

Wilson County Community Health Assessment 2013



Partnerships

Wilson County Health Department and Wilson Medical Center

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**Approved by Wilson County Board of Health
October 8, 2013**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document is an assessment identifying the unmet health care and human service needs of a population and identifying how to meet those needs. The community assessment is the foundation for improving the health of community members. In 2013 Wilson County Health Department and Wilson Medical Center engaged the community in a county-wide assessment for Wilson County.

The community health assessment provided the opportunity to:

- a. Assess the population's health status
- b. Highlight areas of unmet needs
- c. Present the community's perspectives
- d. Provide suggestions for possible interventions
- e. Highlight recommendations that policymakers might consider when setting new policy goals and objectives for health improvement activities

The report includes secondary data from national, state, and local databases. Included also is primary data of the community's perspective.

The assessment is organized into seven sections is organized into seven sections.

1. Wilson Community Quality of Life
2. Community Improvement
3. Community Health Information
4. Personal Health
5. Assess to Care: Family Health
6. Emergency Preparedness
7. Demographic Questions

In a community-based assessment, as is promoted in the North Carolina Health Assessment Process, community members take the lead role in forming partnerships, gathering health-related information, determining priority health issues, identifying resources, and planning community health programs. The assessment process starts with people who live in the in the community and give the community primary responsibility for determining the focus of assessment activities at every level, including collection and interpretation of data, evaluation of health resources, and identification of health problems.

A committee of thirty –one (31) community agencies and citizens made up the Wilson County Community Health Assessment Team. The group was divided into three groups: primary data, secondary data, and compiling. The Community Health Assessment Team had their first meeting on April 10, 2013. The committee met again in May, August, and September to analyze the primary and secondary data.

Action Plans will be discussed by the committee, using the template provided by the Department of Health and Human Services, which is due by June 2014.



Wilson's Whirligig Festival is an annual activity in Wilson County that attracts thousands of people from surrounding counties.



Tobacco Barn



Botanical Gardens



Historic Downtown Wilson

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2013 Community Health Assessment Team, Wilson County Health Department, and Wilson Medical Center would like to acknowledge the contributions made by many individuals, organizations, and agencies throughout the County, especially those who participated in the Community Health Assessment Survey 2013.

Concerned Citizens

Eastern Carolina Pediatrics

Eastpointe LME

Elm City Mayor's Office

Families in Action

Faith Community/Lucama Community

Information Technology Wilson County

Jackson Chapel Church

Longleaf Treatment Center

North Carolina Cooperative Extension Agency

North Carolina Division of Services for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing

OIC Wilson

St. John's Church

Wesley Shelter

Wilson County Board of Health

Wilson County Department of Social Services

Wilson County Emergency Management

Wilson County Environmental Health

Wilson County Health Department

Wilson County Senior Center

Wilson County Sheriff's Department

Wilson County Schools

Wilson Community College

Wilson Daily Times

Wilson Medical Center

Wilson 20/20 Vision

Thanks to all the above agencies and businesses for their support. Your support is greatly appreciated.

Special thanks to Ana Godwin, Rosa Edwards, and Sherry Peele for their hard work in helping to prepare this document.

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II. INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

As mandated by the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, every public health department will be responsible for conducting a community needs assessment every three years. Listed below is the rationale for the process.

PURPOSE: Fulfilling society's interest in assuring conditions in which people can be healthy; creating a safe environment for persons living healthy lives; employing good health practices; and ensuring availability and accessibility for adequate medical care.

MISSION: To emphasize preventive health services and healthy lifestyles; to reduce health disparities among the disadvantaged; to prevent and control diseases, and to increase the span of life.

ASSESSMENT: Assessment, monitoring, surveillance of local problems and needs and resources for dealing with them; provide programs according to the public health needs of the community.

POLICY: To provide policy development and leadership that emphasize local involvement and local needs, advocating equitable distribution of public resources and complementary private activities that are commensurate with community needs.

ASSURANCE: Assurance that high-quality health care services, needed for the protection of public health in the community, are available and accessible to the community. That community is formed about how to obtain public health, including personal health services; and how to comply with public health requirements.

PROCESS: Community health assessment is the measurement of the community; every three years, by the local health department to identify, prioritize and report to the state their county's health problems and solution strategies. These problems are summarized at the state level and used by the State Health Director to determine public health's expansion budget requests to the legislature.

GOAL: The goal of the community health assessment is to activate the community to work in a collaborative way to identify health problems and develop action plans for improving the health of the community.

B. PHASES OF THE 2013 COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT

The following steps were involved in the Wilson County Community Health Assessment

Phase I Establish a Community Assessment Team

Phase II Collect Community Data

Phase III Collect and Analyze Your Community's Health Statistics

Phase IV Combine Your County's Health Statistics with Your Community Data

Phase V Select Health Priorities

Phase VI Create a Community Assessment Document

Phase VII Disseminate the Community Assessment Document to the
Community

Phase VIII Develop Community Health Action Plans

II. OVERVIEW OF WILSON COUNTY

A. GEOGRAPHY of WILSON COUNTY

The geography of Wilson County is varied. Wilson County is located roughly on the fall line that separates the Piedmont and the Coastal Plain. Though the majority of the county is level, there are rolling hills in the west which are characteristic of the Piedmont. Traveling in an easterly direction within the county, the geography becomes flat as the land quickly transitions into the Coastal Plain.

There are no major rivers that flow through Wilson County. This may have contributed to the county's slower development, as rivers were thoroughfares for transportation in the absence of good roads during the early history of North Carolina. Contentnea Creek is a large creek that spans the county and is a tributary to the Neuse River. In 1820, there was a proposal to link Contentnea Creek with the Tar River with the construction of a canal. This proposal, however, was not aggressively pursued and never reached fruition.

A major factor affecting the growth of Wilson County was organized mass agriculture. Subsistence farming was replaced with the large production of cash crops. Due to the economic of the time, merchants, investors, and landlords encouraged and sometimes even demanded that farmers plant such crops for increased profits. Between the 1860's and the 1880's, cotton was the primary cash crop. However, because cotton depleted the soil and required expensive fertilization, it became less profitable. By the 1880s, however, the face of Wilson County agriculture was forever changed with the demand for flue-cured tobacco.

Wilson County was ideally suited for growing tobacco because its climate and its sandy, loamy soil. By the turn of the century, tobacco had largely replaced cotton as the county's main cash crop. In 1920, Wilson came to be known as the "World's Greatest Tobacco Market". Tobacco continued to be one of the largest industries in the county well into the 20th century.

With the completion of the nationwide interstate highway system after World War II, Wilson was able to diversify its economy even further. Interstate 95, a major north/south artery on the east coast of the United States, was constructed straight through the heart of the county. Coupled with the interstate and its intersection with US Highway 264, new industries were attracted to the county. Wilson County has developed a diverse industrial base that includes pharmaceuticals, life sciences, automotive parts, and building supplies. Moreover, agriculture still remains an important industry.

As we move into the 21st century, Wilson County has become a major center for commerce, education, culture, and tourism in Eastern North Carolina. Wilson County is also thought of as the center for world-famous Eastern Carolina-style pork barbecue. As new development and industry continue to grow within its borders, Wilson County maintains a strong presence in the communities of eastern North Carolina. With its colorful and fascinating history, Wilson County promises to continue as a vibrant community for today and tomorrow.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the county has a total area of 374 square miles, of which, 371 square miles of it is land and 3 square miles of it is water.

The county is divided into ten townships: Black Creek, Cross Roads, Gardners, Old Fields, Saratoga, Springhill, Stantonsburg, Taylors, Toisnot, and Wilson.

Wilson is located at the intersection of Interstate 95 and US 264; approximately 45 minutes east of Raleigh, the state capital.

B. HISTORY of WILSON COUNTY

Wilson County is known for agricultural, but it was not agricultural that brought a dramatic increase in the population. It was the coming of the railroad that brought more settlers. Toward the latter part of 1839, the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad completed the laying of tracks through the area. They established depots at Barden's Depot (Black Creek), Toisnot (Wilson), and Joyner's Depot (Elm City).

As the population increased, Wyatt Moye, state senator from Edgecombe County proposed a bill to the state legislature to incorporate a new town near Toisnot Depot and Hickory Grove. This new community in Edgecombe County was to be named Wilson in honor and memory of Louis Dicken Wilson (1789-1847). Wilson was a prominent politician and military officer who died during the Mexican War. He was considered "the most eminent citizen of Edgecombe County". On January 1849, town of Wilson was incorporated, with General Joshua Barnes as the first mayor.

Joshua Barnes was noted as the area's leading and wealthiest citizen and was a vocal advocate for the formation of Wilson County. It also should be noted that it was because of his friendship with Louis Dicken Wilson that the town and county was named. Barnes served as a general in the state militia and saw no military action. Barnes was also an influential advocate for the establishment of formal education within the area and is historically noted as "the father of Wilson County."

The new county of Wilson was formed six years later, but not without controversy. This proposed county was to absorb parts of Edgecombe, Nash, Wayne, and Johnston counties and was widely opposed by the citizens of those counties. The reality was that the formation of Wilson County was a matter of practicality rather than greed of a few men. For the residents of the area, long distance travel was necessary in order to conduct business in the surrounding county seats. These county seats were located in the towns of Smithfield, Tarboro, Goldsboro, and Nashville. For this reason, Wilson County was formed on February 14, 1855, although the counties involved ceded just enough portions of their own territories to insure that this new county would remain smaller than the surrounding counties.

A notable citizen of Wilson County was Alpheus Branch. Branch was the son of a larger planter in Halifax County and served with distinction in the Confederate army. In 1865, Branch married Nannie Barnes, daughter of Joshua Barnes and within three years, they had permanently relocated to Wilson. Branch opened a successful mercantile business and in 1827, he joined with Thomas Jefferson Hadley and formed the Branch and Hadley Company. This company would become the Branch Banking Company and eventually one of the largest banks in the southeast, BB&T.

C. DEMOGRAPHICS of WILSON COUNTY

Wilson County population estimate for 2012 was 81,867.

Persons under 5 years 6.7%

Persons under 18 years 24.4%

Persons 65 and over 14.6%

Female 52.2%

Male 47.8%

White Persons 57.6%

Black Persons 39.5%

American Indian and Alaskan Native .5%

Asian .9%

Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander .1%

Persons reporting 2 or more races 1.3%

Hispanic or Latino origin 9.7%

White Persons, Non Hispanic 49.3%

Wilson County's population grew 0.2% in 2012 over 2011.

Wilson County Towns/ Communities

Black Creek: The town has a total area of 0.7 square miles and all of it is land. According to the 2000 census, there were 714 people, 279 households, and 210 families residing in the home. Out of the 279 households 38% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 53.0% were married couples living together, 17.2% had a female household with no husband present, and 24.4% were non-families. The median income for a household in the town was 32,857. The per capita income for the town was \$13,661.

Elm City: In 2000 there were 1,165 people, 474 households, and 328 families residing in the town. The racial makeup of the town was 43.43% White, 53.91% African American, 0.265 Native American, 1.46% from other races, and 0.9% from two or more races. Hispanics or Latino of any race was 2.58% of the population. The median income for a household in the town was \$27,188, and the median income for a family was \$39,861. Males had a median income of \$26,500 versus \$20,909 for females. The per capita income for the town was \$13,533. About 11.0% of families and 14.7% of the population were below poverty line, including 12.6% of those under age 18 and 23.1% of those ages 65 or over.

Lucama: The town has a total area of 0.6 square miles, all of it land. The racial makeup of the town was 78.16% White, 16.7% African American, 0.47% Asian, 4.13% from other races, and 1.06% from two or more races. Hispanics or Latino of any race made up 6.49% of the population. The median income for a household in the town was \$28,125, and the median income for a family was \$37,750. Males had a median income of \$26,786 versus \$22,595 for females. The per capita income for the town was \$17,634.

Saratoga: The town has a total area of 0.6 square miles. The racial makeup of the town was 76.25% White, 19.79% African American, 3.43% from other races, and 0.53% from two or more races. The median income for a household in the town was \$31,667, and the median income for a family was \$37,750. Males had a median income of \$33,125 versus \$25,469 for females. The per capita income for the town was \$15,317. About 8.2% of families and 13.1% of the population were below the poverty line, including 16.4% of those under age 18 and 8.7% of those age 65 or over.

Sims: The town of Sims is undergoing a heavy population boom due to the US 264 route, I-95, close proximity to Wilson, Raleigh, Greenville, and Goldsboro. Recently, Wilson County's first gated community with homes ranging from \$350,000 to \$750,000 was established. The median income for a household in the town was \$26,250 and the median income for a family was \$29,583. Males had a median income of \$24,375 versus \$21,250 for females. The per capita income for the town was \$20,962. None of the population and none of the families were below poverty line.

