, to serve all 24,000 North Carolina Medicaid first-time births per year at a rate of 50% penetration and 50% voluntary enrollment will cost \$30 million per year total. *See Chart 15.*

Chart 15: Cost to Provide NFP Statewide at 50% Penetration and Enrollment		
	North Carolina First-Time Medicaid Births	Average Births per Year in North Carolina
2007	26,569	24,099
2008	21,628	
First-Time Medicaid Births per Year		24,000
Reach 50% of First-Time Medicaid Birth Moms		<u>X0.50</u> 12,000
50% of Those Moms Voluntarily Enroll		<u>X0.50</u> 6,000
6,000 mothers/year X \$5,000/family/ year = \$30 million annually for one year of families		
Total cost annually to continuously meet demand = \$50.6 million annually for full implementation (This assumes: 6,000 new clients per year, retention of 60% in the second year and 35% in the third)		

Appendix F shows the estimated cost per county using the above formula.

Appendix G shows the estimated cost per year to provide NFP statewide continuously once fully implemented.

Cost for Continuous Coverage over Time

To provide NFP statewide at this rate for more than one year's cohort would require at least enough home-visiting nurse teams to cover new moms entering the program for about two years and 12 weeks. (Two years and 12 weeks is the shortest time in which a mother could complete the program if her pregnancy is full term.) Mothers already enrolled from the first year must continue to be served while new mothers enter. However, not only are new women entering continuously, some are also leaving early. Attrition – clients leaving before program completion – means the number of nurses required to serve a second year's cohort of mothers is not double the nurses needed for the first year. About 60% of the first cohort of mothers will remain after one year, freeing up 40% of the time of the nurses to take in new moms. *See Appendix G.*

Based on the above assumptions, it will cost \$50.6 million annually to make NFP available to all pregnant women throughout the state for a continuous two years and 12 weeks. At that time mothers would be graduating from the program, and combined with attrition, this should open enough spaces to accommodate newly pregnant women.

Other Cost Variables

In fact there are many other variables to consider that raise or lower the cost. How quickly new sites are phased-in and the rate at which they expand to meet the demand of their service area impact annual cost in the start-up years. Since no local North Carolina NFP programs have gone to scale, that is hired enough staff to serve 25% of eligible population for multiple years, lack of scale has been the primary method for reducing costs. Insufficient staff to go to scale, however, means turning away eligible expecting mothers once the local program reaches capacity.

Travel required to serve multi-county regions, growth or decline in births, salary scale of staff hired, and the rate at which mothers volunteer to enter the program also impact cost. NFP may be

available statewide to communities, but not all communities are likely to choose to participate and so that will also reduce the statewide program cost. These numbers, therefore, should be used only as a reasonable estimated cost for expanding NFP statewide and to scale to all eligible mothers.

Financing

The N.C. expansion of NFP since 2007 is a direct result of public and private funders coming together to form the Alliance for Evidence-Based Strengthening Family Programs. (*See History of North Carolina NFP Funding.*) This group

Stakeholder Thoughts

“We must learn from our past experience. The Maternity Care Coordinator Program has relied heavily on Medicaid reimbursements. When Medicaid restricted and changed its reimbursement methodology, MCC had to alter its program.

Funding should not drive the program.”

Giang Le, Wake County Family Support Services

focused on the efficacy of implementing NFP in order to improve maternal health and birth outcomes, and to prevent abuse and neglect of children. Their choice to fund new NFP sites in the state for five to seven years is a bold and unique effort for catalyzing a new evidence-based program in the state. It has clearly been successful programmatically since the programs have hired staff, begun taking clients, successfully resolved implementation challenges and begun development of a new state administrative infrastructure.

New Federal Funding

As part of the federal health care reform legislation enacted in March 2010, Congress included five years of grant funding for states to

start or expand home-visiting programs. The home-visiting programs must be evidence-based or be a promising program structured to collect evidence of its outcomes. Nurse Family Partnership clearly meets the federal legislative requirements for evidence, but funding is not exclusive to NFP.

U.S. Health and Human Services will be clarifying the details of the legislation in the coming months and deadlines are likely to be short. Congress allocated \$1.5 billion over the next five years as follows:

- \$100 million for FY2010;
- \$250 million in FY2011;
- \$350 million for FY2012;
- \$400 million for FY2013; and
- \$400 million for FY2014

Congress enacted these home-visiting grants by adding a new section to Title V of the Social Security Act, which is the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant (MCHBG). North Carolina usually receives about 2% of the funding allocated through MCHBG based on a funding formula related to population. If that same formula is implemented with the home-visiting grant North Carolina would qualify for \$2 million this year and \$5m in 2011. U.S. H.H.S. can award 3% of the funding to American Indian tribes. At the time this report is being published it is unclear how much funding North Carolina will receive, but it may not be enough money for substantial expansion or even to sustain the existing eight programs. Nonetheless, this grant is an important federal commitment to home visiting.

Local Funding Opportunities

Requiring local partners to raise a portion of the funding is important for increasing the variety of funding sources and also may engender a higher level of commitment by the local community, thereby improving long-term sustainability. In Wake County the Smart Start Partnership committed significant start-up funding for three years and therefore has a vested interest in making NFP work even though they are not the implementing agency.

Counties could shift existing funding to NFP, however, some counties may want more information for helping local collaborations review all possible funding sources, their goals and actual usage. For example, the local convener may not be fluent in discussing how NFP meets juvenile delinquency prevention goals and therefore may not invite members of the juvenile justice community or may have a hard time convincing them to participate. State prompting and assistance may engage these other stakeholders and permit a more thorough conversation about local needs and resources.



Finally, local Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils (JCPCs) and Smart Start Partnership Boards each determine grant allocations to local programs in their community. An existing NFP site could apply to them for funding during their normal grant processes; however, it would be advantageous to engage these boards from the start of local consideration of NFP.

State Funding and Existing Federal Grants and Programs

Given the economic recession, the large federal deficit and decline of state revenues, the current funding environment is enormously competitive and funders are applying additional scrutiny to all programs they support. A new commission has been formed to review the state's early childhood system and another to review public health. Part of their mandate is to improve efficiency and effectiveness of programs.

In addition, drastic cuts have been made to many maternal and child health programs and the early education system. Rather than cutting programs across the board, there should be a reasoned

analysis of the effectiveness of how dollars are currently spent. Where programs are not adequately funded to measure results, there must be assessment of whether they could shift to a performance based model and if it is cost-effective.

This type of change, whether in drastic system cuts or by a more targeted approach, necessitates comprehensive state review and a new plan for services to meet state needs in tight times. Without an integrated, long-term plan, North Carolina policy makers and service providers will be unprepared to rebuild state systems when

revenues return and cuts will continue to be broad rather than intentional and targeted. This assessment and plan should examine North Carolina's entire maternal and early childhood system from pregnancy to age eight. Two federal efforts may provide opportunity to get this planning started and funded: the Early Childhood Advisory Councils and Early Childhood System Alignment work.

The future of early childhood and maternal and child health programs is in the implementation of evidence-based programs and practices.

Chart 16: History of North Carolina NFP Funding

The Alliance for Evidence-Based Family Strengthening Programs collaboratively launched the North Carolina NFP Initiative in the Spring of 2007. Alliance members, the BC/BS Foundation, and the NFP National Service Office have contributed funding and/or staff resources to the implementation of the Initiative as listed in the following diagram.

New Site Development, Implementation Infrastructure & Communications:

- NFP NSO –NSO subsidizes state contributions
 - Veronica Creech – program development
 - Gayle Ricks – Nurse consultation
 - Karen Howard – federal advocacy
- Kate B. Reynolds Charitable Trust
- The Duke Endowment
- Prevent Child Abuse NC – convening, site development, infrastructure support, assistance with communications
- Private Contractor – funded by Duke Endowment, communications
- NC Partnership for Children – convening, development

Funding for Local Direct Service Delivery

- The Duke Endowment
- Kate B. Reynolds Charitable Trust
- Blue Cross/Blue Shield
- NC Division of Public Health - grants to some local public health departments
- NC Partnership for Children – some local partnerships contributed money and/or child care slots

While NFP is only one such evidence-based program, its infrastructure and essential elements are more developed and detailed than most other evidence-based human services programs. Because of this, and the extensive research backing it up, implementation of NFP may develop a state infrastructure that can support a variety of evidence-based practices and it will certainly help state service providers and others become more fluent in the skills needed to implement evidence-based programs with quality. But to target funding to evidence-based programs and not invest in the infrastructure needed to support them sets them up for failure and will waste limited dollars.

Private Funding Options

Private foundation funding has played a catalytic role in the expansion of NFP in North Carolina. Kate B. Reynolds Charitable Trust, the Duke Endowment and Blue Cross/Blue Shield Foundation have provided extensive leadership in this effort by studying and understanding NFP, engaging in early decision-making and committing funding for the new NFP sites for 5 to 7 years. The public and privately funded, non-profit corporation N.C. Partnership for Children and some local Smart Start Partnerships have also played a leadership role by engaging and convening communities and committing start-up funding, child care subsidy or other in-kind contributions.

Private funding will certainly continue to be needed to fill the gaps where public funds are too rigid for implementing evidence-based practices. For example, the role for a non-government entity to bridge between government silos, flexibly fill gaps government cannot address, and engage other non-government stakeholders is important to successful implementation and is usually supported by private funding sources.

Braiding Multiple Sources of Funding

Thus far, funding for N.C. NFP expansion has been a blending of funds from a variety of

sources that was achieved through a long-term collaborative process. *See History of N.C. NFP Funding.* A diversity of public and private funders have committed their time, effort and money to the implementation of NFP in North Carolina. As new needs arose they have taken care of those as well.

The variety and commitment of the funding allows implementers the flexibility to fund what the NFP program research has proven is required to achieve the intended results. The diversity of funding and the ongoing engagement and commitment of the funders are essential to ensure changing funding requirements, budget cutting, and other unrelated funding or policy changes do not dictate the qualities of the program. This will continue to be the case even as sources of funding alter in the future.

Funding Sources for NFP programs in Other States

North Carolina and twenty-six other states are currently implementing NFP in one or more locations. State and local NFP programs are funded from multiple sources including federal, state and local public revenues, private foundations and other private sources. As N.C. has done, the funds are braided together to cover all the elements and administrative infrastructure of a NFP program.

Many funding sources used in other states could be used to fund NFP in North Carolina. Chart 17 provides a listing of some of the funding sources used to support NFP programs around the country. Steps for actually allocating such money vary from source to source and some funds used in other states may not be available for NFP in North Carolina. Further investigation would be needed to determine whether state plan changes, state budget and tax amendments or local budget changes would be required for these funding sources to be able to support NFP. The NSO could be a resource regarding how other states have obtained the funds.

Notable is the variety of sources of funding. This reflects the broad range of outcomes that NFP has been able to achieve.

Chart 17: Funding Sources Supporting NFP Programs in Other States

Federal Funding Sources	Medicaid – TCM, Admin, Reimbursement	
	State Children’s Health Insurance Program (SCHIP)	
	Title V Maternal & Child Health Block Grant	
	Healthy Start Grant	
	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	
	SAMSHA Grants	
	Early Head Start (Only in Greensboro program)	
	Office of Minority Health grants (2001-03)	
	Office of Population Affairs grants (2001-05)	
	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) for early intervention services	
	Safe Schools, Healthy Students	
	Child Care and Development Block Grant Funds	
	Title IV-B–Child Welfare Services and Safe & Stable Families	
	Federal Administration for Children and Families grants	
	CAPTA – State Grants for Child Abuse Protection and prevention; and Community Based Child Abuse Prevention	
State Funding Sources	State General Funds or State Allocations of Federal Funds via Multiple methods and agencies:	Dedicated revenue source (tax statutes)
		State budget line item
		General Dept Funding from:
		Health & Human Services
		Mental Health & Dev. Disabilities
		Public Health
		Early Childhood Education
		Social Services
	Tobacco Settlement Funds	
	State Children’s Trust Funds	
	State Child Abuse Prevention and Child Protection Funds	
Crime Control and Prevention Funds		
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Funds		
Attorney General Funds for Crime & Delinquency Prevention		

Local Funding Sources	Local Board of Education Funds
	County and City General Funds
	County and City Dedicated Revenues (including property taxes)
	Mayoral funds
Private Funding Sources	United Way
	State and County Medical Foundations
	Hospital Foundations
	Various state and local private foundations
	March of Dimes
	Tobacco Settlement Funded Foundations
	Blue Cross Foundations
	Churches and Church/Religious Foundations
	Visiting Nurse Association Foundation
	State and Local Community Foundations
	Kellogg Foundation
	Robin Hood Foundation
University Foundations	



Next Steps for N.C. Nurse Family Partnership

The goal of this report is to make available essential information about sustaining and promoting NFP specifically, and evidence-based practice more generally. This information is intended for North Carolina policy makers, service providers and other interested communities to help them implement NFP with quality, ensure family outcomes are improving and to sustain the program over many years.

To these ends, the report attempts to put forward the case for adopting evidence-based practices and meaningful collaborative practices, and integrating performance based management into all aspects of North Carolina's next generation of health and human services programs for pregnant women and young children. This will only be achieved and sustainable once there is a collective commitment to implementing programs supported by research and the ongoing commitment and infrastructure to support quality collaboration and continuous improvement of program implementation.

Next steps are recommended here; however, they are suggestions for a path that state and local decision-making collaboratives could take in order to support NFP. The next steps are divided into three categories:

- 1) State Administrative Infrastructure;
- 2) Local Implementation Activities; and
- 3) NFP Expansion Activities.

