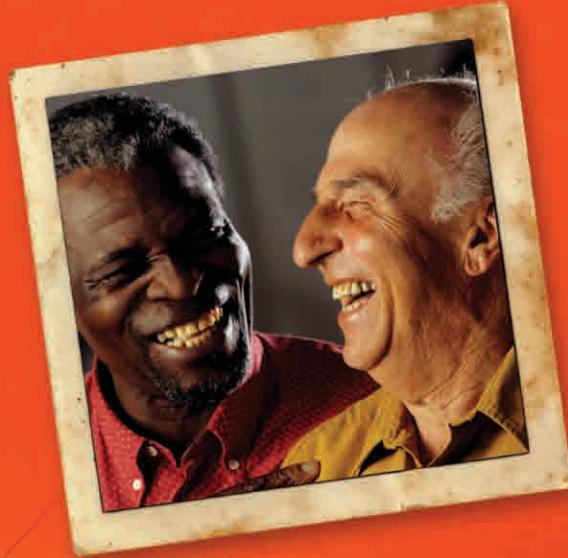


# THE ALABAMA COMMUNITY HEALTH RESOURCE GUIDE

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A comprehensive community resource guide for health professionals and grassroots organizations as they create their “health care story” for funders, stakeholders and policymakers.



Published by  
Alabama Department of Public Health Office of Primary Care and Rural Health,  
National Organization of State Offices of Rural Health  
and the Alabama Rural Health Association

## *The Alabama Community Health Resource Guide*

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*A comprehensive community resource guide for health professionals and grassroots organizations as they create their “health care story” for funders, stakeholders and policymakers*

Access and availability to health care in rural and underserved areas of Alabama is an issue of vital importance to the economic viability of a community. Quality of life issues as well as the ability to attract employers depends on a strong community education and health care system.

This guide was developed in collaboration with the Alabama Rural Health Association, the Alabama Office of Primary Care and Rural Health and the National Organization of State Offices of Rural Health to help communities:

- identify local and regional health status issues;
- integrate issues of rural health care into economic development and community planning;
- assist communities with grant writing; and
- provide baseline health data for evaluation of community programs.

This guide is divided into four sections:

Section 1: Unique Alabama factors affecting the health care delivery system

Section 2: Tips on presenting health data

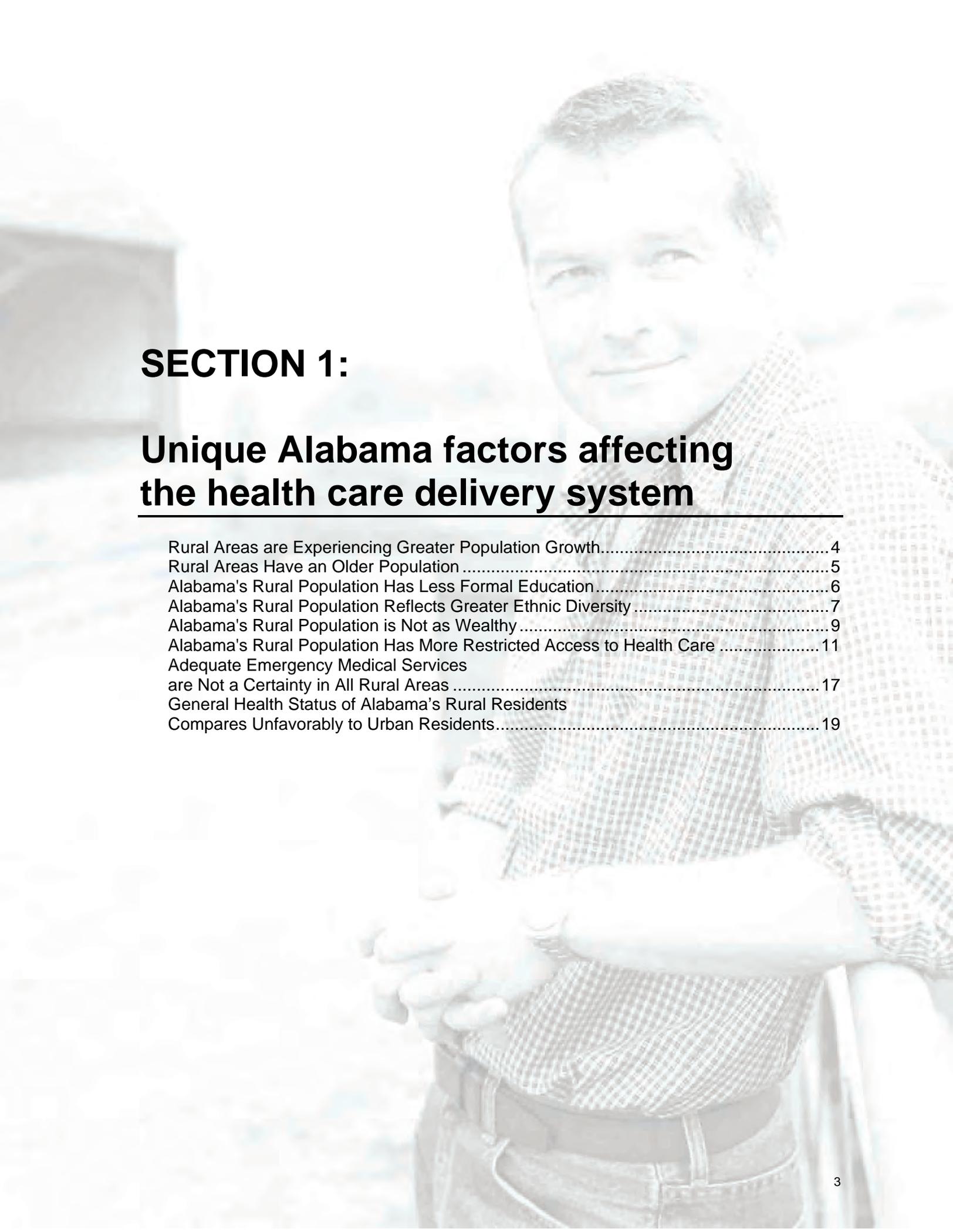
Section 3: Data Report Examples—Presentation of County Data and Health Status Indicator Report: Motor Vehicle Accident Fatality

Section 4: Resources for finding health-related data

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## SECTION 1:

# Unique Alabama factors affecting the health care delivery system

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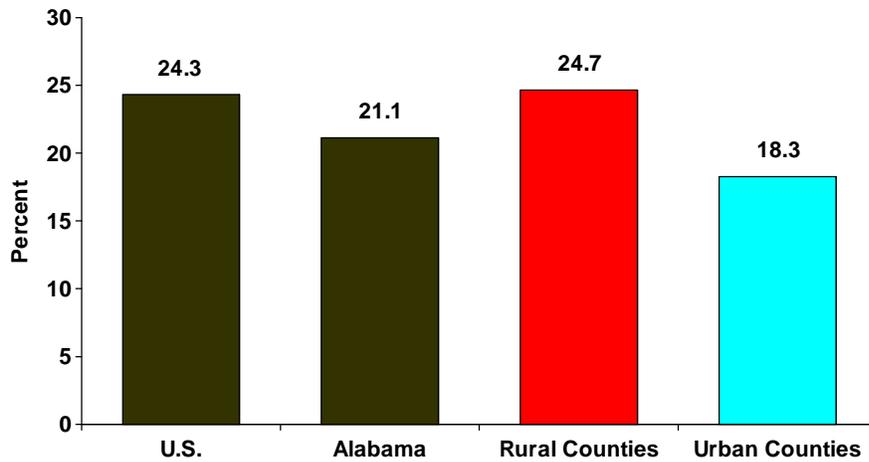
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## Rural Areas are Experiencing Greater Population Growth