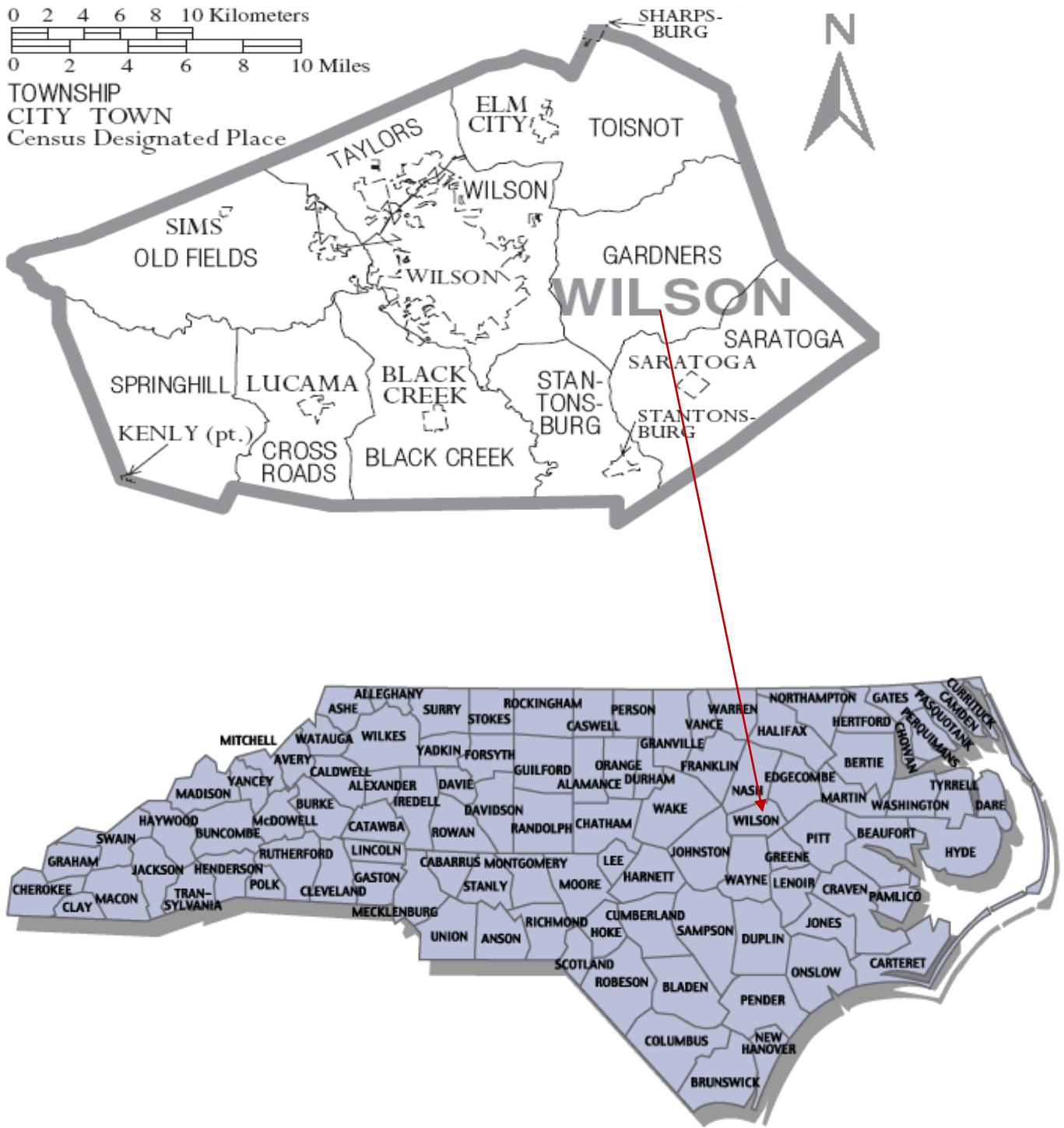
Stantonsburg: The population density was 1,370.4 people per square mile. The racial makeup of the town was 55.6% White, 41.18% African American, 2.89% from other races, and 0.28% from two or more races. For every 100 female age 18 and over there were 85.9 males. The median income for a household in the town was \$31,167, and the median income for the town was \$12,603. The average household size was 2.38 and the average family size was 2.91.

Kenly: According to the census report in 2000, there were 1,569 people, 671 households, and 414 families residing in the town. The racial makeup of the town was 55.3% White, 40.60% African American, 0.25% Native American, 0.25% Asian, 2.29% from other races, and 1.27% from two or more races including Hispanics or Latinos.

Sharpsburg: The population density was 2,646.7 people per square mile in 2000 according to the census report. The median income for a household in the town was \$27,908, and the median income for a family was \$30,192. The racial makeup of the town was 39.45% White, 58.65% African American, 0.21% Native American, 0.8% Asian, 0.08% Pacific Islander, 0.54% from other races, and 0.99% from two or more races. Hispanics or Latino of any race was 1.94% of the population.

Source: [www. US Census.gov](http://www.US Census.gov)

D. Map of Wilson County with Municipal and Townships



E. TRANSPORTATION

Wilson Transit System

Wilson Transit System, or WTS, operates fixed- route buses and provides taxicab shuttle services within the city of Wilson. Hours of operation are 6:30 am to 6:30 pm., Monday through Friday, with limited service on Saturday.

Wilson County Transportation Service has a fleet of fourteen vehicles, including nine specially modified vans to accommodate the elderly and handicapped, four standard vans and one mini van. These services are currently available to citizens twenty-four hours per day, three-hundred sixty-four days per year, closing only on Christmas Day.

Services include the following sites:

Wilson County Department of Social Services

Diversified Opportunities

Wilson Transit System

Wilson County Office of Senior Citizens Affairs

Wilson County Services for the Blind

Wilson Industrial Air Center

The Wilson Industrial Air Center is located five miles from I-95. Wilson Industrial Air Center offers onsite industrial lots with taxi-way access available for immediate development. Zoned for light industrial, flexible site plan has been developed for the Air Center. The runway has three 4,500 foot runways, one which is lighted, the airport is used extensively by industrial, commercial, governmental, medical, law enforcement, military, and recreation. Businesses in Wilson County like the idea of having the proximity of the Wilson Industrial Air Center because of saving time and money.

Frequently the North Carolina Department of Commerce uses the facility to bring industrial prospects to visit Wilson. Aerial tours of sites and buildings, as well as of the city itself, are taken from the Air Center.

“The Wilson Industrial Air Center”, according to former Governor Jim Hunt is a tremendous asset for this community and benefit to any company that locates here.

Amtrak

Amtrak travels all the way to New York City. Both the Piedmont and the Carolinas will transport passengers to and from the Queen City of Charlotte and the state capital of Raleigh. If you are traveling to Washington DC or New York City, the Carolinian will transport you there relaxed and ready for your trip.

F. WATER QUALITY

Water quality in the City of Wilson includes collecting and analyzing surface water quality samples for contaminants, locating and eliminating illicit discharges, implementing engineering practices to improve the quality of storm water runoff, and educating the citizens of Wilson on pollution issues which is a challenge to the City. The City Water Quality Section is responsible for plan review of new development from preliminary stage to permit issuance for compliance Neuse River Buffer, nitrogen loading, and peak runoff control regulations.

The City of Wilson has a Storm Water Management Ordinance “to protect water quality for present and future residents of the City and surrounding regions by limiting the amount of pollutants including but not limited to nitrogen in storm water runoff that make its way into the City of Wilson’s storm water drainage system”. This ordinance provides the authority to prohibit the discharge of non-storm water to the City storm water drainage system. Only rain should go down the drain.

The water quality in Wilson County is 80 on a scale of 100 (higher is better). The Environmental Protection Agency has a complex method of measuring watershed quality, using 15 indicators.

There are four specific storm water violations:

- **Deposing certain substances into the storm water drainage system.**
- **Exposure of certain substances to storm water.**
- **Obstructing storm water drainage systems.**
- **Alteration of the storm water drainage system.**

Any violation of these ordinances will be fined \$5,000 per violation per day.

Source: <http://Wilsonnc.org/departments/publicservices/stormwatermanagement/waterquality/enforcement>

G. ENVIRONMENT / AIR QUALITY

The North Carolina Division of Air Quality monitors the condition of outdoor air tracking. Air Quality is the measurement of the condition of the air which is necessary for life to exist. Air Quality matter such as pollutants and pollen also identifies risk. Air Quality measures how clean the air quality is and the health effects that are concerned. Wilson County air quality is eighty-three (83) on a scale of 100 (higher is better).

Air Quality Index (AQI) Values	Levels of Health Concern	Colors
<i>When the AQI is in this range:</i>	<i>..air quality conditions are:</i>	<i>...as symbolized by this color:</i>
0-50	Good	Green
51-100	Moderate	Yellow
101-150	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	Orange
151 to 200	Unhealthy	Red
201 to 300	Very Unhealthy	Purple
301 to 500	Hazardous	Maroon

Each category corresponds to a different level of health concern. The six levels of health concern and what they mean are:

- "Good" AQI is 0 - 50. Air quality is considered satisfactory, and air pollution poses little or no risk.
- "Moderate" AQI is 51 - 100. Air quality is acceptable; however, for some pollutants there may be a moderate health concern for a very small number of people. For example, people who are unusually sensitive to ozone may experience respiratory symptoms.
- "Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups" AQI is 101 - 150. Although general public is not likely to be affected at this AQI range, people with lung disease, older adults and children are at a greater risk from exposure to ozone, whereas persons with heart and lung disease, older adults and children are at greater risk from the presence of particles in the air. .
- "Unhealthy" AQI is 151 - 200. Everyone may begin to experience some adverse health effects, and members of the sensitive groups may experience more serious effects. .
- "Very Unhealthy" AQI is 201 - 300. This would trigger a health alert signifying that everyone may experience more serious health effects.
- "Hazardous" AQI greater than 300. This would trigger a health warnings of emergency conditions.
- Source: www.epa.gov/myenvironment

ENVIRONMENT

Toxics

Wilson County ranked the direst / worst 10% of all counties in the United States in terms of ozone depleting potential in 2002 in reference to toxic chemicals released by factories and other industrial companies. Wilson County has a high risk of lead hazards in three percent of houses located in Wilson County. In 2004, Wilson County ranked among the cleanest / best 10% of all counties in the United States in terms of the number of designated sites.

Air

Based on Environmental Protection Agency's most current data, Wilson County ranked 40% of all counties in the United States in terms of an average individual's added cancer risk from hazardous air pollutants. The main sources of hazardous air pollution are from the diesel buses, trucks, dry cleaners, and gas stations. The air quality in Wilson County is eighty three (83) on a scale of 100 (higher is better).

Air Quality Flag Program

Wilson County Asthma Coalition has implemented the "Air Quality Flag Program" throughout Wilson County. Wilson Medical Center, schools, day cares, county offices, Wilson County Health Department, and businesses are involved in this program. Colored flags are flown each day according to the air quality. Colors are indicated on the air quality chart.

H. WILSON COUNTY SCHOOLS

B.O. Barnes Elementary School
Beddingfield High School
Charles H. Darden Middle School
Elm City Elementary School
Fike High School
Forest Hills Middle School
Gardners Elementary School
James Hunt High School
John W. Jones Elementary School
Lee Woodard Elementary School
Lucama Elementary School
Margaret Hearne Elementary School
Milton Daniels Learning Center
New Hope Elementary School
Rock Ridge Elementary School
Speight Middle School
Springfield Middle School
Statonsburg Elementary School
Toisnot Middle School
Vick Elementary School
Vinson-Bynum Elementary School
Wells Elementary School
Wilson Early College Academy
Winstead Elementary School

Private Schools

Community Christian School
Greenfield School
Wilson Christian Academy

Colleges

Barton College
Wilson Community College

Students from Wilson County also attend colleges and universities in surrounding areas which includes: East Carolina University, North Carolina State University, University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, Duke University, St. Mary's College, St. Augustine University, Shaw University, NC Wesleyan College, Miller-Mott College, and Mount Olive College.

Source:ncpublicschools.org/data/reports 2011

Wilson County Schools

Wilson County SAT scores for 2008-2012

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
964	961	958	961	957

The SAT scores indicate the number out of 1600 over a five year period. The average SAT score has decreased since 2008. There are three high schools in Wilson County; Fike, Beddingfield and Hunt High School.

Wilson County Four-Year Cohort Graduation Rate (percent) 2007-2012

2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
54.8%	58.2%	64.9%	69.1%	72.6%

The graduation rate for Wilson County improved by 17.8% in a five year period.

Source: www.ncpublicschools.org/data/report

Wilson County Schools Total Number of Drop Outs by Schools

School Name	Number of Dropouts by Year*				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Daniels	5	10	9	10	20
Darden	8	7	6	3	4
Beddingfield	48	77	63	67	78
Elm City MS	5	4	4	4	4
Fike	50	44	45	71	67
Forest Hills	5	3	5	4	3
Hunt	37	46	71	67	54
Speight	0	7	4	5	2
Springfield	0	1	3	4	3
Toisnot	3	4	7	6	3
WECA	0	1	0	n/a	n/a
Total	161	204	217	241	238

Source: Wilson County Schools

*Year references the last semester they attended and the following school year of which they did not return. For example, for "2012", they were enrolled at the end of the second semester of the 2011-12 school year, but did not return for the 2012-13 school year.

High School Drop Out Rates

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
	no./rate	no./rate	no./rate	no./rate	no./rate
Totals	157 / 2.83	200 / 3.59	212 / 3.77	239 / 4.18	233 / 4.05

I. MEDICAL SERVICES

Wilson Medical Center

Wilson Medical Center is located in Wilson, North Carolina is a private company categorized with hospitals. Wilson Medical Center was established in 1987 and incorporated in North Carolina. For more information, call (252) 399-8040.

Carolina Family Health Center

Carolina Family Health Center located in Wilson began operation on April 1, 1993. Carolina Family Health Center is a private company categorized with Doctors and Surgeons. Carolina Family Health Center delivers high quality primary health and preventive services to Counties of Edgecombe, Nash, and Wilson. For more information, call (252) 293-0013.

Vidant Health Center

Vidant Health Care is one (1) of four (4) academic medical centers located in North Carolina. Vidant is a regional resource for all levels of health services and information. Vidant Health Center is also a teaching hospital for the Brody School of Medicine at East Carolina University.