Informing these recommendations should be some of the lessons learned from North Carolina's experience with NFP so far, and from past experiences with other maternal and young child programs and services. These are incorporated into the report but some are offered here as planning guidance.

Lessons Learned include:

1. Counties need more intensive technical assistance and support than previously understood. State partners must build the state infrastructure to work together and with the NSO to provide this support.
2. The Program Development Process used to start-up new NFP sites must be improved continuously based on research, experience and clearly defining roles of state partners.
3. More strategies and tools are needed to help local communities integrate evidence based practices into their county infrastructure and to address barriers to implementation.
4. There must be a plan and commitment to prevent funding requirements from driving program elements and diluting model fidelity.
5. Systems and support for data collection and data driven decision-making must be enhanced and integrated into program and management infrastructure.
6. An intentional effort is needed to develop strong, committed, and collaborative leadership at the state and local level to support, promote and sustain NFP.

Regardless of the fiscal, political or economic environment, state maternal and child health leaders must remember and reiterate the ultimate goal: Improve the lives of all of North Carolina's families and children. However, the fiscal, political and economic environment demand that efforts toward this goal be efficient and effective and that means they must be based on scientific evidence of what works.

Next Steps for North Carolina Nurse-Family Partnership

These steps assume a dynamic, active collaborative structure at the state and local level. This sometimes evolves naturally, but rarely is it developed intentionally. Given the long-standing collaborative work of the Alliance, North Carolina's NFP efforts have already begun an infrastructure of public and private partners conducting interdependent functions. Without exception Alliance members acknowledged the collaborative effort of the Alliance but also cautioned this infrastructure must be further developed in order to support so many NFP sites.

One effective technique is to develop team operating procedures a little at a time while doing the work. As a discrete decision must be made or an issue arises the leadership team decides on a method to resolve it, tests the method and then determines how future operations should be done given their shared experience. This is adapted from the Breakthrough Series Collaborative approach, which is a methodology from the health care field and originated with the Institute for Healthcare Improvement and the Associates in Process Improvement in 1995.

State Administrative Infrastructure

To successfully develop the state administrative NFP Infrastructure a collaborative decision-making process must be agreed upon that includes local NFP agencies and other essential partners. Most of the recommended next steps are not chronological but rather happen simultaneously and sometimes continuously and some will need to be regularly revisited.

Step 1

- WHO: Current N.C. Alliance NFP Committee
- WHAT: Develop the N.C. NFP Advisory Team
 - Invite and add a few more essential NFP partners e.g. N.C. Pediatric Society, Community Health Centers, Local NFP agency representatives
 - Funders refine their roles to goal setting, accountability to goals and support.
 - Define other team members' general roles in the State Administrative Infrastructure
 - Define how the NFP Advisory Team and Administrative Infrastructure relate to the Alliance.

Step 2

- WHO: N.C. NFP Advisory Team (from Step 1) and NSO
- WHAT: Develop State Administrative functions and craft a model for the state administrative infrastructure.
 - Better define and detail the five state administrative functions.
 - Learn about other state NFP infrastructures and research regarding most effective methods to support evidence-based programs.
 - Refine team members' responsibilities and roles given increased detail of the functions, and implement consistent with most effective state infrastructure models.
 - Develop a shared understanding of various team members' strengths, limitations and abilities.

Step 3

- WHO: N.C. NFP Advisory Team (Advisory Team)
- WHAT: Define Advisory Team Operating Procedures and Accountability
 - Select and fund staffing and running of Advisory Team – the agencies and/or individuals who will keep the Advisory team operating, focused on goals, and serve as the point person to be called regarding NFP Advisory Team issues.
 - While doing the above steps develop and test operating procedures for the Advisory Team.
 - Procedures should promote a dynamic, decision-making team.
 - Include more transparency in decision-making, clarification of communications procedures.
 - Begin to define how team members will be accountable to each other.
 - Determine who makes what decisions; e.g. which decisions must go to the Advisory Team and which are left to the team member in charge of the related function.
 - Accountability should be integrated into team responsibilities. E.g. Regular and clearly defined reporting, support for each other etc.
 - Enhance Advisory Team communications.
 - Define a process for assessing the Advisory Team work, procedures and accountability and make improvements accordingly and celebrate successes.

Step 4

- WHO: Members of Advisory Team
- WHAT: Craft job descriptions and fund them to support members conducting the five functions.
 - Refine member responsibilities vs. Advisory Team involvement while preparing job descriptions.
 - Members hire staff accordingly.

Step 5

- WHO: Members of Advisory Team and their staff collaboratively with NSO and Advisory Team
- WHAT: Conduct five functions of state administrative infrastructure
 - Provide Nursing Support.
 - Support Program Implementation
 - Assist potential new programs with convening and application process.
 - Work through barriers and issues with local agencies as they arise.
 - Clarify program elements given individual circumstances as they arise.
 - Assist programs to prioritize steps of implementation.
 - Convene local programs to create statewide community of learning and support.
 - Identify cross-county barriers to implementation and promote development of methods to address these.
 - Conduct Advocacy:
 - Build NFP community & engage stakeholders to enhance support and sustainability of NFP.

- Implement public communications plan.
 - Create point person/agency for information about N.C. NFP and referral to other resources and partners.
 - Web site.
 - Media events created or responsive to opportunities.
 - Stakeholder newsletter.
- Inform policy makers, services providers, families, other stakeholders and the public.
- Monitor federal activity, provide input as appropriate.
- Secure state and local policy-maker support and funding.
- Manage NFP budget, supervise contracts, and provide fiscal oversight.
- Support Data Collection, data driven decision-making and performance management
 - Training for program staff.

Step 6

- WHO: Advisory Team, Alliance, Local NFP Agencies, other stakeholders
- WHAT: Develop state infrastructure supporting implementation of Evidence-Based Practices
 - Make evidence-based program implementation real to policy makers, funders and other stakeholders through example, explanation, repeating common messages and inviting stakeholders to visit local programs and/or participate in their stakeholder committees.
 - Identify broader system changes that integrate EBP concepts into state infrastructure and advocate for their implementation.
 - Work to institutionalize cross agency, public-private work regarding maternal and young child health, development and well-being.
 - Better integrate services for women in child-bearing years through services for families and children up to age eight.

Local NFP Implementation

The NSO primarily defines the elements of local NFP implementation, and the state administrative functions will define state partners' roles. General activities to be done by local NFP agencies include:

Step 1 - Local NFP programs continue to implement with fidelity.

- Address issues as they arise.
- Identify cross-county and state level barriers and advise state infrastructure.
- Ask for support from NSO and state infrastructure and also provide them with feedback on what they should do to promote fidelity.
- Enhance use of data, program improvement and performance management.

Step 2 - Celebrate successes and make improvements.

Step 3 - Build and engage local stakeholders and collaborative relationships.

- Engage them in program work and decision-making as appropriate.

Step 4 - Develop local funding sources to support going to scale.

Step 5 - Integrate support for evidence-based practices and performance management into local infrastructure.

- Identify tools and research for local programs to use.

Sept 6 - Build local program leadership abilities.

- Encourage mentoring cross-county.
- Create leadership opportunities within the statewide NFP community.
- Provide leadership training.

NFP Expansion

At least one state partner must be responsible for coordinating expansion efforts and opportunities. The NFP Advisory Team must agree to all others' roles.

Step 1 - Monitor Federal Activity and Apply for Federal Home-Visiting Grant

- Monitor U.S. H.H.S. activities regarding defining new federal home-visiting grant.
- Comment on federal home-visiting rulemaking as appropriate.
- Prepare for and adjust state infrastructure as appropriate as federal grant requirements become known.
- Facilitate discussion among stakeholders regarding prioritizing going to scale and/or expanding to new areas of the state.
- Inform Governor, administration and others about the success and activities of N.C. NFP and how NC NFP is an appropriate recipient of funding from new federal home-visiting grant.
- Work with designated home-visiting agency(ies) to prepare application for home-visiting grant.
- Support NC DPH with needs assessment as appropriate.

Step 2 - Develop new Funding Sources for Expansion

- Develop and implement plan for informing and engaging public and private funders.
- Explore viability of funding sources used in other states.
- Engage the Governor to support NFP and include it in her 2011 budget.
- Local programs should develop local sources to support going to scale.

Step 3 - Local Expansion Work

- Plan steps for going to scale within current NFP programs.
- Build community interest, knowledge and abilities.
 - Introduce new communities to NFP and evidence based practice generally. Disseminate materials.
 - Target high need counties, identify local conveners and existing regional partners.
 - Assist communities with collaboration, assessment, and information gathering.
- Respond to requests by interested communities and engage them in the state NFP network.
- As funding becomes available, assist local communities with the NFP application process.
- Identify common barriers to expansion and explore options for addressing them regionally or statewide. (e.g. Baccalaureate Nurse Shortage.)

Endnotes

ⁱ Nurse Family Partnership web site; Retrieved December 14, 2009.

http://www.nursefamilypartnership.org/resources/files/PDF/Fact_Sheets/NFP_Benefits&Cost.pdf

ⁱⁱ Stavrakos, J.C., Summerville, G., Johnson, L.E. (2009) *Growing What Works: Lessons Learned from Pennsylvania's Nurse-Family Partnership Initiative*, Public/Private Ventures, Philadelphia, PA.

ⁱⁱⁱ Fixsen, D.L. & Blasé, L.A. (2009 January). *Implementation: the missing link between research and practice. NIRN Implementation Brief #1*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina, FPG, National Implementation Research Network.

^{iv} Nurse Family Partnership web site; Retrieved December 14, 2009.

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^v Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., Stewart, C.J., Van Busum, K. and Huang, S.P. (2009). Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food & Nutrition Services in North Carolina. Retrieved January 11, 2010 from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: <http://ssw.unc.edu/ma/> and U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, North Carolina Demographic and Housing Estimates: 2006-2008, Sex and Age. Retrieved January 11, 2010 from <http://factfinder.census.gov/>

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Available online at: <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/saipe/saipe.cgi#SA71>

^{viii} Action for Children NC (April 2008) *Child Poverty in North Carolina: A Preventable Epidemic, Economic Security Brief*. Available online at http://www.ncchild.org/action/images/stories/Poverty_Brief_final.pdf

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^{xii} Fixsen, D.L., Blasé, K.A. (2008) *Implementation Research: A Synthesis of the Literature*. Tampa: University of South Florida, Louis de la Parte Florida Mental health Institute, National Implementation Research Network.

^{xiii} Fixsen, D.L., & Blasé, K.S. (2009, January). *Implementation: The missing link between research and practice. NIRN Implementation Brief #1*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina, Frank Porter Graham Institute, National Implementation Research Network.

^{xiv} Fixsen, D.L., Blasé, K.A., Horner, R., & Sugai, G. (2009, February) *Scaling-up evidence-based practices in education. Scaling-up Brief #1*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina, FPG, State Implementation & Scaling-up of Evidence-based Practices.


^{xv} Fixsen, D. L., Blase, K. A., Horner, R., & Sugai, G. (2009, February). *Readiness for Change. Scaling Up Brief #3*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina, FPG, SISEP.

^{xvi} Hicks, D., C. Larson, C. Nelson, D. Olds, E. Johnston (2008, October) *The Influence of Collaboration on Program Outcomes: The Colorado Nurse-Family Partnership. Evaluation Review Vol. 32, No. 5* pp. 453-477. Sage Publications <http://erx.sagepub.com/>.

^{xvii} George, Preethy, Blasé, K., Kanary, P., Wotring, J., Bernstein, D., & Carter, W. (2008) *Financing Evidence-Based Programs and Practices: Changing Systems to Support Effective Service*. Denver, CO: The Center for Effective Interventions.

^{xviii} Nurse Family Partnership National Service Office (2009) *Administrative Infrastructure for Nurse Family Partnership: Preliminary Guidance for States and Cities*.

^{xix} NC State Center for Health Statistics. Calculations done by author using 2007 and 2008 data.



**North Carolina Nurse-Family Partnership
Sustainability & Expansion
Resource Manual**

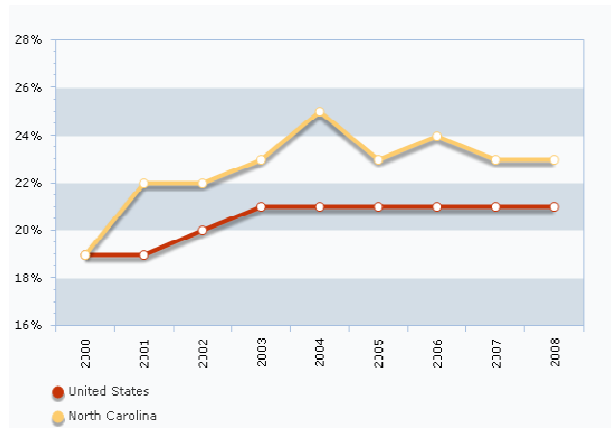
Appendices

Appendix A:

Maternal and Young Child Risk Factors - N.C. v. U.S.

The 10 factors graphed or mapped below are strong indicators of whether pregnant women and their infants are at risk for poor health, birth and other outcomes. North Carolina's risk factors are generally worse than the nation as a whole in spite of substantial improvement in some areas for over a decade beginning in the early 1990's. A turn for the worse on several factors in 2003 is of particular concern.

