

DAN RIVER REGION

# HEALTH

EQUITY REPORT

2017



“Lofty goals do not come to fruition by simply dreaming.

They require the collaborative efforts of stakeholders who are willing to build capacity, identify champions, develop inclusive leaders and engage the community.

This work is not accidental. It must be strategic and intentional.”

*Laurie S. Moran*





Dear Community Members,

The Health Collaborative in partnership with Centra, Danville Regional Medical Center, Danville Regional Foundation and the Institute for Public Health Innovation is pleased to present the Dan River Region's first Health Equity Report.

As part of a larger Community Health Needs Assessment, this map-based report provides critical insight into the many factors that influence our community's health.

Over the past ten months, a committee of community partners has been working together to collect data, engage residents, identify common themes and analyze trends to better understand our region's current health status. In believing that health goes beyond the absence of illness and disease, we have included a broad range of social and environmental factors in our study. These conditions cover economic stability, educational attainment, poverty and the distribution of opportunities created by our current built environment.

In the pages that follow, you will find the first chapter of our journey towards *Health for All*. Serving as the starting point, this report contains a summary of the community health needs assessment process, a snapshot of our current health status, and an overview of health equity and the factors that influence our well-being. However, the focal point of this report is a series of maps that break down regional, city and county data to the census tract level. By having the ability to see how factors including, but not limited to, income, food access, crime, education, and built environment impact different areas of the region allows for the importance of place to be highlighted. This includes the concept that it is ineffective to only focus on behavior changes, when the environment does not support the changes that need to be made. Using this report as a tool to drive positive change, we can help create a healthy, active and engaged region where everyone lives in an environment in which they have a fair opportunity to thrive.

Sincerely,



“Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.”

World Health Organization

## KEY TERMS / REPORT SUPPORT

- **CENSUS TRACT** – Small, relatively permanent areas within each county or equivalent area (i.e., independent city). Each census tract has a population between 1,200 and 8,000 people. The physical size of each census tract is dependent on the area's population density. In simpler terms, it is the Census Bureau's version of a neighborhood.  
*Source: U.S. Census Bureau*
- **HEALTH EQUITY** – Providing everyone with fair opportunities to attain the highest level of health. “Achieving health equity requires valuing everyone equally with focused and ongoing society efforts to address avoidable inequalities, historical and contemporary injustices, and the elimination of health and health care disparities”  
*Source: Healthy People 2020*
- **HEALTH INEQUITIES** – “Avoidable inequalities in health between groups of people... these inequities arise from inequalities within and between societies.”  
*Source: World Health Organization*
- **SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH** – “Conditions in the environments in which people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning and quality-of-life outcomes and risks.”  
*Source: Healthy People 2020*

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# Executive Summary

## COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT STEERING COMMITTEE

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The Health Collaborative



## COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The decision to conduct a Community Health Needs Assessment was an easy one to make. In order to move forward, we must first know where we are starting. In completing this assessment there were a number a questions that we were hoping to find the answer to including:

1. What is the current health status of the region?
2. What barriers and inequities exist within and between the communities of the region?
3. What impacts do social determinants of health have on the region?
4. What are key, meaningful indicators through which we can track progress?

To answer these questions and more, a process was designed that included both community input and the gathering of secondary data.

## KEY PARTS OF THE COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT PROCESS



## NEEDS ASSESSMENT DATA COLLECTION

Data was collected in two parts. The first was gathering data from secondary sources such as the Virginia Department of Health, North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Department of Agriculture. The second data collection process was centered on community engagement, which included a community health survey, key informant interviews and focus groups.

**Disclaimer:** This document has been produced to benefit the community. The Health Collaborative encourages the use of this report as a tool for planning, grant writing, policy and decision making, and more. At time of data collection, all data cited was current. However, some sources may have published new data; please check the data source for the most current information.

# Executive Summary

## COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT FINDINGS

Participants of focus groups were asked what a healthy community meant to them. Below are the most commonly used phrases by participants.



Throughout all steps of the community engagement process, participants were asked what issues impact community health the most. Below are the top five factors from each phase.

### Top 5 community health issues among Danville Pittsylvania survey respondents

**Overweight/Obesity**  
**Crime**  
**Substance Abuse**  
**Poverty**  
**Mental Health**

### The 5 most important health issues facing Caswell County among 2015 CHA survey respondents

**Overweight/Obesity**  
**Cost of Care**  
**Poor Diet/Eating Habits**  
**Access to Care**  
**Cancer**

### Most common themes from key informant interviews about factors impacting community health

**Poverty**  
**Transportation**  
**Mental Health**  
**Food Access**  
**Access to Care**

### Top 5 community health issues among focus group participants

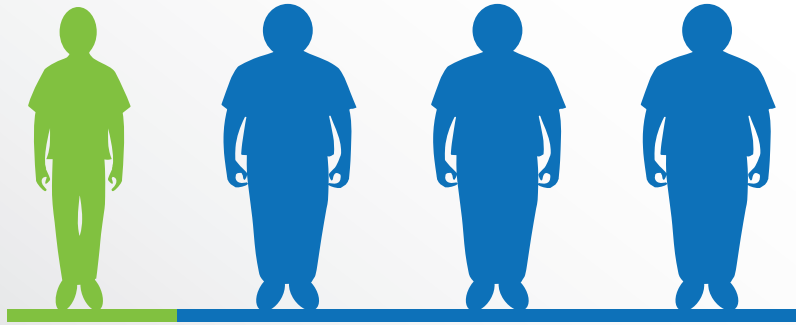
**Overweight/Obesity**  
**Heart Disease**  
**Poverty**  
**Mental Health**  
**Diabetes**

Many of these issues align with data from local and state health departments as well as various governmental departments at the federal level. The next few pages will explore the key findings around obesity, diabetes, cancer and the current health status. More detailed findings can be found in the full Community Health Needs Assessment report.

# Executive Summary

## CHRONIC DISEASE KEY FINDINGS: OBESITY AND RELATED CONDITIONS

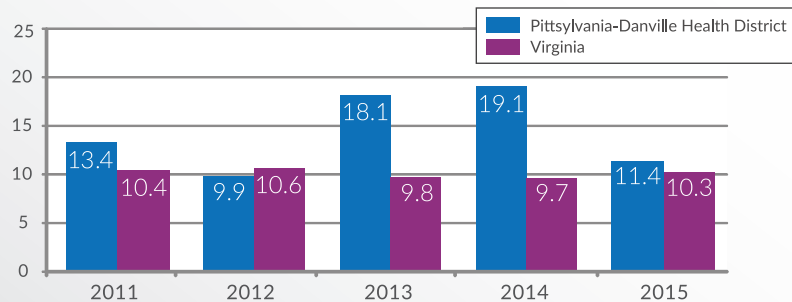
Being overweight or obese can lead to other health complications including diabetes, heart disease, high blood pressure and certain types of cancer.



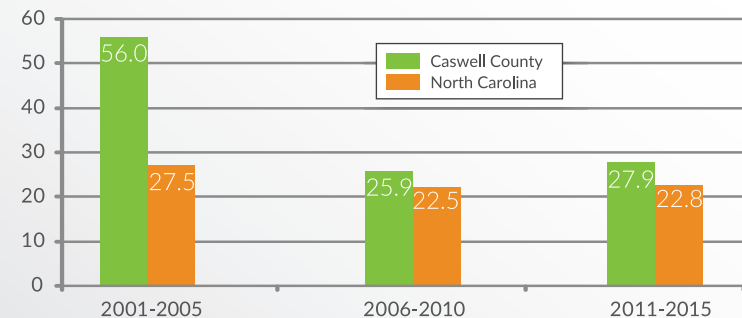
In 2015, 3 out of 4 residents aged 18 years or older in the Pittsylvania-Danville Health District were told by a healthcare professional that they were obese or overweight<sup>i</sup>.



In 2013, 35.8% of adults in Caswell County, NC reported they had a Body Mass Index of 30 or more<sup>ii</sup>.



Percentage of Adults 18 years or older who have been told by a healthcare professional that they have diabetes (2011-2015)<sup>iii</sup>.



Caswell County Age-Adjusted Diabetes Death Rates (per 100,000 residents)<sup>iv</sup>

# Executive Summary

## KEY FINDINGS: CANCER

Cancer was the leading cause of death in Caswell County for 2015<sup>v</sup>. Furthermore, it was the second leading cause of death for Danville and Pittsylvania County in 2013<sup>vi</sup>.

While the Pittsylvania-Danville Health District had a lower incidence rate in 2013 compared to the state, it had a significantly higher death rate. This means that while fewer Dan River Region residents are diagnosed with cancer, more of those who are diagnosed are dying.

Much like the Pittsylvania-Danville Health District, Caswell County, in 2015, had a lower cancer incidence rate than the state of North Carolina, but a higher death rate.

Pittsylvania-Danville HD Cancer Death Rate 2013 (per 100,000) Age-Adjusted <sup>vii</sup>	State of Virginia Cancer Death Rate 2013 (per 100,000) Age-Adjusted
189.5	161.3

Caswell County Cancer Death Rate 2015 (per 100,000) Age-Adjusted <sup>ix</sup>	North Carolina Cancer Death Rate (per 100,000) Age-Adjusted 2015
200.9	169.2

Data provided by the Virginia Department of Health and the North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics

## AGE-ADJUSTED CANCER DEATHS BY SEX AND RACE<sup>viii</sup> (2011 - 2015)



**Female All**  
Danville: 164.4  
Pittsylvania: 145.7  
Caswell: 166.6

**Female White**  
Danville: 159.8  
Pittsylvania: 151.7  
Caswell: 182.8

**Female African American**  
Danville: 177.5  
Pittsylvania: 130.4  
Caswell: 132.8

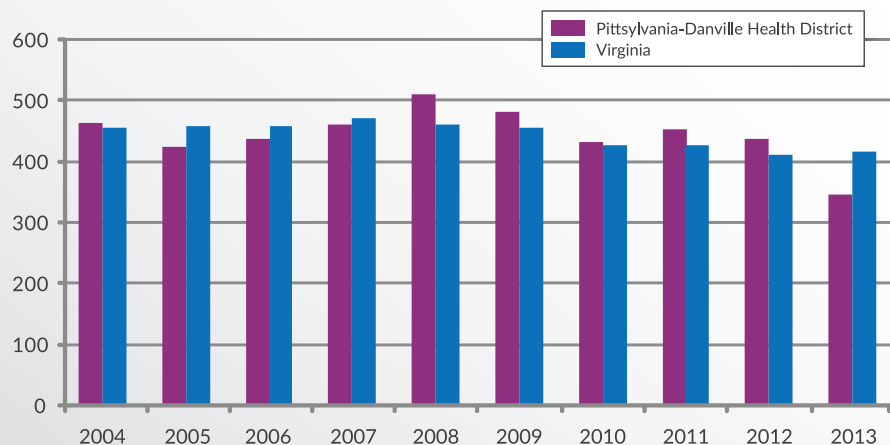


**Male All**  
Danville: 263.8  
Pittsylvania: 216.8  
Caswell: 243.9

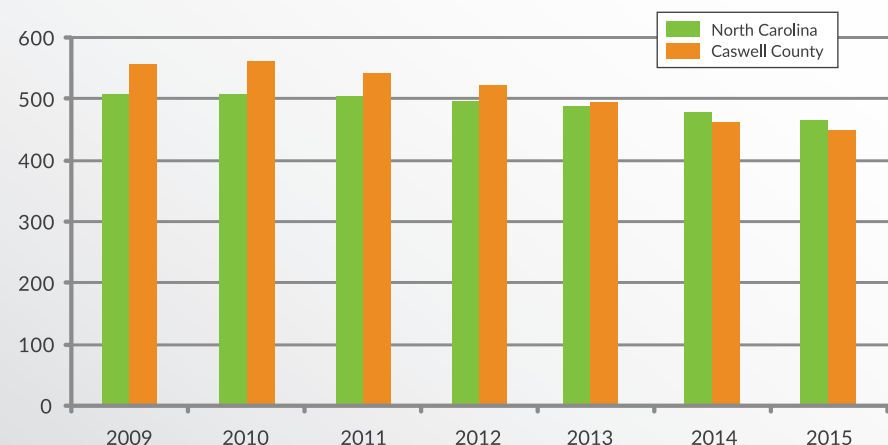
**Male White**  
Danville: 250.8  
Pittsylvania: 210.7  
Caswell: 240.2

**Male African American**  
Danville: 295.1  
Pittsylvania: 242.81  
Caswell: 245.6

2004-2013 All Sites Cancer Incidence Rates  
(per 100,000) Age-Adjusted



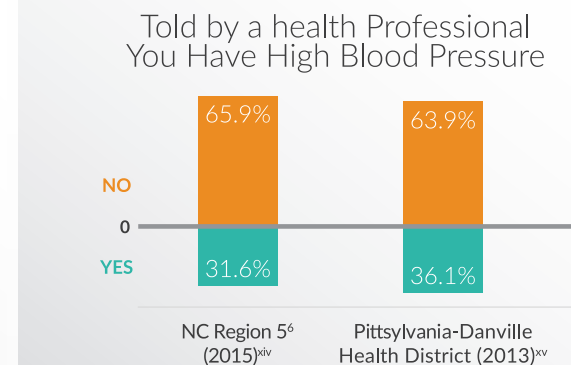
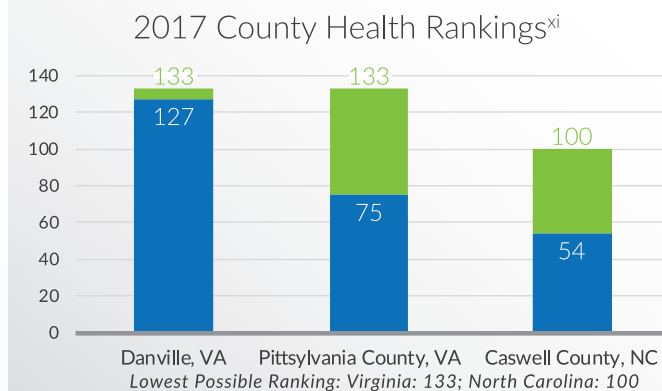
2009- 2015 All Sites Cancer Incidence Rates  
(per 100,000) Age-Adjusted



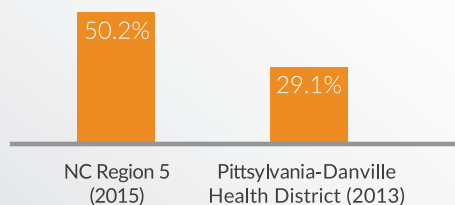
# Executive Summary

## CURRENT HEALTH STATUS DASHBOARD

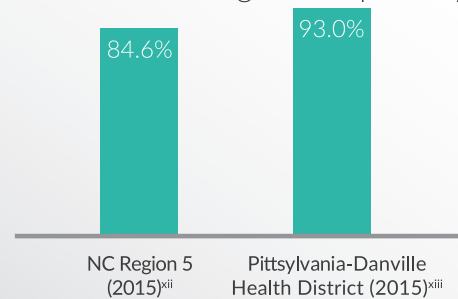
Each spring, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation in partnership with the University of Wisconsin releases the County Health Rankings. While Danville, Pittsylvania County and Caswell County all improved over their 2016 scores, there are still several health challenges that need to be addressed. Throughout the Dan River Region, we are seeing high rates of chronic diseases and low rates of participation in positive health behaviors. This dashboard shows the current health status of the Dan River Region.



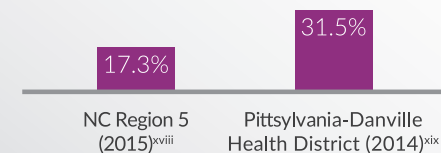
### Adults Who Participated in 150 Minutes of Physical Activity/Week



### Consumes Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

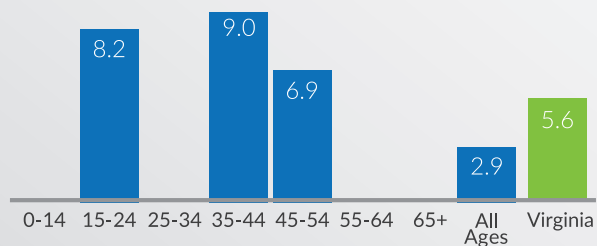


### Current Smokers

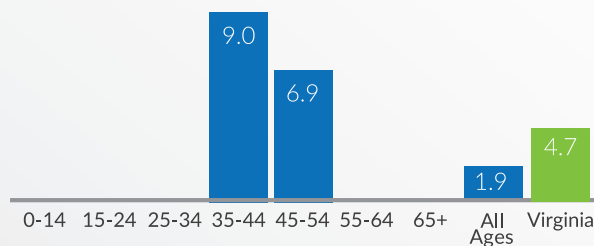


## 2015 PITTSYLVANIA- DANVILLE HEALTH DISTRICT RATE SUMMARY BY AGE GROUP (OPIOID ADDICTION INDICATORS)<sup>xv</sup>

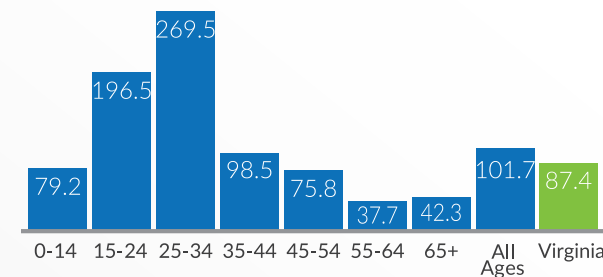
### Fentanyl and/or Heroin Overdose Deaths



### Prescription Opioid Overdose Deaths



### ED Visits for Opioid Overdose





# Census

## Tract Boundaries

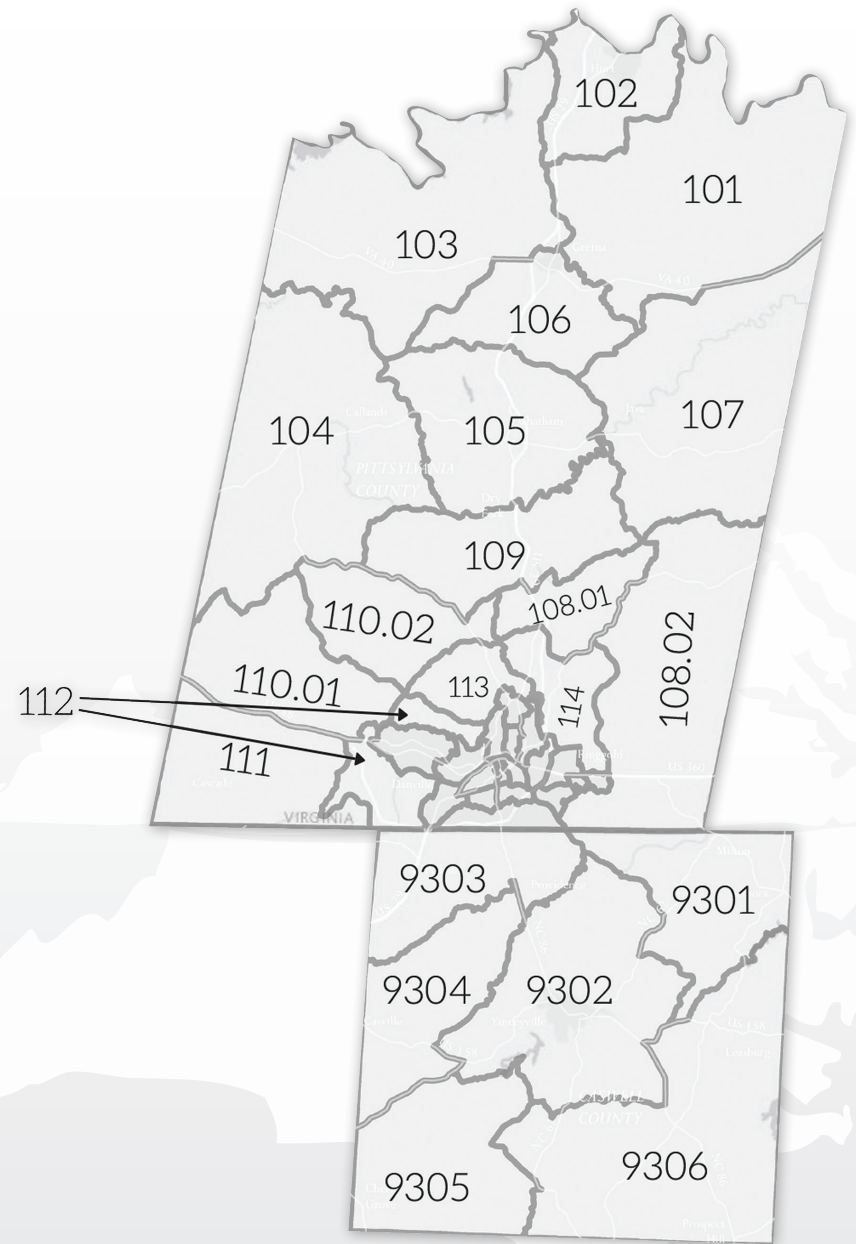
Pittsylvania / Caswell

Section IV

P. 8

□ Census Tract Boundaries

Census Tract	Boundaries <sup>1</sup>	Neighborhoods/Communities <sup>2</sup>
P 101	East Gretna Rd., Staunton River (Roanoke River), Rockford School Rd., Blue Ridge Dr. & George's Creek	Level Run, Straightstone, Cedar Forest, Glenland, Renan
P 102	Staunton River (Roanoke River), Wards Rd., Roark Mill Rd., Blue Ridge Dr., Shula Dr., Izaak Walton Rd., Derby Rd., Rockford School Rd., Harbor Dr., & Pocket Rd.	Hurt, Motley, Hill Grove
P 103	Roanoke River, Leesville Lake, Smith Mountain Lake, Franklin County Line, Pigg River, Cooksburg Rd., State Rd 750, Anderson Mill Rd., Climax Rd., Piney Rd., W. Gretna Rd., US 29, George's Creek, Blue Ridge Dr., Rockford School Rd.	Pittsville, Brights, Ajax
P 104	Pigg River, Franklin County Line, Henry County Line, Medical Center Rd., Brookside Rd., Mount Cross Rd., Franklin Turnpike, Morris Branch, Strawberry Creek, Banister River, Bearskin Creek, Anderson Rd., Green Pond Rd., Oxford Rd., Cooksburg Rd., Tomahawk Creek	Callands, Worlds, Museville
P 105	Payneton Rd., US 29, Anderson Mill Rd., Green Pond Rd., Anderson Rd., Bearskin Creek, Banister River, Halifax Rd., Sheva, Rd.	Chatham, Weal, Whittles, Sheva
P 106	George's Creek, US 29, Vaden Dr., W Gretna Rd., Piney Rd., Climax Rd., Anderson Mill Rd., US 29, Payneton Rd., Chalk Level Rd.	Gretna, Galveston, Redeye
P 107	E. Gretna Rd., Hickeys Rd., Chalk Level Rd., Sheva Rd., Halifax Rd., Motley's Mill Rd., Spring Garden Rd., Mac Rd., Dodson Rd., Sandy Creek, Halifax County Line	Java, Markham, Shockoe
P 108.01	Dodson Rd., Sandy Creek, Chestnut Level Ln., Spring Garden Rd., US 29 R and L Smith Rd., Fall Creek, W Witt Rd., E Witt Rd., Lawless Creek Rd., Old Richmond Rd., Oak Grove Rd.	Keeling, Kentuck
P 108.02	Sandy Creek, Dodson Rd., Oak Grove Rd., Old Richmond Rd., Kentuck Church Rd., Ringgold Church Rd., Barker Rd., Ringgold Rd., Clark St., Clark's Mill Rd., Cane Creek, Miller Dr., Airport Rd., Dan River, North Carolina State Line, Halifax County Line	Keeling, Red Oak Hollow, Laurel Grove, Kentuck, Ringgold, Mountain Hill
P 109	Halifax Rd., Banister River, Strawberry Creek, Morris Branch, Franklin Turnpike, R and L Smith Rd., US 29, Spring Garden Rd., Chestnut Level Ln., Sandy Creek, Dodson Rd., Mac Rd., Spring Garden Rd., Motley's Mill Rd., Moorefield Bridge Rd.	Dry Fork, White Oak Mountain Wildlife Management Area
P 110.01	Brookside Rd., Medical Center Rd., Sandy River Rd., US 58, Meadowview Dr., River Ridge Rd., Mount Cross Rd.	Soapstone, Vance, Stony Mill, Mount Cross
P 110.02	R and L Smith Rd., Franklin Turnpike, Mount Cross Rd., Laniers Mill Rd., Golf Club Rd., Franklin Turnpike, Mt. Hermon Cir., W Witt Rd., Fall Creek	Mt. Hermon, Whitmell, Hinesville, Vance, Sharon