The hospital is a tertiary referral center and provides acute, intermediate, rehabilitation, and outpatient health services to more than 1.3 million people in twenty-nine (29) counties. More than three thousand (3,000) babies are born at Vidant Health Center in a typical year. The clinical staff includes more than five hundred (500) physicians and one thousand two hundred (1,200) nurses. For more information, call (252) 847-4100.

Wilson County Health Department

Wilson County Health Department provides many health services including; Primary Care, Child Health, Social Work, Dental Varnishing, Women Infant and Children (WIC), Nutrition, Health Education, Environmental Health, Family Planning, Maternal Health, and Home Health. Wilson County Health Department also has a laboratory that analyzes and certain for certain diseases and the Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Program promotes early diagnosis in women for treatment of breast and cervical cancer. For more information, call (252) 237-3141.

Nash Health Care Systems

Nash General Hospital has established a reputation for excellence since 1971. Nash General Hospital is home to the Women's Center, Cardiovascular Services, and the Critical Care Unit. Nash General Hospital has become a two hundred eighty two (282) bed facility and functions as the primary provider for Nash, Edgecombe, and surrounding counties. For more information, call (252) 963-800.

Longleaf Neuro- Medical Treatment Center

Longleaf Neuro-Medical Treatment Center is located in the city of Wilson, North Carolina and serves up to two hundred thirty three (233) individuals. Longleaf Neuro-Medical Treatment Center serves two types of patients: (1) Adults with severe and persistent mental illness that also have long-term medical conditions requiring residential, medical and nursing care. These patients are referred solely from the State psychiatric hospitals. (2) Adults with diagnosis of Alzheimer's or other related dementia that's assaultive and combative behavior has resulted in denial of care in a traditional nursing home setting. This patient may come from anywhere in the eastern half of North Carolina.

The Longleaf Neuro-Medical Treatment Center (formally known as the North Carolina Special Care Center) is a state multi-purpose facility operated within the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, Division of State Operated Healthcare Facilities who cannot be placed in traditional nursing care locations due to having serious psychiatric and physical illnesses. For more information call 252-399-2112

MEDICAL SERVICES

Wilson Medical Center

Wilson Medical Center in Wilson, NC is a private company categorized under Hospitals. Wilson Medical Center was established in 1987 and incorporated in North Carolina. Current estimates show this company has annual revenue of \$100 to \$500 million and employs a staff of 1,000 to 4,999. For more information, call 252-399-8040.

Carolina Family Health Center

Carolina Family Health Center in Wilson opened on April 1, 1993. Carolina Family Health Center is a private company categorized under Doctors, Physicians and Surgeons. The estimated annual revenue is \$1 to \$2.5 million. It delivers high quality primary health care and preventive services for the counties of Edgecombe, Nash and Wilson. For more information, call 252-293-0013.

Vidant Health

Vidant Health, one of four academic medical centers in North Carolina. Pitt Memorial is a regional resource for all levels of health services and information. Vidant Health is also the flagship hospital for University Health Systems of Eastern Carolina and serves as a teaching hospital for the Brody School of Medicine at East Carolina University.

The hospital is a tertiary referral center and provides acute, intermediate, rehabilitation and outpatient health services to more than 1.3 million people in 29 counties. More than 3,000 babies are born there in a typical year. The clinical staff includes more than 500 physicians and 1,200 nurses. For more information call 252-847-4100.

Wilson County Health Department

Wilson County Health Department provides many services including: primary care, child health dental varnishing, WIC/Nutrition, health education, environmental health services, family planning, immunization clinic, maternal health and home health. Wilson County Health Department also has a laboratory that analyzes and test for certain diseases and (BCCCP) breast and cervical cancer program promotes early diagnosis in women for the detection of breast and cervical cancer. For more information call 252-237-3141.

Nash General Hospital

Nash General Hospital has established a reputation for excellence by putting patients first since 1971. Nash General Hospital is home to the Women's Center, Cardiovascular Services and the Critical Care Unit. Nash General Hospital has become a 282-bed facility and function as the primary provider for Nash, Edgecombe and surrounding Counties. For more information call 252-963-8000.

Longleaf Neuro-Medical Treatment Center

Longleaf Neuro-Medical Treatment Center is located in the City of Wilson, North Carolina and serves up to 233 individuals. Longleaf Neuro-Medical Treatment Center serves two types of patients: (1) Adults with severe and persistent mental illness that also have long-term medical conditions requiring residential, medical and nursing care. These patients are referred solely from the State psychiatric hospitals; and (2) Adults with diagnosis of Alzheimer's or other related dementia who's assaultive and combative behavior has resulted in denial of care in a traditional nursing home setting. This patient may come from anywhere in the eastern half of North Carolina.

The Long-leaf Neuro Medical Treatment Center (formally known as the North Carolina Special Care Center) is a state multi-purpose facility operated within the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, Division of State Operated Healthcare Facilities. They provide high quality specialized nursing care for individuals who cannot be placed in traditional nursing care locations due to having serious psychiatric and physical illnesses. For more information call 252-399-2112.

WILSON MEDICAL CENTER

Wilson Medical Center is committed to always providing excellent care to our community. The 294-bed facility provides comprehensive services to residents of Wilson County and surrounding communities.

Our commitment to high-quality healthcare is strong. We bring new and innovative programs to those who matter the most – our community.

Our team of more than 1300 employees is committed to always providing compassionate care. We also provide outreach with programs like Dr. Talks, Cancer Nurse Navigation, Silver Service, Wellness, and many more to keep our community healthy.

MISSION STATEMENT:

To provide healthcare services of exceptional quality and value to the patients we serve.

QUALITY VISION:

Wilson Medical Center will be recognized as a leading provider of healthcare services of exceptional quality and value.

ORGANIZATIONAL VALUES:

Respect, Integrity, Great Teamwork, Honesty, Trust

WILSON COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Building a better Community... one life at a time!

Wilson County Health Department has a long history of working collaboratively with other public and private providers of health care and related services. The Public Health ethic addresses community- wide, population-based health related issues through preventive approaches.

Public Health has become a major part of the health care puzzle to promote prevention as a means of controlling rising health care costs. Our goal is to integrate prevention services and education with medical care for the benefit of all citizens of Wilson County. We continuously invite public participation in the development of goals, objectives, and strategies for community health improvement, through participation in the Community Health Assessment Survey and an open invitation to attend all meetings of the Board of Health.

SERVICES PROVIDED

We invite all citizens to visit the Wilson County Health Department to become familiar with the services of the department and to seek care from its staff of highly –trained professionals.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Public Health is meant to maintain good health for the citizens of the County and the good health status of a community. The professional staff of the Health Department is here to assess conditions in the community and to assure the highest quality of health status possible for all citizens.

MISSION STATEMENT:

The mission of Wilson County Health Department is to promote and reduce the occurrence of diseases, disability and premature death; to provide skilled nursing services to those citizens who are ill and homebound; to protect the health of the citizens from certain environmental problems; to provide wellness, education and safety.

J. ECONOMY / HEALTH CARE

Economy

Tobacco continues to supply money for Wilson County. Alliance One employs hundreds of seasonal workers in tobacco processing.

Bridgestone / Firestone Tire Company also located in Wilson employs more than 1,800 people producing radial tires for cars and light weight trucks.

Branch Banking and Trust (BB&T) located in Wilson is one of the nation's top financial holding companies with over \$165.8 billion in assets.

Wilson County Schools is the largest employer that employs about 1,500 personnel. Wilson Medical Center employs 1,400 personnel, Smithfield Packing which produces pork products employs 700 people, Kidde Aerospace and Defense, which produces aircraft fire protection systems employs 600 people, and Merck Pharmaceuticals, which is a drug company, employs 350 people.

The unemployment rate for Wilson County as of June, 2012 is 13.1%. Wilson County has the state's fifth highest unemployment rate. Population growth over the next ten (10) years is predicted to be 20.8%. The per capita income for Wilson County is \$20,756 compared to North Carolina at \$25,256. Median income for Wilson County is \$38,760 compared to North Carolina income at \$46,291.

Health Care

Wilson Medical Center, Wilson County Health Department, Long-Leaf Neuro Medical Treatment Center, and Carolina Family Health Center provide medical services in Wilson County. Other practices such as physicians and dentists are located throughout Wilson County.

Wilson Medical Center is a private hospital with 317 beds that serves a five (5) county region. Wilson County Health Department provides Primary Care Services, Immunizations, Home Health Services, Environmental Health Services, Health Education, Women Infant and Children (WIC) Nutrition, Social Work and other clinical services.

Long-Leaf Neuro – Medical Treatment Center is a State owned multipurpose facility. The center is a 235 bed long-term care facility.

There are 106 physicians and 32 dentists per 100, 000 population located in Wilson County.

K. CRIME REPORT

WILSON POLICE DEPARTMENT 2012 COMPREHENSIVE CRIME REPORT

Murder	5
Rape	3
Robbery	75
Assault	175
Burglary	735
Larceny	1261
Motor Vehicle Theft	131
Arson	14
Total	2399

SUMMARY

Number of murders decreased by 29% compared to 2011

Rape Cases decreased by 63% compared to 2011

Robbery Cases increased by 6% in 2012 compared to 2011

Assault Cases increased by 8% in 2012 compared to 2011

Burglary cases increased by 4% in 2012 compared to 2011

Larceny cases decreased by 14% in 2012 compared to 2011

Motor Vehicle Theft increased by 19% in 2012 compared to 2011

Arson cases increased by 75% in 2012 compared to 2011

Source: City of Wilson Police Department 2012

Wilson County Sheriff Department Arrest Report 2011-2012

Year	Offense	Totals
2011	Murder	1
2012	Murder	8
2011	Rape	8
2012	Rape	9
2011	Robbery	1
2012	Robbery	1
2011	Aggravated Assault	59
2012	Aggravated Assault	254
2011	Burglary	253
2012	Burglary	450
2011	Larceny	518
2012	Larceny	53
2011	Motor Vehicle Theft	48
2012	Motor Vehicle Theft	87

According to the Wilson County Sheriff's office the total overall arrests for 2011 was two thousand eight hundred seven nine (2,879), and total arrests for 2012 including simple assault, non-index offenses and index offences were 2,470.

Source: Wilson County Sheriff's Office -2013

L. County Health Rankings /Peer Counties

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute join together to develop the County Health Rankings. The County Health Rankings is a component of Mobilizing Action towards Community Health Rankings (MATCH). The website provides access to fifty (50) state reports, ranking each County within fifty (50) states according to summaries of a variety of health measures. The highest ranking which is number one (1) is considered the healthiest.

The rankings are based and scored on two (2) types of factors; health outcomes, and health factors. Health outcomes represent how healthy a County is in terms of how long people live and how healthy people are. Wilson County received a Health Outcome ranking of forty-nine (49) out of 100.

Health factors represent specific influences on health of the County. Health factors include (health behavior, tobacco use, diet, exercise, alcohol use, and sexual activity factors) to determine an overall health factor ranking. Wilson County received a Health Ranking of seventy-eight (78) out of 100. In 2011 Wilson County received a Healthy Factor ranking of seventy-nine (79) out of 100.

Peer Counties

Peer counties are used to compare statistical data such as demographics and County data. The North Carolina CATCH (Comprehensive Assessment of Tracking Community Health) is a program that counts demographics and community data from all 100 counties.

The peer counties for Wilson County are Cleveland, Edgecombe, Lenoir, Rutherford, and Watauga Counties. Cleveland County's Health Outcome ranking was eighty-three (83) and Health Factor ranking was sixty-six (66), Edgecombe County's Health Outcome ranking was eighty-eight (88), and Health Factor ranking was ninety-eight (98), Lenoir County's Health Outcome ranking was ninety-four (94), Health Factor ranking was seventy-seven (77), Rutherford County's Health Outcome ranking was sixty-nine (69), Health Factor ranking was eighty-three (83), and Watauga County's Health Outcome ranking was three (3) and Health Factor ranking was three (3).

Watauga overall ranking was higher than all the other peer counties including Wilson County.

Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
North Carolina CATCH

M. WILSON COUNTY EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

The Wilson County Emergency Preparedness team serves Wilson County by taking the lead coordination role during major emergency and disaster situations. During a major disaster situation, Wilson County Emergency Management staff work with other county agencies while sheltering and feeding citizens during a disaster.

The Team responds to hazardous materials, large fires, and any unusual emergency event that occurs in the County. Another role is to obtain and provide specialized resources such as Hazardous Materials Clean-up Teams, Hazardous Materials Response Teams, Specialized Search and Rescue Resources.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) came about after the outbreak of the H1N1 flu season. The role of the LEPC is basically to inform the community business partners as well as any citizens who wish to attend the meetings of any current events be it health or any emergency situation. This is the best forum to get information directly into the hands of key individuals from various organizations so they can carry it back to their place of business. LEPC also serves as a resource for planning efforts for these organizations and work collectively to solve problems within our community as they relate to preparedness.

III. SURVERY AND PRIMARY DATA RESULTS

2013 Primary Data Committee Report

In 2013, 1,000 Wilson County Health Assessment surveys were distributed throughout the County. Five hundred and thirteen (513) residents completed and returned the survey. The data was compiled and formal presentation will be made to the Wilson County Board of Health and Wilson Medical Center Hospital Board of Directors. Each team member was provided with the opportunity to vote on the top three (3) concerns of the community out of the top ten (10) concerns. The survey was analyzed by Survey Monkey.