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The Office of Primary Care and Rural Health in Alabama regards 55 of Alabama's 67 counties as rural. Between 1910 and 2000, the rural counties experienced a meager 38 percent increase in population while the 12 urban counties increased by 246 percent. Twenty-six of the 55 rural counties actually experienced a decrease in population between 1910 and 2000 with five counties (Bullock, Greene, Lowndes, Perry, and Wilcox) losing nearly two-thirds of their population during that period. This lack of population growth in Alabama's rural counties can be attributed to the outward migration of the African American population and the mechanization of agriculture.

**Figure 2**  
**Percent Population Change**  
**Selected Areas, 2000-2025**



SOURCE: Alabama State Data Center, The University of Alabama and the U.S. Census Bureau.

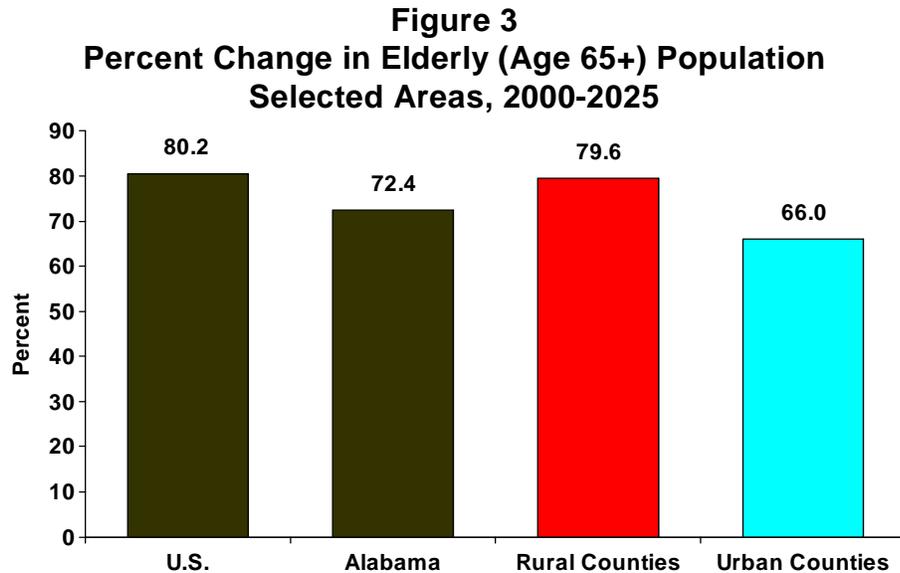
Starting in the 1990's this trend began to change. Alabama's rural counties are currently growing at a greater rate than the urban counties. This growth is greatest in the counties bordering major urban areas. Figure 2 presents projected population change between 2000 and 2025 showing the greater growth in rural counties. Within these rural counties, incorporated areas are growing more rapidly than unincorporated areas.

These changing trends in Alabama's population are placing greater demands on rural health care providers including an emergency medical system which may not be adequately staffed.

## Rural Areas Have an Older Population

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According to the Alabama State Data Center's 2006 population estimates, the elderly (age 65 years or older) comprised 14.5 percent of Alabama's rural county population compared to only 12.5 percent in the urban counties. This difference is projected to become even greater. Between 2000 and 2025, the elderly population is projected to increase by 79.6 percent in Alabama's rural counties compared to a 66.0 percent increase in the urban counties. This can be seen in Figure 3.



SOURCE: Alabama State Data Center, The University of Alabama and the U.S. Census Bureau.