<sup>1</sup> The boundaries provided give a rough idea of the layout of the census tract. Each starts at a northern point and continues in a counter clockwise direction (N, W, S, E)

<sup>2</sup> Communities and neighborhoods that listed more than once cross census tract boundaries



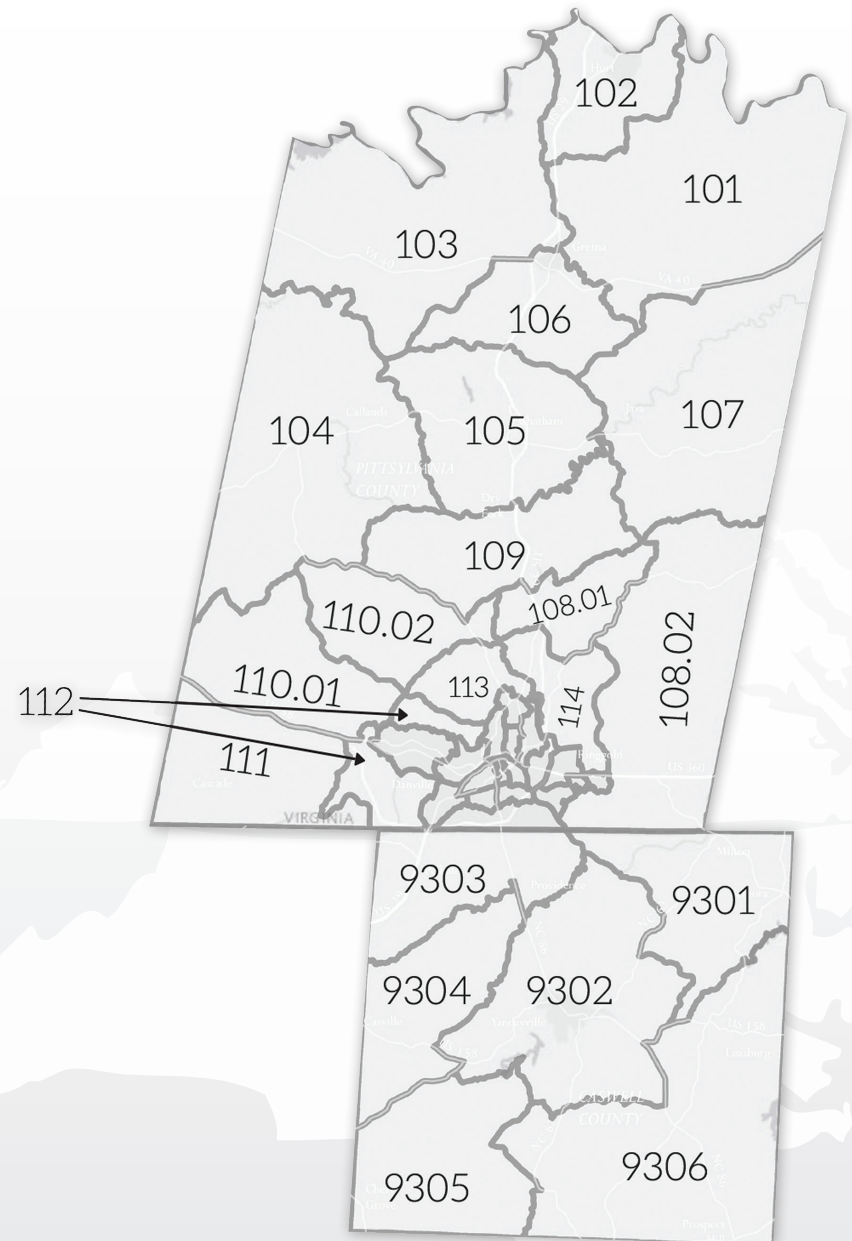


# Census

## Tract Boundaries

 Census Tract Boundaries

Census Tract	Boundaries <sup>1</sup>	Neighborhoods/Communities <sup>2</sup>
P 111	US 58, Henry County Line, North Carolina State Line, Dan River, Railroad Tracks, Buford Rd., Berry Hill Rd., Duncan Dr.	Brosville, Cascade, Bachelors Hall, Berry Hill
P 112	Mill Creek Rd., Mt. Olivet Ln., Mt. Cross Rd., Moorefield Bridge Rd., River Ridge Rd., Meadowview Dr., US 58, Duncan Dr., Berry Hill Rd., Buford Rd., Railroad tracks, Dan River, North Carolina State Line, Danville City Limits, Dan River, Parallel to Riverside, Parallel to Moorefield Bridge Rd., Sandy River, Parallel to Mount Cross, Beavers Mill Rd.	Buford, Vandola, Whitfield, Mount Cross
P 113	Mt. Hermon Cir., Franklin Turnpike, Golf Club Rd., Laniers Mill Rd., Mount Cross Rd., Mt. Olivet Ln., Mill Creek Rd., Parallel to Rocking Chair Rd., Iris Ln., Orphanage Rd., Danville City Limits, Falls Creek, W Witt Rd.	Mt. Hermon, Mount Cross
P 114	Kentuck Church Rd., Old Richmond Rd., Lawless Creek Rd., E Witt Rd., W Witt Rd., Fall Creek, Railroad tracks behind Dan Chem Technologies, Little Creek Rd., Old Richmond Rd., Parallel to Little Creek Rd., Parallel to US 29, Railroad tracks parallel to Eagle Springs Rd., Parallel to Gardener St., Long Branch, Floral Hill Memorial Garden, Parallel to US 58, Ringgold Rd., Barker Rd., Ringgold Church Rd.	Blairs, Kentuck
C 9301	Virginia State Line, Dan River, Blanch Rd., NC 62, High Rock School Rd., Stephentown Rd., US 158, Reedy Fork,	Milton, Semora
C 9302	Dan River, Moon Creek, Dairy Hodges Rd., US 158, NC 150, Hostler Branch, Country Line Creek, Boy Scout Rd., Badgett Sisters PKWY, Mary Jane Bigelow Rd., NC 86 US 158, Stephentown Rd., High Rock School Rd US 62, Blanch Rd.	Yanceyville, Blanch, Purley
C 9303	Virgina State Line, Rockingham County Line, Hogans Creek, NC 86, Moon Creek, Dan River	Pelham and Providence
C 9304	Hogans Creek, Rockingham County Line, NC 150, East Prong Moon Creek, Moon Creek, NC 86	Casville, Allison, Locust Hill, Ashland
C 9305	County Line Creek, Hostler Branch, NC 150, Rockingham County Line, Alamance County Line, Tom's Creek, Byrd Sawmill Rd, NC 62, Cherry Grove Rd. Marshall Graves Rd., Boy Scout Rd.	Locust Hill, Ashland, Camp Springs, Cherry Grove, Milesville
C 9306	Hyc0 Lake, Reedy Fork, US 158, NC 86, Mary Jane Bigelow Rd., Burton Chapel Rd., Person Creek, Badgett Sisters Pkwy, Marshall Graves Rd., Cherry Grove Rd., Byrds Sawmill Rd., Tom's Creek, Alamance County Line, Person County Line.	Leasburg, Frogsboro, Hightowers, Anderson, Prospect Hill



<sup>1</sup> The boundaries provided give a rough idea of the layout of the census tract. Each starts at a northern point and continues in a counter clockwise direction (N, W, S, E)

<sup>2</sup> Communities and neighborhoods that listed more than once cross census tract boundaries

# Census

## Tract Boundaries

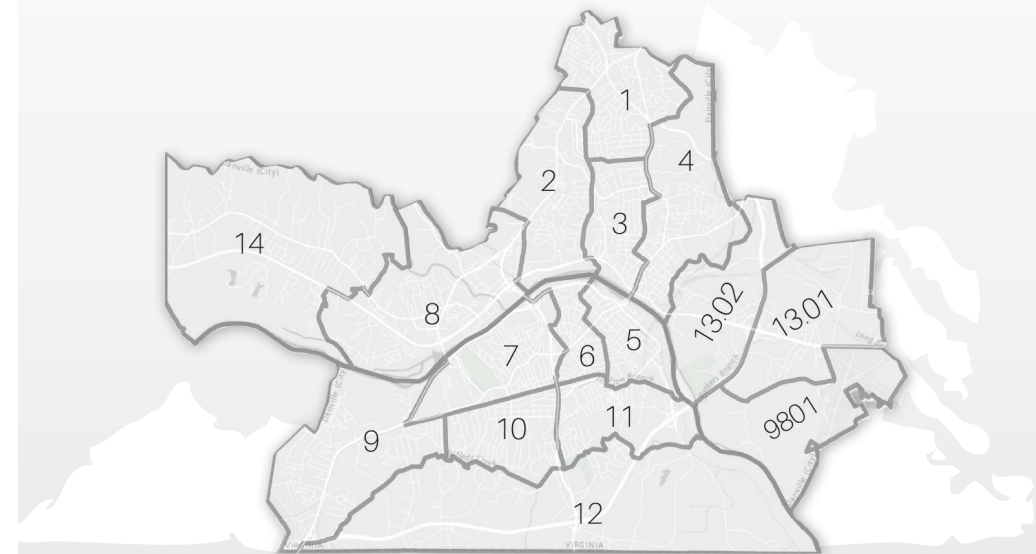
### Danville

□ Census Tract Boundaries

Census Tracts	Boundaries <sup>1</sup>	Neighborhoods/ Communities <sup>2</sup>
D 1	Pittsylvania Count line, Orphanage Rd., Iris Ln., US 29 BR (Piney Forest), Nor Dan Dr., Ruskin St. Melrose Ave., Guildford St., North Main St., Forestdale Dr., Seminole Dr. & Kirk Dr.	Afton Hills, Shadowwood, Major Court, Danville Estates
D 2	Nelson Ave., Pittsylvania County line, Parker Rd., Piney Forest, Riverside, Sandy Creek, Dan River, Union Street Bridge Rd. Arnett BLVD., Melrose Ave., Ruskin St., Nor Dan Dr.	Danville Estates, Wendell Scott, Mary Miles
D 3	Fagan St., Guilford St., Arnett BLVD., Riverside Dr., Union St., Dan River., MLK Bridge. North Main St., W Thomas St., Claiborne St., Powell Ave, North Main St.	White Rock, Wendell Scott, North Main Hill, Reservoir Heights
D 4	Kirk Dr., Seminole Dr., Forestdale Dr., North Main Street, Powell Ave., Claiborne St., W. Thomas St., North Main St., MLK Bridge, Dan River, Fall Creek, Pittsylvania County Line	Camp Grove, Fruit Town, Danville Family Homes
D 5	Dan River, Union St. Bridge, N. Popular, N. Ridge St., Grove St., Jefferson St., Jackson Branch, Dan River	Tobacco Warehouse District, Monument, Franklin, Berryman, Shelton, E. Green St.
D 6	Dan River, Central BLVD, Memorial, Cleveland St., Broad St., Rail Road Tracks (Industrial) Jefferson St., Grove St., N Ridge St., Poplar St., Union St. Bridge	Cedar Terrace, Westmoreland, Holbrook- Ross, Green Street, Old West End
D 7	Memorial Dr., Dan River, Piedmont Dr., US 29 BR., Railroad tracks (Schoolfield), Central BLVD., S Main St., Broad St., Cleveland St., S Main St.	Edgewood- Mimosa, West End, Averett University
D 8	Pittsylvania County, Sandy River, Blair Loop Rd., Westover Dr., Spring Ave., Riverside Dr., Wyndover Dr., Dan River, Piney Forest Rd., Parker Rd., Pittsylvania County Line	Windsor Heights, Sandy Shores II, Wyndover Woods, Westover Hills
D 9	Dan River., Pittsylvania County Line., North Carolina Line, W Main St., US 29, Rutledy Creek Stokesland Ave., Railroad tracks (Schoolfield)	Cedarwood, Withers Park, Country Club West, Schoolfield
D 10	Railroad tracks (Schoolfield), Stokesland Ave., Rutledy Creek, Rutledge Creek, Pumpkin Creek Ln., S Main Street	Cardinal Village, Druid Hills, Schoolfield
D 11	Jackson Branch, Jefferson St., Railroad Tracks, S Main St., Pumpkin Creek Ln., Pumpkin Creek, Dan River	Almagro, Seeland Crossing, Grove Park
D 12	Pumpkin Creek, Rutledge Creek Rutledy Creek, W Main St., North Carolina Line, Dan River	Southwyck Farms
D 13.01	Pittsylvania County Line, Rail Road Tracks, Danville Expressway, Riverpoint Dr., Stinson Dr., Airport Dr., S Boston Rd., Long Branch, Pittsylvania County Line., Clarks Mill Rd, Pittsylvania County Line, Train Tracks	Glenwood II, Glenwood I, Green Acres

Census Tracts	Boundaries <sup>1</sup>	Neighborhoods/ Communities <sup>2</sup>
D 13.02	Pittsylvania County Line, Fall Creek, Dan River, Danville Express Way, Train Tracks, Pittsylvania County Line	Glenwood II
D 14	Pittsylvania County Line, Dan River, to the east of Wyndover Dr., Riverside Dr., Spring Ave, Blair Loop Rd., Sandy River	Westover Hills, Wyndover Woods, Fox Hollow Farms, Longview Friends, Dan Hills
D 9801	South Boston Rd., Airport Dr., Stinson Dr., River Park Dr., Pittsylvania County Line, Mountain Hill Dr., & Dodson Dr.	*Data not collected, Census tract contains Airport, Institute for Advanced Learning and Research, and Anglers Ridge

- <sup>1</sup> The boundaries give a rough idea of the layout of the census tract. Each starts at a northern point and continues in a counter clockwise direction (N, W, S, E)
- <sup>2</sup> Communities and neighborhoods listed more than once cross census tract boundaries



# Guide to

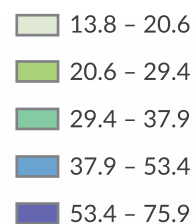
## Reading the Maps

The table lists the census tracts in order from largest to smallest. Meaning the higher the number or percentage the more common the page subject is. In this case census tract 5 in Danville has the highest percentage of renter occupied households.

Census Tract	Renter-Occupied Households (2011-2015)	Census Tract	Renter-Occupied Households (2011-2015)
D5	75.90%	<b>CONTINUED</b>	
D6	63.10%	P104	28.10%
D4	61.20%	D14	26.60%
D10	60.40%	P105	25.20%
D2	53.40%	P114	25.10%
D13.01	48.80%	P102	24.70%
D9	48.70%	P113	23.90%
City of Danville	46.05%	P108.01	23.30%
D3	43.60%	Pittsylvania County	23.21%
D12	43.40%	P101	23.20%
D11	42.30%	C9303	23.00%
D13.02	37.90%	Caswell County	22.11%
D7	36.60%	P108.02	20.60%
P112	36.10%	P107	20.60%
United States	36.10%	C9306	19.50%
North Carolina	34.87%	P110.01	19.20%
Virginia	33.82%	P110.02	19.00%
C9302	32.90%	P109	19.00%
D1	31.60%	C9301	17.80%
D8	29.40%	C9304	16.60%
P106	28.60%	C9305	15.20%
P111	28.10%	P103	13.80%

### Renter-Occupied Households (%)

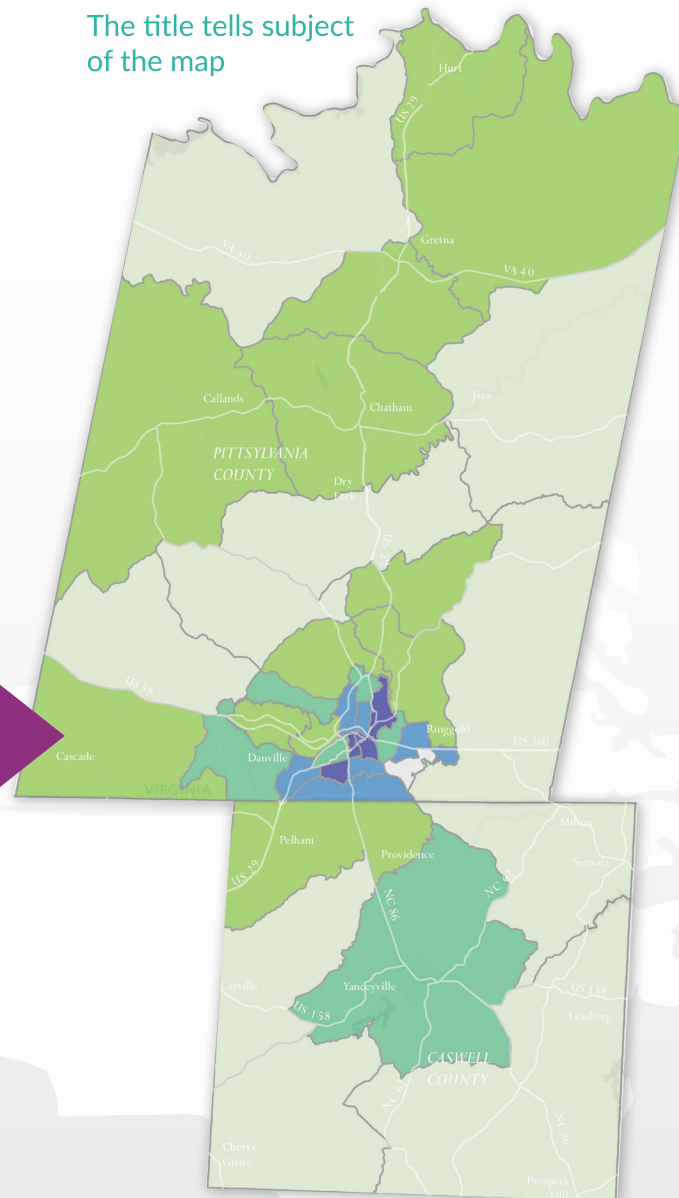
By Census Tract



The title tells subject of the map

Legend: Tells the range indicated by each color on the map.

The region is broken up into census tracts (The Census Bureau's version of a neighborhood)



Notes the source of the data mapped and ranked.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Documents DP04 & B25106



# Population and Demographics

The Dan River Region is currently home to less than 130,000 people. Living in both urban and rural settings, residents have differing life experiences based on where they live and who they interact with on a regular basis. As two important pieces in determining quality of life, social relationships and living environment have a large impact on the overall well-being<sup>ii</sup>. To fully understand the health of the region, we must understand where we live and who we are.

## THE PLACE

Situated on the border of Virginia and North Carolina lies the Dan River Region. Made up of Pittsylvania County, Virginia; City of Danville, Virginia and Caswell County, North Carolina, the Dan River Region includes charming small towns, urban centers and historic downtowns, scenic river views and farmland. Yet, our region's greatest asset is our people. However, a healthy population is key to our social, economic, and physical vitality.