Young Child Poverty Rates

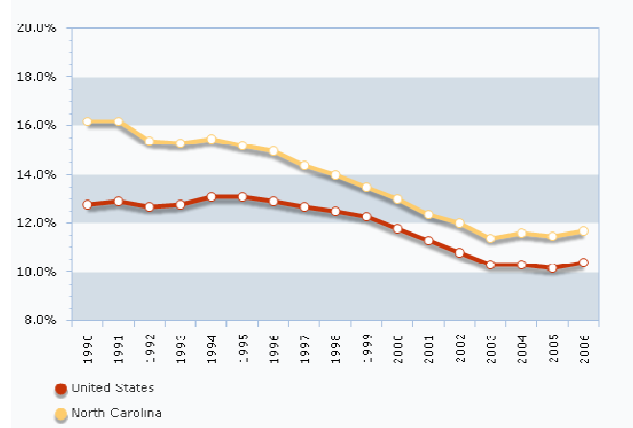


Children under age 5 in poverty (Percent) – 2000 to 2008

KIDS COUNT Data Center, www.kidscount.org/datacenter

North Carolina's rate of children under 5 in poverty was above the National rate until 2000 when they met after years of strong economic growth in NC and two increases in the federal minimum wage. Since then North Carolina's young child poverty rate has increased above the nation's but has leveled out recently.

Teen Births

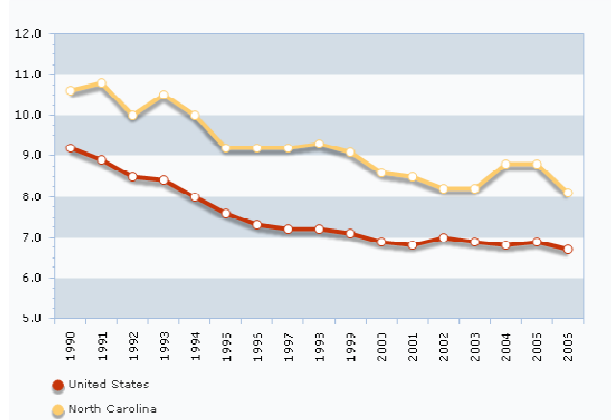


Births to females less than 20 years of age (Percent) – 1990 to 2006

KIDS COUNT Data Center, www.kidscount.org/datacenter
A Project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation

North Carolina's teen birth rate dropped substantially from 1990 to 2003 but since then has leveled out and slightly increased. In spite of this improvement it has not reached the national average.

Infant Mortality

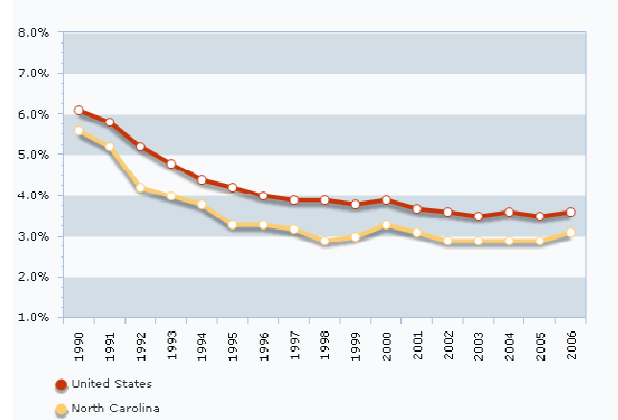


Infant mortality (Rate per 1,000) – 1990 to 2006

KIDS COUNT Data Center, www.kidscount.org/datacenter
A Project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation

The infant mortality rate dropped substantially in North Carolina from 1990 until 2003. After that NC's infant mortality rate has been rising or stagnant. The national rate has also become more stagnant but has not increased. NC's rate has never reached the national average.

Late or No Prenatal Care

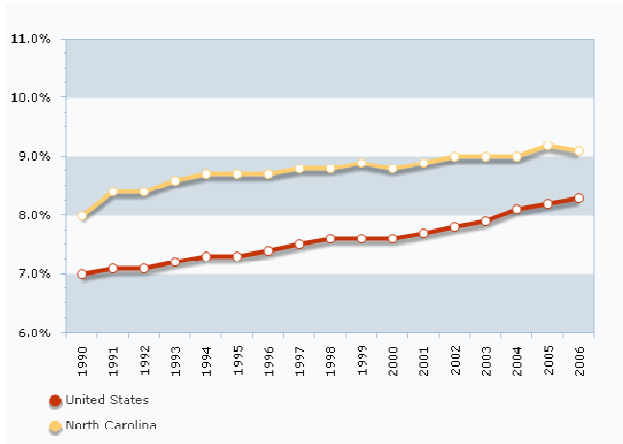


Births to women receiving late or no prenatal care (1989 standard birth certificate) (Percent) – 1990 to 2006

KIDS COUNT Data Center, www.kidscount.org/datacenter
A Project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation

Since 1990 North Carolina has consistently had a lower rate than the national average of women receiving no or late prenatal care. This is good, and the rate declined substantially from 1990 until 1998. Since then North Carolina's rate has increased or stagnated bringing it closer to the national average.

Low Birth-Weight

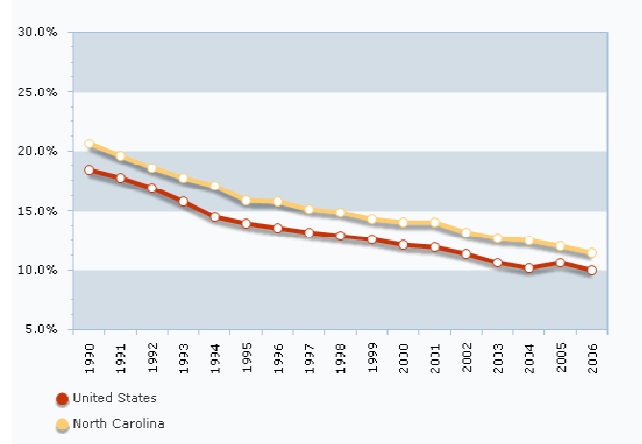


Low-birthweight babies (Percent) – 1990 to 2006

KIDS COUNT Data Center, www.kidscount.org/datacenter
A Project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation

The national and the NC rate of low-birthweight babies has been increasing since 1990, counter to most maternal and birth health trends. The nation's has increased at a slightly higher pace than North Carolina's.

Smoking During Pregnancy

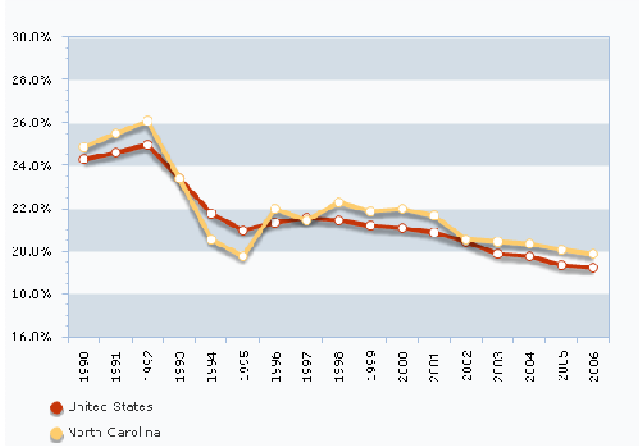


Births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy (1989 standard birth certificate) (Percent) – 1990 to 2006

KIDS COUNT Data Center, www.kidscount.org/datacenter
A Project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation

In the U.S. and North Carolina, the percentage of women smoking during pregnancy has been declining steadily since 1990. North Carolina has not reached the national average but has gotten closer recently.

Multiple Births by Teens

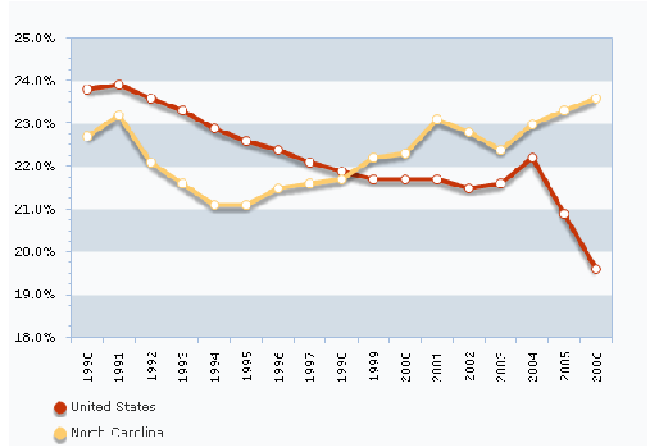


Teen births to women who were already mothers (Percent) – 1990 to 2006

KIDS COUNT Data Center, www.kidscount.org/datacenter
A Project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation

The rate of multiple births to teen mothers has been decreasing in North Carolina and the U.S. since 1992. North Carolina's rate has hovered around the national average this entire time.

Education Level of Mother

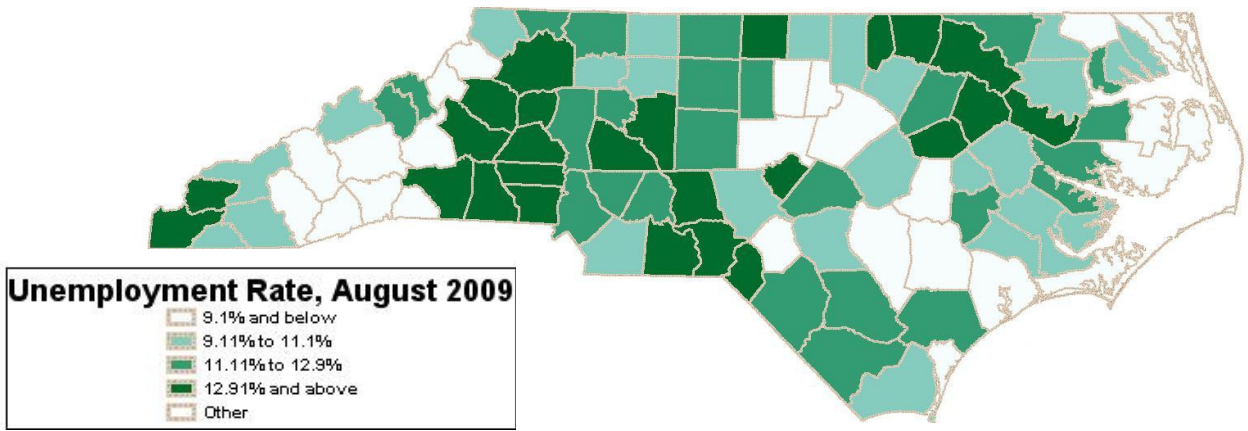


Births to mothers with less than 12 years of education (1989 standard birth certificate) (Percent) – 1990 to 2006

KIDS COUNT Data Center, www.kidscount.org/datacenter
A Project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation

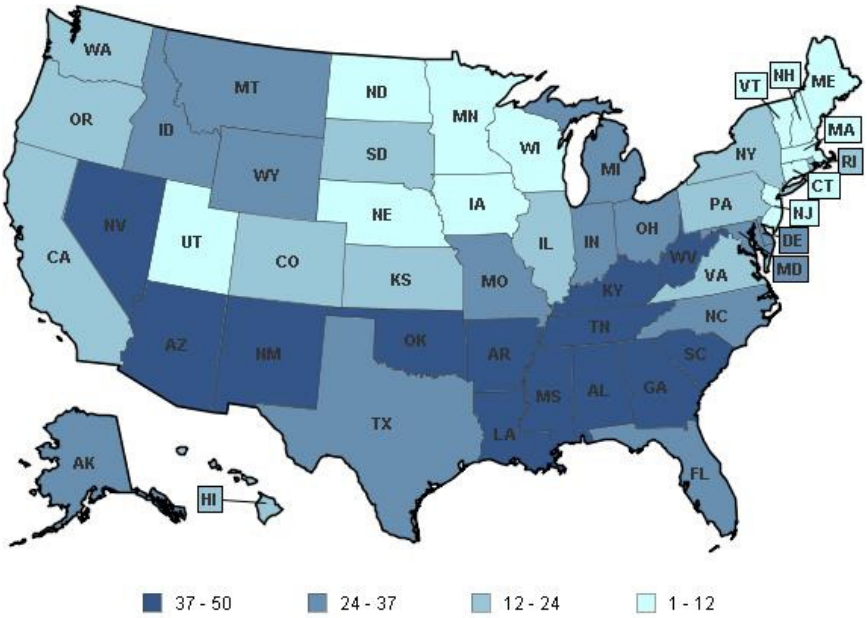
North Carolina's rate of birth mothers with less than 12 years of education has been rapidly increasing since 1995. The national rate has been declining during this period. In 1998, North Carolina's rate of low-educated birth moms surpassed the national rate and since 2003 North Carolina has experienced a substantial increase.

Unemployment Rate, August 2009



Source: N.C. Employment Security Commission, August 2009

KIDS COUNT State Ranking for Child Well-Being, 2009



KIDS COUNT overall rank (Number) – 2009

KIDS COUNT Data Center, www.kidscount.org/datacenter
 A Project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation

North Carolina ranked 37th in child-well being in 2009. This reflects steady improvement since 2003 when NC was ranked 45th. NC has been among the bottom 15 states for the past decade.

* All North Carolina KIDS COUNT data is maintained by Action for Children North Carolina.