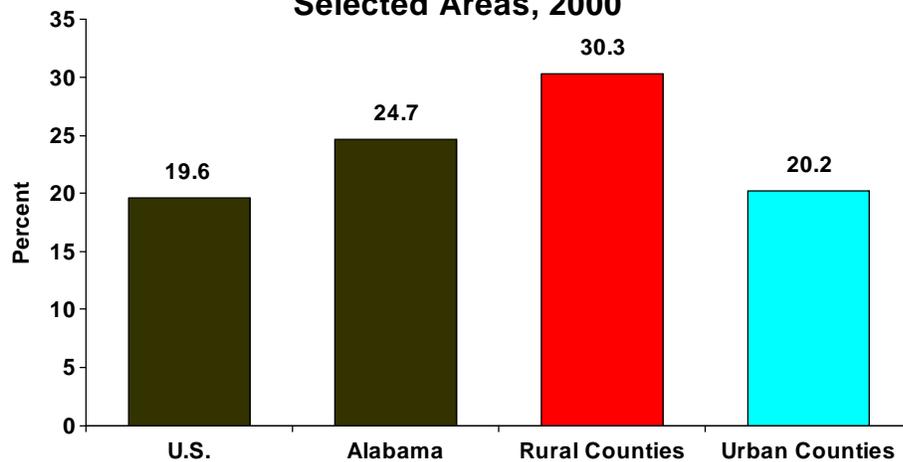
This dramatic increase in the elderly population will seriously challenge Alabama's rural health care industry. Using the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, it is estimated that there will be more than 904,000 additional annual office visits to primary care physicians in Alabama by 2025. This increase in primary care visits is primarily due to the aging population. Additional visits may be needed due to the growing trends in diabetes and obesity in rural populations.

## Alabama's Rural Population Has Less Formal Education

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There is a strong relationship between educational attainment and health status. According to the 2000 Census of Population, nearly one-third (30.3%) of all rural Alabama residents age 25 years or older had less than a high school education. This exceeds the 20.2 percent of urban residents in this age group with less than a high school education. This can be seen in Figure 4. A strong educational system producing well educated rural residents is vital to improving the long-term health status of Alabama's rural residents, reversing the economic struggles of rural Alabama, and providing rural students with the educational opportunities that are needed for them to compete with their urban counterparts for opportunities such as admission to medical school.

**Figure 4**  
**Percent Population Age 25+**  
**With Less Than A High School Education**  
**Selected Areas, 2000**



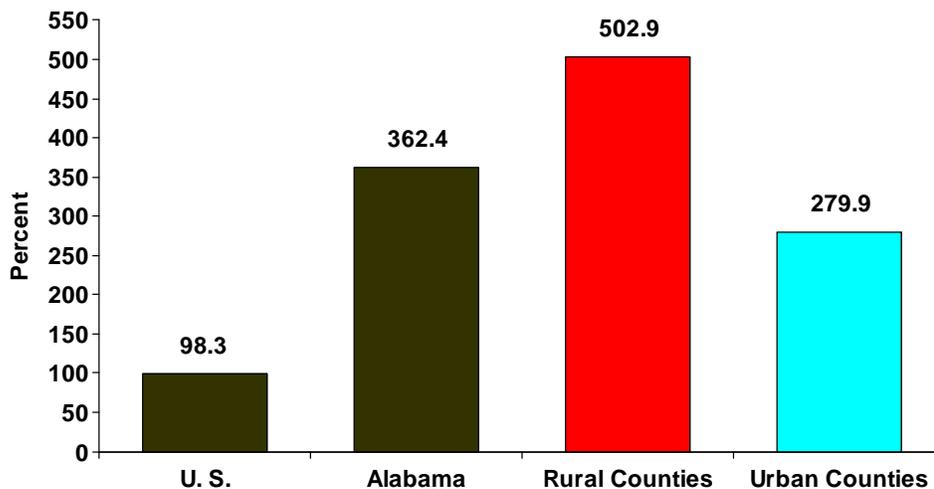
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau.

## Alabama's Rural Population Reflects Greater Ethnic Diversity

Alabama's rural population has greater ethnic diversity primarily due to the relatively sudden increase in the Hispanic/Latino population. Alabama's Hispanic/Latino population increased nearly 208 percent between the 1990 and 2000 Censuses. This represents the seventh greatest increase in this population among all 50 states. This tremendous growth is continuing.