## THE PEOPLE

Using the 2015 five-year estimates from the American Community Survey, the Dan River Region is home to approximately 128,418 residents<sup>iii</sup>, with 51.8% being female. Furthermore, the average median age is 44.1 years<sup>v</sup>.

## POPULATION DENSITY

By determining the number of people that live in a certain area, population density or how close residents live to one another can be calculated. For the Dan River Region, the population density is 89.4 persons per square mile<sup>5</sup>. The map to the right breaks the region down into smaller pieces and shows the population density for each census tract. The most densely populated census tracts are located within Danville's urban center with census tract D6 having the highest number of residents per square mile<sup>vi</sup>.

### DANVILLE, VA (2011 - 2015)



Total Population: 42,450  
Female: 23,039 (54.4%)  
Male: 19,411 (45.6%)

Median Age: 41.8  
Female Median Age: 44.5  
Male Median Age: 38.3

### PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VA (2011 - 2015)



Total Population: 62,794  
Female: 31,988 (50.9%)  
Male: 30,806 (49.1%)

Median Age: 45.5  
Female Median Age: 46.7  
Male Median Age: 44.2

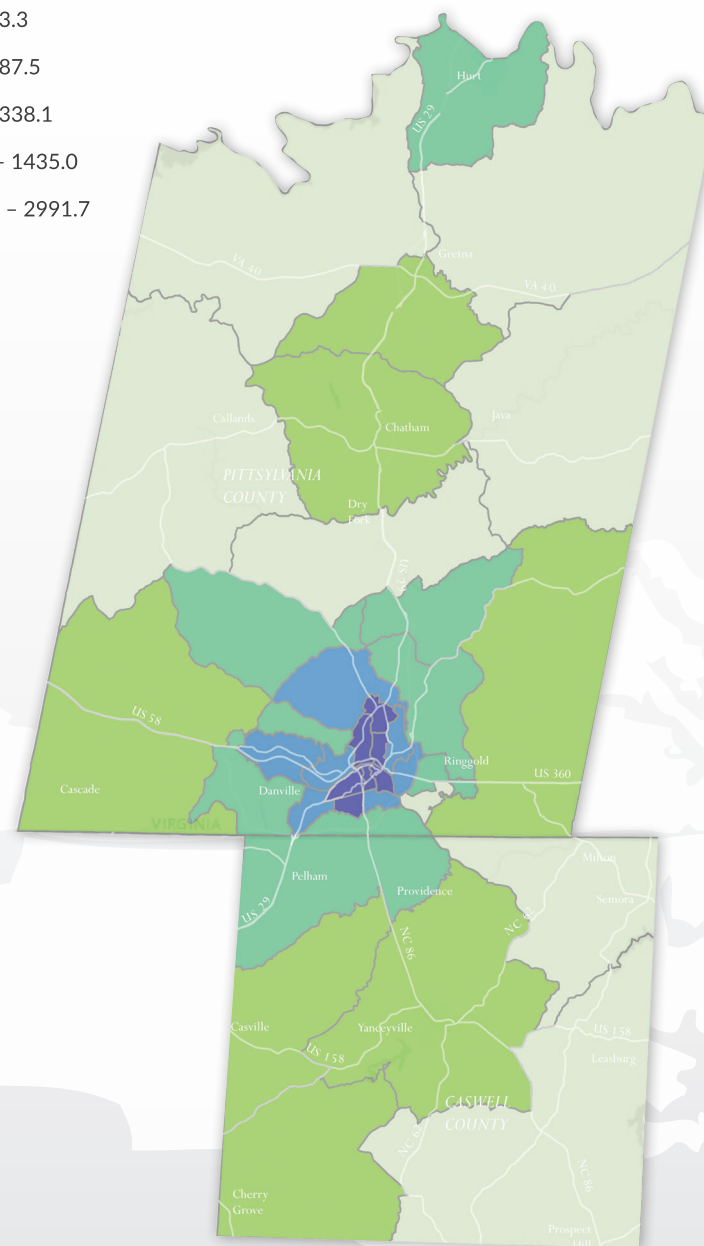
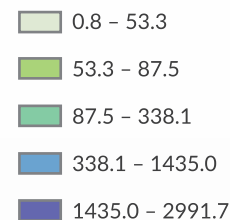
### CASWELL COUNTY, NC (2011 - 2015)



Total Population: 23,174  
Female: 11,463 (49.5%)  
Male: 11,711 (50.5%)

Median Age: 44.9  
Female Median Age: 47.1  
Male Median Age: 42.8

## Population Density (Persons/square mile) Census Tracts

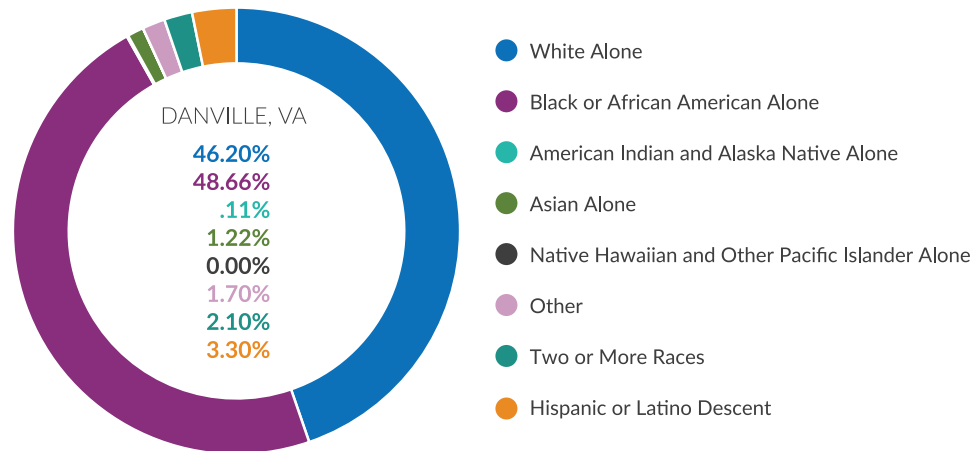


<sup>5</sup> To calculate population density, divide the total number of residents by total land area.



# Population and Demographics

Race and ethnicity is one lens through which to view diversity. The charts and map on this page break down the diversity of the Dan River Region at both the city/county level and by census tracts.



## RACE AND ETHNICITY MAPS

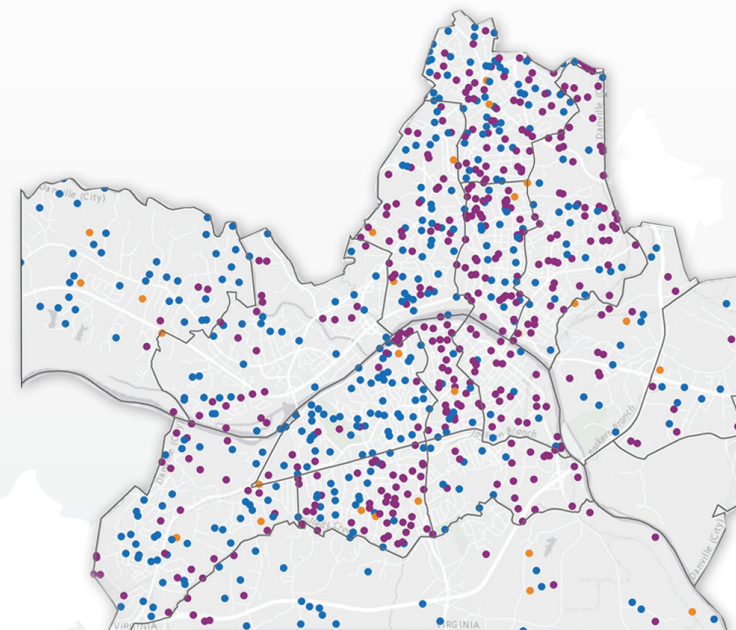
For the map to the right and on the following page, each dot equals 50 people of the corresponding race or ethnicity (i.e., blue dot – white, purple dot – African American) in the census tract where the dot is located. While there is diversity present in each census tract, the distribution of diversity is not even across the region. An example of this is in the Danville map, where there is a shift in race and ethnicity as one looks west to east. These patterns of where people live are important for understanding which areas in the region are more negatively impacted by health and socio-economic factors.

## Race and Ethnicity

Danville, VA

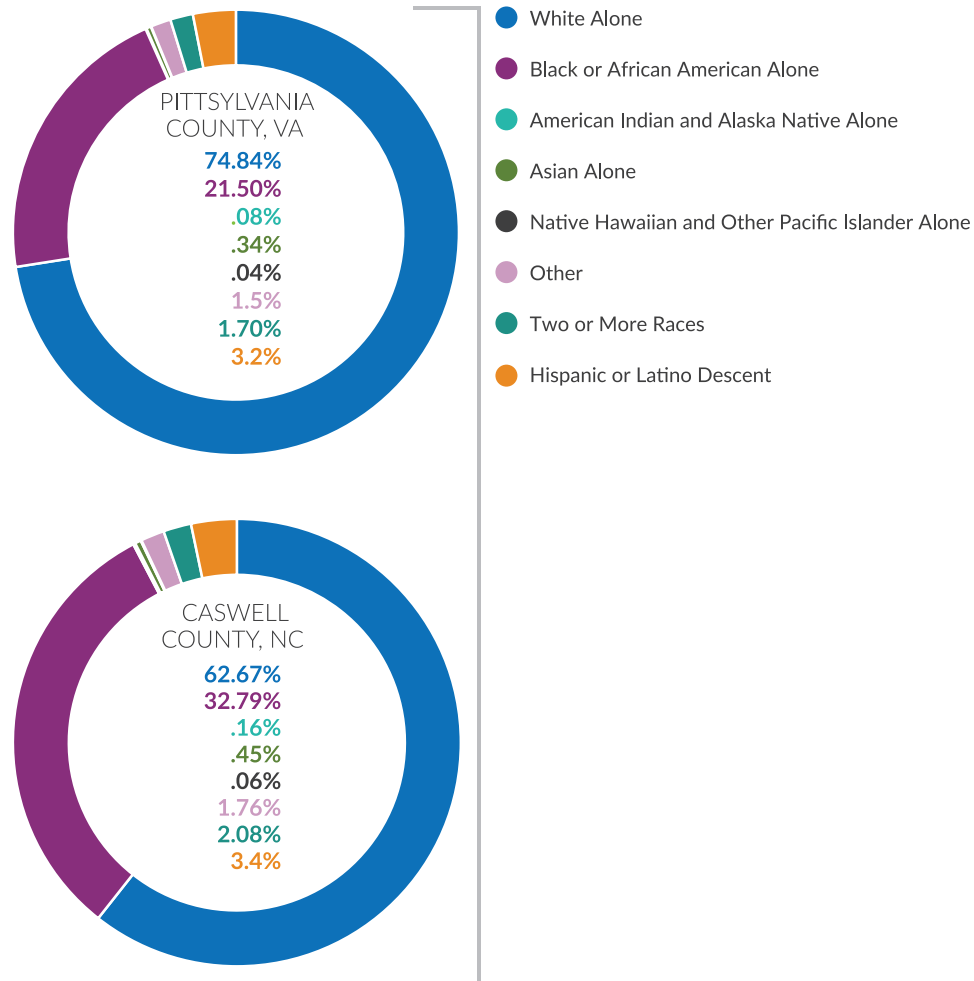
(1 Dot = 50 People)

- White
- Black
- Hispanic
- American Indian



# Population and Demographics

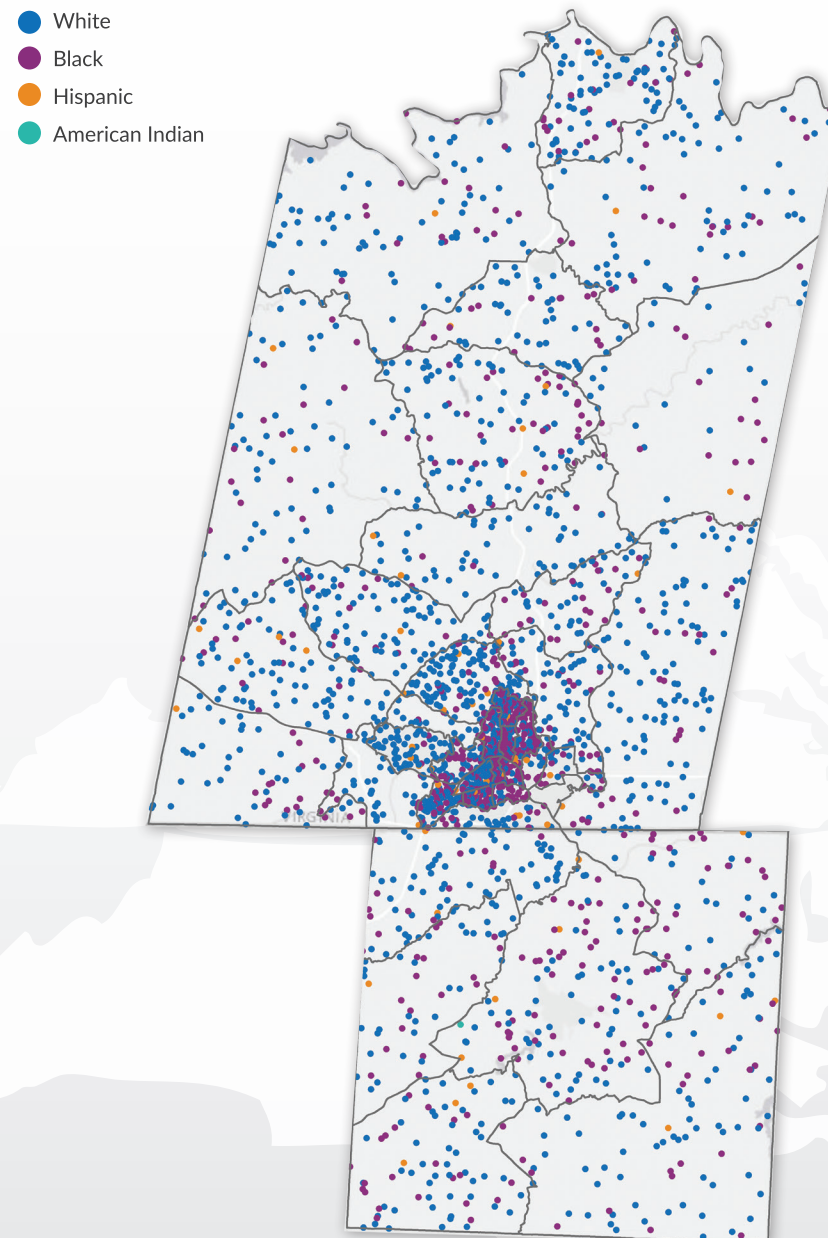
Race and ethnicity is one lens through which to view diversity. The charts and map and this page break down the diversity of the Dan River Region at both the city/county level and by census tracts.



## Race and Ethnicity

Pittsylvania County, VA and Caswell County, NC

(1 Dot = 50 People)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Documents DP05 & B01002



# Current

## Health Status

### LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life expectancy is the average number of years individuals are expected to live in each community. There are a number of individual and broad level factors that can impact length of life. For example, smoking, high blood pressure, obesity and high levels of blood sugar can negatively impact the length of life at an individual level. Broader factors that affect life expectancy include income, education, risk-taking, technology and the physical and built environment in which one lives. Many of these broad level factors will be explored in more detail throughout this map book.

The maps on the following page show the life expectancies for each census tract in the City of Danville and Pittsylvania County. In the City of Danville for example, there is a 9.9-year gap between the longest life expectancy (D14 – 77.9 years) and the shortest (D4 – 68 years). In Pittsylvania County, that gap is only 3.6 years between P105, P108.01, P109 which all have a life expectancy of 78.3 and P108.02 which has the shortest life expectancy at 74.9 years. However, both Pittsylvania County and the City of Danville fall below the state's life expectancy rate of 79.25<sup>xxi</sup> years.

Although life expectancy data is not available at the census tract level in North Carolina, Caswell County's life expectancy is 77.3<sup>xxii</sup> years compared to the state's 77.7<sup>xxiii</sup> years.

### HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTANCY

Healthy Life Expectancy is the average number of years one can expect to live in full health in his or her community. To calculate the average number of healthy years, the Virginia Department of Health used age related data for residents in Danville and Pittsylvania County census tracts that answered no to these six American Community Survey questions on whether they experienced:

- Hearing difficulty—Deaf or severe loss of hearing
- Vision difficulty—Blind or having serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses
- Cognitive difficulty—having difficulty concentrating or making decisions (can be physical, mental or emotional)
- Ambulatory difficulty—having serious trouble walking or climbing stairs
- Self-care difficulty—having difficulty bathing or dressing
- Independent living difficulty—having difficulty doing errands alone<sup>xxxi</sup>

### YEARS WITH LIMITATIONS

The chart to the right shows both life expectancy and healthy life expectancy for our region's census tracts, the City of Danville, Pittsylvania County and the State of Virginia. Added to this chart is the difference in years between healthy life expectancy and life expectancy. This difference is known as years with limitations. Knowing the years with limitations is important as it can help increase the understanding of the cost of disease, health care expenses and the cost associated with reduced economic productivity. The census tract with the greatest number of years with limitations is D13.02 which has a 24.1-year difference between healthy life expectancy and overall life expectancy.

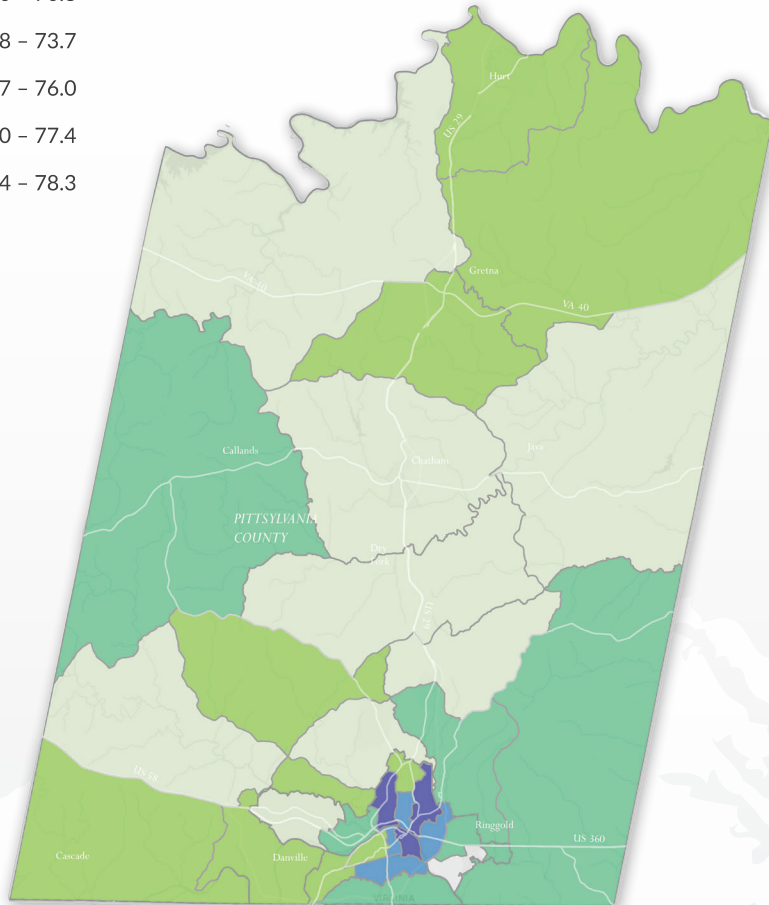
	Life Expectancy (2007-2013)	Healthy Life Expectancy (2007- 2013)	Years with Limitations
State of Virginia	79.25	67.05	12.20
P105	78.30	62.30	16.00
P108.01	78.30	67.00	11.30
P109	78.30	63.90	14.40
P107	78.00	68.10	9.90
D14	77.90	69.30	8.60
P114	77.90	69.30	8.60
P113	77.80	62.70	15.10
P103	77.60	58.30	19.30
P110.01	77.50	64.80	12.70
D9	77.40	61.20	16.20
D1	77.30	64.40	12.90
P111	77.20	65.20	12.00
D7	77.00	66.60	10.40
P110.02	77.00	64.30	12.70
Pittsylvania County	76.97	62.98	13.99
P101	76.80	62.80	14.00
P102	76.50	66.10	10.40
P106	76.50	59.90	16.60
P112	76.50	62.10	14.40
P104	76.00	62.80	13.20
D12	75.90	57.20	18.70
D8	75.20	62.80	12.40
P108.02	74.90	60.40	14.50
D13.01	74.50	55.10	19.40
City of Danville	73.89	58.94	14.95
D13.02	73.70	49.60	24.10
D11	73.50	59.10	14.40
D6	72.60	48.70	23.90
D3	72.30	57.70	14.60
D10	71.90	56.90	15.00
D5	70.80	53.20	17.60
D2	70.50	56.50	14.00
D4	68.00	51.70	16.30

Source: Department of Population Health Data, Virginia Department of Health



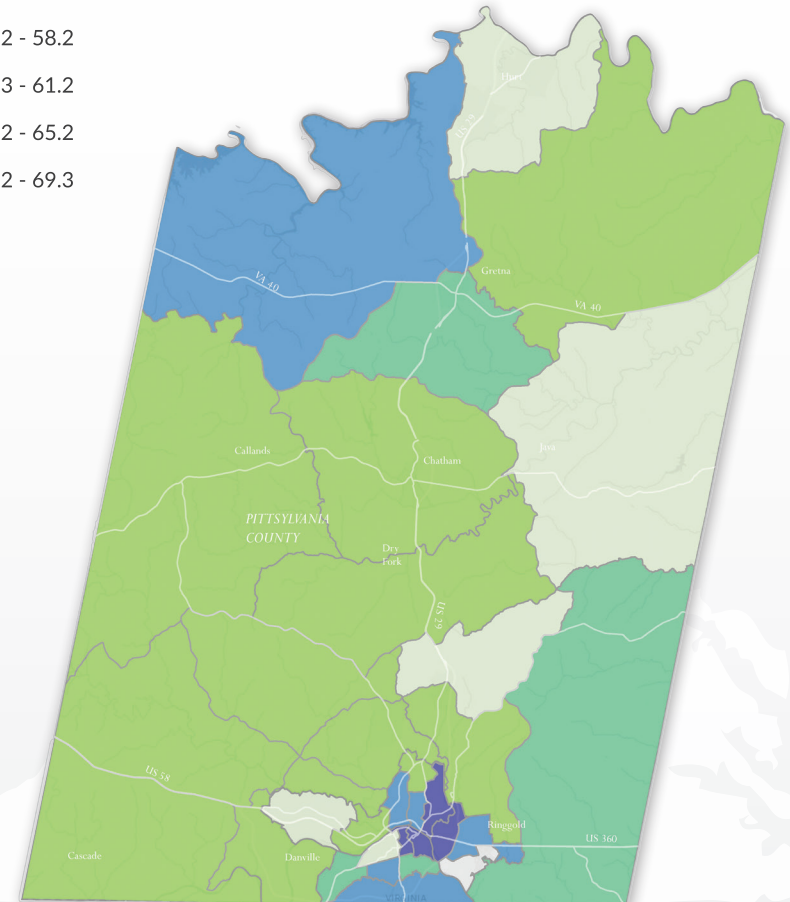
## Life Expectancy (years of age)

- 68.0 - 70.8
- 70.8 - 73.7
- 73.7 - 76.0
- 76.0 - 77.4
- 77.4 - 78.3



## Healthy Life Expectancy (years of age)

- 48.7 - 53.2
- 53.2 - 58.2
- 58.3 - 61.2
- 61.2 - 65.2
- 65.2 - 69.3





### LEADING CAUSES OF DEATHS

Deaths are another lens through which to study the region's health status. Understanding the causes of death and linking them back to the communities residents live in helps significantly with public health planning and the creation of effective policies. The lists below share a national, state and city/county view of the leading causes of death. The death rates (number of deaths occurring in a specific time period divided by the total of a given population<sup>xxv</sup>) in these lists and the maps on the following pages are age-adjusted to account for differences in age distribution<sup>xxvi</sup> and calculated to a common base of per 100,000 people making it possible to compare rates from different locations.