Appendix B

2008 Maternal, Birth and Family Risk Data

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE:	ALL BIRTHS - 2008											
				MOTHER'S AGE:		INFANT MORTALITY RATES BY RACE						LOW BIRTH WEIGHT
	TOTAL	Medicaid (inc Emergency)		< 20 years		White Deaths	White Rate per 1,000	Minority Deaths	Minority Rate per 1,000	Total Deaths	Total Rate per 1,000	<2500 grams
	Births	Births		Births								
	#	#	%	#	%	#	rate	#	rate	#	rate	%
NC TOTAL BIRTHS	130,758	64,887	49.6	15,363	11.7	558	6	508	13.5	1,066	8	9.1
ALAMANCE	2,015	1,178	58.5	278	13.8	7	4.4	5	11.9	12	6	9.9
ALEXANDER	401	227	56.6	53	13.2	2	5.3	0	0	2	5	7.7
ALLEGHANY	98	59	60.2	25	25.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.1
ANSON	313	208	66.5	48	15.3	0	0	1	6.1	1	3.2	10.2
ASHE	267	155	58.1	34	12.7	2	7.5	0	0	2	7.5	7.9
AVERY	159	94	59.1	15	9.4	1	6.5	0	0	1	6.3	7.5
BEAUFORT	560	328	58.6	84	15	0	0	2	11.2	2	3.6	10.7
BERTIE	258	199	77.1	57	22.1	1	14.9	4	20.9	5	19.4	13.6
BLADEN	412	261	63.3	64	15.5	0	0	3	17.8	3	7.3	10.4
BRUNSWICK	1,170	655	56	119	10.2	6	6	2	11.2	8	6.8	7.7
BUNCOMBE	2,738	1,541	56.3	294	10.7	11	4.5	5	16	16	5.8	8.7
BURKE	1,078	711	66	174	16.1	7	7.5	2	14.3	9	8.3	7.7
CABARRUS	2,726	1,296	47.5	296	10.9	6	2.7	3	5.6	9	3.3	9.1
CALDWELL	874	528	60.4	131	15	5	6.2	2	27.4	7	8	7
CAMDEN	93	30	32.3	4	4.3	1	13.7	0	0	1	10.8	12.9
CARTERET	605	318	52.6	61	10.1	3	5.4	0	0	3	5	7.1
CASWELL	226	130	57.5	42	18.6	1	6.7	0	0	1	4.4	11.5
CATAWBA	2,017	1,190	59	276	13.7	12	7.1	1	3	13	6.4	8.7
CHATHAM	758	280	36.9	69	9.1	1	1.6	0	0	1	1.3	9.1

CHEROKEE	257	96	37.4	44	17.1	2	8.8	0	0	2	7.8	8.6
CHOWAN	177	102	57.6	25	14.1	1	10.4	2	24.7	3	16.9	8.5
CLAY	88	28	31.8	11	12.5	0	0	1	16.7	1	11.4	6.8
CLEVELAND	1,240	752	60.6	216	17.4	6	6.6	2	5.9	8	6.5	10.8
COLUMBUS	734	525	71.5	125	17	6	13.3	4	14.1	10	13.6	13.4
CRAVEN	1,734	675	38.9	216	12.5	7	5.8	7	13.3	14	8.1	9.3
CUMBERLAND	5,702	2,164	38	650	11.4	25	7.5	37	15.8	62	10.9	10
CURRITUCK	220	66	30	19	8.6	3	14.6	0	0	3	13.6	5.9
DARE	419	183	43.7	26	6.2	1	2.5	0	0	1	2.4	9.1
DAVIDSON	1,997	1,146	57.4	278	13.9	13	7.4	3	12.6	16	8	8.9
DAVIE	454	220	48.5	37	8.1	1	2.4	0	0	1	2.2	7.7
DUPLIN	808	475	58.8	128	15.8	5	7.9	6	33.5	11	13.6	7.9
DURHAM	4,624	2,103	45.5	428	9.3	10	3.7	21	10.8	31	6.7	9.5
EDGECOMBE	786	592	75.3	166	21.1	3	12	7	13	10	12.7	13.7
FORSYTH	5,096	2,796	54.9	595	11.7	23	6.4	38	25.3	61	12	10.7
FRANKLIN	781	372	47.6	93	11.9	3	5.3	4	18.8	7	9	8.2
GASTON	2,722	1,554	57.1	414	15.2	23	10.8	3	5.1	26	9.6	9.2
GATES	123	21	17.1	20	16.3	2	23.8	0	0	2	16.3	13
GRAHAM	100	67	67	26	26	0	0	1	12.5	1	10	8
GRANVILLE	620	310	50	79	12.7	2	4.6	1	5.3	3	4.8	10
GREENE	223	123	55.2	44	19.7	5	35.2	1	12.3	6	26.9	9
GUILFORD	6,381	3,197	50.1	665	10.4	26	7.4	37	13	63	9.9	9.3
HALIFAX	668	496	74.3	127	19	1	4.3	9	20.5	10	15	11.1
HARNETT	1,642	792	48.2	219	13.3	7	5.7	10	24.6	17	10.4	8
HAYWOOD	588	356	60.5	84	14.3	3	5.3	0	0	3	5.1	10.5
HENDERSON	1,237	707	57.2	143	11.6	5	4.3	0	0	5	4	6.5
HERTFORD	334	219	65.6	64	19.2	2	20.2	6	25.5	8	24	12.6
HOKE	876	343	39.2	100	11.4	3	5.3	6	19.3	9	10.3	9.4
HYDE	53	26	49.1	6	11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.4
IREDELL	1,980	995	50.3	253	12.8	7	4.3	1	2.8	8	4	9.6
JACKSON	383	230	60.1	64	16.7	1	3.3	1	12.8	2	5.2	7
JOHNSTON	2,535	1,250	49.3	296	11.7	9	4.3	7	16.7	16	6.3	8.1
JONES	85	56	65.9	17	20	1	16.1	0	0	1	11.8	11.8

LEE	975	580	59.5	143	14.7	3	4	1	4.6	4	4.1	7.2
LENOIR	739	509	68.9	121	16.4	4	10.2	10	28.9	14	18.9	11.6
LINCOLN	930	430	46.2	116	12.5	8	9.4	2	26.7	10	10.8	10.2
MCDOWELL	546	336	61.5	97	17.8	3	5.8	0	0	3	5.5	7.9
MACON	389	256	65.8	52	13.4	1	2.7	0	0	1	2.6	6.9
MADISON	196	108	55.1	23	11.7	2	10.3	0	0	2	10.2	9.7
MARTIN	318	227	71.4	54	17	3	18.9	1	6.3	4	12.6	15.4
MECKLENBURG	14,902	6,156	41.3	1,332	8.9	41	4.4	57	10.1	98	6.6	9.4
MITCHELL	179	110	61.5	22	12.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.4
MONTGOMERY	387	258	66.7	60	15.5	0	0	4	47.1	4	10.3	8.8
MOORE	1,010	498	49.3	103	10.2	5	6.2	2	10.1	7	6.9	6.7
NASH	1,268	724	57.1	166	13.1	6	8.2	11	20.5	17	13.4	11
NEW HANOVER	2,451	1,143	46.6	191	7.8	4	2.1	8	14.3	12	4.9	9.4
NORTHAMPTON	236	171	72.5	49	20.8	0	0	1	6.4	1	4.2	11.9
ONSLow	3,665	850	23.2	370	10.1	23	7.7	9	13.5	32	8.7	7.4
ORANGE	1,381	487	35.3	73	5.3	9	8.3	2	6.7	11	8	7.6
PAMLICO	112	73	65.2	27	24.1	0	0	1	41.7	1	8.9	11.6
PASQUOTANK	576	292	50.7	60	10.4	3	8.8	6	25.6	9	15.6	12.3
PENDER	567	305	53.8	69	12.2	1	2.2	0	0	1	1.8	6.3
PERQUIMANS	135	69	51.1	18	13.3	3	30.9	0	0	3	22.2	11.1
PERSON	481	272	56.5	67	13.9	2	6.4	1	6	3	6.2	11.2
PITT	2,345	1,133	48.3	263	11.2	14	10.6	20	19.6	34	14.5	10.7
POLK	153	106	69.3	19	12.4	3	21.6	0	0	3	19.6	7.8
RANDOLPH	1,831	1,115	60.9	266	14.5	11	6.5	1	7.5	12	6.6	7.9
RICHMOND	674	498	73.9	139	20.6	2	4.8	3	11.8	5	7.4	10.5
ROBESON	2,223	1,677	75.4	439	19.7	4	4.9	32	22.8	36	16.2	10.9
ROCKINGHAM	1,050	608	57.9	164	15.6	6	7.2	3	14	9	8.6	8.3
ROWAN	1,834	1,066	58.1	259	14.1	8	5.5	3	8.1	11	6	8.5
RUTHERFORD	710	447	63	127	17.9	6	9.7	1	10.6	7	9.9	7.5
SAMPSON	899	608	67.6	163	18.1	9	13.5	3	13	12	13.3	8.6
SCOTLAND	516	403	78.1	109	21.1	1	5.6	4	11.9	5	9.7	13.4
STANLY	694	426	61.4	119	17.1	5	8.7	4	33.1	9	13	10.5
STOKES	448	227	50.7	61	13.6	5	11.7	1	52.6	6	13.4	7.8
SURRY	916	540	59	112	12.2	14	16	1	23.3	15	16.4	9.1

SWAIN	188	134	71.3	37	19.7	0	0	1	12.7	1	5.3	6.9
TRANSYLVANIA	295	177	60	30	10.2	1	3.6	0	0	1	3.4	7.1
TYRRELL	52	34	65.4	11	21.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.8
UNION	2,768	1,113	40.2	268	9.7	12	5.2	5	11.1	17	6.1	7.7
VANCE	626	472	75.4	151	24.1	2	7.9	5	13.4	7	11.2	13.4
WAKE	13,542	4,784	35.3	849	6.3	43	4.5	37	9.5	80	5.9	7.7
WARREN	183	131	71.6	29	15.8	1	14.7	1	8.7	2	10.9	13.7
WASHINGTON	156	117	75	23	14.7	0	0	2	19.6	2	12.8	11.5
WATAUGA	399	189	47.4	34	8.5	2	5.2	0	0	2	5	5.3
WAYNE	1,773	994	56.1	249	14	7	6.2	12	18.6	19	10.7	9.1
WILKES	785	499	63.6	120	15.3	5	6.8	0	0	5	6.4	10.2
WILSON	1,174	737	62.8	225	19.2	1	1.5	7	13.7	8	6.8	10.2
YADKIN	469	270	57.6	63	13.4	2	4.5	1	38.5	3	6.4	11.9
YANCEY	177	103	58.2	19	10.7	1	5.7	0	0	1	5.6	7.3
KEY	25 Highest or Worst Rates/Factor					Highest Risk Counties for 2008						
	Current NFP Counties											

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE:	FIRST TIME BIRTHS - 2008											
		MEDICAID STATUS		TRIMESTER CARE BEGAN:						MOTHER SMOKED		MOTHER'S EDUCATION
	TOTAL	Medicaid (inc Emergency)		First		Second		Third		Yes		Less than 12 years
	Births	Births		Births		Births		Births		Births		Births
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	%
NC TOTAL BIRTHS	43,935	21,628	49.2	16,524	76.4	4,220	20	551	2.5	2,683	12	36
ALAMANCE	589	349	59.3	277	79.4	58	16.6	10	2.9	67	19.2	42.9
ALEXANDER	122	69	56.6	56	81.2	13	18.8	0	0	13	18.8	37.7
ALLEGHANY	42	32	76.2	29	90.6	2	6.3	1	3.1	6	18.8	31.2
ANSON	110	82	74.5	59	72	15	18.3	7	8.5	16	19.5	26.9
ASHE	103	60	58.3	53	88.3	6	10	1	1.7	18	30	21.6
AVERY	55	30	54.5	28	93.3	1	3.3	0	0	3	10	26.6
BEAUFORT	178	107	60.1	90	84.1	15	14	1	0.9	19	17.8	43
BERTIE	101	78	77.2	66	84.6	9	11.5	2	2.6	2	2.6	29.5
BLADEN	133	92	69.2	65	70.7	20	21.7	6	6.5	10	10.9	23.9
BRUNSWICK	392	221	56.4	172	77.8	41	18.6	5	2.3	39	17.6	32.6
BUNCOMBE	979	538	55	521	96.8	13	2.4	2	0.4	69	12.8	28.8
BURKE	348	219	62.9	148	67.6	61	27.9	3	1.4	56	25.6	37.4
CABARRUS	861	409	47.5	265	64.8	118	28.9	21	5.1	66	16.1	39.8
CALDWELL	301	200	66.4	186	93	13	6.5	0	0	36	18	37
CAMDEN	35	10	28.6	8	80	2	20	0	0	1	10	10
CARTERET	238	119	50	101	84.9	14	11.8	1	0.8	35	29.4	20.1
CASWELL	84	53	63.1	43	81.1	9	17	1	1.9	13	24.5	30.1
CATAWBA	683	402	58.9	332	82.6	62	15.4	5	1.2	73	18.2	29.6
CHATHAM	240	90	37.5	66	73.3	15	16.7	5	5.6	19	21.1	33.4
CHEROKEE	90	36	40	29	80.6	7	19.4	0	0	8	22.2	44.5
CHOWAN	64	33	51.6	27	81.8	2	6.1	4	12.1	2	6.1	33.4
CLAY	33	7	21.2	5	71.4	1	14.3	1	14.3	1	14.3	14.3