According to estimates developed by the Alabama State Data Center at the University of Alabama, Alabama's rural Hispanic/Latino population increased 502.9 percent between 1990 and 2006. This greatly exceeds the estimated 279.9 percent increase in urban counties and the 98.3 percent increase nationally. Figure 5 illustrates this trend. There is general agreement that estimates of the Hispanic/Latino population are likely to be understated.

**Figure 5**  
**Percentage Increase in the Hispanic/Latino Population**  
**Selected Areas, 1990 - 2006**



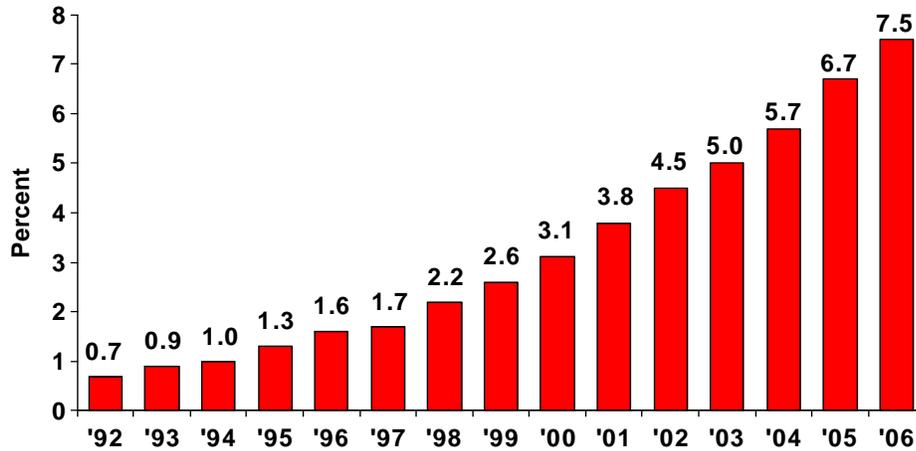
SOURCE: Alabama State Data Center (<http://cber.cba.ua.edu/asdc.html>) and the U.S. Census Bureau.

This sudden increase in Alabama's Hispanic/Latino population has posed challenges in counties where this growth has been the greatest. The presence of a language barrier in many instances makes the services of an interpreter necessary. There is a lack of knowledge and experience with regard to cultural differences in providing health care to persons of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity. There have also been financial challenges in some areas where Alabama's new Hispanic/Latino population is uninsured.

Another source which can be used to indicate the growth in Alabama's Hispanic/Latino population is data on births. This source is considered to be more complete since all babies born within the United States are citizens of this country, regardless of the residence of the parents.