The 2013 Community Health Assessment addresses , Quality of Life, Community Improvement, Community Health Information, Personal Health, Access to Care, Emergency Preparedness, and Demographics. The results will be reported to the local news paper and on the Wilson Medical Center and Wilson County Health Department's websites. The completed will document will be distributed to all team members, local libraries, Board of Health Members, County Commissioner's Wilson Medical Center Board of Directors, and private citizens upon request.

Based on the findings from the 2013 Community Health Assessment Survey, the top ten (10) community concerns are as follows:

1. Gang Activity
2. Alcohol/Drug Use
3. Job Availability
4. Poverty/Low Income
5. Health Care Availability/Affordability
6. Overweight Adults/Children
7. Violent Crime
8. Homelessness/Hopelessness
9. Discrimination/Racism/Sexism
10. Cancer

The survey identified these behaviors that people in the community need more information about; eating well/nutrition/weight management, preventing pregnancy and sexually transmitted disease (safe sex), and substance abuse prevention. Most said that they get their health related information from their doctor (72.6%), and 40.7% get health information from the internet.

As far as quality of life in Wilson County 47.4% state that Wilson is a good place to live, 53.6 % say Wilson is a good place to raise children, 50.4% state that Wilson has good healthcare, and 57.2% of the respondents agreed that Wilson County has good air and water quality.

Most respondents rated their personal health as very good (45.0%), 38.2% rated their health as good and 8.5% excellent. A high percentage of respondents (48.9%) have been told by a doctor that they have high blood pressure and 47.5% was told they have high cholesterol. Some 59.6% said they have been tested for diabetes, and 41.9% are at high risk for diabetes. Also 66.3% reported that received a flu shot 10.1% reported that flu shots are mandatory by their employer.

27.9% reported they exercise at least three times a week and 23.0% reported they exercise at least five times per week. 63.4% engaged in physical activity at home, sidewalks/roads in their own

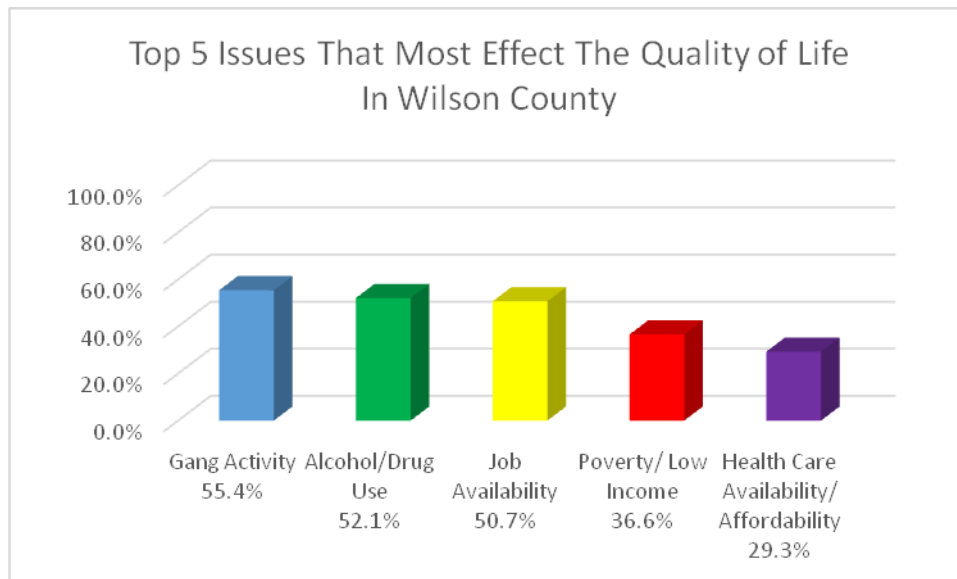
neighborhood, private gym 25.7%, Wilson Medical Center walking track 17.2% and city parks 12.4%.

When respondents are sick 71.4% receive care from their primary physicians, 24.1% receive care from Wilson Medical Center, 11.7% from Wilson Community Health Center/Harvest Center and 8.1% receive care from Wilson County Health Department.

Problems that prevented family members from getting health care and 15.8% were no insurance 39.5%, doctor would not take their insurance or Medicaid 10.5%. Some reported that the co pay was too high 15.8%. According to the being able to get dental care 55.9% reported they did not have dental insurance and 44.1% could not afford the cost of a dental visit.

In the Emergency Preparedness section 53.6% reported having smoke alarms, 1.7% reported they have carbon monoxide detectors only and 33.6% reported they have both in their home. 41.2% reported they have enough food including water, flashlight, batteries, first aid kit and medications to last several days. Television was the main way of getting information in case of a disaster for 68.9% and 34.7% use Wilson County Code Red System phone call.

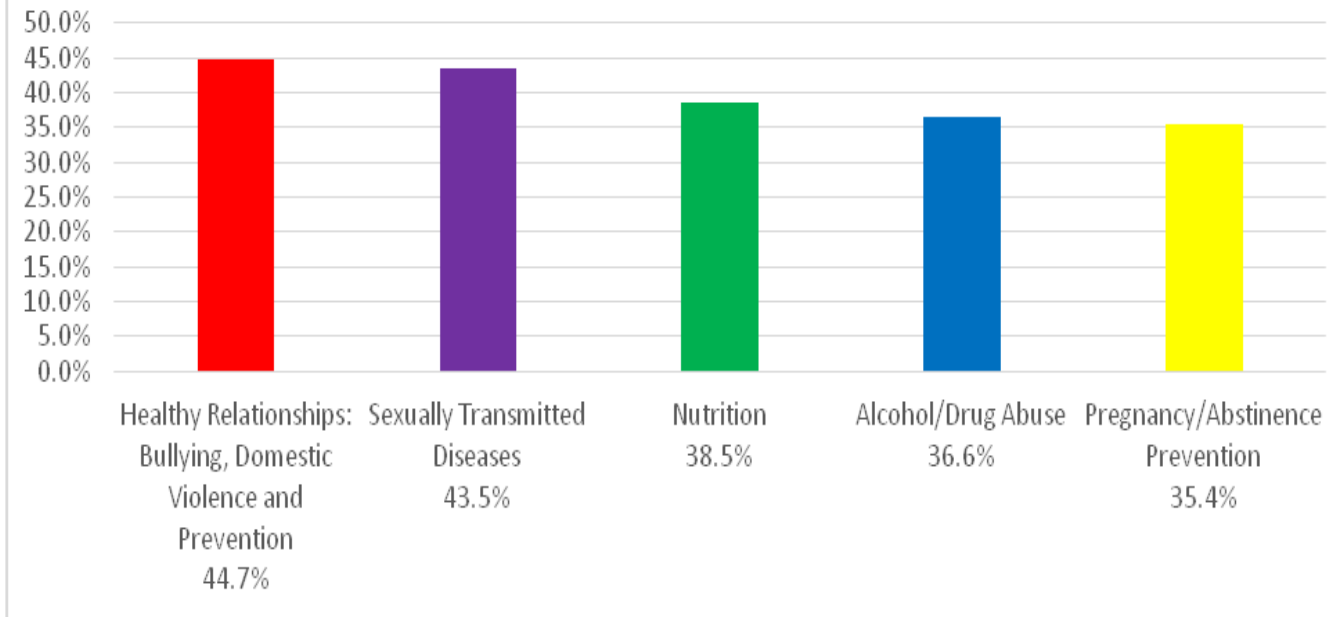
Demographics- the average age was 35-44 @ 21.4% to take the survey. For race Blacks 38.5%, White 54.3%, Hispanic 5.9%. Highest level of school bachelor's degree 21.0%, associate degree 16.3%, some college 20.5%, high school 17.2%, high school no diploma 10.6%, and graduate or professional degree 9.9%. Average income level of \$50,000-\$74,999 was reported at 22.4%. Employment status of respondents 55.6% reported working. Although Wilson County's unemployment rate is high at 12.5%, 50% of the respondents to the survey have jobs.



The Community Health survey respondents recommended the top 5 issues that effect the quality of life in Wilson County. Gang Activity listed as the top concern along with Alcohol/Drug Abuse a close second. Wilson County Subsatnce Abuse Coalition, Wilson County Sheriff’s, Department, and The City of Wilson Police Department are working collectively to confront the gangs, alcohol/drug abuse issues in Wilson County.

Source: Wilson County Community Health Assessment 2013 Survey

Top 5 Health Topics You Think Your Child/Children Need More Information About

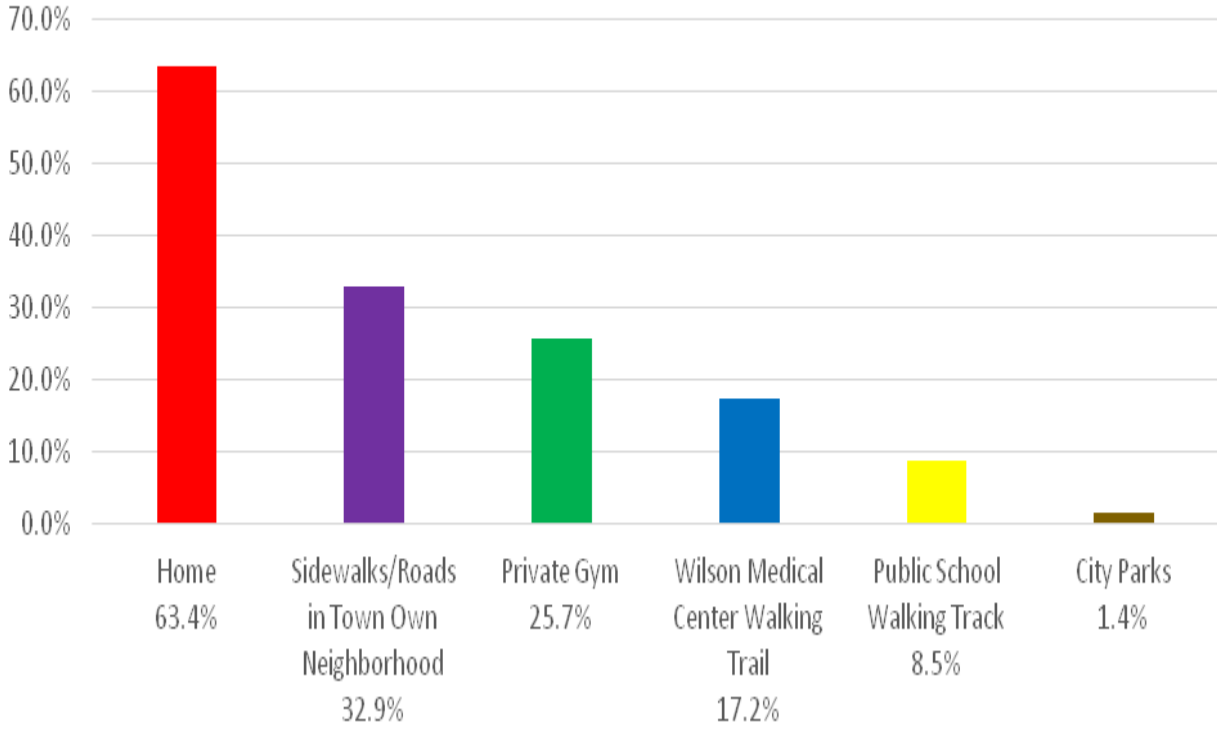


Parents with children between the ages of 9 and 19 chose these top five health topics they think their child /children need more information about. Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Pregnancy /Abstinence Prevention are taught in the schools, health department and Department of Social Services programs. There are several afterschool programs that discuss these topics as well as some churches invite health department staff to come and provide information about Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Pregnancy/Abstinence Prevention.

Alcohol/Drug Abuse is been addressed by the Wilson County Substance Coalition as well as the Sheriff’s Department and City of Wilson Police Department.

Source: Wilson County 2013 Community Health Assessment Survey

Where Do You Go to Exercise or Engage in Physical Activity?



Of the 513 surveys collected 63.4% of the respondents exercise at home. Another 32.9% exercise or engage in physical activity in their own neighborhood, and 25.7% are member of a private gym.

Source: Wilson County 2013 Community Health Assessment

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES (SECONDARY DATA)

2013 Secondary Data Collection Committee Report

The purpose of the Secondary Data Collection Committee is to provide qualitative data. Data includes the following: Demographics, County Ranking, Obesity/Diabetes, Mortality, Morbidity, Education, Crime Report, Teen Pregnancy, Unemployment, Population, HIV/STD's and Teen Pregnancy.

Various graphs and charts will show comparison between Wilson, Peer Counties and the State: Edgecombe, Lenoir, Rutherford, Watauga and Cleveland counties and the State. The committee summarized the results of the data to identify the top ten (10) concerns of the community. The data and health findings were analyzed coming from several resources: State Center for Health Statistics, County Data Book, Department of Instruction, US Census, KID COUNT, Wilson Medical Center, Wilson Times, and County agencies.

The State Center for Health Statistics gathers information from all one hundred counties on the leading causes of death. Wilson County's leading causes of death for all ages are:

1. Cancer
2. Disease of heart
3. Cerebrovascular diseases
4. All other unintentional injuries
5. Chronic lower respiratory diseases
6. Influenza and pneumonia
7. Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis
9. Alzheimer's disease
10. Pneumonia due to solids and liquids

After reviewing the data the Secondary Data Collection Team chose the following TOP TEN (10) issues and health concerns using the ranking process by responses chosen from the 2013 Community Health Assessment surveys.