CLEVELAND	380	245	64.5	178	72.7	61	24.9	3	1.2	40	16.3	40.4
COLUMBUS	215	168	78.1	102	60.7	46	27.4	9	5.4	25	14.9	39.3
CRAVEN	620	203	32.7	145	71.4	48	23.6	7	3.4	33	16.3	40.3
CUMBERLAND	2,003	707	35.3	588	83.2	109	15.4	7	1	82	11.6	28.4
CURRITUCK	90	26	28.9	20	76.9	6	23.1	0	0	7	26.9	23.1
DARE	142	60	42.3	45	75	14	23.3	1	1.7	11	18.3	26.7
DAVIDSON	665	395	59.4	285	72.2	82	20.8	20	5.1	70	17.7	42.8
DAVIE	156	80	51.3	67	83.8	11	13.8	2	2.5	15	18.8	30
DUPLIN	235	146	62.1	109	74.7	31	21.2	4	2.7	9	6.2	42.5
DURHAM	1,648	697	42.3	609	87.4	73	10.5	6	0.9	42	6	38.9
EDGECOMBE	244	200	82	136	68	49	24.5	10	5	22	11	39.5
FORSYTH	1,663	900	54.1	776	86.2	111	12.3	12	1.3	81	9	39.8
FRANKLIN	224	112	50	93	83	16	14.3	3	2.7	5	4.5	33
GASTON	903	523	57.9	212	40.5	250	47.8	53	10.1	104	19.9	38.2
GATES	40	8	20	8	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	37.5
GRAHAM	40	32	80	30	93.8	2	6.3	0	0	8	25	25
GRANVILLE	192	99	51.6	65	65.7	28	28.3	3	3	16	16.2	36.4
GREENE	72	40	55.6	36	90	4	10	0	0	7	17.5	42.5
GUILFORD	1,958	969	49.5	734	75.7	190	19.6	21	2.2	92	9.5	35.6
HALIFAX	239	186	77.8	161	86.6	22	11.8	1	0.5	21	11.3	36.5
HARNETT	539	275	51	203	73.8	58	21.1	8	2.9	30	10.9	41.4
HAYWOOD	232	134	57.8	109	81.3	23	17.2	1	0.7	43	32.1	41.1
HENDERSON	405	225	55.6	198	88	23	10.2	1	0.4	33	14.7	42.2
HERTFORD	105	70	66.7	61	87.1	9	12.9	0	0	7	10	28.6
HOKE	278	109	39.2	85	78	23	21.1	1	0.9	6	5.5	34
HYDE	11	8	72.7	6	75	2	25	0	0	0	0	50
IREDELL	681	372	54.6	213	57.3	128	34.4	26	7	56	15.1	37.7
JACKSON	144	91	63.2	82	90.1	6	6.6	2	2.2	17	18.7	28.6
JOHNSTON	870	460	52.9	387	84.1	62	13.5	6	1.3	32	7	47.4
JONES	35	24	68.6	21	87.5	3	12.5	0	0	3	12.5	45.8
LEE	322	183	56.8	102	55.7	56	30.6	13	7.1	21	11.5	39.9
LENOIR	206	144	69.9	85	59	46	31.9	6	4.2	17	11.8	41.7
LINCOLN	321	156	48.6	119	76.3	35	22.4	2	1.3	36	23.1	26.9
MCDOWELL	197	123	62.4	108	87.8	13	10.6	0	0	25	20.3	39.9

MACON	130	81	62.3	69	85.2	7	8.6	5	6.2	17	21	38.3
MADISON	78	39	50	38	97.4	1	2.6	0	0	12	30.8	23.1
MARTIN	101	68	67.3	49	72.1	13	19.1	1	1.5	7	10.3	35.3
MECKLENBURG	5,157	2,102	40.8	1,503	71.5	491	23.4	46	2.2	86	4.1	37.4
MITCHELL	68	39	57.4	35	89.7	3	7.7	0	0	14	35.9	35.9
MONTGOMERY	114	80	70.2	67	83.8	12	15	1	1.3	6	7.5	26.3
MOORE	320	166	51.9	132	79.5	25	15.1	5	3	20	12	24.1
NASH	414	246	59.4	171	69.5	59	24	10	4.1	23	9.3	32.9
NEW HANOVER	809	380	47	250	65.8	117	30.8	9	2.4	34	8.9	26.8
NORTHAMPTON	78	58	74.4	50	86.2	4	6.9	2	3.4	7	12.1	31
ONSILOW	1,464	295	20.2	244	82.7	38	12.9	7	2.4	45	15.3	20
ORANGE	482	161	33.4	122	75.8	33	20.5	3	1.9	25	15.5	26.7
PAMLICO	45	34	75.6	27	79.4	5	14.7	1	2.9	7	20.6	29.4
PASQUOTANK	197	99	50.3	75	75.8	22	22.2	2	2	7	7.1	22.2
PENDER	198	110	55.6	75	68.2	28	25.5	5	4.5	10	9.1	35.4
PERQUIMANS	48	28	58.3	19	67.9	9	32.1	0	0	6	21.4	25
PERSON	151	94	62.3	82	87.2	10	10.6	1	1.1	18	19.1	38.3
PITT	798	366	45.9	321	87.7	38	10.4	5	1.4	30	8.2	32.2
POLK	37	26	70.3	20	76.9	5	19.2	1	3.8	5	19.2	30.7
RANDOLPH	572	364	63.6	280	76.9	71	19.5	7	1.9	53	14.6	37.6
RICHMOND	231	178	77.1	139	78.1	28	15.7	8	4.5	41	23	36
ROBESON	731	582	79.6	422	72.5	126	21.6	26	4.5	80	13.7	38.8
ROCKINGHAM	362	225	62.2	195	86.7	26	11.6	3	1.3	48	21.3	37.3
ROWAN	606	374	61.7	282	75.4	82	21.9	7	1.9	59	15.8	35.6
RUTHERFORD	239	158	66.1	133	84.2	23	14.6	1	0.6	25	15.8	32.3
SAMPSON	267	195	73	163	83.6	27	13.8	2	1	24	12.3	40
SCOTLAND	144	114	79.2	85	74.6	24	21.1	4	3.5	19	16.7	48.3
STANLY	272	162	59.6	131	80.9	28	17.3	2	1.2	28	17.3	30.9
STOKES	167	99	59.3	86	86.9	11	11.1	1	1	26	26.3	32.3
SURRY	307	181	59	146	80.7	31	17.1	4	2.2	34	18.8	31
SWAIN	69	49	71	44	89.8	5	10.2	0	0	10	20.4	26.5
TRANSYLVANIA	103	54	52.4	53	98.1	1	1.9	0	0	8	14.8	29.6
TYRRELL	15	8	53.3	5	62.5	3	37.5	0	0	0	0	50
UNION	817	349	42.7	254	72.8	76	21.8	14	4	31	8.9	39

VANCE	228	180	78.9	132	73.3	40	22.2	3	1.7	22	12.2	40.6	
WAKE	4,546	1,449	31.9	1,003	69.2	388	26.8	35	2.4	47	3.2	36.7	
WARREN	58	43	74.1	33	76.7	10	23.3	0	0	3	7	39.5	
WASHINGTON	48	41	85.4	33	80.5	7	17.1	1	2.4	4	9.8	39	
WATAUGA	158	71	44.9	62	87.3	4	5.6	2	2.8	10	14.1	22.5	
WAYNE	547	291	53.2	199	68.4	75	25.8	12	4.1	43	14.8	42.2	
WILKES	269	171	63.6	148	86.5	18	10.5	5	2.9	37	21.6	33.4	
WILSON	400	272	68	217	79.8	47	17.3	4	1.5	29	10.7	44.9	
YADKIN	164	100	61	91	91	8	8	1	1	22	22	34	
YANCEY	F	40	57.1	35	87.5	4	10	1	2.5	13	32.5	22.5	
Highest Risk Counties for 2008				KEY	25 Highest or Worst Rates per Factor								
					Current NFP Counties								

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE:	OTHER					Total High Risk Factors
	Reports of Abuse and Neglect			POVERTY	Unemployment	
	SFY 2007-08	SFY 2008-09	2 year average	CHILDREN (Age 0-17)		
				Aug-09		
#	#	#	%	%		
NC TOTAL BIRTHS	127424	122672	125048	20.00%	10.8%	n/a
ALAMANCE	1626	1465	1545.5	18.00%	12.2	1
ALEXANDER	819	760	789.5	16.20%	14.5	1
ALLEGHANY	265	219	242	26.00%	11.2	3
ANSON	312	252	282	28.70%	15.1	5
ASHE	308	315	311.5	23.00%	10	1
AVERY	234	207	220.5	23.50%	8	0
BEAUFORT	818	700	759	25.90%	11.3	2
BERTIE	119	95	107	35.60%	10.8	5
BLADEN	432	318	375	31.90%	12.3	4
BRUNSWICK	1294	1239	1266.5	22.40%	10.6	0
BUNCOMBE	3964	3783	3873.5	19.40%	8.3	n/a
BURKE	1667	1563	1615	20.30%	14.2	3
CABARRUS	2216	2128	2172	14.40%	11.4	3
CALDWELL	1218	1088	1153	19.20%	15.3	2
CAMDEN	47	41	44	10.90%	7.1	1
CARTERET	809	821	815	18.40%	7.3	1
CASWELL	246	240	243	22.60%	13.1	3
CATAWBA	3088	2824	2956	14.50%	14.4	2
CHATHAM	725	686	705.5	14.90%	8.3	2
CHEROKEE	659	576	617.5	26.40%	14.8	5
CHOWAN	210	169	189.5	27.80%	12	3
CLAY	161	152	156.5	21.50%	11	1
CLEVELAND	2240	2114	2177	28.80%	14.8	n/a

COLUMBUS	755	711	733	31.20%	12.8	6
CRAVEN	1669	1637	1653	20.40%	9.8	3
CUMBERLAND	6542	6329	6435.5	23.00%	9.2	1
CURRITUCK	296	317	306.5	14.60%	5.1	2
DARE	393	375	384	13.70%	6.3	0
DAVIDSON	2006	1884	1945	20.80%	13.1	3
DAVIE	223	398	310.5	13.30%	11.6	0
DUPLIN	789	661	725	26.20%	8.7	2
DURHAM	2662	2854	2758	19.30%	8	1
EDGECOMBE	1008	907	957.5	33.20%	16.3	6
FORSYTH	4211	3889	4050	21.70%	9.8	4
FRANKLIN	554	403	478.5	19.60%	10	1
GASTON	3431	3488	3459.5	21.60%	14	4
GATES	115	107	111	21.40%	7.5	2
GRAHAM	237	197	217	30.30%	13.3	5
GRANVILLE	418	441	429.5	17.70%	10.4	0
GREENE	256	283	269.5	29.70%	11	4
GUILFORD	5223	4885	5054	20.50%	11.4	n/a
HALIFAX	1139	1164	1151.5	37.70%	13.7	6
HARNETT	1698	1506	1602	22.70%	11.3	3
HAYWOOD	1356	1313	1334.5	21.30%	8.7	3
HENDERSON	2044	1996	2020	17.20%	8.7	2
HERTFORD	156	116	136	31.90%	9.6	4
HOKE	705	653	679	22.10%	8.4	1
HYDE	3	3	3	30.10%	5.6	3
IREDELL	1830	1861	1845.5	13.60%	12.4	2
JACKSON	734	735	734.5	21.30%	7.9	0
JOHNSTON	1502	1302	1402	16.60%	9.6	1
JONES	131	70	100.5	25.60%	10.8	4
LEE	562	449	505.5	20.20%	14.2	3
LENOIR	1307	1186	1246.5	28.50%	11.7	6
LINCOLN	1383	1238	1310.5	16.20%	13.7	2
MCDOWELL	922	796	859	23.70%	9	N/A
MACON	406	481	443.5	23.80%	9.5	2

MADISON	434	527	480.5	30.10%	10.7	2
MARTIN	295	234	264.5	21.10%	14.5	2
MECKLENBURG	10247	12186	11216.5	13.80%	11.3	n/a
MITCHELL	279	277	278	22.70%	11.2	1
MONTGOMERY	352	428	390	23.70%	13.7	2
MOORE	854	1054	954	17.30%	9.7	0
NASH	1241	1245	1243	21.40%	12.4	3
NEW HANOVER	3152	3180	3166	19.10%	9	1
NORTHAMPTON	272	249	260.5	32.40%	11.1	5
ONSLow	3336	3151	3243.5	20.30%	8.2	1
ORANGE	954	809	881.5	11.50%	6.8	0
PAMLICO	150	66	108	24.80%	9.7	5
PASQUOTANK	630	535	582.5	25.30%	9.1	2
PENDER	663	717	690	19.10%	11.1	1
PERQUIMANS	121	116	118.5	26.40%	10.8	3
PERSON	483	351	417	18.60%	10.9	1
PITT	1580	1515	1547.5	24.80%	10.4	n/a
POLK	89	168	128.5	17.10%	8.2	n/a
RANDOLPH	1938	1771	1854.5	25.10%	11.4	1
RICHMOND	617	460	538.5	28.80%	13.3	5
ROBESON	3049	2880	2964.5	41.40%	12	n/a
ROCKINGHAM	1290	1221	1255.5	21.90%	12.6	1
ROWAN	2691	2288	2489.5	17.10%	13.2	1
RUTHERFORD	1481	1268	1374.5	25.50%	15	n/a
SAMPSON	560	605	582.5	29.30%	8.3	4
SCOTLAND	807	663	735	36.40%	16.5	7
STANLY	858	839	848.5	19.20%	12.2	2
STOKES	628	472	550	16.10%	10.3	2
SURRY	669	708	688.5	26.10%	12.2	1
SWAIN	456	502	479	23.40%	9.1	3
TRANSYLVANIA	376	487	431.5	22.30%	8.4	0
TYRRELL	25	27	26	35.50%	8.9	3
UNION	2140	2073	2106.5	10.40%	10.3	2

VANCE	810	646	728	29.00%	13.4	5
WAKE	8069	7639	7854	11.10%	8.4	n/a
WARREN	189	200	194.5	33.90%	13.2	3
WASHINGTON	88	66	77	37.70%	11.9	4
WATAUGA	245	267	256	15.30%	7.1	1
WAYNE	2133	1655	1894	22.50%	8.9	4
WILKES	1158	981	1069.5	21.60%	12.9	1
WILSON	1152	1132	1142	25.30%	12.9	3
YADKIN	406	331	368.5	21.00%	9.6	3
YANCEY	314	293	303.5	25.70%	11.2	1
KEY	25 Highest or Worst Rate per Factor			Federal Poverty Level \$20,650 family of four in 2007 dollars		Counties highest on 4 or more risk factors
	Current NFP Counties					

This chart offers a summary of key players in a state administrative infrastructure. There are five recommended public and private state level agencies who will implement the five identified functions of state administration. They are assisted by the NFP National Service Office (NSO). They must identify the best methods for communicating, decision-making and working with each other to start up, implement, monitor quality and conduct advocacy and public communication regarding NFP in North Carolina. These various agencies each provide different skills and capacity levels that could be used to best implement and sustain NFP for the long term.