#### UNITED STATES

Leading Causes of Death 2015 (Per 100,000)<sup>xxvii</sup>

1. Heart Disease – 168.5
2. Cancer – 158.8
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases – 41.6
4. Unintentional Injuries – 43.2
5. Stroke – 37.6
6. Alzheimer's Disease – 29.4
7. Diabetes – 21.3
8. Influenza and Pneumonia – 15.2
9. Kidney Disease – 13.4
10. Suicide – 13.3

#### CASWELL, NORTH CAROLINA

Leading Causes of Death 2011-2015 (Per 100,000)<sup>xxx</sup>

1. Cancer – 283.9
2. Heart Disease – 227.8
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases – 67.3
4. Cerebrovascular Disease (stroke, aneurysm, etc.) – 50.9
5. Alzheimer's Disease
6. (Tie) Diabetes – 37.1
6. (Tie) Other Unintentional injuries (accidents) – 37.1
8. Kidney Disease (Nephritis and Nephrosis) – 32.8
9. Flu/Pneumonia – 28.5
10. Motor Vehicle Injuries – 24.2

#### NORTH CAROLINA

Leading Causes of Death 2015 (per 100,000)<sup>xxix</sup>

1. Cancer – 164.7
2. Heart Disease – 162.4
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases – 45.5
4. Stroke – 44.7
5. Accidents – 47.9
6. Alzheimer's Disease – 34.8
7. Diabetes – 23.6
8. Flu/ Pneumonia – 18.7
9. Kidney Disease – 16.0
10. Septicemia – 13.6

#### CITY OF DANVILLE, VIRGINIA

Leading Causes of Death 2013 (per 100,000)<sup>xxxi</sup>

1. Heart Disease – 239.1 >
2. Cancer – 224.9 >
3. Unintentional Injuries (accidents) 55.7>
4. Cerebrovascular Diseases (stroke, aneurysm, etc.) – 48.9
5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases – 48.2
6. Septicemia – 44.3 >
7. Flu/ Pneumonia – 33.8 >
8. (tie) Diabetes – 27.6
8. (tie) Kidney Diseases (Nephritis and Nephrosis) – 27.6
10. Chronic Liver Disease – 13.4

#### PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY

Leading Causes of Death 2013 (per 100,000)<sup>xxxii</sup>

1. Cancer – 164.7
2. Heart Disease – 162.4
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases – 45.5
4. Stroke – 44.7
5. Accidents – 47.9
6. Alzheimer's Disease – 34.8
7. Diabetes – 23.6
8. Flu/ Pneumonia – 18.7
9. Kidney Disease – 16.0
10. Septicemia – 13.6

#### VIRGINIA

Leading Causes of Death 2015 (Per 100,000)<sup>xxxiii</sup>

1. Cancer – 159.5
2. Heart Disease – 154.2
3. Accidents – 39.6
4. Stroke – 38.0
5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases – 37.1
6. Alzheimer's Disease – 25.6
7. Diabetes – 21.9
8. Kidney Disease – 16.1
9. Flu/ Pneumonia – 15.7
10. Septicemia – 13.0



# Current Health Status

## CANCER DEATHS

Cancer was the leading cause of death in both North Carolina and Virginia for 2014<sup>xxiii</sup> and 2015<sup>xxiv</sup>. It was also the leading cause of death for Caswell County in the 2011-2015 time frame<sup>xxv</sup>. In addition, the City of Danville and the Pittsylvania – Danville Health District saw significantly higher cancer death rates than the state in 2013.

DANVILLE/PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VA	
Census Tract	Cancer Mortality/100K (Age-Adjusted 2010-2014)
D10	563.70
D4	519.60
P108.01	509.70
P108.02	508.50
D8	470.10
P110.02	457.60
D13.01	456.30
P106	437.40
D3	436.40
D13.02	436.20
D11	419.80
D14	406.40
D2	405.70
D6	403.90
P111	395.30
P107	392.70
D5	387.20
P112	381.90
D12	366.10
P109	351.40
D9	350.80
D7	347.00
P103	342.40
D1	339.60
P102	329.20
P104	326.30
P113	324.90
P105	324.10
P110.01	321.10
P114	317.30
P101	309.20
City of Danville	199.80
Pittsylvania County	167.50
State of Virginia	162.28

CASWELL COUNTY, NC	
Zip Code	Cancer Mortality/100K (Age-Adjusted 2015)
27326	469.43
27541	412.30
27315	347.45*
27311	298.91
27320	235.06*
27379	213.34
27217	209.47*
All Zip Codes	200.90
27302	194.42*
27244	189.95*
27249	169.89*
State of NC	164.70
27291	149.12
27343	134.29*
27314	111.35*
27212	59.77*
27305	0.00*

\* Incidence numbers less than 30. Interpret results with caution

\*\* For this indicator, Danville/Pittsylvania rates are not comparable to Caswell and therefore cannot be included in the same list

Source: Danville Pittsylvania/Office of Minority Health & Health Equity, Virginia Department of Health 1/14/2017

Source: Caswell Division of Public Health, State Center for Health Statistics, NC Department of Health and Human Services 1/06/2017

<sup>8</sup> Census tract death rates are not currently calculated by the North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics. One of the limitations with using zip codes as a way to study trends is that unlike census tracts, they cross county lines meaning that deaths might have occurred in a Caswell County zip code might have been a resident of another county such as Alamance, Guilford, Person, Rockingham, etc. Caswell County, shares the following zip codes with neighboring counties: 27305, 27343, 27291, 27541, 27321, 27302, 27217, 27244, 27249, 27320, 27326, 27311.

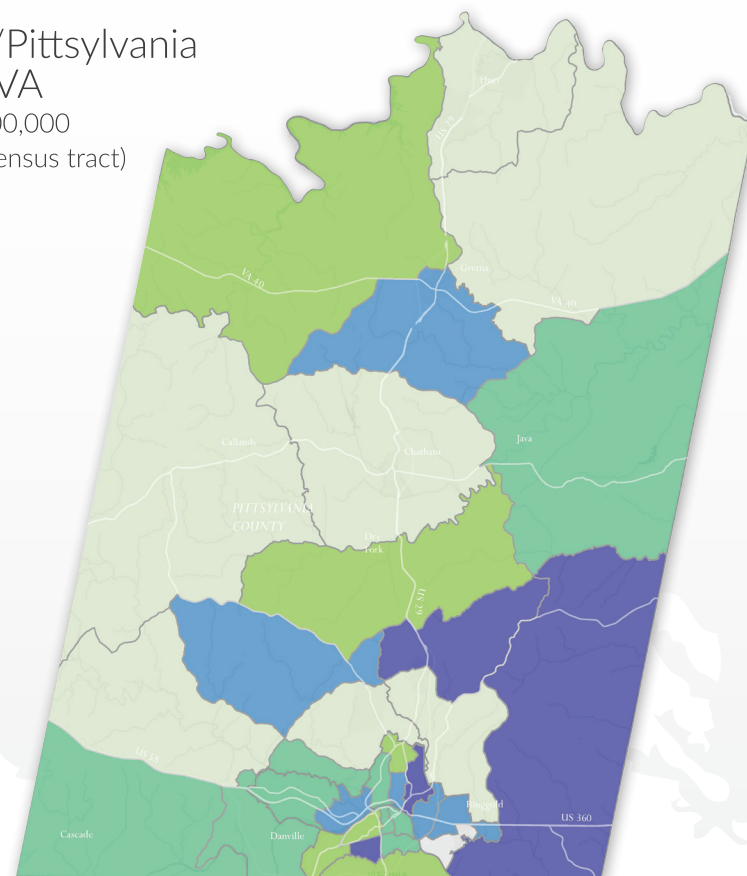
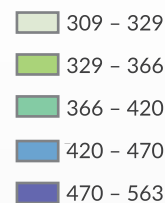
<sup>9</sup> Death rates with a small number (<30) of deaths in the numerator should be interpreted with caution. These are noted in the Caswell County Chart with \* next to the rate.

## Age-Adjusted Death Rates - Cancer

The Danville and Pittsylvania County map below shows cancer death rates at the census tract level using 5 year rates from 2010-2014. The Caswell County map shows cancer death rates by zip code<sup>8</sup> for 2015<sup>9</sup>.

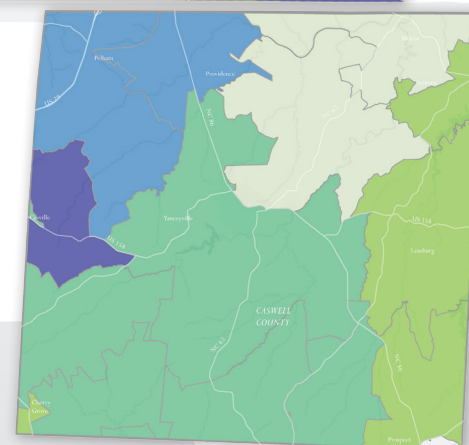
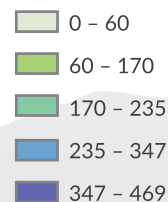
### Danville/Pittsylvania County, VA

(Rates per 100,000 persons by census tract)



### Caswell County, NC

(Rates per 100,000 persons by zip code)



# Current Health Status

## HEART DISEASE DEATHS

Cardiovascular disease, or diseases of the heart was the leading cause of death in Pittsylvania County and the City of Danville in 2013<sup>xiii</sup>. For Caswell County, heart disease was the second highest cause of death in 2015<sup>xiiii</sup>.

DANVILLE/PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VA		CASWELL COUNTY, NC	
Census Tract	Heart Disease Deaths/100K (Age-Adjusted 2010-2014)	Zip Code	Heart Disease Deaths/100K (Age-Adjusted 2015)
P110.01	1005.50	27541	338.64
D10	706.90	27326	249.90
P108.01	683.40	27320	219.86*
P101	658.20	27217	194.11
D8	601.40	27311	170.30*
P108.02	568.50	All Zip Codes	167.95*
D5	537.80	State of NC	162.40*
D13.01	534.20	27244	157.35*
D2	525.40	27379	156.52*
D11	524.30	27343	155.08*
P107	511.60	27212	143.71*
D6	495.70	27302	126.54*
D4	494.40	27249	112.02
D14	481.90	27291	38.29*
P112	480.10	27314	35.04*
D3	474.90	27305	0.00*
P102	461.20	27315	0.00*
P111	416.80		
D7	383.50		
P103	379.70		
D9	369.50		
P110.02	369.00		
P106	367.40		
D13.02	356.40		
P104	353.50		
D12	346.80		
P109	327.20		
P105	324.80		
P114	304.80		
D1	295.30		
P113	276.50		
City of Danville	206.80		
Pittsylvania County	194.30		
State of Virginia	151.60		

\* Incidence numbers less than 30. Interpret results with caution

\*\* For this indicator, Danville/Pittsylvania rates are not comparable to Caswell and therefore cannot be included in the same list

Source: Danville Pittsylvania/Office of Minority Health & Health Equity, Virginia Department of Health 1/14/2017

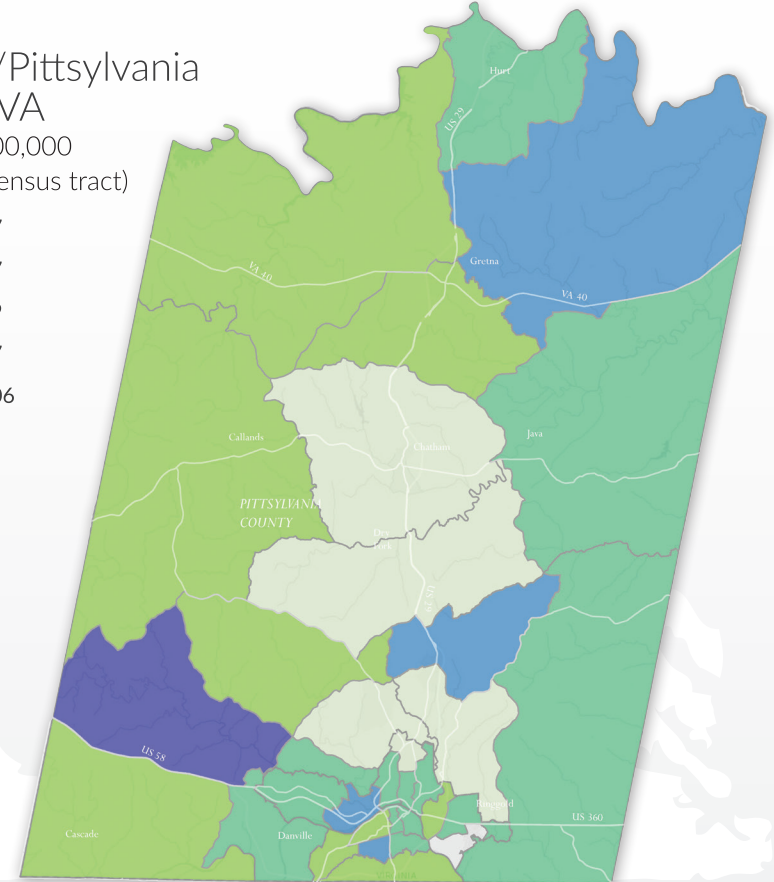
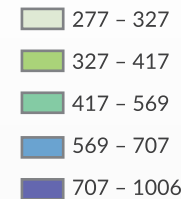
Source: Caswell Division of Public Health, State Center for Health Statistics, NC Department of Health and Human Services 1/06/2017

## Age-Adjusted Death Rates Heart Disease

The maps on this page show Cardiovascular disease death rates for the Dan River Region. The Pittsylvania County and Danville map shows the death rates over the 2010 to 2014 time-frame. The Caswell County map shows the death rates by zip code<sup>9</sup> for 2015.

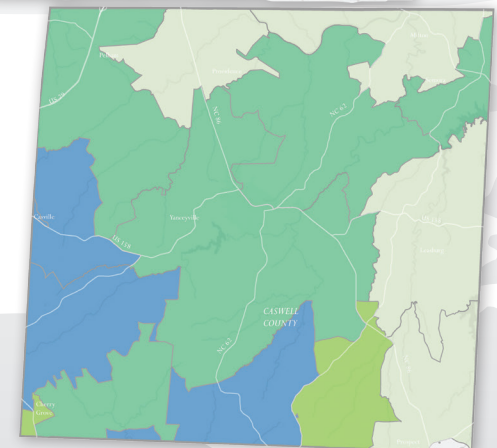
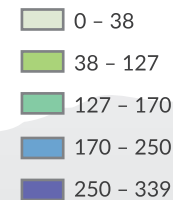
### Danville/Pittsylvania County, VA

(Rates per 100,000 persons by census tract)



### Caswell County, NC

(Rates per 100,000 persons by zip code)



<sup>9</sup> Census tract death rates are not currently calculated by the North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics. One of the limitations with using zip codes as a way to study trends is that unlike census tracts, they cross county lines meaning that deaths might have occurred in a Caswell County zip code might have been a resident of another county such as Alamance, Guilford, Person, Rockingham, etc. Caswell County, shares the following zip codes with neighboring counties: 27305, 27343, 27291, 27541, 27321, 27302, 27217, 27244, 27249, 27320, 27326, 27311.

# Current Health Status

## CEREBROVASCULAR DEATHS

Cerebrovascular diseases are disorders where blood flow involving the brain is disrupted. These disorders include strokes, aneurysms, clots, embolisms and the narrowing or rupturing of blood vessels. In Caswell County, it was ranked as the fourth highest cause of death in 2011-2015 calculations<sup>xiii</sup>. In Danville and Pittsylvania County, it ranked fourth and sixth respectively for 2013<sup>xiii</sup>.

### DANVILLE/PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VA

Census Tract	Stroke Death Rates/100K (Age-Adjusted 2010-2014)
P110.01	349.00
D10	226.30
D8	183.40
D4	167.50
D3	166.10
P111	164.20
D12	159.50
D6	152.80
P108.02	128.50
D5	126.60
D14	124.10
P105	124.00
D2	123.90
P102	119.20
D9	110.10
P114	107.70
P104	107.30
P107	104.50
D13.01	102.70
D13.02	101.70
P109	99.10
D7	98.40
P110.02	91.80
P112	86.80
P108.01	84.30
P103	76.20
D11	72.90
D1	66.70
P106	65.90
P113	65.60
City of Danville	62.80
P101	48.80
Pittsylvania County	45.80
State of Virginia	37.00

### CASWELL COUNTY, NC

Zip Code	Stroke Death Rates/100K (Age-Adjusted 2015)
27541	164.07
27326	148.04
27249	90.59*
27217	68.36*
27379	48.95*
All Zip Codes	47.97*
27244	44.79*
State of NC	44.70*
27315	40.38*
27320	37.66*
27314	35.04*
27302	26.96*
27311	22.88*
27212	0.00*
27291	0.00*
27305	0.00*
27343	0.00*

\* Incidence numbers less than 30. Interpret results with caution

\*\* For this indicator, Danville/Pittsylvania rates are not comparable to Caswell and therefore cannot be included in the same list

Source: Danville Pittsylvania/Office of Minority Health & Health Equity, Virginia Department of Health 1/14/2017

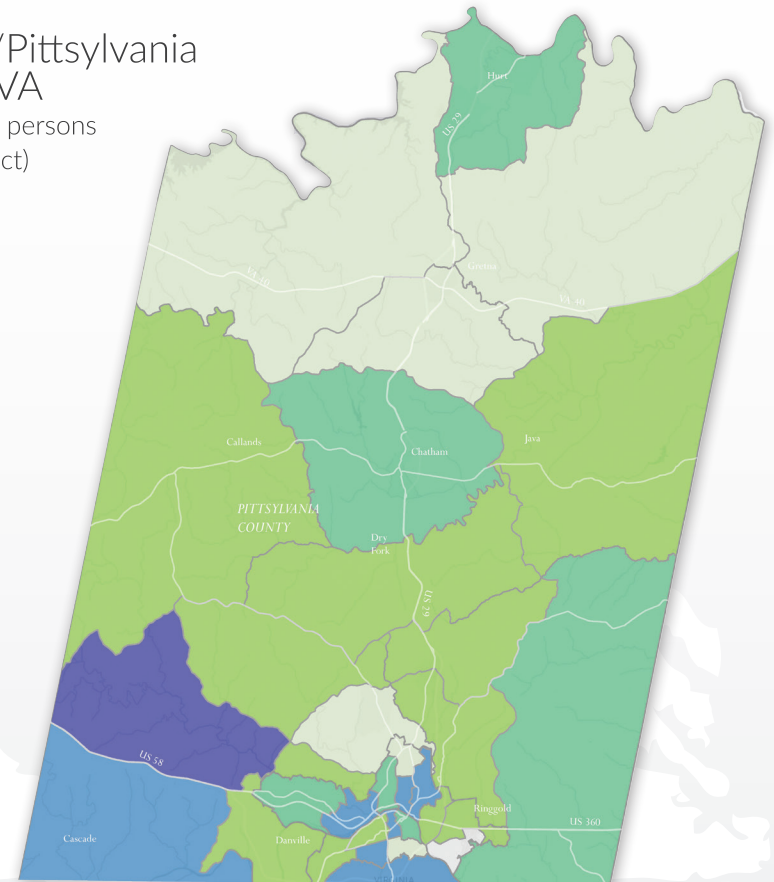
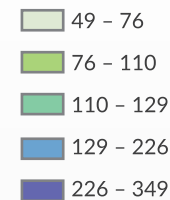
Source: Caswell Division of Public Health, State Center for Health Statistics, NC Department of Health and Human Services 1/06/2017

## Age-Adjusted Death Rates Cerebrovascular Deaths

The Danville and Pittsylvania map shows the Cerebrovascular disease death rates by census tract for 2010-2014. The Caswell County map shows the death rates by zip code<sup>10</sup> for 2015<sup>11</sup>.