Based on findings from the 2013 Community Health Assessment Surveys, the top ten (10) community concerns are as follows:

1. Gang Activity
2. Alcohol/Drug Use
3. Job Availability
4. Poverty/Low Income
5. Health Care Availability/Affordability
6. Overweight Adults/Children
7. Violent Crime
8. Homelessness/Hopelessness
9. Discrimination/Racism/Sexism
10. Cancer (all types)

**Leading Causes of Death in North Carolina 2011
Wilson County
All Gender and Races 0-99**

Rank	Cause	Number	%
1	Cancer	177	22.9
2	Disease of heart	172	22.2
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	47	6.1
4	All other unintentional injuries	31	4.0
5	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	30	3.9
6	Diabetes mellitus	29	3.7
7	Influenza and pneumonia	17	2.2
8	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	17	2.2
9	Alzheimer's disease	16	2.1
10	Pneumonia due to solids and liquids	16	
11	All other causes (Residual)	222	28.6
	TOTAL DEATHS- All Causes	774	100.0

Cancer and heart diseases are the top two leading causes of death in Wilson County in 2011.

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics

Leading Causes of Death in North Carolina 2011

Location: WILSON

Race: African American

Gender: Both

Hispanic Origin: all (Hispanic, Non-Hispanic, and Unknown)

Age: 0 - 99 years

Note: Age 99 indicates age 99 years or older.

Rank	Cause	Number	%
1	Cancer	72	25.5
2	Diseases of heart	54	19.1
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	23	8.2
4	Diabetes mellitus	15	5.3
5	All other unintentional injuries	8	2.8
6	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	8	2.8
7	Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease	7	2.5
8	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	7	2.5
9	Motor vehicle injuries	7	2.5
10	In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior	6	2.1
11	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	6	2.1
12	Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids	6	2.1
	All other causes (Residual)	63	22.5
	Total Deaths -- All Causes	282	100.0

Source: State Center for Health Statistics, North Carolina

African Americans' top two leading causes of death in 2011 were Cancer and Diseases of the Heart. Compared to the White population, African Americans are more likely to die from cancer than Whites .

Leading Causes of Death in North Carolina 2011

Location: WILSON
Race: White
Gender: Both
Hispanic Origin: all (Hispanic, Non-Hispanic, and Unknown)
Age: 0 - 99 years
Note: Age 99 indicates age 99 years or older.

Rank	Cause	Number	%
1	Diseases of heart	116	23.7
2	Cancer	104	21.3
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	24	4.9
4	All other unintentional injuries	23	4.7
5	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	22	4.5
6	Diabetes mellitus	14	2.9
7	Influenza and pneumonia	14	2.9
8	Alzheimer's disease	13	2.7
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	11	2.2
10	Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids	10	2.0
	All other causes (Residual)	138	28.2
Total Deaths -- All Causes		489	100.0

Source: State Center for Health Statistics, North Carolina

For Whites the top two leading causes of death in 2011 were Diseases of the Heart and Cancer. More Whites died from Diseases of the Heart than African Americans in 2011. White women have a higher incidence of breast cancer than African American women. This is one reason why Cancer ranked the #1 cause of death in 2011. The numbers in the chart represent all types of cancers.

Age –Adjusted Prostate Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 Residents

Year	1996-2000	2001-2005	2006-2010
North Carolina	154.5	162.1	153.7
Wilson	124.1	155.2	151.6

Studies show that Black men are more likely to die from prostate cancer than men of other races. In 2006-2010 Wilson County had forty-three (43) deaths compared to 2007-2011 with forty-five (45) deaths in North Carolina. Projected new prostate cancer cases and deaths in 2013 for Wilson County are seventy-three (73) cases and nine (9) deaths. Projections are estimated using 2006-2010 invasive cancer incidence and 2007-2011 mortality rates and 2013 NC population estimates.

Source: NC State Health Statistics

Number of Low Birthweight Births in Wilson and PEER Counties 2007-2011

County	Total	Rate	White	Rate	Black	Rate	Hispanic	Rate
NC	57,570	9.1	26,816	7.6	21,411	14.3	6,506	6.5
Wilson	519	9.5	148	7.4	305	13.0	60	5.7
Rutherford	328	9.0	241	8.2	61	14.0	18	7.3
Watauga	112	6.0	102	6.1	0	0.0	9	6.0
Cleveland	579	9.9	329	8.4	219	13.8	21	7.3
Edgecombe	460	12.4	94	9.4	355	14.4	10	4.1
Lenoir	401	11.0	127	8.3	249	15.5	12	5.0

Low birthweight are babies that are born less than two thousand five hundred (2500) grams. Babies born with low birthweight are often born preterm or have inadequate growth for some reason.

Mothers can take steps to prevent or reduce the chance of a low birthweight baby by:

- Early prenatal care
- Adequate Nutrition
- Not smoking or drinking
- Avoid other risk factors that may cause her to have a low birthweight baby.

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics

**North Carolina Gonorrhea Cases and Rates per 100,000 population 2006-2010
Wilson County vs State and Peer Counties**

Residence	Cases	Rate
North Carolina	77,867	168.9
Cleveland	926	188.1
Edgecombe	1,587	596.4
Lenoir	822	287.1
Rutherford	406	126.6
Watauga	28	12.1
Wilson	1,711	439.1

Wilson County gonorrhea cases were higher than the peer counties between 2006 and 2010. In 2011 African American females and males had the highest gonorrhea rates in North Carolina.

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics

**North Carolina HIV Cases 2007-2011
Wilson County vs State and Peer Counties**

County	2007/cases	2008/cases	2009/cases	2010/cases	2011/cases
Cleveland	15	13	12	13	12
Edgecombe	18	17	24	22	21
Lenoir	19	12	9	10	7
Rutherford	1	4	2	3	6
Watauga	4	4	2	1	1
Wilson	19	18	32	18	23
North Carolina	1,807	1,811	1,634	1,469	1,563

Wilson County was one of the top five (5) counties with the highest rates of HIV. Edgecombe, Durham, Mecklenburg, and Cumberland make up the top five (5) other counties.

NC AIDS Cases by County of AIDS Diagnosis 2007-2011

County	2007/cases	2008/cases	2009/cases	2010/cases	2011/cases
Cleveland	12	8	8	5	10
Edgecombe	9	15	18	12	17
Lenoir	7	14	15	11	2
Rutherford	2	1	0	1	5
Watauga	0	1	3	0	0
Wilson	16	13	19	8	10
North Carolina	855	930	936	788	830

Source: NCDHHS Communicable Disease Branch

**TB Cases and Case Rates by Wilson, NC State and Peer Counties
2007-2011**

Year	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Cleveland	3	3	1	1	1	1.0	1	1.0	0	0.0
Edgecombe	3	5.4	6	11.4	2	3.9	2	3.7	1	1.9
Lenoir	4	6.8	4	6.8	2	3.5	6	10.3	2	3.4
Rutherford	0	0	1	1.6	1	1.6	0	0	0	0.0
Watauga	0	0	1	2.2	1	2.2	0	0	0	0.0
Wilson	4	5.1	7	8.8	3	3.8	5	6.2	4	5.0
North Carolina	345	3.8	335	3.6	250	2.7	296	3.1	244	2.5

The table shows Tuberculosis (TB) Cases for Wilson County and Peer Counties for year 2007-2011.

Source: TB Statistics for North Carolina, TB Control Program

**Women Who Smoke During Pregnancy 2007-2009
Wilson vs Peer Counties**

County	Percentage of Mothers	Number
Cleveland	20.8	250
Edgecombe	15.2	107
Lenoir	18.3	139
Rutherford	19.7	145
Watauga	12.3	44
Wilson	11.4	124

Wilson County had 124 mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy between 2007 and 2009. Cleveland County had the highest number two hundred fifty (250) of mothers that smoked during pregnancy. Smoking during pregnancy can lead to premature birth outcome, including low- birth weight babies and babies who die from (SIDS) Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics

Wilson County Diabetes and Obesity Rates from 2007-2009

Year	Diabetes Rate	Obesity Rate
2007	11.9	31.4
2008	12	31.9
2009	12.5	32.2

In 2009 there were seven thousand eighty seven (7,087) people living with diabetes in Wilson County, NC which made up 32.3% of the total population. The diabetes increased in 2009 compared to 2008 and 2007.

In 2009 there were eighteen thousand two hundred fifty nine (18,259) obese people living in Wilson County, NC which made up 32.2% of the total population. The obesity rate increased in 2009 compared to 2008 and 2007.

Source: Diabetes-obesity.findthedata.org

Child Death Rates per 100,000 Residents Ages 0-17

Year	1997-2001	2002-2006	2007-2011
North Carolina	82.5	74.5	64.8
Wilson	101.1	100.8	62.0

Wilson County's child death rate for ages 0-17 for the years 2007-2011 for the first time in eight (8) years was lower than the State rate.

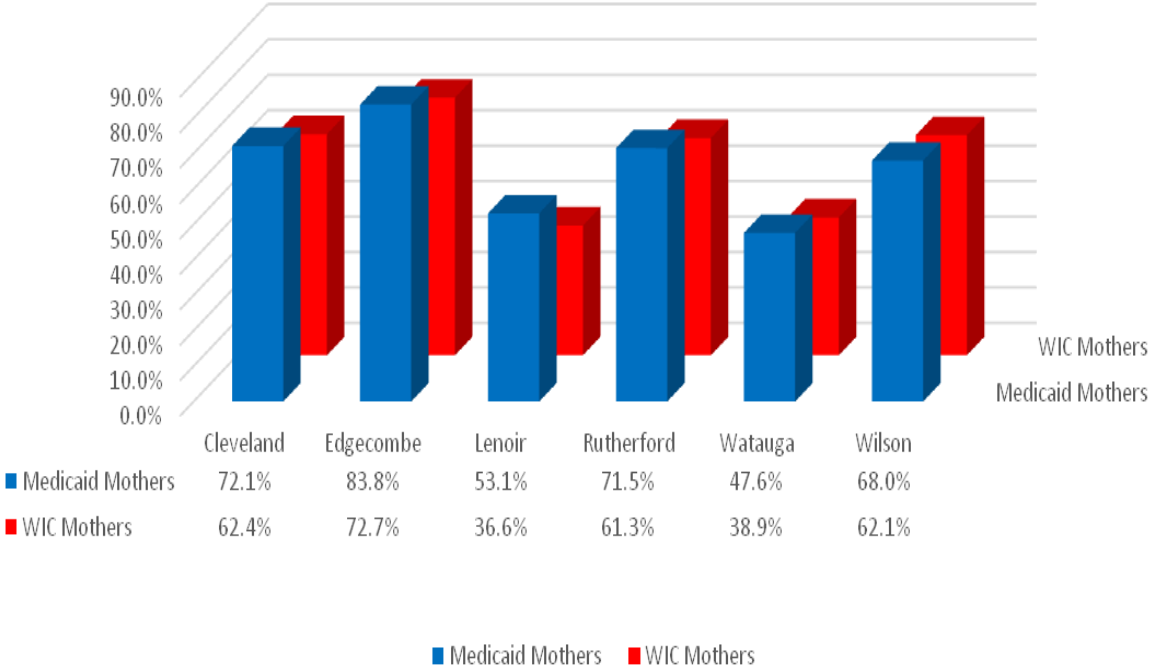
Age-Adjusted Unintentional Injury Death Rates per 100,000 Residents (excluding Motor Vehicle Deaths)

Year	1997-2001	2002-2006	2007-2011
North Carolina	22.0	27.0	29.2
Wilson	22.5	27.5	31.3

Unintentional Injuries are classified as; fire and burns, poisoning, airway obstruction, water and falls. From 1997 to 2011 Wilson County's unintentional injury death rates are higher than the State rates from the same time period.