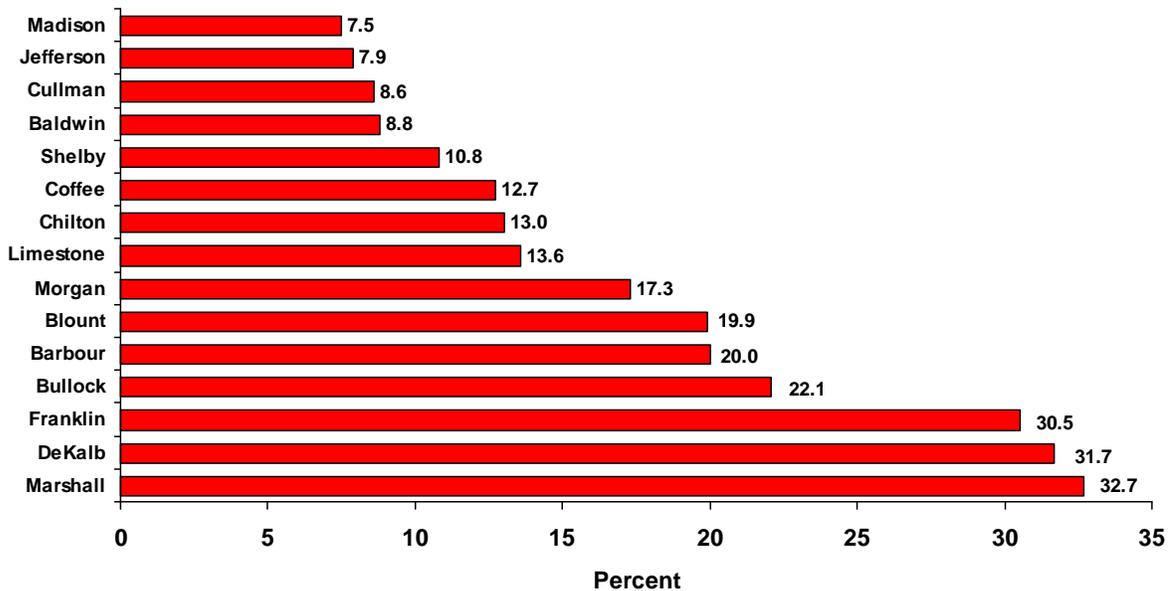
Figure 6 below presents the percentage of all births to Alabama residents of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity, illustrating the relatively sudden and tremendous growth in this population. In 1992, only 0.7 percent of all births to Alabama residents were Hispanic/Latino. By 2006, this percentage steadily increased to 7.5 percent. Figure 7 below presents these percentages by the mother's county of residence for 2006 births. Five Alabama counties had 20 percent or more of all births to residents of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity. All five of these counties are rural.

**Figure 6**  
**Percent Births of Hispanic Origin**  
**Alabama Residents, 1992-2006**



NOTE: Data is provided by the Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics.

**Figure 7**  
**Percent Hispanic Births in Counties**  
**Exceeding the State Percentage (7.5%), 2006**



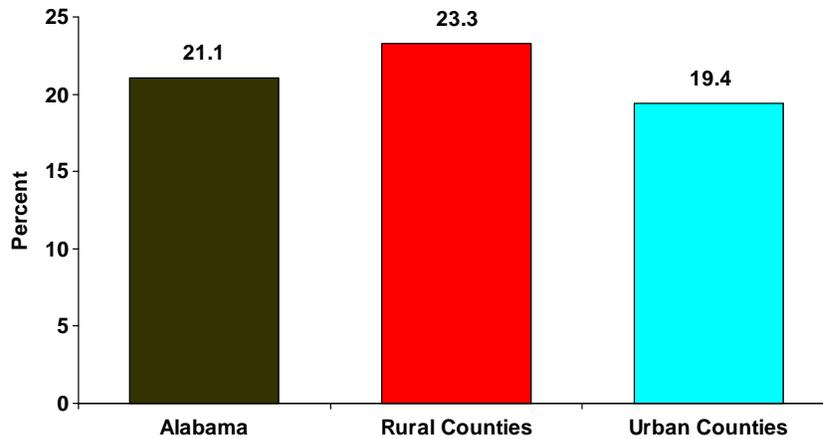
Source: Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics.