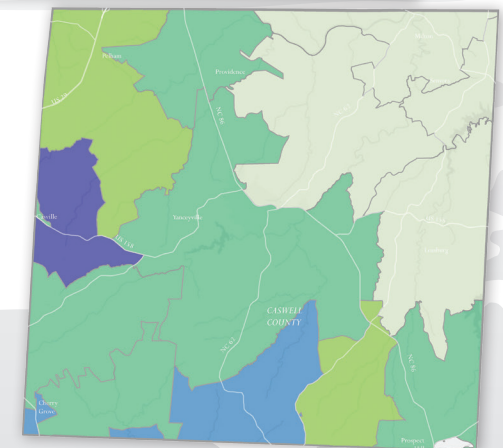
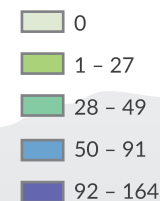
### Danville/Pittsylvania County, VA

(per 100,000 persons by census tract)



### Caswell County, NC

(per 100,000 persons by zip code)



<sup>10</sup> Census tract death rates are not currently calculated by the North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics. One of the limitations with using zip codes as a way to study trends is that unlike census tracts, they cross county lines meaning that deaths might have occurred in a Caswell County zip code might have been a resident of another county such as Alamance, Guilford, Person, Rockingham, etc. Caswell County, shares the following zip codes with neighboring counties: 27305, 27343, 27291, 27541, 27321, 27302, 27217, 27244, 27249, 27320, 27326, 27311.

<sup>11</sup> Death rates with a small number (<30) of deaths in the numerator should be interpreted with caution. These are noted in the Caswell County Chart with \* next to the rate.



# Current Health Status

## UNINTENTIONAL (ACCIDENTAL) INJURIES

Unintentional (accidental) injury death rates cover a wide range of fatal events. In Caswell County, accidental injuries were tied with diabetes as the sixth leading cause of death in the 2011-2015 time-frame. Motor vehicle accidents were the tenth leading cause of death for Caswell County<sup>xlv</sup>. In 2013, accidents were the third leading cause of death in both Pittsylvania County and Danville, with Danville also experiencing a rate that was significantly higher than the state's rate<sup>xlv</sup>.

DANVILLE/PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VA	
Census Tract	Accidental Death Rates/100K (Age-Adjusted 2010-2014)
D13.01	166.30
D14	136.20
P105	130.20
P108.01	110.90
D12	109.10
D10	96.40
P102	92.70
P108.02	91.80
P104	89.40
P106	80.20
P111	80.00
D13.02	78.20
P101	77.30
P112	76.10
D3	72.30
D8	72.20
P109	71.70
D9	69.10
D11	65.20
D7	63.50
D4	57.20
City of Danville	56.60
P113	52.20
P110.01	48.30
D1	47.60
D2	44.90
P114	43.60
D6	42.90
Pittsylvania County	42.40
P103	41.80
State of Virginia	36.80
D5	36.50
P110.02	36.10
P107	18.10

CASWELL COUNTY, NC		
Zip Code	Accidental (Rates/100K Age-Adjusted 2015)	Motor Vehicle
27326	97.25*	18.71
27541	95.63*	0.00
27249	45.99*	33.54
27217	41.74*	13.04
All Zip Codes	34.96	16.98
27379	34.80*	0.00
27302	34.14*	9.58
27315	34.08*	0.00
State of NC	33.10	14.70
27244	32.70*	13.82
27320	31.77*	32.77
27212	18.81*	0.00
27291	0.00*	46.16
27305	0.00*	0.00
27311	0.00*	0.00
27314	0.00*	0.00
27343	0.00*	0.00

\* Incidence numbers less than 30. Interpret results with caution

\*\* For this indicator, Danville/Pittsylvania rates are not comparable to Caswell and therefore cannot be included in the same list

Source: Danville Pittsylvania/Office of Minority Health & Health Equity, Virginia Department of Health 1/14/2017

Source: Caswell Division of Public Health, State Center for Health Statistics, NC Department of Health and Human Services 1/06/2017

Source: State Level - The Underlying Cause of Death 1999-2015. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Produced by the Mortality Statistics Branch, Division of Vital Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), United States Department of Health and Human Services (US DHHS).

<sup>12</sup> Census tract death rates are not currently calculated by the North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics. One of the limitations with using zip codes as a way to study trends is that unlike census tracts, they cross county lines meaning that deaths might have occurred in a Caswell County zip code might have been a resident of another county such as Alamance, Guilford, Person, Rockingham, etc. Caswell County, shares the following zip codes with neighboring counties: 27305, 27343, 27291, 27541, 27321, 27302, 27217, 27244, 27249, 27320, 27326, 27311.

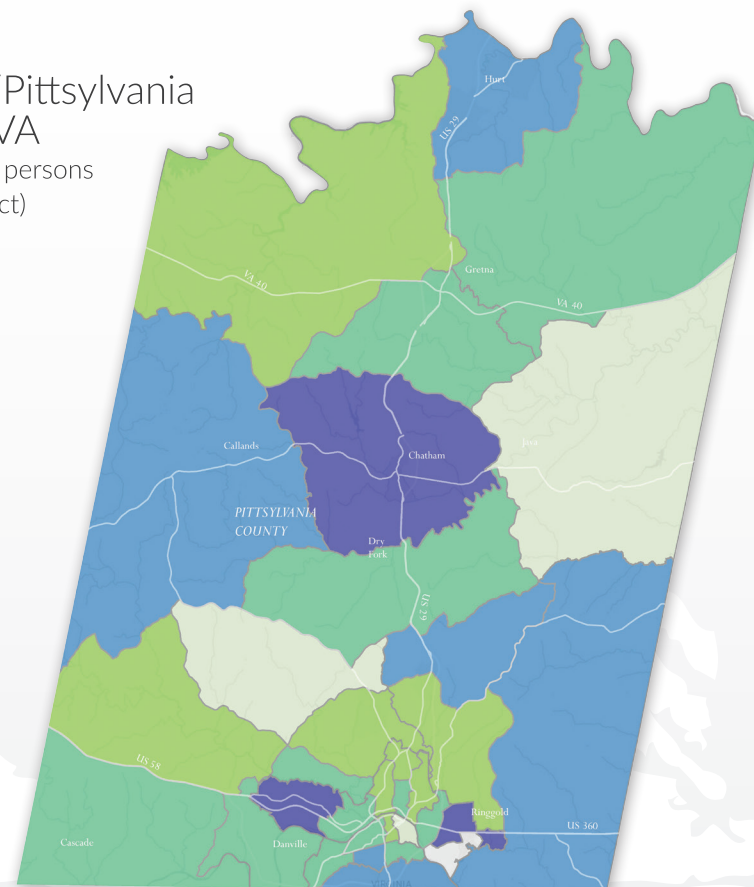
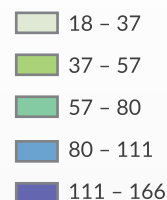
<sup>13</sup> Death rates with a small number (<30) of deaths in the numerator should be interpreted with caution. These are noted in the Caswell County Chart with \* next to the rate.

## Age-Adjusted Death Rates Unintentional (Accidental) Injuries

The Danville, Pittsylvania County map shows unintentional (accidental) injuries (including motor vehicle accidents) death rates at the census tract level using 2010-2014 data. The Caswell County map shows unintentional injuries (not including motor vehicle accidents) death rates by zip code<sup>12</sup> for 2015<sup>13</sup>.

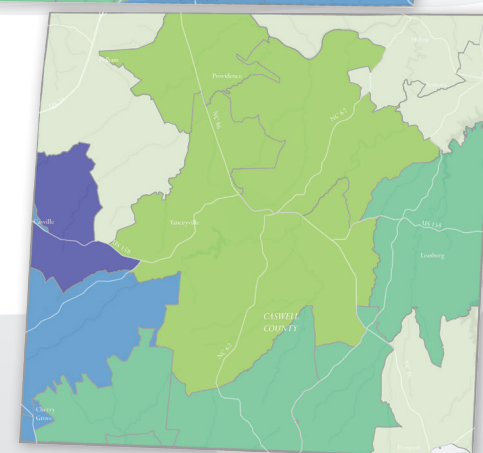
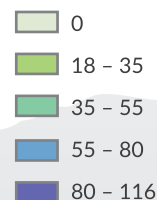
### Danville/Pittsylvania County, VA

(per 100,000 persons by census tract)



### Caswell County, NC

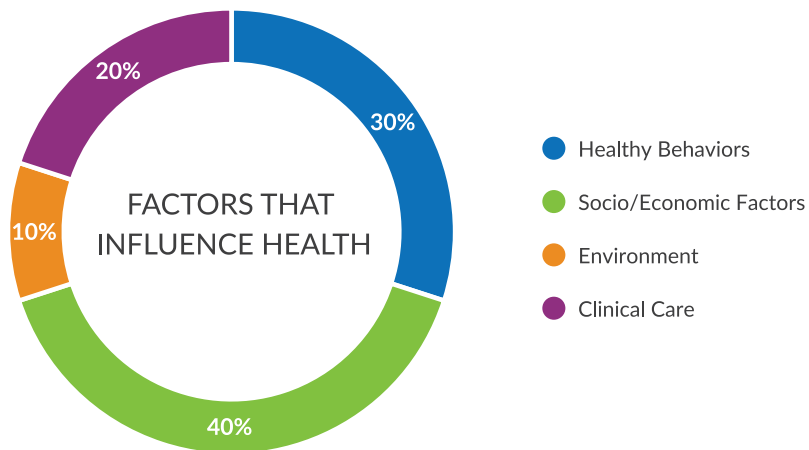
(per 100,000 persons by zip code)



# Determinants of Health

## FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE HEALTH: EXPLORING THE SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

“Historically, health programs have focused on individual behavior, assuming that if you teach people what will make them healthy, they will find a way to do it. Unfortunately, being healthy is about much more than our individual choices. Where you live matters! As seen in the factors that influence health chart, fifty percent of our health outcomes are affected by factors other than our behavior and traditional healthcare.<sup>xlvii</sup>” This fifty percent is made up of socio-economic and environmental factors, which comprise the social determinants of health.



## SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

“Social determinants of health are conditions in the environments in which people are born, live, learn, work play, worship and age that affect a wide range of health functioning and quality-of-life outcomes and risks.”<sup>xlvii</sup> The five determinant (condition) areas that are a part of the social determinants of health framework are (1) economic stability, (2) education, (3) neighborhood and built environment, (4) health and health care and (5) social and community context<sup>xlviii</sup>.



## SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH IN THE DAN RIVER REGION

To show how the social determinants of health impact the Dan River Region, the remaining maps focus on key issues within economic stability, education and neighborhood and built environment.



# Determinants of Health

## MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Median Household Income is a widely used data point from the Census and the American Community Survey. In determining household income, the U.S. Census Bureau adds the money earned by everyone over the age of 15 in a specific household together. To find the median household income, the incomes are put in order from least to greatest. The median household income is selected when the middle number is reached (as shown below).



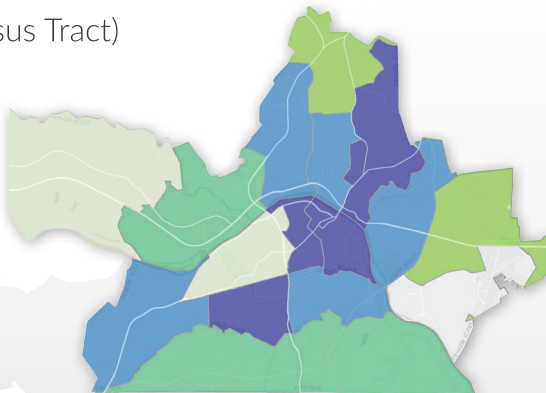
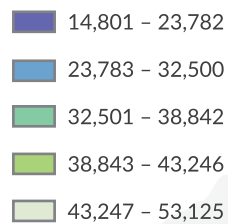
Median Household Income in the past 12 months (in 2015 Inflation-adjusted dollars) (2011-2015)

Virginia	\$65,015	C9305	\$42,394	P101	\$35,833
United States	\$53,889	P104	\$42,015	C9303	\$35,111
P113	\$53,125	Pittsylvania County	\$41,824	Caswell County	\$34,869
D7	\$52,708	C9301	\$41,507	P106	\$32,500
P109	\$48,652	P102	\$40,984	City of Danville	\$32,315
D14	\$47,471	D13.01	\$40,848	C9302	\$32,057
P110.02	\$47,267	P105	\$40,637	D2	\$31,957
North Carolina	\$46,868	P111	\$40,625	D9	\$31,404
P112	\$46,529	P108.02	\$40,535	D11	\$31,334
P108.01	\$46,402	C9306	\$38,842	D3	\$30,546
P114	\$43,246	D8	\$38,787	D13.02	\$27,273
P107	\$43,038	D12	\$37,813	D6	\$23,782
D1	\$42,396	P110.01	\$37,113	D10	\$20,888
		C9304	\$36,417	D4	\$20,754
		P103	\$35,898	D5	\$14,801

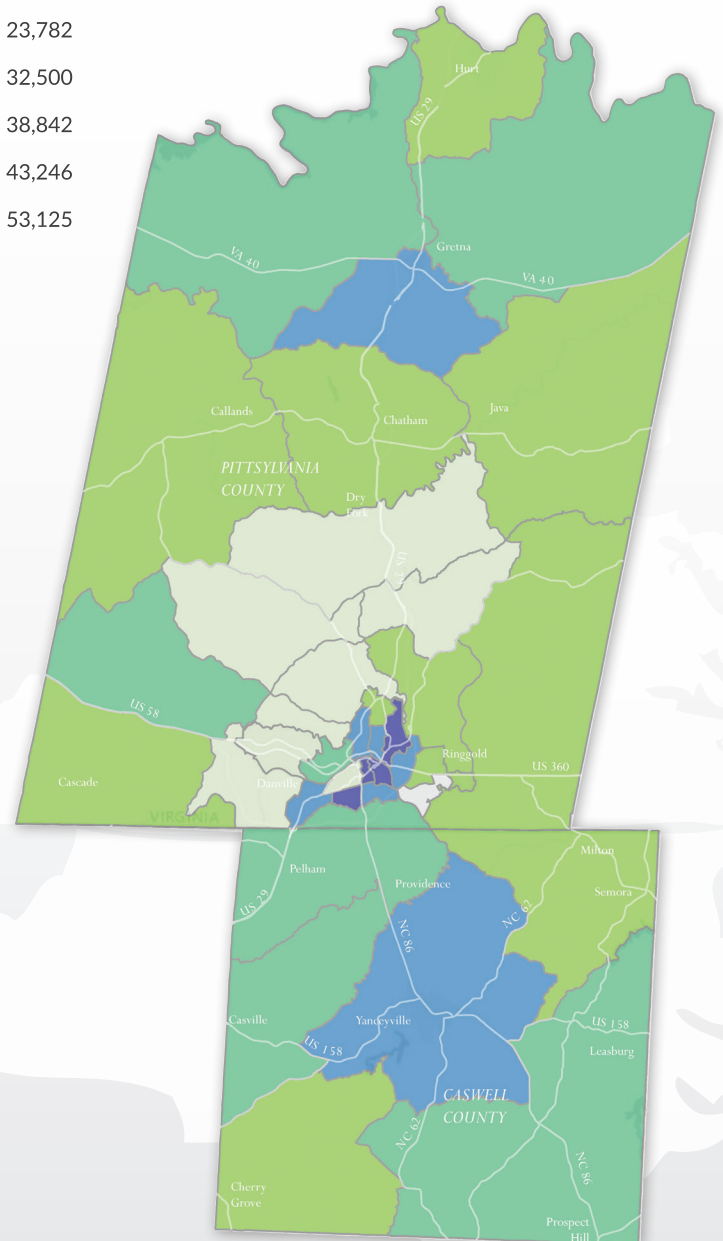
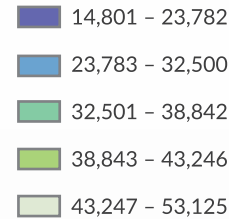
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Document B19013

## Danville Median Household Income

(in \$/year by Census Tract)



## Pittsylvania County, VA/ Caswell County, NC Median Household Income (in \$/year by Census Tract)



# Determinants of Health

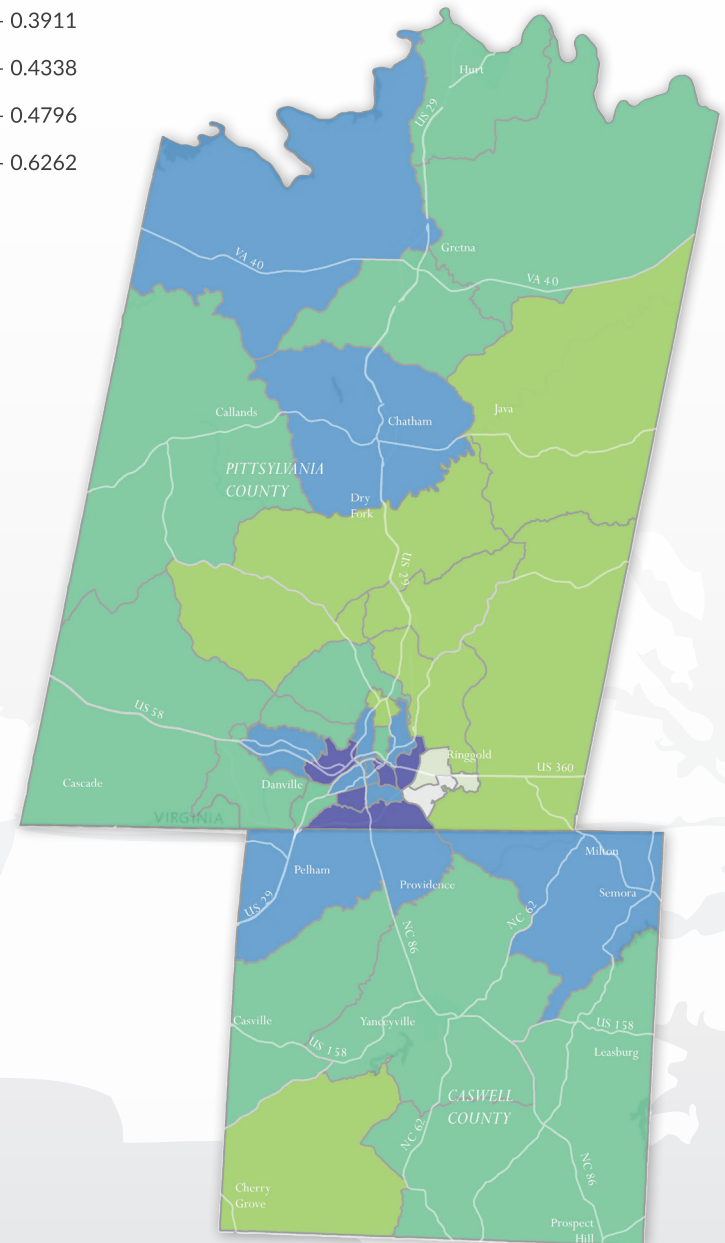
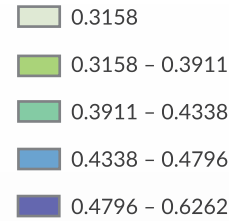
## GINI INDEX

The Gini Index measures income inequality on a scale from zero to one. The closer to one a rate is the more inequitable the distribution of income. For example, a score of zero would mean all households have an equal share of the income, while a score of one would mean that one household has all of the income. Use the map and Gini scores provided on this page with the median household income and the poverty maps to fully understand how income is shared throughout the region.

Census Tract	GINI Index Income Inequality (2011-2015)
D12	0.6262
D8	0.5557
D13.02	0.5501
D10	0.5326
D5	0.5284
City of Danville	0.4912
D7	0.4796
United States	0.4787
North Carolina	0.4734
Virginia	0.4660
C9301	0.4606
P103	0.4595
P105	0.4592
D4	0.4520
C9303	0.4517
D2	0.4485
D11	0.4457
D14	0.4400
D6	0.4417
C9302	0.4338
Caswell County	0.4327
D9	0.4291

Census Tract	GINI Index Income Inequality (2011-2015)
P111	0.4272
P102	0.4230
C9306	0.4221
P101	0.4215
P106	0.4195
P110.01	0.4174
Pittsylvania County	0.4153
C9304	0.4120
D3	0.4094
P113	0.4071
P112	0.4060
P104	0.4002
P110.02	0.3911
P109	0.3885
D1	0.3878
P108.01	0.3854
C9305	0.3803
P107	0.3746
P114	0.3734
P108.02	0.3636
D13.01	0.3158

## Gini Index of Income Inequality (by Census Tract)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Document B19083







# Determinants of Health

## ADULTS IN POVERTY

Poverty is among one of the most common factors used when looking at the social determinants of health. Living in poverty creates barriers to good health by limiting access to healthy foods, transportation, housing options, physical activity opportunities and medical care. To give an idea of the income levels associated with poverty the table below shows the federal poverty guidelines for one to four people in 2015.