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics

Birth and Medicaid Statistics/ Wilson County and Peer Counties 2010

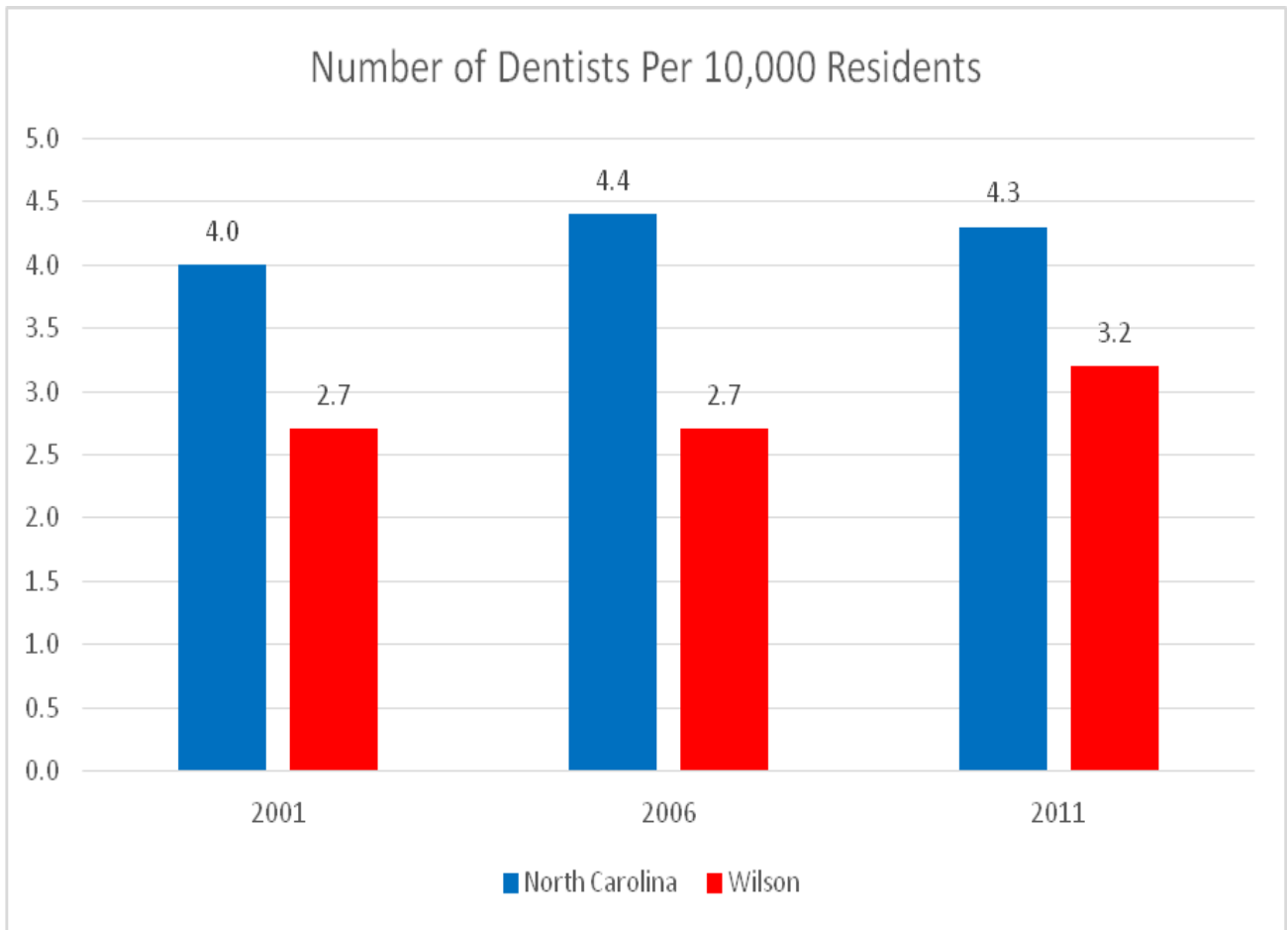


This chart shows comparison of percentages for Women Infant and Children Supplement Nutrition Program (WIC) and Medicaid Mothers in Wilson and Peer Counties. Edgecombe had highest percentages among WIC and Medicaid mothers of these counties.

Medicaid provides free or low cost health coverage to children, families, pregnant mothers, and people with disabilities.

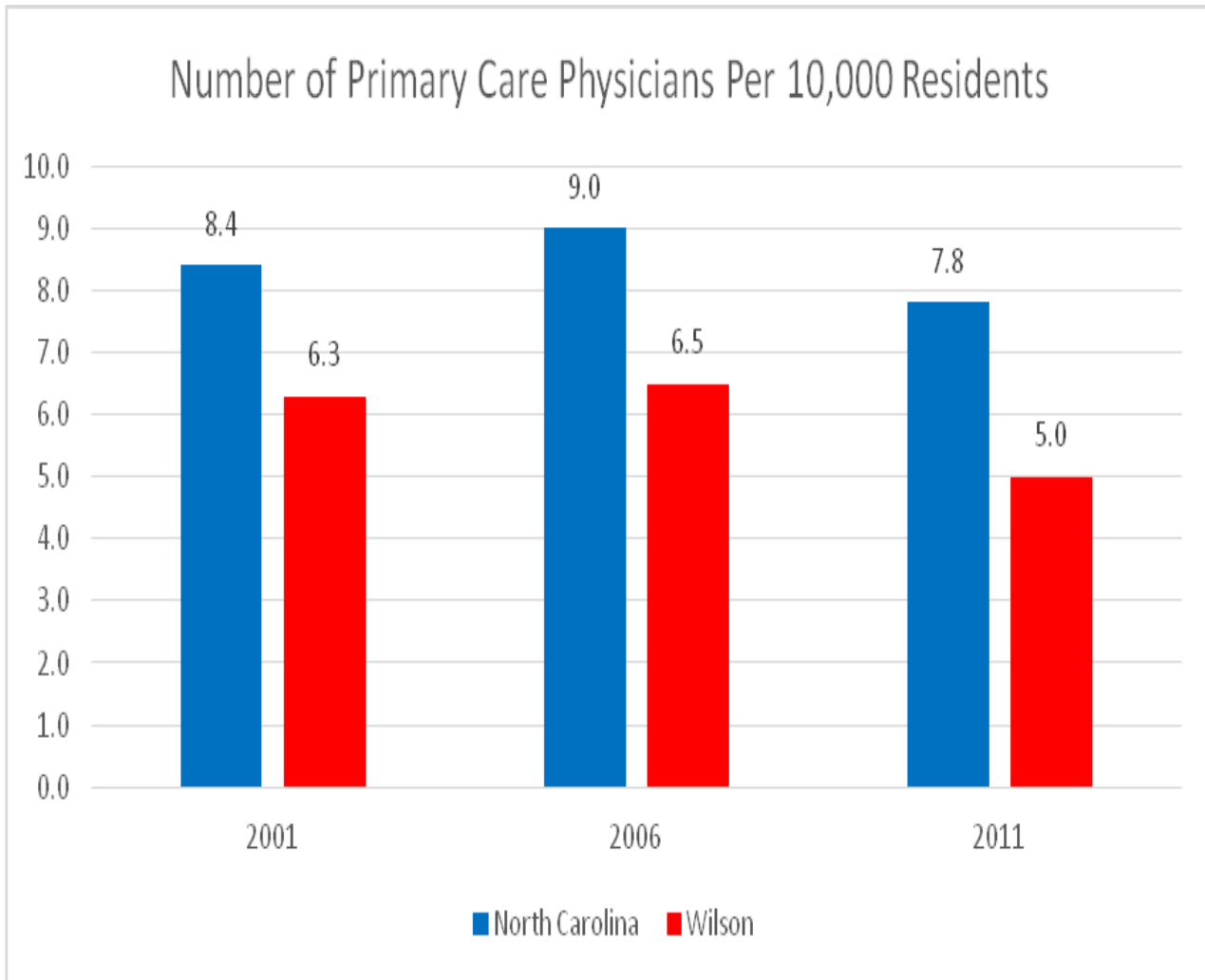
WIC is a Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children. It is a federal assistance program that has demonstrated a positive effect on pregnancy outcomes.

Source: NC State Health Statistics



The number of dentists per ten thousand (10,000) residents for Wilson County over the past ten years (10) has improved. In 2001, the percentage of dentist per ten thousand (10,000) residents was 2.1%, compared to 2011 at 3.2%. The State rate in 2006 was 4.4% per ten thousand (10) residents and dropped to 4.3% in 2011.

Source: NC Health Professional Data System



Over the past ten years Wilson County’s number of primary care physicians per ten thousand (10,000) residents has dropped from 6.3% to 5.0%. The State rate has also gone down from 8.4% in 2001 to 7.8% in 2011.

Source: NC Health Professional Data System

2011 North Carolina Infant Mortality Death Rates for North Carolina, Wilson and Peer Counties (per 1,000 live births)

County	Rate
North Carolina	7.2
Cleveland	11.9
Edgecombe	9.2
Lenoir	4.5
Rutherford	8.5
Watauga	2.8
Wilson	7.0

Wilson County’s infant mortality is lower than the State rate. Of the peer counties, Cleveland had the highest infant mortality rate in 2011. Infant Mortality is the death of a child less than one year of age.

Causes:

Born with serious birth defect

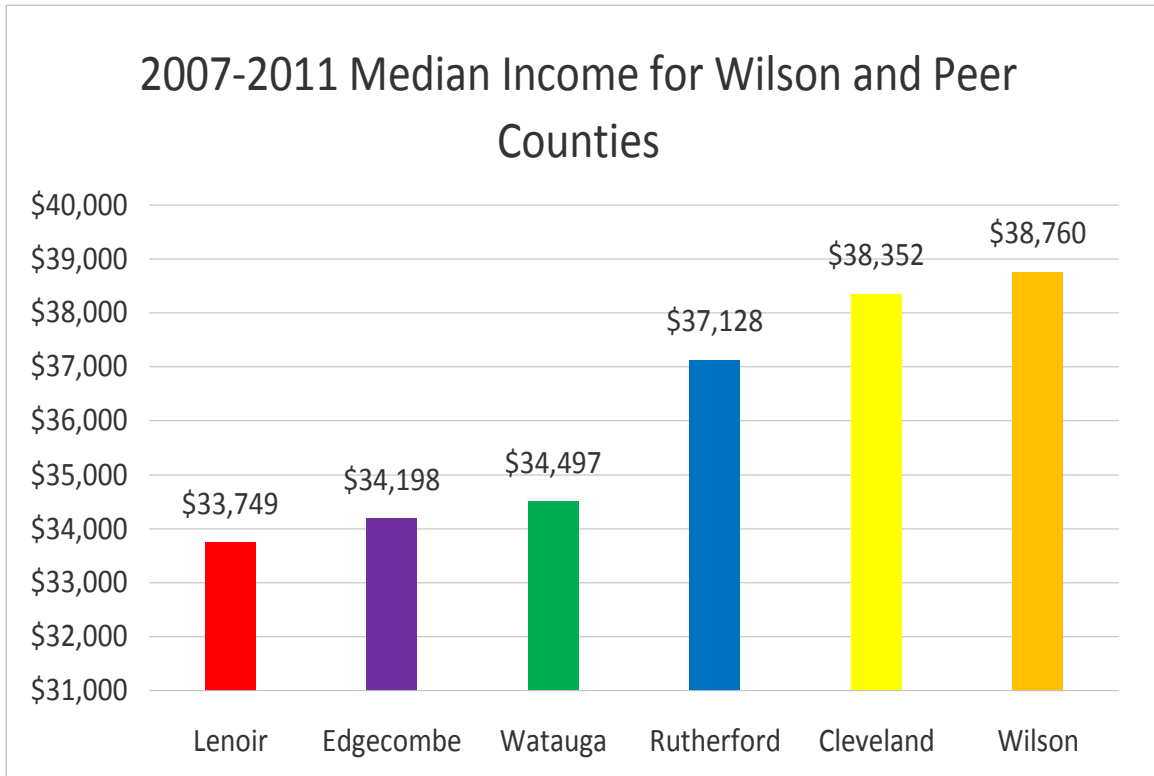
Born too small and too early, preterm birth, birth before thirty-seven (37) weeks

Victim of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)

Affected by maternal complications of pregnancy

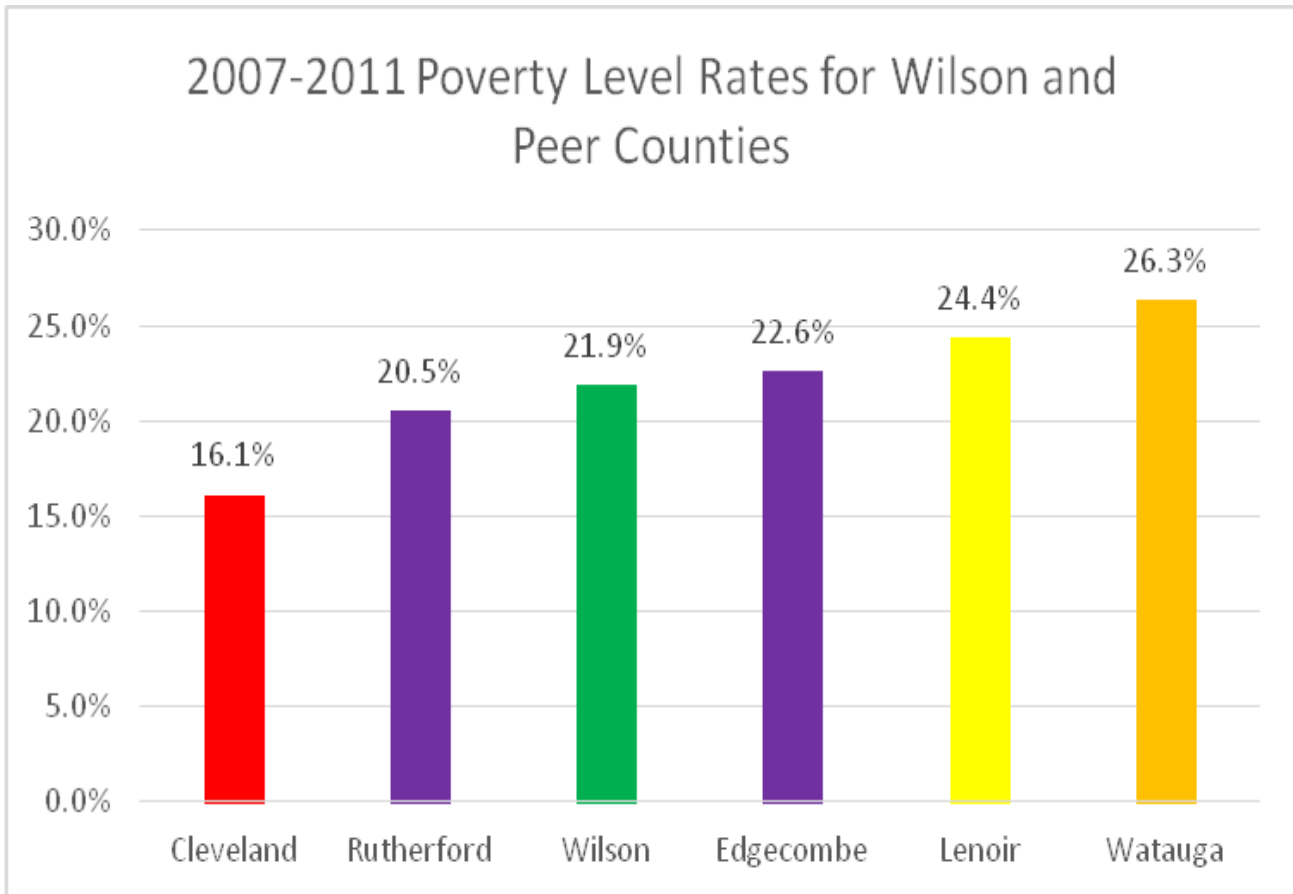
Victim of injuries (suffocation)

Source : NC State Center for Health Statistics, CDC



Wilson County median household income for years 2007-2011 is higher than the peer counties listed in the above chart. Lenoir County’s median income is the lowest of the counties listed. Edgecombe County is the second lowest county for median income.