## Alabama's Rural Population is Not as Wealthy

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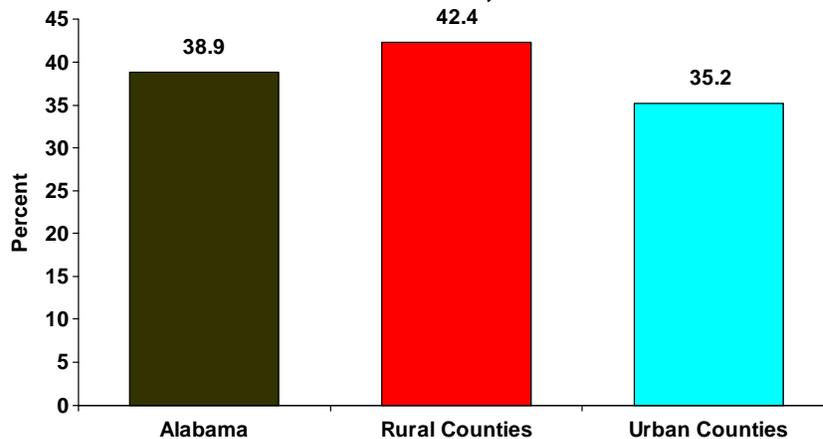
There is a strong relationship between personal wealth and health status. Medicaid has been referred to as "Rural Alabama's Health Insurance." There is a strong justification for this statement considering 23.3 percent or nearly one in every four rural residents is eligible for Medicaid benefits. This compares to 19.4 percent for urban county residents. In addition, 45.9 percent of all rural children under age 21 are eligible for Medicaid benefits compared to 35.2 percent for urban children. Unfortunately, many rural Alabama primary care physicians are electing not to provide service to Medicaid patients for various reasons. This greatly increases the importance of rural safety net providers. Figures 8 and 9 illustrate rural Alabama's reliance on Medicaid for health care.

**Figure 8**  
**Medicaid Eligible Population**  
**Selected Areas, 2006**



SOURCE: Alabama Medicaid Agency.

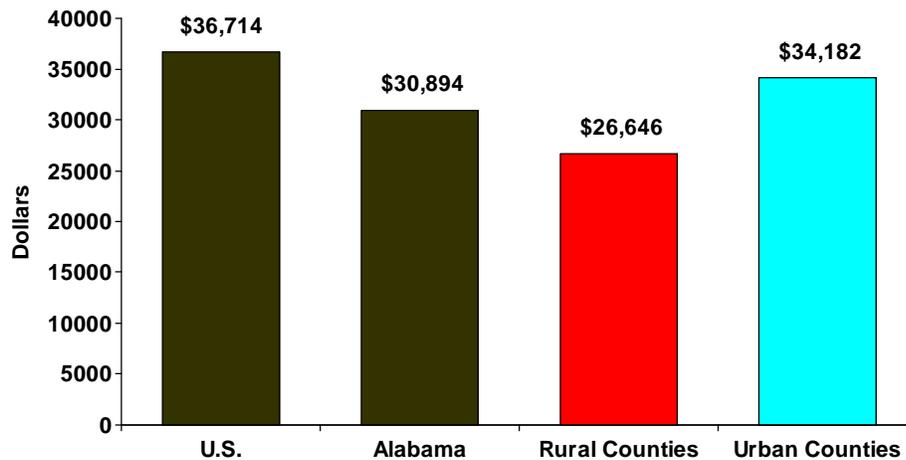
**Figure 9**  
**Medicaid Eligible Children**  
**Selected Areas, 2006**



SOURCE: Alabama Medicaid Agency. Children are under 21 years of age.

Per capita personal income is the average earned income per person based on the income generated by his or her community or state. According to 2007 per capita personal income figures recently released by the U. S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, the income per person for rural Alabama residents is \$26,646 which is over 28 percent lower than the per capita income of \$34,182 for urban residents and nearly 38 percent below the national figure of \$36,714. The 31 Alabama counties with the lowest per capita income levels are all rural. Three rural Alabama counties (Bullock, Macon, and Wilcox) are among the 250 poorest counties in the nation. Figure 10 illustrates the significant disparity in per capita personal income.