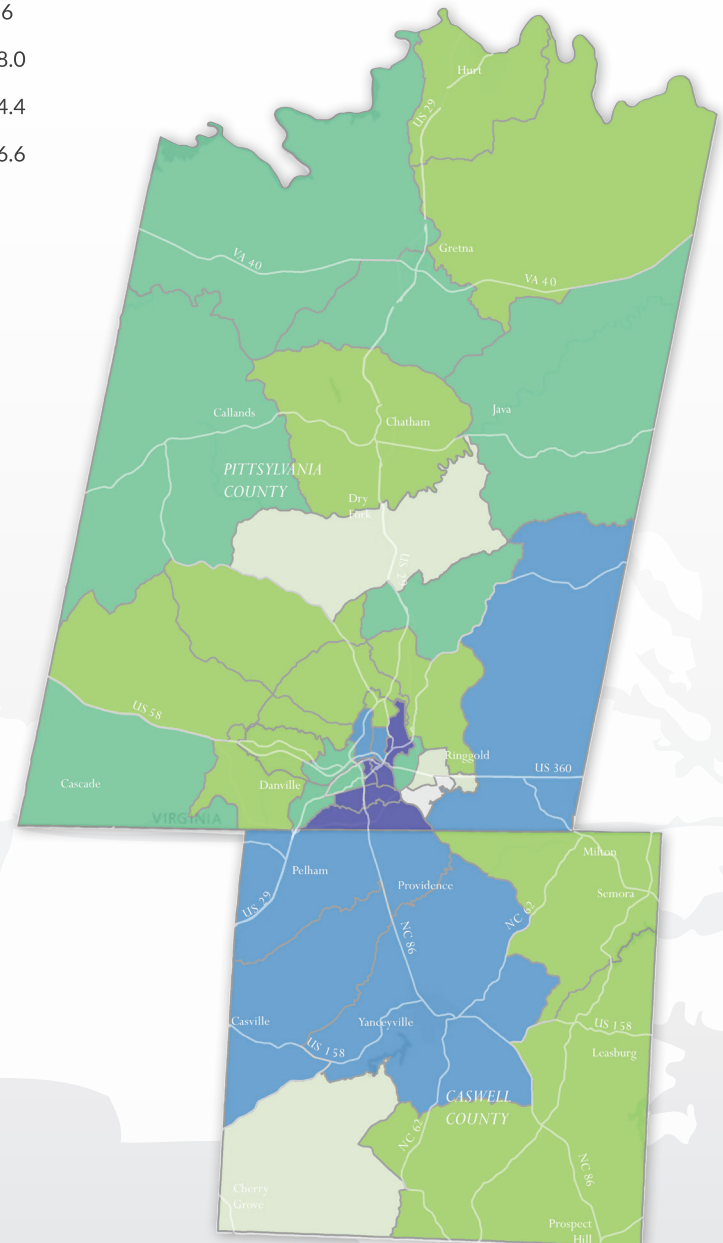
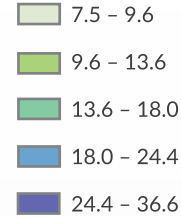
## POVERTY GUIDELINE

HOUSEHOLD SIZE				
				
POVERTY GUIDELINE 2015	\$11,770	\$15,930	\$20,090	\$ 24,250

Census Tract	Adults (Age 18 & Over) In Poverty (2011-2015)
D5	36.60%
D4	35.00%
D10	33.90%
D12	27.60%
D6	27.10%
D11	26.70%
C9303	24.00%
C9302	24.10%
D3	20.90%
City of Danville	20.20%
P108.02	19.00%
D2	18.70%
C9304	18.60%
P103	18.00%
Caswell County	17.60%
D7	16.90%
P107	16.80%
P104	15.80%
D9	15.50%
D13.02	15.40%
P106	15.40%
North Carolina	15.10%

Census Tract	Adults (Age 18 & Over) In Poverty (2011-2015)
D8	14.80%
P108.01	14.50%
P111	14.10%
Pittsylvania County	13.70%
P112	13.60%
United States	13.50%
C9306	13.40%
P105	13.20%
C9301	13.20%
P102	12.50%
P101	12.40%
D14	12.10%
P110.01	11.40%
P114	11.30%
P113	11.20%
P110.02	10.80%
D1	10.60%
Virginia	10.40%
P109	9.60%
D13.01	7.50%
C9305	7.50%

## Adults in Poverty (%) (by Census Tract)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Document DP03



# Determinants of Health

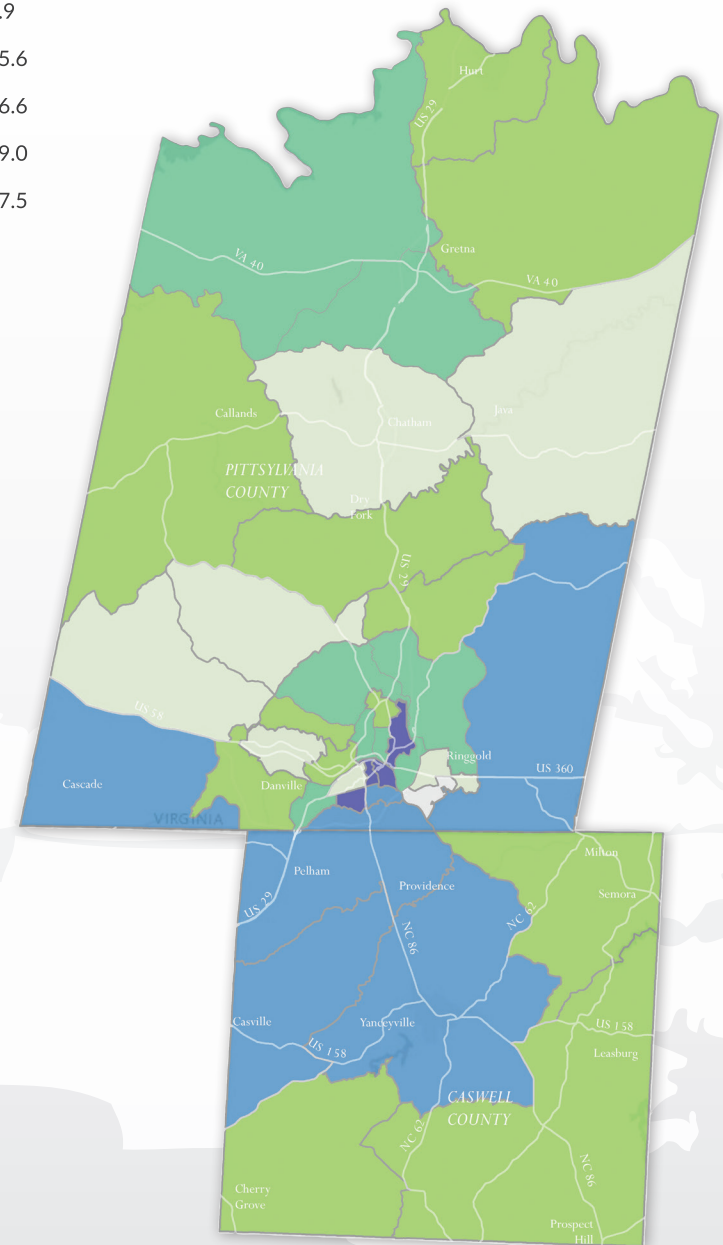
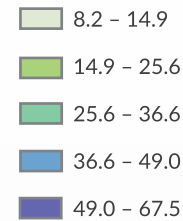
## YOUTH IN POVERTY

Youth who live in low-income families and experience poverty are at greater risk for poor physical health, poor academic achievement, developmental delays and behavioral issues. These outcomes are linked to having experienced substandard housing and/or homelessness, poor nutrition and/or food insecurity, lack of access to healthcare, and often attending under resourced schools<sup>ii</sup>.

Census Tract	Youth (Under Age 18 In Poverty (2011-2015)
D4	67.50%
D6	57.90%
D5	55.60%
D10	52.40%
P111	49.00%
C9304	45.80%
C9302	44.20%
P108.02	44.10%
D11	43.20%
C9303	43.20%
D12	40.70%
P106	36.60%
Caswell County	36.40%
P113	36.10%
City of Danville	36.00%
D2	35.30%
D13.02	33.90%
P103	31.60%
D3	30.30%
D9	27.90%
P114	27.70%
C9301	25.60%

Census Tract	Youth (Under Age 18 In Poverty (2011-2015)
Pittsylvania County	25.30%
North Carolina	24.70%
P112	24.50%
C9306	24.00%
D1	22.90%
United States	21.70%
P108.01	20.80%
P109	20.60%
P104	18.80%
C9305	17.40%
D8	16.80%
P102	16.80%
P101	16.50%
Virginia	15.20%
D7	14.90%
P107	11.90%
P110.01	11.90%
D14	10.20%
P110.02	9.40%
D13.01	9.00%
P105	8.20%

## Youth Under 18 Years of Age in Poverty (%) (by Census Tract)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Document DP03

# Determinants of Health

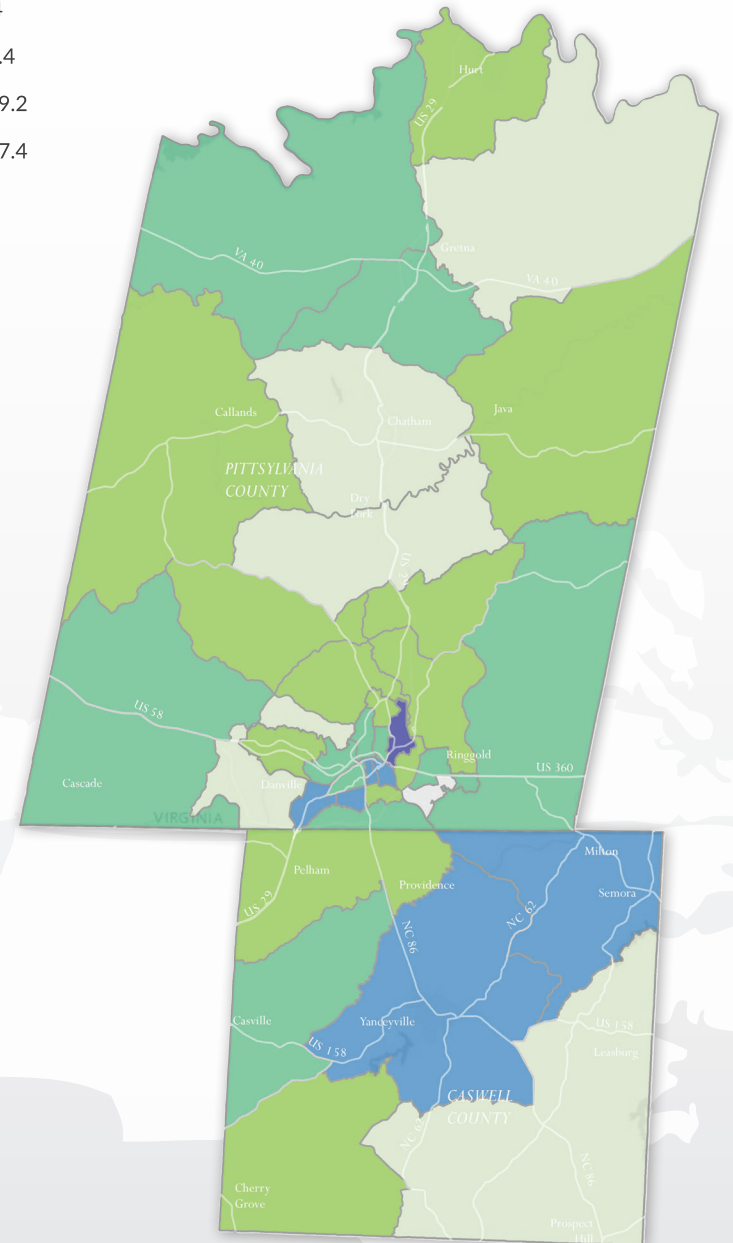
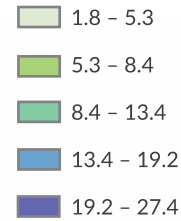
## UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment looks at the those who are 16 years and older who are jobless, actively seeking work, and available to take a job<sup>iii</sup>. The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percentage of the total labor force (employed plus unemployed)<sup>iii</sup>. These figures help paint the picture of the region's economic status.

Census Tract	Unemployment Rate (2011-2015)
D4	27.40%
C9301	19.20%
D6	18.00%
C9302	17.60%
D9	17.30%
D5	15.40%
D10	14.80%
D8	13.40%
D3	13.10%
City of Danville	12.70%
P110.01	12.30%
C9304	12.10%
P106	11.90%
D13.01	11.30%
P108.02	11.00%
Caswell County	10.90%
D7	10.80%
D2	10.50%
D12	10.20%
P111	10.10%
North Carolina	9.40%
P103	9.40%

Census Tract	Unemployment Rate (2011-2015)
P104	8.40%
United States	8.30%
C9303	8.20%
P107	8.20%
D13.02	7.90%
P110.02	7.80%
Pittsylvania County	7.70%
D14	7.70%
D11	7.60%
C9305	7.40%
P114	7.20%
D1	6.90%
P102	6.70%
Virginia	6.50%
P108.01	6.30%
P113	6.00%
C9306	5.30%
P101	5.20%
P109	5.20%
P112	3.90%
P105	1.80%

## Unemployment Rate (%) (by Census Tract)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Document DP03



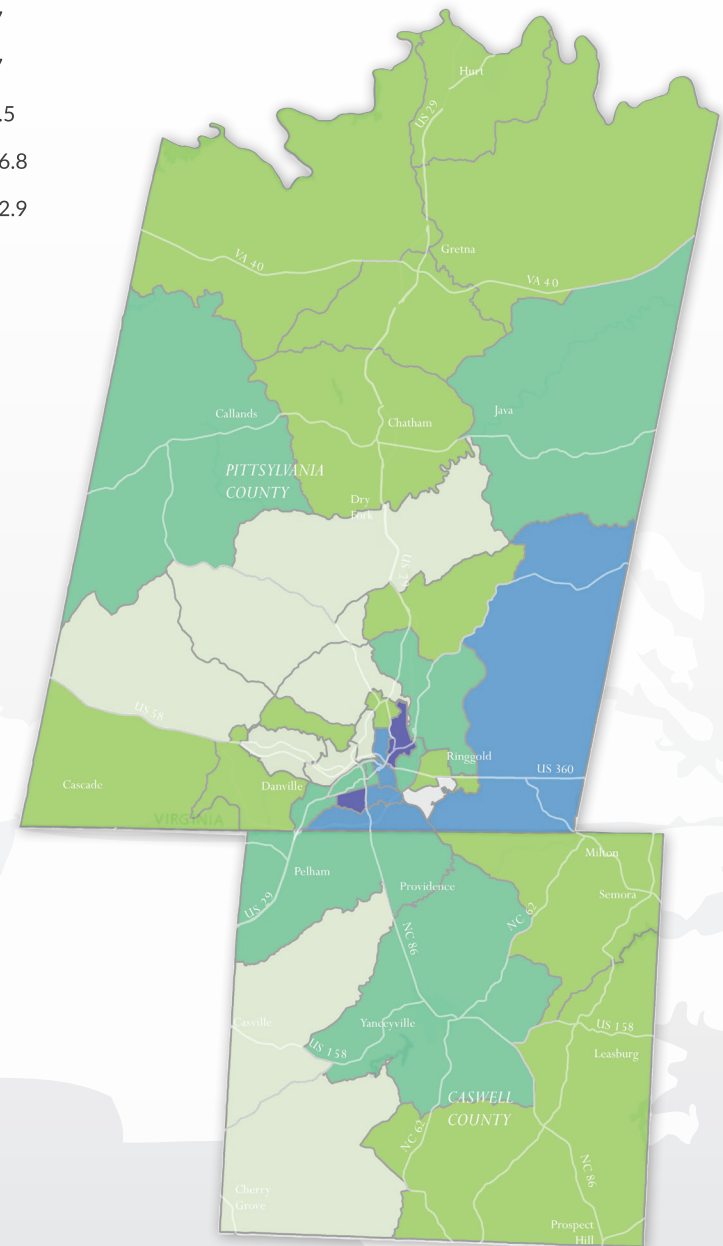
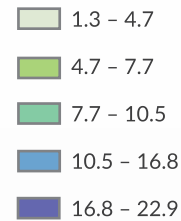
# Determinants of Health

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND POVERTY RATES

This page looks at employment and poverty status. The map does not distinguish between full-time and part-time employment. However, the chart below does. Included in the table are the percentages of residents who are employed, but live in poverty. In addition, the table also looks at poverty rates by work experience.

	Employed in Poverty (2011-2015)	16 Years and Older: Full-time Year-round Work Last 12 Months	16 Years and Older: Part-time or Part-Year Work Last 12 Months
D10	22.90%	3.70%	44.00%
D4	20.70%	3.40%	46.80%
D3	16.80%	5.60%	33.70%
D5	14.70%	12.70%	23.80%
D11	13.90%	4.20%	37.50%
P108.02	12.20%	1.80%	37.10%
D12	12.00%	11.00%	50.00%
C9302	10.50%	4.50%	29.00%
City of Danville	10.30%	3.00%	26.30%
C9303	10.20%	6.40%	25.10%
P107	10.00%	3.00%	26.30%
D13.02	9.80%	6.60%	15.50%
D6	9.60%	7.70%	16.70%
P104	9.20%	4.00%	24.50%
D7	8.90%	1.40%	34.10%
North Carolina	8.60%	3.50%	21.60%
D9	8.50%	4.20%	14.30%
P114	8.50%	7.10%	13.90%
D1	7.70%	3.30%	17.00%
United States	7.30%	3.00%	18.40%
Caswell County	7.20%	3.70%	19.60%
D13.01	6.90%	1.30%	17.50%
P112	6.90%	2.20%	22.00%
C9301	6.80%	2.00%	13.50%
P103	6.50%	1.60%	15.50%
P101	6.30%	0.50%	17.60%
Pittsylvania County	6.00%	1.90%	19.20%
P106	5.90%	2.60%	12.70%
P102	5.90%	0.80%	23.10%
P111	5.70%	4.90%	12.20%
P108.01	5.70%	1.90%	12.80%
C9306	5.50%	3.60%	11.20%
Virginia	5.40%	2.00%	15.70%
P105	5.00%	0.60%	17.20%
D14	4.70%	0.00%	14.90%
C9304	4.50%	0.00%	27.80%
D2	4.40%	0.00%	18.40%
C9305	4.00%	3.00%	6.50%
P113	3.80%	1.30%	12.70%
P109	3.40%	0.60%	20.50%
D8	2.50%	0.80%	9.70%
P110.02	2.30%	0.00%	13.90%
P110.01	1.30%	1.20%	14.30%

## Employed In Poverty (% of workforce) (by Census Tract)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Documents DP03 & S1701

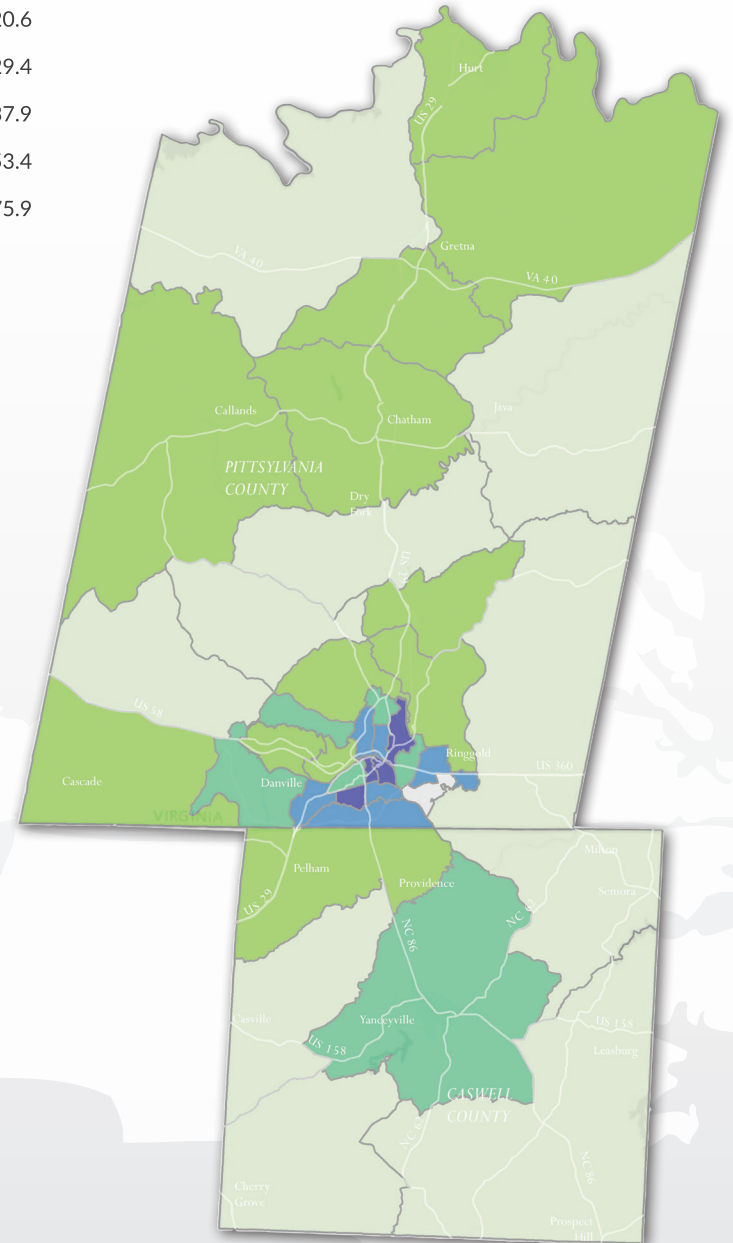
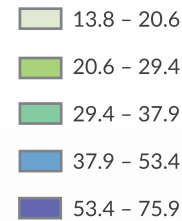
# Determinants of Health

## HOUSING AND HEALTH

Housing as a social determinant of health is divided into three main categories (1) quality, (2) affordability and cost burden, and (3) the movement of people into and out of neighborhoods—oftentimes referred to as residential stability. Research completed on the link between housing and health has shown that affordable, stable housing of a decent quality has a positive impact on health<sup>14</sup>. The data on this page looks at each census tract in terms of the percentage of renters and how many of those renters spend more than 30% of their income on housing<sup>14</sup>.