Source: US Census Bureau



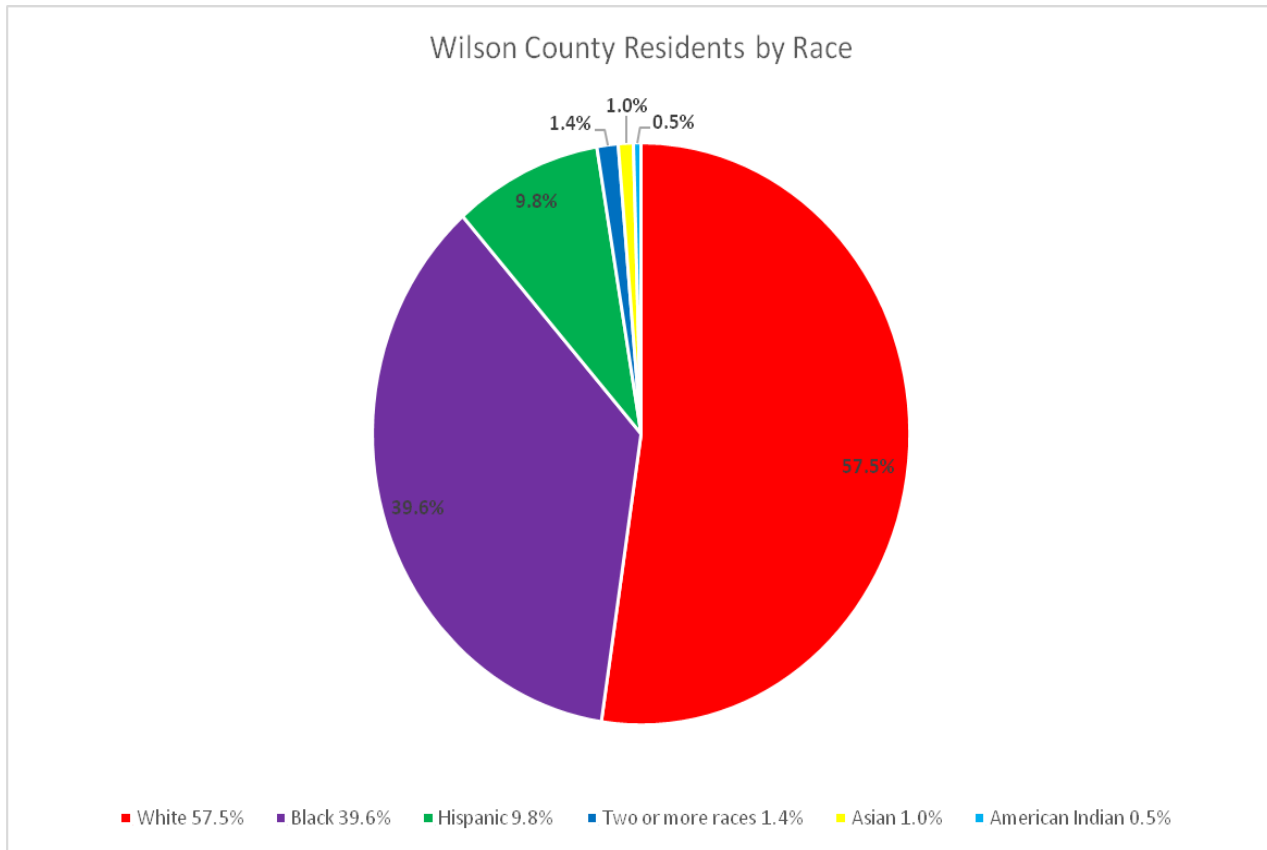
Cleveland County’s poverty level rate of 16.1% for 2007-2011 was lower than Wilson and other peer counties.

Wilson County’s poverty rate for 2007-2011 was 21.9%, third lowest of the peer counties. In 2011 Wilson County had 18.1% of the population uninsured and 65.4% of school children received free or reduced lunch. The per capita 2011 income in the past twelve (12) months was \$20,756.

Poverty status is determined by comparing annual income to a set dollar value called poverty thresholds that vary by family size, number of children in family and age of the head of household.

Source: US Census

2012 Demographic, Economic and Health Resources



Whites represent the majority of the population in Wilson County at 57.5%.

Source: US Census Bureau

* Total can be greater than 100% because Hispanics could be counted in other races.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Wilson County Substance Coalition reported these local statistics for Wilson County Youths. A survey was done by PRIDE in 2012.

- 26% of Wilson County youth ages 10-15 state that alcohol is easy and very easy to access
- 10.9% of youth surveyed in 2012 stated they used alcohol in the past
- Average age of first use for alcohol is 12.8
- Average age of first use for prescription drug is 12.7
- Average age of first use of marijuana is 12.8

These are some accomplishments of the Wilson County Substance Coalition. The Coalition is comprised of members from agencies and businesses and lay people.

Coalition has helped reduce retail outlets selling to minors by 9% since 2008.

Perception of access to alcohol among youth has dropped 10% since 2010.

Use of alcohol among in the past thirty (30) days is down from 15.4-10.9% since 2010.

Source: Wilson County Substance Abuse Coalition

Wilson County Unemployment Rates for the Past Five Years

The unemployment rates in Wilson County over the past five years (5) have averaged about 11.9%. In 2008 the unemployment rate of 7.9% was the lowest in the past five (5) years. The following are the rates for the past five (5) years.

2008- 7.9% Unemployment Rate

Median Household Income - \$39,285
% Under Poverty Level – 21.9% (2007-2011)
Uninsured – 21.8%
Free / Reduced Lunch- 56%

2009- 12.5% Unemployment Rate

Median Household Income - \$40,053
% Under Poverty Level- 21.9% (2007-2011)
Uninsured N/A
Free/Reduced Lunch 65.8%

2010- 13.3% Unemployment Rate

Median Household Income - \$33,116
% Under Poverty Level – 21.9% (2007-2011)
Uninsured – 18.1%
Free/Reduced Lunch – 61.7%

2011- 13.5% Unemployment Rate

Median Households Income - \$33,051
% Under Poverty Level – 21.9% (2007-2011)
Uninsured – 18.1%
Free/Reduced Lunch – 65.4%

2012-12.5% Unemployment Rate

Median Household Income - \$38, 596
% Under Poverty Level – N/A
Uninsured – N/A
Free/Reduced Lunch – 64.4%

Source: NC Department of Commerce

Wilson County Unemployment Rate for April, 2013 vs. State and Peer Counties

County	Percentage
Watauga	7.9%
North Carolina	8.5%
Lenoir	9.2%
Cleveland	9.5%
Rutherford	11.9%
Wilson	12.3%
Edgecombe	13.5%

Wilson County's unemployment rate for June 2013 was estimated at 13.4% compared to 9.3% for North Carolina. The highest unemployment rate for Wilson County over the past five years was at 13.5%. Wilson County and Edgecombe County's unemployment rates were higher than the State and peer counties in June 2013.

Source: Employment Security Commission of North Carolina 2013

Teen Pregnancies (ages15-19) per 1,000 Female Residents

Year	1997-2001	2002-2006	2007-2011
North Carolina	77.6	64.0	55.3
Wilson	97.3	82.6	76.9

Wilson County's teen pregnancy rate as indicated over the past several years has been higher than the State's teen pregnancy rate.

Percentage of Repeat Teen Pregnancies (Ages 15-19)

Year	1997-2001	2002-2006	2007-2011
North Carolina	31.6	29.5	28.0
Wilson	34.5	31.7	28.7

Repeat pregnancies for ages 15-19 in Wilson County continue to rate higher than the State rate.

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics- 2013

Percentage of Resident Live Births That Were Premature (<37 Weeks Gestation)

Year	1997-2001	2002-2006	2007-2011
North Carolina	13.1	13.5	12.8
Wilson	15.3	16.1	14.6

Premature birth rate in Wilson County over the past several years is much higher than the State rate.

Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births

Year	1997-2001	2002-2006	2007-2011
North Carolina	8.9	8.4	7.8
Wilson	10.4	12.9	8.6

The infant birth rate for Wilson County improved slightly between 2007-2011.

Child Death Rates per 100,000 Residents Ages 0-7

Year	1997-2001	2002-2006	2007-2011
North Carolina	82.5	74.5	64.8
Wilson	101.1	100.8	62.0

Child death per one hundred thousand 100,000 residents rates between 1997 to 2006 in Wilson County were higher than the State rate. However, the rates for Wilson County improved between 2007-2011 and were lower than the State.

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics

CANCER

Age-Adjusted Total Cancer Death Rates per 100,000 Residents

Year	1997-2001	2002-2006	2007-2011
North Carolina	204.3	193.6	179.7
Wilson	212.7	204.6	211.8

Age-Adjusted Colon, Rectum, Anus Cancer Death Rates per 100,000 Residents

Year	1997-2001	2002-2006	2007-2011
North Carolina	20.1	17.9	15.5
Wilson	21.5	17.8	18.4

Age-Adjusted Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung Cancer Death Rates per 100,000 Residents

Year	1997-2001	2002-2006	2007-2011
North Carolina	61.5	58.8	54.5
Wilson	63.1	57.6	60.1

Age-Adjusted Female Breast Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 Residents

Year	1996-2000	2001-2005	2006-2010
North Carolina	147.2	149.7	155.6
Wilson	162.4	147.0	167.9

Cancer is the leading cause of deaths in Wilson County in 2011. Cancer is a term used for diseases in which abnormal cells divide without control and are able to invade other tissues. Cancer can spread to other parts of the body through the blood and lymph systems.

Source: NC Center for State Health Statistics 2013

HOMICIDE/SUICIDE

Age-Adjusted Homicide Rates per 100,000 Residents

Year	1997-2001	2002-2006	2007-2011
North Carolina	7.9	7.2	6.3
Wilson	14.0	13.4	9.7

Age-Adjusted Suicide Rates per 100,000 Residents

Year	1997-2001	2002-2006	2007-2011
North Carolina	11.4	11.6	12.1
Wilson	15.2	9.5	7.9

Homicide and Suicide rates are much lower between the years of 2007-2011

HEART DISEASE/STROKE/DIABETES

Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Death Rates per 100,000 Residents

Year	1997-2001	2002-2006	2007-2011
North Carolina	261.4	216.5	179.3
Wilson	287.6	235.2	183.3

Heart Disease is the second leading cause of deaths in Wilson County in 2011

Age-Adjusted Stroke Death Rates per 100,000 Residents

Year	1997-2001	2002-2006	2007-2011
North Carolina	75.6	60.9	46.0
Wilson	89.3	64.2	44.4

Cerebrovascular Disease or Stroke is the third leading cause of deaths in 2011.

Age-Adjusted Diabetes Death per 100,000 Residents

Year	1997-2001	2002-2006	2007-2011
North Carolina	26.7	26.8	22.0
Wilson	30.7	37.4	30.0

Diabetes is the sixth leading cause of deaths in Wilson County in 2011

**2011 North Carolina Discharges with a Primary Diagnosis of Asthma per
100,000 County Residence Ages 0-14
Wilson County Total Rate vs State, Peer Counties**

County	Total Number	Total Rate
Cleveland	102	104.6
Edgecombe	163	290.9
Lenoir	114	192.1
Rutherford	84	124.4
Watauga	20	39.0
Wilson	116	142.4
North Carolina	9,880	102.3

Wilson County asthma total discharge number is second to Edgecombe County. Wilson County Asthma Coalition sponsors Asthma Education Curriculum to Childcare Providers to help them recognize asthma symptoms and triggers. Open Airways for Schools is a curriculum for children with asthma that teaches them how to recognize their triggers and when to use their medication at school. Students also will learn about the Asthma Action Plan for children that are in their care.

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics

**Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases and Rates per 100,000 Population
2006-2010
Wilson County vs State and Peer Counties**

Residence	Cases	Rate
North Carolina	1,894	4.1
Cleveland	16	3.2
Edgecombe	23	8.6
Lenoir	9	3.1
Rutherford	2	0.6
Watauga	3	1.3
Wilson	14	3.6

Wilson County cases among the white race from 2006-2010 was one (1) at a rate of 0.5. In the black race the total number of cases was thirteen (13) at a rate of 8.5. Primary and Secondary Syphilis continues to be higher in the black community.

Among the peer counties Edgecombe and Cleveland Counties had the most cases of Primary and Secondary Syphilis at 23 and 16 respectively.

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics

**WILSON and PEER COUNTIES CHILDREN in POVERTY
2011**

County	Percentage
Watauga	23.0%
Cleveland	31.7%
Rutherford	32.0%
Wilson	36.2%
Lenoir	36.5 %
Edgecombe	39.9%

KIDS COUNT reported the number of children living in high-poverty neighborhoods more than doubled over the past decade, increasing from seventy-six thousand (76,000) in 2000 to two hundred twelve thousand (212,000) during the current data year. One in eleven (11) children in North Carolina now lives in high-poverty communities.