Additional partners must be engaged at the state and local level. They are representatives of key stakeholders regarding programs and services for pregnant women and children including practitioners, policy-makers, educators, advocates, and current or former participants in NFP. Key participants include:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NC Division of Public Health | NC Association of Community Health Centers |
| NC Division of Social Services | NC Nurses Association |
| NC Division of Medical Assistance | Representatives from Duke University Child and Family Policy Center and/or Center for Child and Family Health |
| NC Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention | NC Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Coalition |
| NC Child Fatality Task Force | Local Child Advocacy or Juvenile Services agencies |
| Prevent Child Abuse NC | |
| NC Partnership for Children | |

At the state level these partners may participate in the NC NFP leadership team or they may serve on ad-hoc committees working with the leadership team. Furthermore, many other stakeholders will be engaged to assist with implementation, quality monitoring, advocacy, communications and other implementation and sustainability functions. There must be an ongoing process to determine whether they should sit on the leadership team and how they will relate to the leadership team.

	<i>NC Division of Public Health</i>	<i>Prevent Child Abuse NC</i>	<i>NC Division of Social Services</i>	<i>NC Partnership for Children</i>	<i>Local Implementing Agencies</i>	<i>NSO</i>
Public/Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public and private	Private
Leadership Team	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Clinical Support	Lead Clinical Nursing Support;	Convene nurses to share information between programs	Social Work Support as needed		Share information and support between local agencies	Provide Training; Monitor & Support Program Fidelity
Fiscal	Lead Fiscal Oversight	Advocate for adequate funding and to align funding with program elements	Fiscal Oversight of Funds from DSS	Local partnerships contribute cash or in-kind	Local Implementing Agencies help raise funding to support	Advocate for federal funding aligned with program elements

	<i>NC Division of Public Health</i>	<i>Prevent Child Abuse NC</i>	<i>NC Division of Social Services</i>	<i>NC Partnership for Children</i>	<i>Local Implementing Agencies</i>	<i>NSO</i>
Budget	Lead Budget Oversight				Monitor local budget	
Program Implementation	Technical Assistance (TA) to Local Agencies for Implementation, Quality Management	TA to counties regarding convening, collaboration, program start up, advocacy, sustainability efforts. Monitor Quality and outcomes.	TA to engage DSS partners, collaboration, sustainability	TA with convening, collaboration and application process	Implement the program with fidelity; monitor quality; engage local stakeholders	TA to Ensure and Support Fidelity and quality
Data	TA to gather & analyze and implement learnings and improvement	Monitor Data findings, support quality improvement efforts	TA in analysis of data and improving program as applicable to social work aspects of program	Consider data findings' implications for local children overall	Use data to monitor fidelity, quality and efficacy; and to improve program continually	Provide, improve and support Data Collection System in order to promote Fidelity and Quality
Communication	Provide regular updates of progress, outcomes, improvement	Implement and Manage communications strategy to educate the public about needs and benefit of NFP; Conduct accessible data analysis about NC NFP	Provide information about NFP to social services providers and stakeholders	Provide opportunities to educate local smart start partnerships about NFP	Participate in PCA run communications, allow site visits of media, officials etc.	Provide ideas and support
Advocacy	Align and integrate NFP infrastructure with state Public Health system; testify at legislature or other bodies as appropriate.	Advocate with policy makers and other public officials to sustain NFP; Convene allies; Inform officials and media about NFP; Advocate for system change that sustains NFP; Advocate for funding	Align and integrate NFP with DSS system as appropriate	Participate in NFP allies group	Educate local and state officials about local program; testify at legislature as appropriate	Provide expertise as needed about NFP generally and comparing NC to other states

Appendix D

Baccalaureate Nurses by County Population

These data include active, instate Registered Nurses (RNs) licensed in North Carolina as of October 31, 2008. Data regarding Bachelor of Science Nurses - those with a 4 year degree - include RNs who report a "baccalaureate in nursing (BSN)" as their degree for licensure. If nurses are registered and it is unknown if they are active they are included (Unknown). A BSN, Masters or higher degree is a required element of Nurse Family Partnership home-visiting nurses.

2008 Registered Nurses include:

Unknown = 774 (0.88%)
 Diploma = 13,230 (15.08%)
 ADN= 47,084 (53.66%)
 BSN = 26,495 (30.20%)
 Masters in nursing = 160 (0.18%)

Number of Registered Nurses with a BSN Degree by County And Population per BSN from Lowest Ratio to Highest						
North Carolina, 2008						
County	Total RNs, 2008	Number of RNs with BSN, 2008	% Total RNs with BSN, 2008	2008 Population by County	Number of people per 1 BSN	County
	#	#	%	#	ratio	
Total NC	87,743	26,495	30.2%	9,222,414	348	Total NC
Orange	2,882	1,542	53.5%	126,532	82	Orange
Durham	5,572	2,742	49.2%	262,715	96	Durham
Pitt	3,051	1,198	39.3%	156,081	130	Pitt
Forsyth	5,855	2,103	35.9%	343,028	163	Forsyth
Buncombe	3,959	1,147	29.0%	229,047	200	Buncombe
Guilford	5,308	2,109	39.7%	472,216	224	Guilford
Wake	8,830	3,466	39.3%	866,410	250	Wake
New Hanover	2,634	769	29.2%	192,538	250	New Hanover
Mecklenburg	9,864	3,335	33.8%	890,515	267	Mecklenburg
Jackson	355	119	33.5%	36,739	309	Jackson
Catawba	1,830	490	26.8%	157,079	321	Catawba
Craven	1,013	276	27.2%	96,892	351	Craven
Nash	991	257	25.9%	93,674	364	Nash
Moore	1,160	230	19.8%	85,608	372	Moore
Swain	126	33	26.2%	13,512	409	Swain
Cabarrus	1,767	391	22.1%	168,740	432	Cabarrus
Wilson	659	179	27.2%	77,527	433	Wilson
Granville	541	128	23.7%	57,044	446	Granville
Henderson	993	228	23.0%	102,367	449	Henderson
Cumberland	2,506	677	27.0%	312,696	462	Cumberland
Chowan	152	31	20.4%	14,565	470	Chowan

Iredell	1,615	325	20.1%	155,359	478	Iredell
Transylvania	233	56	24.0%	30,187	539	Transylvania
Beaufort	415	85	20.5%	46,035	542	Beaufort
Dare	232	62	26.7%	33,584	542	Dare
Wayne	1,029	207	20.1%	113,671	549	Wayne
Carteret	492	115	23.4%	63,195	550	Carteret
Lenoir	609	97	15.9%	56,826	586	Lenoir
Gaston	1,529	348	22.8%	206,679	594	Gaston
Cherokee	217	44	20.3%	26,568	604	Cherokee
Watauga	374	74	19.8%	45,196	611	Watauga
Alamance	967	241	24.9%	148,053	614	Alamance
Pasquotank	423	64	15.1%	41,111	642	Pasquotank
Hertford	277	35	12.6%	23,224	664	Hertford
Haywood	435	85	19.5%	56,590	666	Haywood
Rowan	1,070	207	19.3%	139,225	673	Rowan
Burke	973	131	13.5%	89,361	682	Burke
Graham	34	11	32.4%	7,825	711	Graham
Vance	278	58	20.9%	42,891	740	Vance
Onslow	840	220	26.2%	165,938	754	Onslow
Cleveland	940	131	13.9%	99,015	756	Cleveland
Macon	198	43	21.7%	33,005	768	Macon
Avery	131	23	17.6%	17,884	778	Avery
Chatham	244	79	32.4%	63,077	798	Chatham
Scotland	329	45	13.7%	36,508	811	Scotland
Surry	623	87	14.0%	72,468	833	Surry
Lee	360	68	18.9%	59,091	869	Lee
Robeson	861	144	16.7%	129,123	897	Robeson
Martin	160	25	15.6%	23,398	936	Martin
Union	862	206	23.9%	193,255	938	Union
Greene	93	22	23.7%	20,677	940	Greene
Halifax	421	58	13.8%	54,983	948	Halifax
Davie	140	41	29.3%	40,971	999	Davie
Hyde	30	5	16.7%	5,181	1036	Hyde
Pamlico	55	12	21.8%	12,502	1042	Pamlico
Johnston	645	151	23.4%	163,428	1082	Johnston
Davidson	782	146	18.7%	158,166	1083	Davidson
Franklin	210	54	25.7%	58,927	1091	Franklin
Randolph	596	129	21.6%	141,186	1094	Randolph
Edgecombe	337	48	14.2%	52,682	1098	Edgecombe
Stanly	409	54	13.2%	59,614	1104	Stanly
Bladen	160	29	18.1%	32,312	1114	Bladen
Brunswick	501	92	18.4%	103,160	1121	Brunswick
Jones	53	9	17.0%	10,113	1124	Jones
Stokes	158	40	25.3%	46,171	1154	Stokes
Wilkes	446	57	12.8%	66,655	1169	Wilkes
Rutherford	450	54	12.0%	63,424	1175	Rutherford

Anson	142	21	14.8%	25,162	1198	Anson
Rockingham	455	77	16.9%	92,282	1198	Rockingham
Mitchell	167	13	7.8%	15,784	1214	Mitchell
Montgomery	113	22	19.5%	27,358	1244	Montgomery
Polk	133	15	11.3%	19,074	1272	Polk
Bertie	106	15	14.2%	19,337	1289	Bertie
Columbus	455	42	9.2%	54,212	1291	Columbus
Lincoln	345	57	16.5%	74,746	1311	Lincoln
Ashe	135	19	14.1%	25,702	1353	Ashe
Person	188	27	14.4%	37,438	1387	Person
Caldwell	418	55	13.2%	80,059	1456	Caldwell
Pender	190	34	17.9%	51,314	1509	Pender
Richmond	369	30	8.1%	46,005	1534	Richmond
Duplin	281	34	12.1%	53,362	1569	Duplin
Hoke	109	26	23.9%	43,409	1670	Hoke
Yancey	70	11	15.7%	18,503	1682	Yancey
McDowell	255	26	10.2%	43,843	1686	McDowell
Clay	49	6	12.2%	10,389	1732	Clay
Harnett	388	61	15.7%	112,030	1837	Harnett
Currituck	68	13	19.1%	24,183	1860	Currituck
Sampson	342	34	9.9%	63,927	1880	Sampson
Yadkin	122	20	16.4%	37,954	1898	Yadkin
Madison	61	10	16.4%	20,432	2043	Madison
Washington	62	6	9.7%	12,946	2158	Washington
Northampton	71	9	12.7%	20,487	2276	Northampton
Warren	43	8	18.6%	19,388	2424	Warren
Perquimans	40	5	12.5%	12,856	2571	Perquimans
Alexander	120	14	11.7%	36,537	2610	Alexander
Alleghany	52	4	7.7%	10,951	2738	Alleghany
Caswell	53	8	15.1%	23,248	2906	Caswell
Camden	21	3	14.3%	9,682	3227	Camden
Tyrrell	11	1	9.1%	4,087	4087	Tyrrell
Gates	25	2	8.0%	11,708	5854	Gates

Data Source: North Carolina Health Professions Data System, Cecil G. Sheps Center for Health Services Research, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, with data derived from the North Carolina Board of Nursing, 2010.