Census Tract	Renter-Occupied Households (2011-2015)	Renters Housing Costs Exceeding 30% of Income (2011-2015)	Census Tract (continued)	Renter-Occupied Households (2011-2015)	Renters Housing Costs Exceeding 30% of Income (2011-2015)
D5	75.90%	49.56%	P104	28.10%	24.07%
D6	63.10%	42.88%	D14	26.60%	40.55%
D4	61.20%	57.91%	P105	25.20%	27.23%
D10	60.40%	64.42%	P114	25.10%	32.46%
D2	53.40%	35.43%	P102	24.70%	37.40%
D13.01	48.80%	31.21%	P113	23.90%	49.25%
D9	48.70%	44.13%	P108.01	23.30%	38.14%
City of Danville	46.05%	43.66%	Pittsylvania County	23.21%	35.97%
D3	43.60%	44.05%	P101	23.20%	36.84%
D12	43.40%	34.26%	C9303	23.00%	51.14%
D11	42.30%	59.84%	Caswell County	22.11%	43.33%
D13.02	37.90%	41.38%	P108.02	20.60%	33.03%
D7	36.60%	32.45%	P107	20.60%	18.54%
P112	36.10%	47.96%	C9306	19.50%	39.29%
United States	36.10%	47.88%	P110.01	19.20%	24.01%
North Carolina	34.87%	45.82%	P110.02	19.00%	27.23%
Virginia	33.82%	46.08%	P109	19.00%	25.91%
C9302	32.90%	46.57%	C9301	17.80%	35.88%
D1	31.60%	28.62%	C9304	16.60%	48.77%
D8	29.40%	27.80%	C9305	15.20%	26.00%
P106	28.60%	40.10%	P103	13.80%	29.06%
P111	28.10%	60.00%			

## Renter-Occupied Households (%) (by Census Tract)



<sup>14</sup> "Families who pay more than 30% of their income for housing are considered cost burdened and may have difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation and medical care." – U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development



# Determinants of Health

## FOOD INSECURITY

Poverty and economic instability have far reaching effects on the lives of residents throughout the Dan River Region. One such impact is on food security. Food security means that all people have access to enough food at all times to live an active and healthy life<sup>lv</sup>. Food insecurity on the other hand is when residents experience a lack of access to enough food. It is important to note that “food-insecure households are not necessarily food insecure all the time. Food insecurity may reflect a household’s need to make trade-offs between important basic needs, such as housing or medical bills” and buying healthy foods<sup>lv</sup>. This may be especially true for those households that do struggle with access to enough food yet do not qualify for federal assistance programs such as SNAP. For 2015, the food insecurity rate for Virginia was 11.2% of the population, roughly 935,480 people. The food insecurity rate for North Carolina in 2015 was 16.5% of the population, roughly 1,659,050 people. To learn more about food insecurity in the Dan River Region, explore the dashboard below.

### DANVILLE, VA<sup>LVII</sup>

#### Food Insecurity in Danville

- 21.5% food insecure people (9,110) (*Second highest rate in the state behind Petersburg City*)
- 13.0% not eligible for SNAP or other nutrition benefits
- 27.0% eligible for other nutrition programs such as WIC
- 60.0% eligible for SNAP

Annual food budget shortfall (the amount needed to make all residents food secure for one year)

**\$4,259,000**

#### Danville Child Food Insecurity

- 21.2% food insecure children (1,960)
- 23.0% of those who are food insecure, are likely ineligible for federal nutrition programs

### PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VA<sup>LVIX</sup>

#### Food Insecurity in Pittsylvania County

- 13.1% Food insecure people (8,200)
- 16.0% above other nutrition program threshold
- 25.0% eligible for other programs such as WIC
- 59.0% eligible for SNAP

Annual Food Budget Shortfall (The amount needed to make all residents food secure for one year)

**\$4,372,000**

#### Pittsylvania County Child Food Insecurity

- 18.5% food insecure children (2,350)
- 17.0% of those who are food insecure are likely ineligible for federal nutrition programs

### CASWELL COUNTY, NC<sup>LVIII</sup>

#### Food Insecurity in Caswell County (2015)

- 18.5% food insecure people (4,280)
- 24.0% of the 4,280 people are not eligible for SNAP or other nutrition programs (1,027 people)

Annual Food Budget Shortfall (the amount needed to make all residents food secure for one year)

**\$2,068,000**

#### Caswell County Child Food Insecurity

- 25.3% food insecure children (1,130)
- 25.0% of those who are food insecure are likely ineligible for federal nutrition programs

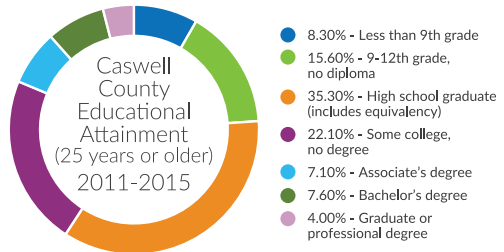
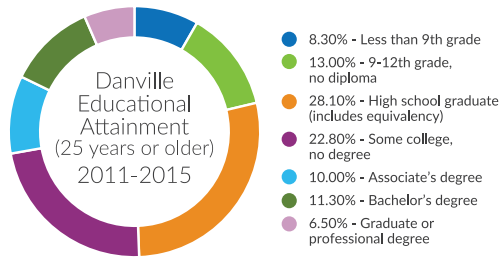
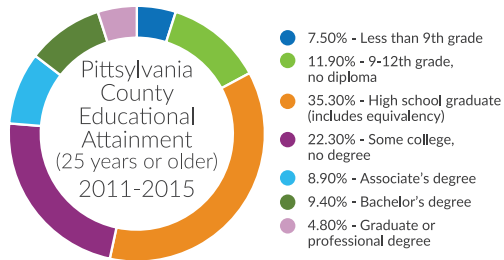
**Total annual food budget shortage for the region \$10,699,000**



# Determinants of Health

## EDUCATION AND HEALTH

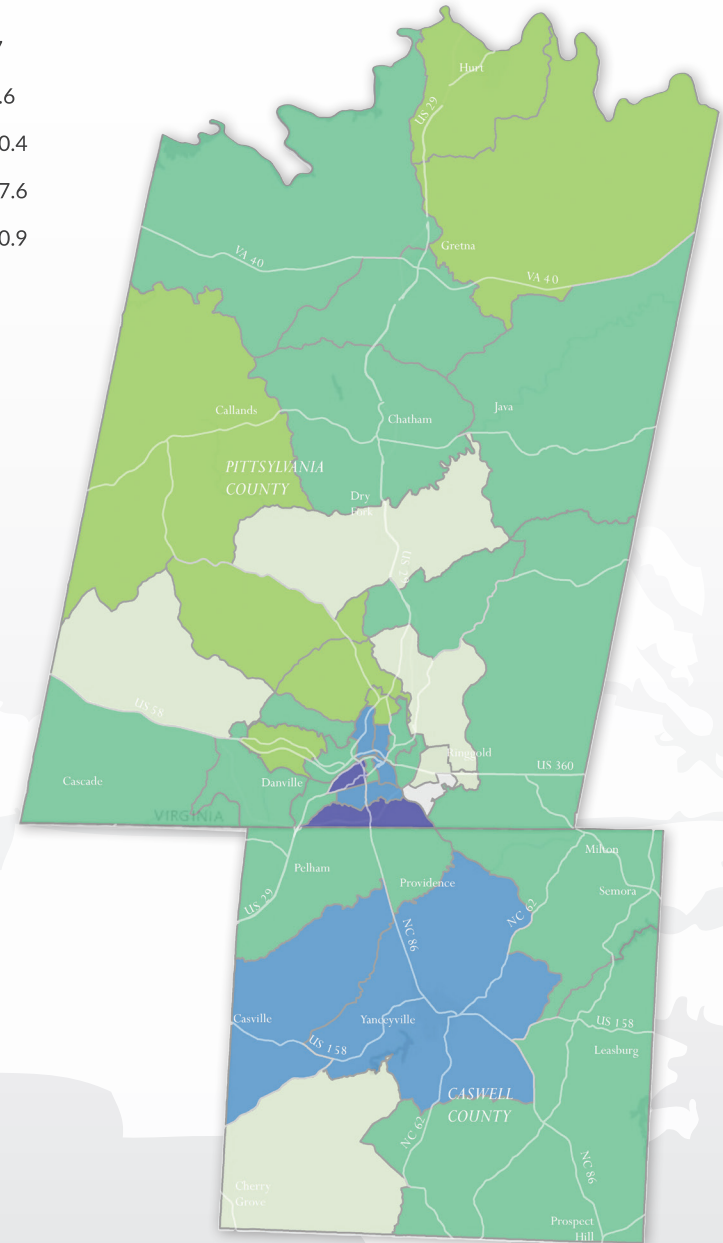
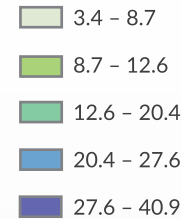
As a social determinant of health, the quality of education and level of educational attainment achieved have large impacts on community health. For example, in research conducted by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, those who are 25 years or older without a high school diploma (or GED) lived on average 9 years less than college graduates<sup>ix</sup>.



Census Tract	H.S. Graduate In Poverty* (2011-2015)	Bachelor's Degree or Higher In Poverty
D7	40.90%	2.60%
D12	34.10%	1.20%
C9302	27.60%	3.40%
D5	26.90%	26.60%
D11	26.10%	2.70%
D10	24.50%	18.40%
C9304	23.90%	8.70%
D2	23.80%	1.20%
D3	21.40%	20.20%
P112	20.40%	0.00%
D4	19.80%	7.30%
City of Danville	18.70%	5.30%
P111	18.60%	0.00%
C9301	18.60%	2.60%
Caswell County	18.10%	3.10%
P105	17.30%	5.00%
P103	17.20%	9.50%
D8	16.90%	5.00%
P107	16.20%	2.10%
C9303	16.10%	0.00%
North Carolina	15.90%	4.30%
D6	15.80%	11.30%
D13.02	15.70%	0.00%
P108.01	15.70%	2.00%
P108.02	15.60%	9.30%
D9	14.90%	4.70%
P106	14.80%	1.60%
C9306	14.50%	4.20%
United States	14.30%	4.50%
Pittsylvania County	13.00%	3.70%
P104	12.60%	3.40%
P102	12.10%	4.10%
Virginia	12.00%	3.20%
D1	11.50%	0.00%
P110.02	11.10%	5.50%
P113	10.90%	0.00%
D14	10.00%	2.30%
P101	9.10%	3.20%
C9305	8.70%	4.10%
P110.01	8.50%	3.60%
P114	7.40%	0.00%
D13.01	6.00%	5.60%
P109	3.40%	5.90%

\*includes equivalent (Ex. GED)  
\* 25 years or older

Adults 25 Years or Older  
Who Graduated High School (or  
equivalent) in Poverty(%)  
(by Census Tract)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Document S1701

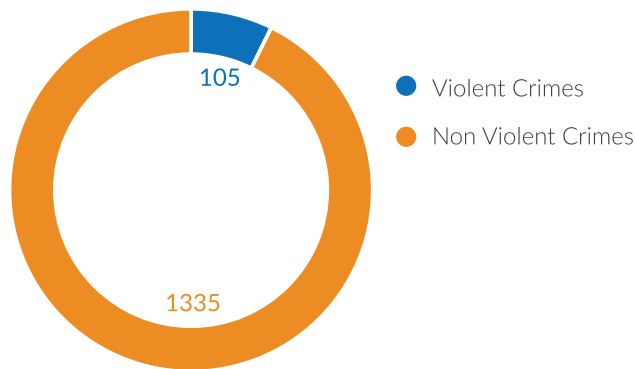


# Determinants of Health

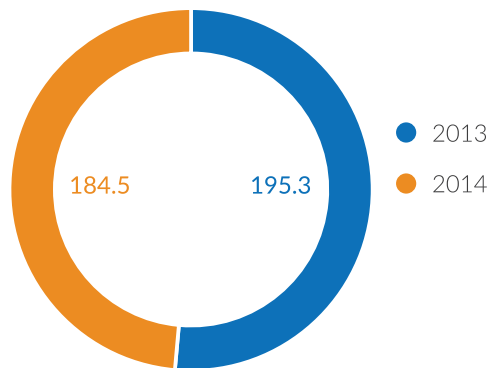
## COMMUNITY VIOLENCE AND HEALTH

Community violence impacts health in a number of different ways. It leads to premature deaths and increasing the number of potential years of life lost<sup>xi</sup>. The fear of crime has been shown to negatively impact physical activity opportunities by leaving residents feeling that it is not safe enough to allow children to play unsupervised at neighborhood parks or take evening walks as a family. The charts and map on this page show violent crime counts and rates for the City of Danville, Pittsylvania County and Caswell County<sup>15</sup>.

Violent Vs. Non Violent Crimes  
in Pittsylvania County (2015)

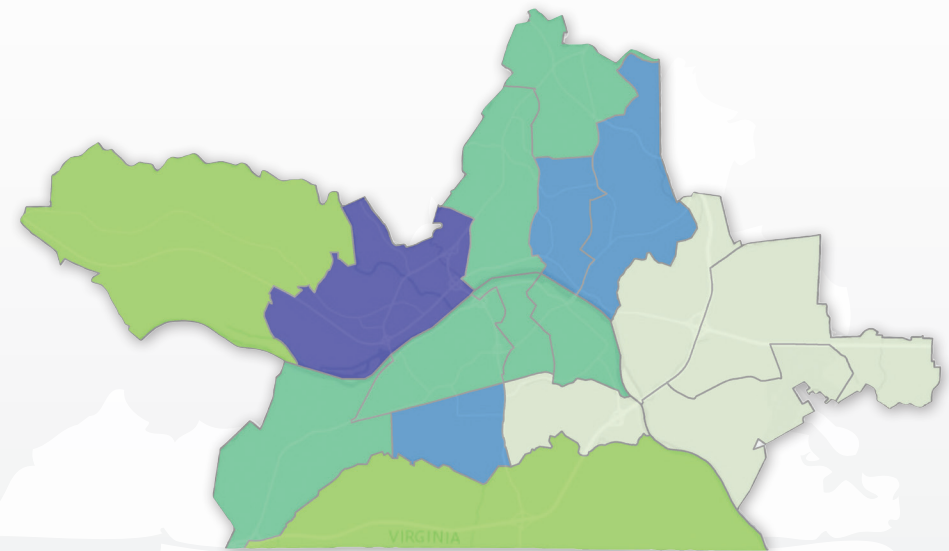
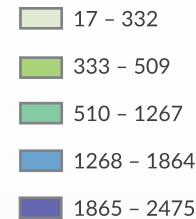


Caswell County Violent Crime Rate  
(Per 100,000)<sup>xii</sup>



<sup>15</sup> Because of differences in calculations (rates vs. counts) and years covered, the data for the 3 locations is not comparable to each other.

## Danville Violent Crimes by Number of Reports 2013-2016 (by Census Tract)





# Determinants of Health

## FOOD ACCESS: UNDERSTANDING LIMITED ACCESS

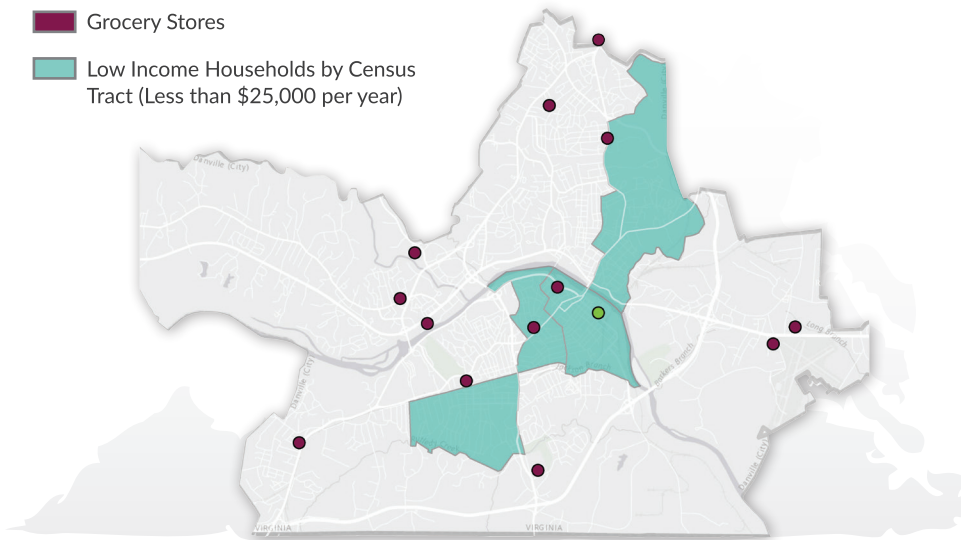
Access to healthy foods is an important piece of the neighborhood and built environment category within the social determinants of health. Having limited or no access to healthy food retail options creates a barrier in achieving good health, by impacting residents' ability to participate in positive health behaviors.

**Map 1:** This first map simply shows the placement of grocery stores and farmers' markets in the City of Danville, Pittsylvania County and Caswell County.

**Map 2:** This second map focuses on the four low-income census tracts in the City of Danville (4,5,6 & 10). With median household income levels less than \$25,000 per year, many residents in these communities not only have to contend with access from a physical location view point, but also through an affordability lens.

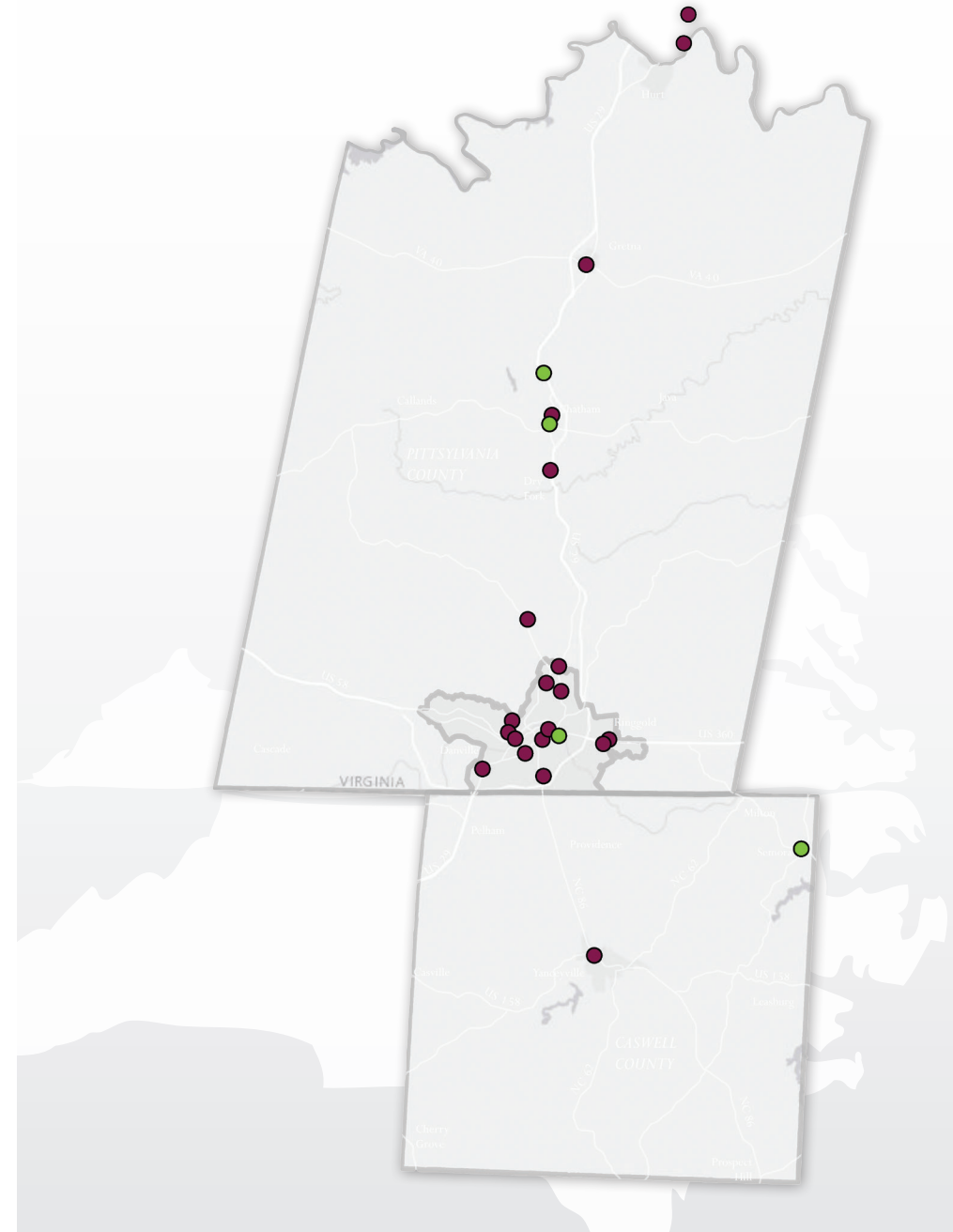
Map 2: Danville  
(by Census Tract)

- Farmers' Markets
- Grocery Stores
- Low Income Households by Census Tract (Less than \$25,000 per year)



Map 1: Dan River Region

- Farmers' Markets
- Grocery Stores



Source: Scan of food retailers that provide whole, healthy food options. Scan completed by GeoHealth Innovations.