Source: KIDS COUNT Data Book

V. PRIORITIES

PRIORITY AREAS

The Community Health Assessment Survey identified these top ten (10) community concerns that affect the quality of life in Wilson County. The Primary Team Members agreed upon these top ten (10) concerns areas of concern.

- a. Gang Activity
- b. Alcohol/Drug Use
- c. Job Availability
- d. Poverty/Low Income
- e. Health Care Availability/ Affordability
- f. Overweight Adults/ Children
- g. Violent Crime
- h. Homelessness/ Hopelessness
- i. Discrimination/ Racism/Sexism
- j. Cancer (all types)

The Community Health Assessment Team will decide on two to four (4) areas of concern and continue to work on those issues for the next three years. Wilson Medical Center will work together with the Wilson County Health Department and other agencies on these concerns. A team of committee members will work on the required Action Plans for each concern and present the Action Plans to the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services by June 2014.

ACCESS TO CARE

According to the 2013 Community Health Assessment Survey 29.3% had a concern about health care availability and affordability. With the poverty rate at 21.9% many families do not have health insurance. On the survey 8.2% had no insurance. Others at 19.7% checked Medicare as their primary care insurance plan and 12.2% checked Medicaid as their health insurance plan. Not having health care coverage is a barrier for assessing health care. Children and adults without health coverage are more likely to delay care and have less access to health care services.

Medicaid is a health insurance for low- income individuals and families who cannot afford health care costs. Medicaid serves low-income parents, children, seniors, and people with disabilities. For those who meet certain criteria and eligibility. Medicaid insurance also provides medical coverage for infants and children, families with dependent children, pregnant women and men and women in need of family planning services. Medicaid for Aged, Blind and Disabled is designed for individuals who are 65 or older, blind, or disabled and meet income and other eligibility requirements. Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a federal income supplement program funded by general tax revenues designed to help aged, blind and disabled people who have little or no income. SSI provides cash to meet basic needs for food, clothing and shelter.

Health Choice is North Carolina's free or low cost health insurance for children ages 6-18 whose families cannot pay for private insurance and who do not qualify for Medicaid.

Community citizens without any insurance can access health care at Wilson County Health Department and Wilson Community Health Center on a sliding fee scale.

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics
NC Department of Health and Human Services, Div. of Medical Assistance
2013 Community Health Assessment Survey

POPULATION at RISK

The 2013 Community Health Assessment Survey reported 53.8 % did not have dental insurance, 41.0% could not afford the cost of dental care and 29.6% had trouble getting dental care. In the last CHA report 36.0% of children in Wilson County lived below the poverty level according to the State Center of Health Statistics. Another 4.0% of fifth grader in the 2011 Community Health Assessment had untreated tooth decay.

Anyone without dental insurance and care is at risk of potentially bad health. Tooth decay affects the whole body. Tooth decay in recent studies link oral infections with diabetes, heart disease, stroke and low-weight births. For this reason, this population group is at risk.

On the Community Health Assessment Survey one major concern was gangs in our community. Youths that participate in gangs are at risk of substance abuse, dropping out of school, intentional and unintentional injury, teen pregnancy, poor dietary choices, physical and emotional abuse, and other health problems. These youths are primarily African American and Hispanic youths from disadvantaged and poverty populations.

Wilson County Gang Taskforce has presented several workshops on gangs and gang violence. These work shops invited school administrators, ministers, social workers, health educators, law enforcement, school counselors, county commissioners and concerned citizens in the community.

VI. COMMUNITY RESOURCES

POLLING PLACES

Wilson County Public Library
249 West Nash Street, Wilson

Whitfield Housing Recreation Building
633 S. Walnut Street, Wilson

Vandahlia H. Reid Community Center
502 Parkview Street, Wilson

Wilson City Recreation Building
500 Sunset Road, Wilson

Toisnot Middle School
1301 Corbett Avenue, Wilson

Elvie Resource Center
1008 Railroad Street, Wilson

Wilson County Agriculture Center
1806 S. Goldsboro Street, Wilson

Wilson County Health Department
1801 Glendale Drive, SW, Wilson

Forest Hills Clubhouse
1001 Forest Hills Road, NW, Wilson

Fire Station No.4
200 Forest Hills Road, NW, Wilson

Wells Elementary School
1400 Grove Street, Wilson

Darden Alumni Center
1600 Lipscomb Road, Wilson

Forest Hills Middle School
1210 Forest Hills Road, Wilson

American Legion Building
700 New Bern Street, Wilson

Reid Street Community Center
901 Reid Street, Wilson

Black Creek Community Center
103 Privette Street, Black Creek

Lucama Fire Station
102 Grove Street, Lucama

Gardner Elementary School
5404 NC Highway 42 E, Elm City

Sims Volunteer Rural Fire Department
6217 US Highway 264 Alt. W, Sims

Sanoca Fire Station
6903 Church Street, Stantonsburg

Saint Mary's Club Community Building
7344 NC Highway 581, Lucama

Stantonsburg/Moyton Fire Station
195 N. Saratoga Street, Stantonsburg

New Hope Elementary School
4826 Packhouse Road, Wilson

Elm City Elementary School
5544 Lake Wilson Road, Elm City

Government Agencies

Wilson County Animal Shelter	252-291-8142
Wilson County Manager's Office	252-399-2803
Wilson County Board of Elections	252-399-2836
Wilson County Emergency Medical Services	252-237-0789
Emergency Calls	911
Wilson County Clerk of Court	252-291-7502
Wilson County Cooperative Extension	252-237-0111
Wilson County Emergency Communications Center	252-237-8300
Wilson County Emergency Management	252-399-2830
Wilson County Health Department	252-237-3141
Wilson County Health Department WIC	252-291-3141
Wilson County Environmental Health	252-291-0468
Wilson County Human Resources	252-399-2816
Wilson County Jail	252-237-2522
Wilson County Landfill	252-291-7335
Wilson County Magistrate	252-237-8391
Wilson County Planning and Inspections	252-399-2965
Wilson County Register of Deeds	252-399-2935
Wilson County Sheriff's Department	252-237-2118
Wilson County Senior Center	252-206-4059
Wilson County Social Services	252-206-4000
Wilson County Soil and Water Conservation	252-237-5147
Solid Waste Management	252-399-2823
Wilson County Tax Department	252-399-2900
Wilson County Water Department	252-399-2749
Wilson County Public Library	252-237-5355
Black Creek Library	252-237-3715
Crocker Library	252-238-3758
East Library	252-237-4269
Elm City Library	252-236-4269
Lucama Library	252-239-0046
Wilson Rescue Squad	252-237-8315
Wilson County Partnership for Children	252-206-4235
Wilson Community College	252-291-1195

Advocacy Programs

Wilson Substance Abuse Coalition
113 E. Nash Street Office 518
Wilson, NC 27893
252-265-5978

Families in Action
2841 Daisy Lane
Wilson, NC 27896
252-237-1242

Guardian ad Litem Program - District 7
PO Box 2007
Rocky Mount, NC 27802
252-212-3160

Wilson County DSS
100 Gold Street
Wilson, NC 27894
252-206-4000

Autism
3491 Evans Street
Greenville, NC 27834
252-756-2175

Juvenile Justice

Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
113 E. Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
252-243-2298

Youth of Wilson
701 S. Tarboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893
252-243-3675

Family Preservation
Methodist Home for Children
252-291-7344

Teen Court/Mediation Center of Eastern Carolina
252-237-7061

Mental Health

Eastpointe
500 Nash Medical Arts Mall
Rocky Mount, NC 27804
252-407-2474

Cambridge Behavioral Health care
3204 Sunset Ave. Suite C. Rocky Mount, NC 27804

Health Services Personnel
2693 Forest Hill Rd, SW
Wilson, NC 27893
252-234-7800

Family Support

Resolve It Together
113 E. Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
252-237-7061

Mediation
113 E. Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
252-237-7061

Wilson Crisis Center
PO Box 8026
Wilson, NC 27893
252-237-5156

Faith Connections
252-293-4323

Teen Hotline
252-243-6444

Emergency

Wilson Sheriff's Department
252-237-2118

Wilson Police Department
252-399-2323

Wilson Fire/Rescue Services
252-399-2896

Wilson EMS
1817 Glendale Drive
Wilson, NC 27893
252-399-2830

Crimestoppers of Wilson
252-243-2255

Wilson County Magistrate's Office
252-237-8391

Food

Barnes Chapel Missionary Baptist Church
Contact: Gwen Weaver, Rev. Steven Kent
1004 S. Railroad Street
Wilson, NC 27893
252-291-7585
Documentation needed to receive food

Glad Tidings Gospel Hall Church Food Pantry
Contact: Jackie Jones, Elder Sandy Jones, Pastor
4422 Highway 301 South
Wilson, NC 27893
Please provide a form of identification

St. Paul's Church of Christ, Disciples of Christ
Contact: Geraldine Battle
4009 Lake Wilson Road
Wilson, NC 27893
252-291-5875
Please bring box or container to place food in

St. Timothy's Episcopal Soup Kitchen
Contact: Brock Plauche, Rev. Marty Stebbibs, Pastor
202 N. Goldsboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893
Documentation needed

Wilson Praise & Worship Church
Contact: Nina Hocutt, Rev. Cliff Lewin, Pastor
202 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
252-243-3525

Kenly Church of God Truckload Food Giveway
Contact: Pastor Joe McDougald
9073 Saint Mary's Church Road
Kenly, NC 27542
919-634-8603
Documentation needed

New Christian Food Pantry
Contact: Elder Marvin Taylor, Evangelist Candy Taylor
1601 Martin Luther King Parkway
Wilson, NC 27893
252-243-2696
Picture Identification

Salvation Army
Contact: Gene Hunt – Corps Assistance
316 S Tarboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893
252-243-2696

St. John's AME Zion Church
Contact: Sister Eloise Ward, Dr. Michael S. Bell
119 East Pender Street
Wilson, NC 27893
252-243-6847
Picture Identification required

Employment Services

Employment Security Commission
302 S. Tarboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893
252-234-1129

Work First Employment Assistance
100 Gold Street
Wilson, NC 27894
252-206-2000

Diversified Opportunities
1010 Herring Avenue
Wilson, NC 27896
252-237-7161

Manpower
252-237-6800

Kelly Services
252-237-3604

Housing Assistance

Wilson Housing Authority
213 Broad Street
Wilson, NC 27893
252-291-1092

Barefoot Apartments
2207 W. Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
252-291-1092

Crescent Gardens Apartments
1602 Kincaid Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893
252-291-8853

Forest Hills Manor Apartments
Forest Hills Road
Wilson, NC 27893
252-291-5774

Beacon Pointe Apartments
1901 Lipscomb Road
Wilson, NC 27893

Gee-Corbett Village
1817 Butterfield Lane
Wilson, NC 27893
252-243-4403

The Elms Apartments
245 Elms Drive
Elm City, NC 27882
252-236-3255

252-281-1380

Emergency Housing

Wesley Shelter
PO Box 1426
Wilson, NC 27893
252-291-7278

Hope Station
209 Douglas Street, N
Wilson, NC 27893
252-291-7278

Flynn Home
Goldsboro Street,
Wilson, NC 27893
252-237-8320

Transportation

Wilson Transit System
252-292-2850

Wilson County Transportation
252-399-2817

Medicaid Transportation- DSS
100 Gold Street
Wilson, NC 27894

Health Care

Wilson OBGYN
2500 Horton Blvd
Wilson, NC 27893
252-206-1000

Nash Street Family Practice
703 W Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
252-237-1610

Eastern Carolina Pediatrics
1702 Medical Park Drive
Wilson, NC 27893
252-243-7944

Harvest Family Center
8282 NC Highway 58 S,
Elm City, NC 27822
252-443-7744

Dental Care

Carolina Family Health Center
303 E. Green Street
Wilson, NC 27893
252-243-8448

Immediate Dental Care
1468- F Tarboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893
252-243-8448

Carolina Dental Associates
3001 Raleigh Road Parkway W.,
Wilson, NC 27893
252-293-4469

Optometrists

Medical Eye Associates
1701 Medical Park Drive
Wilson, NC 27893
252-291-7008

Wilson Eye Associates
2402 Montgomery Drive
Wilson, NC 27893
252-243-2020

Doctors Vision Center
2240 Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
252-237-4179

Optometric Eye Care Center
3001 Raleigh Road Parkway, W
Wilson, NC 27893
252-291-0767

Leading Manufacturers and their Primary Activity in Wilson County

Bridgestone/Firestone – Tires

Alliance One Tobacco USA – Tobacco Processing

Merck – Prescription Pharmaceuticals

Saint Gobain – Glass Container

Kidde Aerospace – Aerospace Fire Protection Equipment

Bruce Foods – Canned Vegetables

Voith Fabrics – Papermaker’s Press Fabrics

Carolina Forge Company – Bearing Components

Nexans – Performance Wire & Cable

Sandoz – Pharmaceutical

Parker Techseal Cooperation- Mechanical Rubber Goods

BD – Pharmaceutical & Medical Device

White’s Tire Service – Rubber & Retread Tires

Moore-Wallace Inc. – Pressure Sensitive Labels/Printing

Purdue Pharmaceuticals, L.P. – Pharmaceuticals

Carolina Cabinet Company – Custom Store Fixtures