Appendix E

Possible Local Implementing Agencies

Potential Implementing Agencies	Currently a NC Local Implementing Agency?	Could Agency Implement NFP?	Number of Counties Served	Barriers to Becoming Implementing Agency
Local Health Departments	Yes, 6 sites	yes	100	Few structural barriers
Health Clinic	Yes, Mecklenburg	possibly other clinics could, but none other identified at the state level	1	Capacity of other free clinics limits their availability.
Private Non-profit, multi-child services site	Yes, Guilford	Guilford Child Development is a very unique early childhood service provider and not found in other counties	1	n/a
Federally Qualified Community Health Centers	No	Yes; clinical setting, nurses currently on staff, goals include perinatal care, early childhood health and well-visits; some work closely with LDH	127 clinical service sites; 27 Federal Grantees in N.C.	Should Health Care Reform legislation pass and fund NFP, it will also provide funds and require state expansion of FQHC's; This could consume capacity for taking on new projects.
Early Head Start program	To unite these programs Guilford Child Development received special exceptions from some requirements per the Early Head Start National Office	Unlikely, several programmatic requirements differ; GCD only Early Head Start program in the U.S.also implementing NFP	1500 slots for children plus 1500 more added with stimulus bill	At least five conflicting requirement of EHS and NFP: EHS must keep funded slots full; EHS serves child to 3yo; EHS not restricted from taking in families after 28 weeks pregnancy; EHS does not require BSN or RN;
Community Care of NC	no	Possibly, but would have to be taken on a special program/priority and would take time to implement	100	CCNC targets a few needs and assesses and changes health systems to better address the needs; Legislature added new target priorities while cutting CCNC funding in 2010 state budget.
Hospitals	no	Yes, helps if they have a clinic and/or foundation		
Smart Start Partnerships	no	Possible, but Unlikely; Smart Start shares similar goals with NFP and is flexible. They are well suited to convene local partners.	100	non-clinical; most are not direct service providers;
Rural Health Centers	no			
Adolescent Parenting Programs	no	Possible, but more targeted populations		Targets teens only so likely only work in very high birth areas.
Some Pediatricians				

TOTAL ANNUAL COST ESTIMATE					
North Carolina COUNTY	Average Annual First-Time Medicaid Birth 2007-08	50% Penetration Level	50% Voluntary Enrollment	Average Cost Per Family Per Year	TOTAL COST per County per Year
ALAMANCE	422	211	106	\$5,000	\$530,000
ALEXANDER	95	48	24	\$5,000	\$120,000
ALLEGHANY	34	17	8	\$5,000	\$40,000
ANSON	87	43	22	\$5,000	\$110,000
ASHE	73	36	18	\$5,000	\$90,000
AVERY	23	11	6	\$5,000	\$30,000
BEAUFORT	130	65	32	\$5,000	\$160,000
BERTIE	77	39	19	\$5,000	\$95,000
BLADEN	106	53	27	\$5,000	\$135,000
BRUNSWICK	265	133	66	\$5,000	\$330,000
BUNCOMBE	638	319	160	\$5,000	\$800,000
BURKE	252	126	63	\$5,000	\$315,000
CABARRUS	445	223	111	\$5,000	\$555,000
CALDWELL	226	113	56	\$5,000	\$280,000
CAMDEN	11	6	3	\$5,000	\$15,000
CARTERET	130	65	33	\$5,000	\$165,000
CASWELL	44	22	11	\$5,000	\$55,000
CATAWBA	456	228	114	\$5,000	\$570,000
CHATHAM	98	49	25	\$5,000	\$125,000
CHEROKEE	48	24	12	\$5,000	\$60,000
CHOWAN	44	22	11	\$5,000	\$55,000
CLAY	10	5	3	\$5,000	\$15,000
CLEVELAND	287	143	72	\$5,000	\$360,000
COLUMBUS	192	96	48	\$5,000	\$240,000
CRAVEN	231	115	58	\$5,000	\$290,000
CUMBERLAND	831	416	208	\$5,000	\$1,040,000
CURRITUCK	39	19	10	\$5,000	\$50,000
DARE	82	41	20	\$5,000	\$100,000
DAVIDSON	427	214	107	\$5,000	\$535,000
DAVIE	85	42	21	\$5,000	\$105,000
DUPLIN	183	91	46	\$5,000	\$230,000
DURHAM	710	355	177	\$5,000	\$885,000
EDGECOMBE	214	107	54	\$5,000	\$270,000

FORSYTH	1005	503	251	\$5,000	\$1,255,000
FRANKLIN	124	62	31	\$5,000	\$155,000
GASTON	600	300	150	\$5,000	\$750,000
GATES	19	9	5	\$5,000	\$25,000
GRAHAM	32	16	8	\$5,000	\$40,000
GRANVILLE	121	60	30	\$5,000	\$150,000
GREENE	56	28	14	\$5,000	\$70,000
GUILFORD	1156	578	289	\$5,000	\$1,445,000
HALIFAX	209	104	52	\$5,000	\$260,000
HARNETT	293	146	73	\$5,000	\$365,000
HAYWOOD	147	73	37	\$5,000	\$185,000
HENDERSON	260	130	65	\$5,000	\$325,000
HERTFORD	71	35	18	\$5,000	\$90,000
HOKE	119	59	30	\$5,000	\$150,000
HYDE	11	6	3	\$5,000	\$15,000
IREDELL	395	198	99	\$5,000	\$495,000
JACKSON	101	51	25	\$5,000	\$125,000
JOHNSTON	475	237	119	\$5,000	\$595,000
JONES	21	11	5	\$5,000	\$25,000
LEE	195	98	49	\$5,000	\$245,000
LENOIR	186	93	46	\$5,000	\$230,000
LINCOLN	178	89	44	\$5,000	\$220,000
MCDOWELL	124	62	31	\$5,000	\$155,000
MACON	92	46	23	\$5,000	\$115,000
MADISON	45	22	11	\$5,000	\$55,000
MARTIN	70	35	18	\$5,000	\$90,000
MECKLENBURG	2224	1112	556	\$5,000	\$2,780,000
MITCHELL	38	19	10	\$5,000	\$50,000
MONTGOMERY	94	47	24	\$5,000	\$120,000
MOORE	184	92	46	\$5,000	\$230,000
NASH	276	138	69	\$5,000	\$345,000
NEW HANOVER	450	225	113	\$5,000	\$565,000
NORTHAMPTON	61	31	15	\$5,000	\$75,000
ONSLow	335	168	84	\$5,000	\$420,000
ORANGE	177	89	44	\$5,000	\$220,000
PAMLICO	30	15	7	\$5,000	\$35,000
PASQUOTANK	104	52	26	\$5,000	\$130,000
PENDER	123	61	31	\$5,000	\$155,000
PERQUIMANS	27	13	7	\$5,000	\$35,000
PERSON	104	52	26	\$5,000	\$130,000
PITT	423	211	106	\$5,000	\$530,000
POLK	31	15	8	\$5,000	\$40,000
RANDOLPH	404	202	101	\$5,000	\$505,000
RICHMOND	187	93	47	\$5,000	\$235,000
ROBESON	629	314	157	\$5,000	\$785,000

ROCKINGHAM	210	105	52	\$5,000	\$260,000
ROWAN	409	204	102	\$5,000	\$510,000
RUTHERFORD	192	96	48	\$5,000	\$240,000
SAMPSON	210	105	52	\$5,000	\$260,000
SCOTLAND	139	69	35	\$5,000	\$175,000
STANLY	171	85	43	\$5,000	\$215,000
STOKES	94	47	24	\$5,000	\$120,000
SURRY	213	106	53	\$5,000	\$265,000
SWAIN	61	31	15	\$5,000	\$75,000
TRANSYLVANIA	69	34	17	\$5,000	\$85,000
TYRRELL	11	6	3	\$5,000	\$15,000
UNION	367	184	92	\$5,000	\$460,000
VANCE	195	98	49	\$5,000	\$245,000
WAKE	1616	808	404	\$5,000	\$2,020,000
WARREN	52	26	13	\$5,000	\$65,000
WASHINGTON	49	25	12	\$5,000	\$60,000
WATAUGA	81	41	20	\$5,000	\$100,000
WAYNE	357	179	89	\$5,000	\$445,000
WILKES	191	96	48	\$5,000	\$240,000
WILSON	286	143	71	\$5,000	\$355,000
YADKIN	104	52	26	\$5,000	\$130,000
YANCEY	46	23	11	\$5,000	\$55,000
				NC TOTAL COST per year	\$30,165,000
Current NFP Counties					

Appendix G

NC NFP Annual Cost at Full Implementation to Scale and Statewide

Estimated Total Annual Cost for Full Implementation, Statewide of NC NFP					
		Year One	Year Two	Year 3 (1 Q)	Year 4
Eligible Births		24,000			
% prior 3rd Trimester	50%	12,000			
% accept	50%	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Retention Rates	Yr 1 Cohort		60%	35%	
# of Yr 1 Families Retained			3,600	2,100	
Retention Rates	Yr 2 Cohort			60%	35%
# of Yr 2 Families Retained				3,600	2,100
Retention Rates	Yr 3 Cohort				60%
# of Yr 3 Families Retained					3,600
Total Families enrolled for a full year		6,000	9,600	9,600	9,600
Total Families enrolled for 1Q of year		-	-	2,100	2,100
Cost per Family	\$5,000	\$ 30,000,000	\$48,000,000	\$ 50,625,000	\$ 50,625,000

Appendix E

NC Home Visiting Project – Data Steering Committee

Name	Agency
Stephanie Fanjul	NC Partnership for Children -Smart Start
Joy Sotolongo	NC Partnership for Children -Smart Start
Carol Tant	NC Children and Youth Branch, Division of Public Health (DPH)
Michael Sanderson	NC Children and Youth Branch, DPH
Sarah McCracken	NC Women's and Children's Health Section, DPH
Catherine Joyner	NC Women's and Children's Health Section, DPH
Greg Griggs	NC Association of Family Physicians
Tara Larson	Division of Medical Assistance
Elizabeth Mizelle	NC Children and Youth Branch, DPH
Deborah Nelson	NC Children and Youth Branch, DPH
Marshall Tyson	NC Children and Youth Branch, DPH
Steve Shore	NC Pediatric Society
Deb Cassidy	Division of Child Development
Deborah Carroll	Early Intervention
Joe Holliday	Women's Health Branch, DPH
Rhett Mabry	The Duke Endowment
Phillip H. Redmond	The Duke Endowment
Allen Smart	Kate B Reynolds Charitable Trust
Danny Staley	Local Health Department
Chris Collins	Community Cares North Carolina
Robin Britt	Guilford Child Development
Khari Garvin	Head Start
Candice Britt	Division of Social Services
Robin Roberts	NC Parents as Teachers
Karen Debord	NC Parenting Education Network
Jan Williams	Healthy Families Durham
Susan Robinson	MH/DD/SAS – Mental Health
Starleen Scott Robbins	MH/DD/SAS – Substance Abuse

Melissa Godwin	MH/DD/SAS – Substance Abuse
Anne Bryan	Senior Policy Advisor on Early Childhood, Office of the Governor
Rosie Allen	Prevent Child Abuse NC
Sorien Schmidt	Prevent Child Abuse NC
Anne Sayers	Prevent Child Abuse NC
Karen Appleyard	Center for Child and Family Health, Duke University
Jeannie Ownbey	Appalachian Family Innovations (ASU)
Kelly Johnson	Parent Representative
Shantice Cofield	Parent Representative

North Carolina Early Childhood Advisory Council

Strategic Report

“When we invest wisely in children and families, the next generation will pay that back through a lifetime of productivity and responsible citizenship.” National Scientific Council on the Developing Child¹

Governor Bev Perdue is creating North Carolina’s Early Childhood Advisory Council as an investment in our future. Research has demonstrated that the early years are critical to ensuring success in both school and life. Many aspects of brain architecture are established before age 6 when children enter school, and we know that this brain architecture is shaped by children’s early experiences.² Further, “scientific consensus is emerging that the origins of adult disease are often found among developmental and biological disruptions occurring during the early years of life.”³ What happens in the first five years of life matters for decades to come.

The Governor’s vision is that all of North Carolina’s young children birth to 5 are healthy and learning to their full potential—developing their readiness for success in school, citizenship, and life. In fact, Governor Perdue has stated that early childhood is the “Ready” of her *Career and College—Ready, Set, Go!* education agenda. The Governor has called upon the North Carolina Early Childhood Advisory Council (ECAC) to lead our state to create and sustain a shared vision for young children and a comprehensive, integrated system of high quality early care and education, family strengthening, and health services that support ready children, families, and communities. North Carolina is a national leader in early childhood. The federal funding available through the ECAC provides an opportunity to expand our success and accomplish even more for our state’s young children.

North Carolina’s Early Childhood Advisory Council will begin its work addressing **5 major goals.**

1. **Develop an integrated, comprehensive 3-year strategic plan** for high-quality health, family strengthening, and early care and education services that support ready children, families, and communities.
2. **Strengthen the quality of programs** and expand opportunities for young children and their families to participate in high-quality programs.

¹ National Scientific Council on the Developing Child. (2007). *The science of early childhood development: Closing the gap between what we know and what we do.* <http://www.developingchild.net>

² National Scientific Council on the Developing Child. (2007). *The timing and quality of early experiences combine to shape brain architecture: Working paper #5.* <http://www.developingchild.net>

³ Shonkoff, J. P., Boyce, W. T., & McEwen, B. S. (2009). Neuroscience, molecular biology, and the childhood roots of health disparities: Building a new framework for health promotion and disease prevention, *Journal of American Medical Association*, 301, pp. 2252-2259. doi: 10.1001/jama.2009.754

3. **Strengthen awareness and commitment** among families, business, and policy makers to ensure that all young children in North Carolina are healthy, learning, and thriving.
4. **Strengthen coordination and collaboration** across service sectors to promote high-quality, efficient services for young children and their families.
5. **Support the implementation of an integrated data system** that meets the individual and collective needs and capacities of state-funded programs serving young children birth to age five.

North Carolina as a National Leader

North Carolina has long been a national leader in its commitment to young children and its innovative efforts to build a system of services that best meets the needs of young children. Among these exemplary efforts are:

- *Smart Start*. Created in 1993, Smart Start is a pioneering public-private partnership designed to ensure that every child reaches his or her potential and is prepared for success in a global community. Every state in the nation has requested assistance and resources from the Smart Start National Technical Assistance Center, created in 2001. Smart Start has become a national model for how to support local community-based partnerships to work together to best meet the needs of young children and their families.
- *Star Rated License*. North Carolina was the first state to develop a Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS) for child care programs—and is still one of only two states that have integrated a QRIS into its state child care licensing system.
- *The T.E.A.C.H. Early Childhood[®] Project*. Twenty years ago, Child Care Services Association launched in NC the Teacher Education And Compensation Helps (T.E.A.C.H.) Early Childhood[®] Project to address the issues of under-education, poor compensation and high turnover within the early childhood workforce. The T.E.A.C.H. Early Childhood[®] Project gives scholarships to child care staff to complete coursework in early childhood education and to increase their compensation. The program is now implemented in 21 states.
- *More at Four*. In 2001, North Carolina established More at Four, a state-funded pre-kindergarten program designed to serve four-year-old children at risk of later school difficulties. More at Four is ranked as one of the top 10 pre-k programs in the country and for several years has been one of only two state programs that have met all of the quality standards benchmarks.⁴
- *ABCD Initiative*. Through the Assuring Better Child Development (ABCD) initiative, North Carolina is a national leader in the use of appropriate general developmental and behavioral screenings and surveillance in primary care settings. Most well-child visits for young children (under age 5) conducted by primary care practices include use of a formal validated developmental screening tool.