# Determinants of Health

## FOOD DESERTS

Food Deserts are communities which have limited access to supermarkets, grocery stores, and other healthy affordable food outlets. The map shows the census tracts that the United States Department of Agriculture identifies as food deserts, based on the factors of low-income and low access. The census tracts shaded in blue are low-income and have a significant number of residents who are located more than 1 mile (urban) and 10 miles (rural) from the nearest grocery store.

To be considered low income, the census tract must meet at least one of these criteria from the New Markets Tax Credit Program:

- The tract's poverty rate is 20 percent or greater
- The tract's median family income is less than or equal to 80 percent of the state-wide median family income
- The tract is in a metropolitan area that has a median family income less than or equal to 80 percent of the metropolitan area's median family income<sup>xiv</sup>

## CENSUS TRACTS THAT ARE FOOD DESERTS

### Caswell County, NC

- Census Tract 9301 – Milton and Semora

### Danville, VA

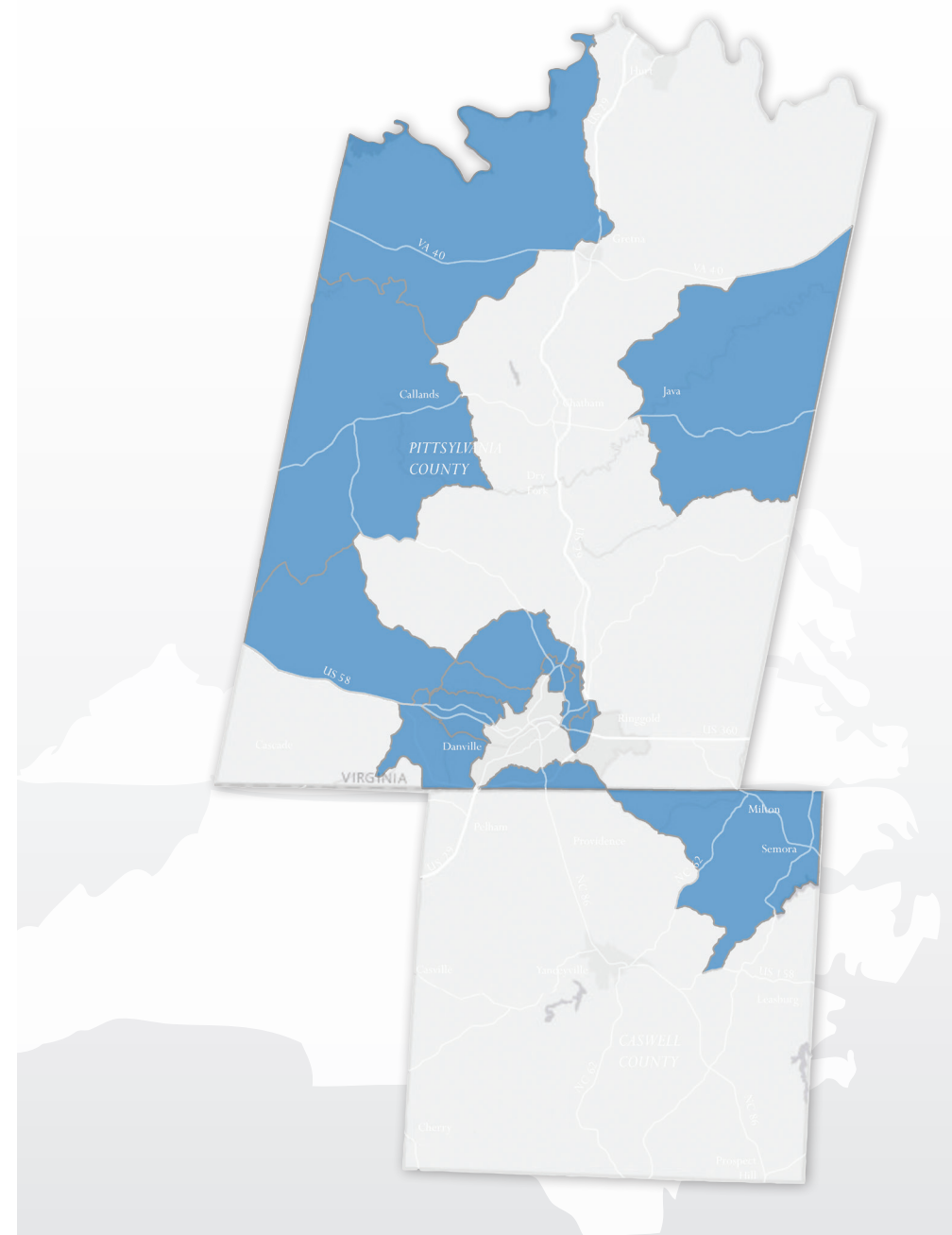
- Census Tract 1 – Afton Hills, Shadowwood, Danville Estates
- Census Tract 4 – North Main, Fruit Town, Camp Grove
- Census Tract 13.02 – Glenwood II
- Census Tract 12 – Southwyk Farms
- Census Tract 14 – Westover Hills, Wyndover Woods, Dan Hills

### Pittsylvania County, VA

- Census Tract 103 – Pittsville, Brights, Ajax
- Census Tract 104 – Callands
- Census Tract 107 – Java
- Census Tract 110.01 – Vance, Stony Mill
- Census Tract 112 – Vandola, Whitfield
- Census Tract 113 – Mt. Hermon

## Food Deserts (by Census Tract)

Low Income and Low  
Access at 1 and 10 Miles



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture - Economic Research Service - Food Access Research Atlas



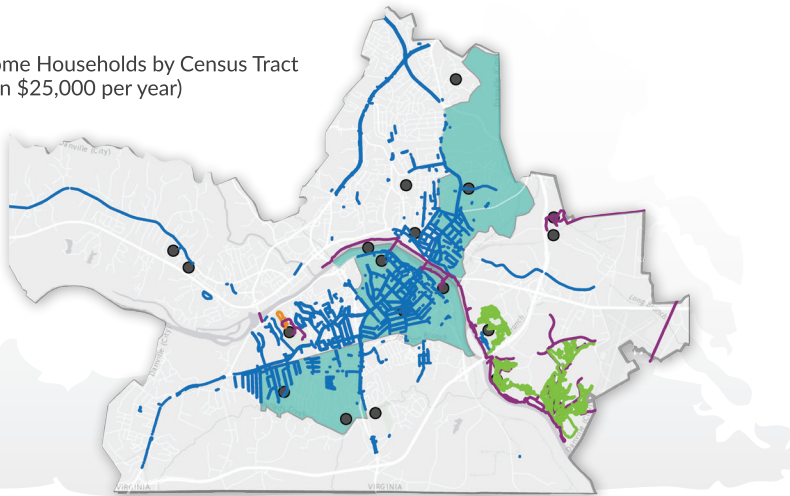
# Determinants of Health

## TRAILS, SIDEWALKS, GREENWAYS AND PARKS

Bike routes, trails, greenways, parks, other play spaces and sidewalks are all part of a community's built environment that impact health outcomes. Limited or no access to physical activity infrastructure creates a barrier towards living an active lifestyle. Low levels of physical activity can lead to high rates of obesity, heart disease, diabetes and other illnesses and disorders. The map to the right shows the trails, sidewalks, greenways and parks throughout the region<sup>16</sup>. The map below takes a closer look at the City of Danville. The teal shaded census tracts are those that have a median household income less than \$25,000 per year. Their inclusion on the map allows for a better understanding of the level of access higher risk populations have to physical activity opportunities.

### Trails, Sidewalks, Greenways, Parks

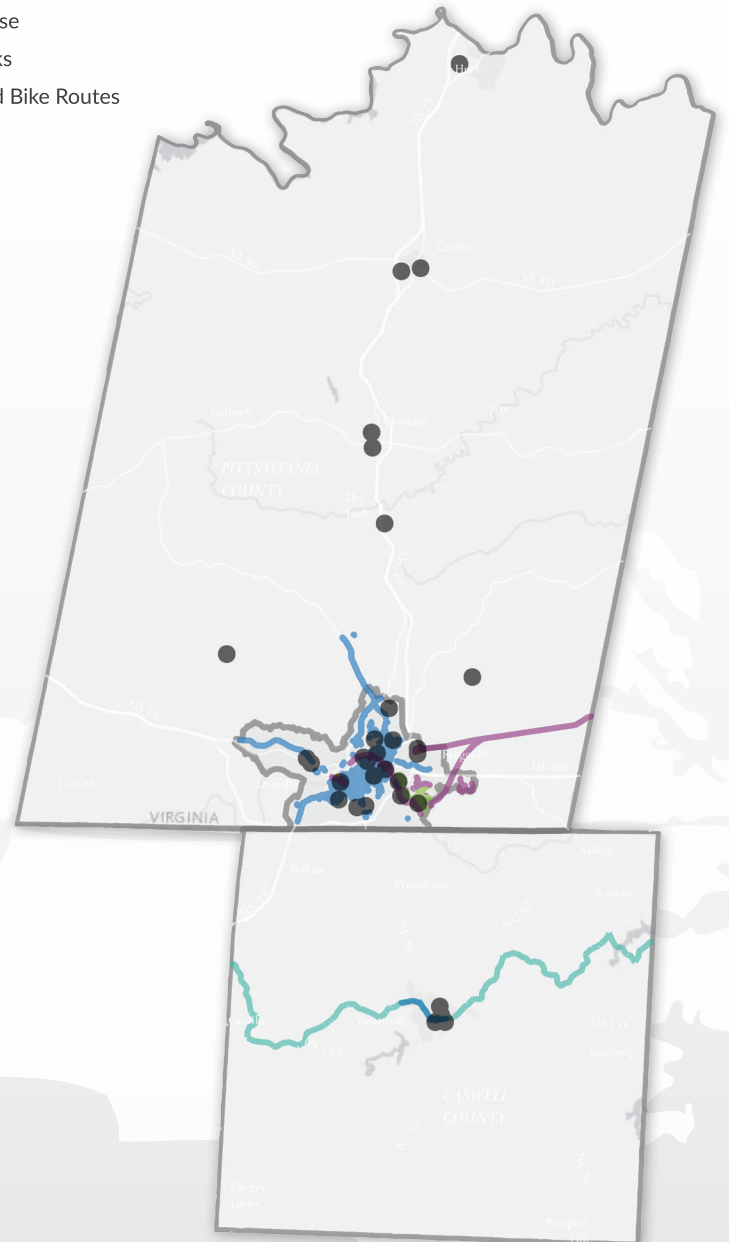
- Bike Off Road
- Hiking
- Mixed Use
- On-Road Bike Routes
- Sidewalks
- Parks
- Low Income Households by Census Tract (Less than \$25,000 per year)



<sup>16</sup> Due to the scale needed to show the whole region, some areas of sidewalks such as in Gretna, Chatham, Milton etc. are not visible. Also, parks that are located close to each other such as Francis H. Hurt Park and Silas Moore Park in Chatham show up on the map as one dot.

### Trails, Sidewalks, Greenways, Parks

- Bike Off Road
- Hiking
- Mixed Use
- Sidewalks
- On-Road Bike Routes
- Parks



Sources: City of Danville GIS Department, City of Danville Parks and Recreation Department, Caswell County Parks and Recreation Department, Pittsylvania County Parks and Recreation Department, NC DOT & VA DOT.



# Inequities by

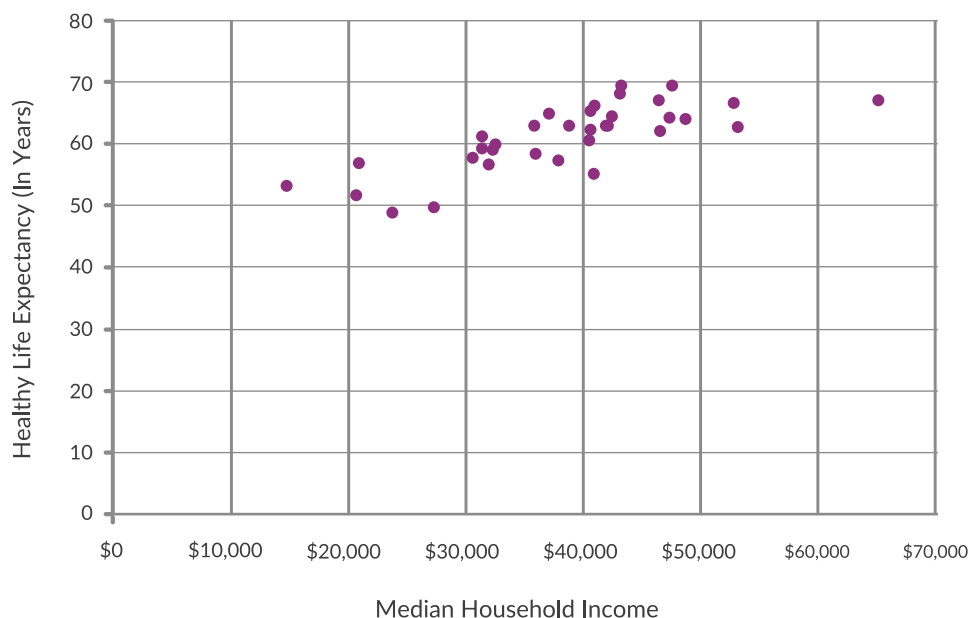
## Median Household Income

### MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME & HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTANCY

The scatterplot below looks at the relationship between median household income and healthy life expectancy.

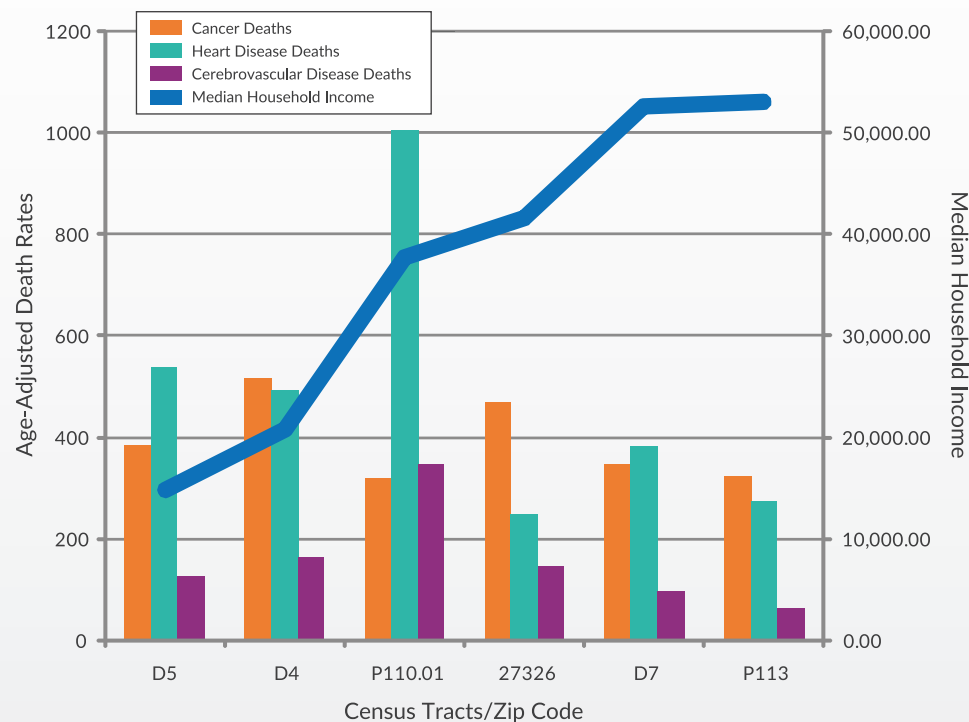
This chart is showing that in general, the higher the median household income, the longer one, on average, can expect to live in full health.

### HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTANCY (2007-2013)



### MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME VS. DEATH RATES

The chart below shows the relationship between median household income and cancer, heart disease and cerebrovascular death rates. The trend seen throughout the map book and this chart is that (excluding outliers) the higher the median household income, the lower the death rates.





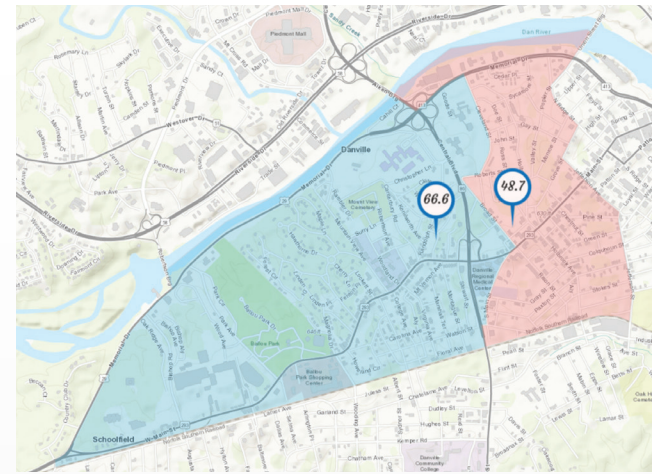
# Why Place Matters

## BUILDING A HEALTHIER DAN RIVER REGION

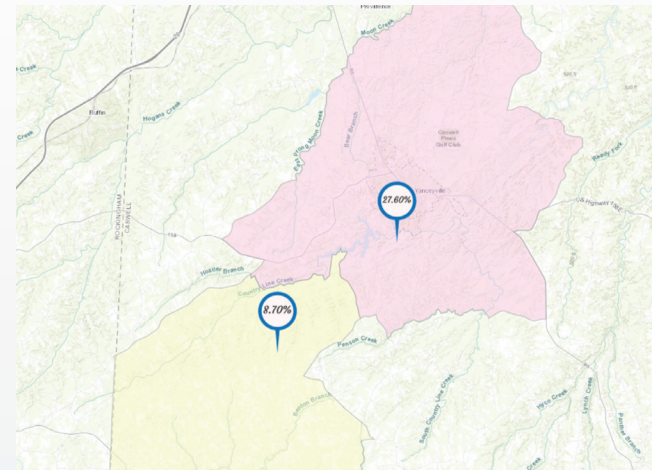
The maps, charts and graphs included in this report weave together the beginning of a story. A story of how health is affected by education, economic stability, neighborhood and built environment, health and healthcare, and social and community context. A story that brings to light differences that exist not only between the City of Danville, Pittsylvania County, and Caswell County, but also the inequities that are found within. A story whose main message is that place matters.

For residents of the Dan River Region, the maps in this book show that the conditions in which they are born, live, learn, work, play, pray, and age have a profound impact on their health. The uneven distribution of opportunities determine to what degree they feel stress and experience challenges to good health. These barriers come in many different forms, including limited or no access to healthy foods and physical activity opportunities, living in areas of high crime, the overall impact of fear of crime, and living in poverty. The impact of these inequities go beyond neighborhood health to affect the overall community. They negatively impact our workforce and economic stability, by increasing absenteeism due to poor health and decreasing our overall productivity. In short, these inequities between census tracts strain resources, create hardships for healthcare providers, complicate economic development strategies, and support region-wide barriers to improving health outcomes.

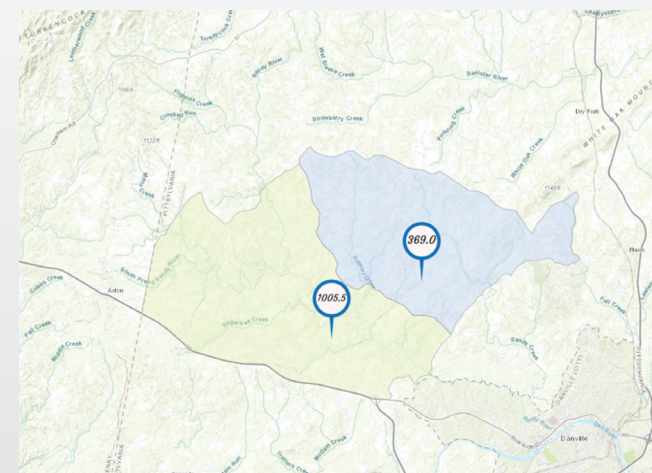
However, what these maps do not tell us is how this story ends. That is up to us. Acknowledging that these barriers and inequities exist is only the beginning. Work now turns toward removing these barriers to ensure health equity within every community in the Dan River Region. By understanding how each community is impacted through the uneven distribution of opportunities, services, and resources we can work collaboratively and comprehensively to address these inequities. Through continued community engagement, improved public health planning and the creation of effective and inclusive policies, the Dan River Region can begin to focus energy, resources and opportunities in its areas of greatest need, while also improving health outcomes for all community members. By using this report as a tool for positive change, we can work together to build a healthier, vibrant and more resilient Dan River Region.



**Map 1:** Healthy Life Expectancy Gap between census tracts 7 and 6 in Danville. Those that live in census tract 7 have on average 17.9 more years where they are living in full health.



**Map 2:** Differences in the Percentage of Adults 25+ who have a HS Diploma and are in poverty. Caswell County's census tract 9302's percentage is a little over 3 times higher than its neighboring census tract 9305.



**Map 3:** Inequities in Heart Disease deaths between two census tracts in Pittsylvania County. Census tract 110.01's Heart Disease death rate is approx. 2.7 times higher than census tract 110.02 and more than 6.5 times greater than the state rate.



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# Notes

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