⁴ Barnett, W. S., Epstein, D. J., Friedman, A. H., Sansanelli, R. A., & Hustedt, J. T. (2009). *The state of preschool 2009: State preschool yearbook*. New Brunswick, NJ: National Institute for Early Education Research.

The federal funding through the ECAC provides an opportunity to build on North Carolina's success to enable us to better serve young children and their families. North Carolina's investments in young children have made a tremendous impact—and yet there is still work to be done. For instance, nearly 15% of African American babies born in NC in 2008 weighed less than 2500 grams.⁵ A little more than 30% of children birth to 5 in NC do not have a medical home.⁶ In 2008, only 46% of infants and toddlers served in licensed programs across the state were enrolled in high quality 4- or 5-star licensed child care centers or homes—with great variation across the state (regional percentages ranged from 13% to 66%).⁷

North Carolina must continue to invest in its youngest citizens by bringing together leaders across service sectors to develop a strong, comprehensive, integrated system of state services for young children and their families. The Early Childhood Advisory Council will serve an important leadership role in supporting the next steps in North Carolina's ongoing system-building efforts.

ECAC Membership, Responsibilities, and Structure

North Carolina is establishing its Early Childhood Advisory Council. This report describes the current membership, responsibilities, and initial structure for the ECAC. Over the coming year, other members are expected to be added, and the structure may evolve.

Membership. The NC ECAC will be comprised of gubernatorial appointees who serve on a voluntary, unpaid basis. ECAC members will represent a broad range of constituencies including early childhood care and education, early intervention, higher education, state government agencies, private nonprofit organizations, health care providers, business, parents, local community leaders, and private philanthropic organizations.

Responsibilities. The following ECAC responsibilities have been delineated by the Governor:

- a. Strengthen coordination and collaboration among the various sectors and settings of early childhood programs in the State, including health, family support, and early care and education.
- b. Create and sustain a shared vision for young children in North Carolina and adopt system-wide outcomes for young children.
- c. Develop a statewide strategic plan that delineates major goals and actions for reaching the desired system-wide outcomes for young children.
- d. Identify key infrastructure needs or enhancements and recommend policies to promote and sustain a comprehensive, integrated system of high-quality, health, family support, and early care and education services that supports ready children, families, and communities.

⁵ State Center for Health Statistics NC Department of Health and Human Services. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/births/matched/2008/all.html>

⁶ Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. (2007). *National Survey of Children's Health*. Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent health website. <http://www.nschdata.org>

⁷ Child Care Services Association. (2008). *Who's caring for our babies now? Executive summary*. <http://www.childcareservices.org>

- e. Identify funding priorities and recommend to the Governor a budget for a high-quality, comprehensive, integrated system of state services to young children and their families.
- f. Conduct periodic statewide needs assessments on the quality and availability of programs and services for children from birth to school entry.
- g. Recommend enhancements in state early learning standards and undertake efforts to maintain high-quality comprehensive early learning standards, as needed.
- h. Recommend strategies to improve the quality of health, family support, and early care and education services for young children and their families and to increase overall participation of children in existing state and federal programs.
- i. Identify opportunities for and barriers to coordination and collaboration among existing programs for young children.
- j. Recommend strategies to create an effective, comprehensive, integrated professional development system and career advancement plans for the workforce serving young children and their families.
- k. Assess the capacity and effectiveness of two- and four-year public and private institutions of higher education in the state toward supporting the development of early childhood educators and other staff serving young children and their families.
- l. Support the development and implementation of a statewide, unified, longitudinal data collection system for young children.
- m. Develop and implement plans to increase awareness and commitment among parents, professionals, business, policy makers, and the public at large to ensuring that all young children in North Carolina are healthy, learning, and thriving.
- n. Submit to the Governor a statewide strategic report addressing the activities of the Advisory Council, and provide a copy of the strategic report to the State Director of Head Start Collaboration. After submission of the strategic report, the Advisory Council shall meet periodically to review any implementation of the recommendations in such report and any changes in state and local needs.
- o. Monitor progress toward goals and present an annual written report of progress to date.
- p. Coordinate and oversee relevant federal grants and grant programs to maximize the effectiveness of resources in working toward the state's goals for the early childhood system and outcomes for young children.
- q. Seek, identify and advocate for resources, including submitting grant proposals, for funding to implement the state's early childhood initiatives. To the extent funds are available, the Advisory Council is specifically authorized to make grants to other entities, to contract with other entities and to utilize funds for the operation of the Advisory Council.

Structure. The ECAC is scheduled to meet at least twice a year. The Early Childhood Systems Resource Committee is the first committee to be created and includes representatives of major state agencies responsible for serving young children and their families. This committee will identify possible strategies for strengthening the efficiency and effectiveness of services for young children and their families. Additional committees will be established, as needed, and may

include individuals who are not part of the ECAC. The ECAC may also work with existing workgroups or committees to support the development of a comprehensive system of services for young children and their families. The structure of the ECAC will be further delineated in the coming year.

Needs Assessment

Federal guidelines require the ECAC to conduct a periodic needs assessment on which to guide the state's efforts to support the health and development of young children birth to five and their families. In the coming year, the ECAC will thoroughly review data about children, families, and services as part of developing a strategic plan. ECAC members will also review past needs assessments and formulate plans for coordinating and/or expanding needs assessments related to services for young children and their families. For instance, Smart Start legislation requires a needs and resources assessment every three years to help guide local partnership program planning and statewide resource allocation decisions. The last needs and resources assessment was completed in 2003 and focused on children's demographics, early childhood programs, and the early childhood workforce. In developing NC's ECAC application, various reports and sources of existing data were utilized. Additionally, summary information from a series of public forums conducted by the North Carolina Partnership for Children was used.

Approach

The ECAC will focus its first year of work on the first goal—to develop a comprehensive 3-year strategic plan. Years 2 and 3 will focus on activities related to Goals 2-5 and respond to priorities identified through the strategic planning process. Proposed activities for each goal are described below. **It is important to note that activities may change based on the strategic planning process.**

Goal 1. Develop an integrated, comprehensive 3-year strategic plan.													
Activities	Projected Timeline												
	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
Formalize the structure and operation of the ECAC.													
Develop a formal structure for meetings and committee work, coordinate with existing groups, and develop shared knowledge among ECAC members.	X	X	X	X									
Identify all relevant organizations, councils, and committees and meet (in person or via conference call) to discuss coordination.	X	X											
Develop an ECAC handbook that delineates the structure and operation of the ECAC and its relationship to existing groups.				X									
Conduct a needs assessment.													
Summarize information from existing, recent data about statewide needs of children and families.	X	X											
Summarize information from existing, recent data about the coordination and integration of early care and education, health, and family strengthening systems.	X	X											
Complete various policy scans (e.g., CLASP Tool to Examine state Child Care Subsidy Policies and Promote Stable, Quality Care for Low-Income Babies and Toddlers; Zero to Three's Self-Assessment for states).	X	X	X										
Convene a policy forum.				X									

Goal 1 continued...	Projected Timeline											
Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Write a report that summarizes findings from the multiple needs assessment activities.				X	X							
Develop a plan for conducting a statewide early childhood needs assessment.												X
Develop a comprehensive strategic plan.												
Develop a process for creating a statewide strategic planning.	X											
Review existing indicators and outcomes.	X											
Determine a small set of systems-level child and family outcomes.		X										
Develop a draft 3-year strategic plan.			X									
Obtain public feedback on the strategic plan through public forums and web-based surveys.			X	X								
Finalize the strategic plan.				X								

Goal 2. Strengthen the quality of programs and expand opportunities.												
Activities	Projected Timeline											
	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Identify and pilot developmental screening & referral systems.												
Review current screening and referral practices, identifying barriers and opportunities.	X	X										
Select strategies to support screening and referral.			X									
Issue an RFP to solicit applications from organizations interested in implementing these strategies.			X									
Select organization and establish contract to conduct the work.				X								
Screening and referral strategies will be implemented in pilot counties.					X	X	X	X				
Appropriate next steps will be identified.								X				
Screening and referral strategies will continue to be implemented.									X	X	X	X
Next steps identified in Year 2 will be implemented.									X	X	X	X
Make policy and budget recommendations to the Governor and policymakers.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Other objectives and activities to be determined.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Goal 3. Strengthen Awareness and Commitment.													
Activities	Projected Timeline												
	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
Develop a communications plan.													
Identify strategic communications partners.	X	X											
Hire a consultant to provide assistance in developing a communications plan.		X											
Draft a 2-year ECAC communications plan.		X	X										
Obtain feedback on the communications plan.			X										
Finalize the communications plan and identify priority activities.				X									
Other objectives and activities to be determined.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Goal 4. Strengthen coordination and collaboration.												
Activities	Projected Timeline											
	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Provide incentives for community colleges to become nationally accredited.												
Develop a recruitment strategy to identify and select 20 community colleges to become nationally accredited.	X	X										
Select the 20 participating community colleges			X	X	X	X						
Award grants to the participating community colleges.			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Strengthen coordination and improve the efficiency of services for young children and their families.												
The Early Childhood Systems Resource Committee will identify possible ways for state agencies to serve children and families more efficiently.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The Early Childhood Systems Resource Committee will identify key issues for the ECAC regarding system coordination and collaboration.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The Early Childhood Systems Resource Committee will help implement ECAC recommendations regarding coordination and collaboration.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Make policy and budget recommendations to the Governor and policymakers.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Other objectives and activities to be determined.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Goal 5. Support the creation and implementation of an integrated data system.												
Objectives (in bold) & Activities	Projected Timeline											
	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Identify and coordinate existing data integration efforts.												
Identify and contact individuals, organizations, and groups addressing data integration for state-funded services for children B-5 and their families across all service sectors.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Develop and implement a plan to coordinate existing efforts.			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Develop the data systems portion of the strategic plan that supports the larger early childhood goals and priorities.												
Articulate data needs related to the goals and outcomes delineated by the ECAC.			X	X	X							
Develop a set of objectives, activities, and responsibilities related to data systems as part of the larger strategic plan.			X	X	X	X						
Make policy and budget recommendations to the Governor and policymakers.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Other objectives and activities to be determined.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

In closing, Governor Bev Perdue intends for the North Carolina Early Childhood Advisory Council to add value to our existing early childhood efforts by bringing together a diverse group of people both within and outside of state government to move us into the next frontier of state-level systems building. There is still much to do to ensure that each young child in NC is healthy and learning to his or her full potential. The ECAC must work to continue to strengthen public commitment and maximize all resources to ensure the best possible outcomes for North Carolina's youngest citizens.



**North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services
Division of Public Health • Office of the State Health Director**

1931 Mail Service Center • Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1931

Beverly Eaves Perdue, Governor
Lanier M. Cansler, Secretary

Jeffrey P. Engel, M.D.
State Health Director

September 20, 2010

Audrey M. Yowell, Ph.D., MSSS
Health Resources and Services Administration
Maternal and Child Health Bureau
5600 Fishers Lane
18A-39
Rockville, Maryland 20857

Dear Dr. Yowell:

As partners in North Carolina's effort to create a comprehensive early childhood system, we have continued to work together to fully develop North Carolina's Home Visiting Program grant. The mandatory State Needs Assessment is attached and reflects our collective efforts to coordinate the Title V, Head Start and CAPTA needs assessments. We participated in discussions about the approach to the needs assessment, we reviewed the final document and we concur with the findings.

Our overall goal for this grant program is to improve health and developmental outcomes for young children in NC, and we see evidence based home visiting programs as one of several service strategies necessary to reach that goal. The attached needs assessment provides a mechanism for targeting resources to at risk communities; it essentially serves as a road map to communities burdened by overlapping risk factors. It also includes an analysis of the quality and capacity of existing early childhood home visiting programs and the State's capacity to provide substance abuse treatment and counseling to families in need of those services. As we put these pieces of the puzzle together, we will be able to develop an effective implementation plan as part of the Updated State Plan to be submitted in early FY 2011. North Carolina's implementation plan will include steps to assure that the necessary infrastructure is in place to support programs and monitor effectiveness.



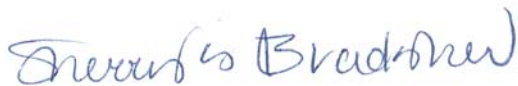
North Carolina Public Health
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We are pleased to provide this State Needs Assessment as the next step in our efforts to create an effective continuum of evidence based home visiting services for at risk children in North Carolina.

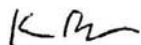
Sincerely,



Sherry Bradsher
Director, NC Division of Social Services
(agency for Title II of CAPTA)



Khari Garvin
Director, NC Head Start Collaboration Office
NC Office of Early Learning



Kevin Ryan, MD, MPH
Chief, Maternal and Child Health Section
Director, NC Title V Agency
NC Division of Public Health



Steve Jordan
Director, NC Division of Mental Health,
Developmental Disabilities and
Substance Abuse Services