**Figure 10**  
**Per Capita Personal Income**  
**Selected Areas, 2006**



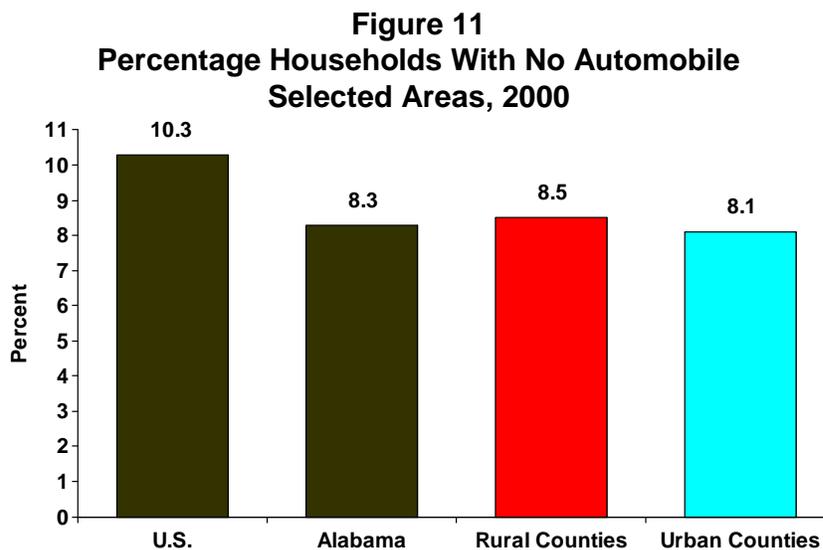
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

The great presence of poverty in Alabama's rural counties naturally results in more indigent care being provided by rural hospitals. This makes attracting new patients with health insurance more important to the economic viability of these rural hospitals.

## Alabama's Rural Population Has More Restricted Access to Health Care

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A task force assembled by former Governor Jim Folsom, Jr. concluded that the greatest problem impacting access to rural health care was transportation. The availability of public transportation varies greatly among Alabama's rural counties and even within counties. Transportation poses two different concerns for Alabama's rural health care industry. First, there is a large portion of the rural population which does not have a reliable means of transportation to health care providers. Figure 11 shows that 8.5 percent of all households in Alabama's rural counties did not have a vehicle in 2000. And 30.3 percent of all rural households had only one vehicle.



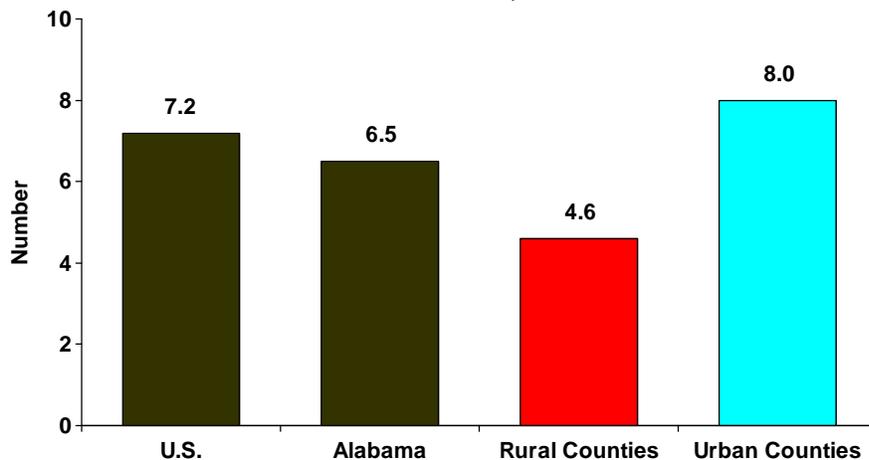
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census ([www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)).

Second, the portion of the rural population which has adequate transportation tends to include more persons with health insurance. Unfortunately, many of these potential patients commute greater distances to seek health care from urban providers rather than utilizing the health care providers in their rural communities.

While the lack of adequate transportation poses a serious concern for many rural residents, the lack of primary care practitioners and the aging of the current primary care physician workforce pose serious barriers to access for all rural residents. The Health Professional Shortage Area designation methodology developed by the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) is the most widely recognized method for identifying primary care, dental, and mental health professional shortages. According to this methodology, 54 of Alabama's 55 rural counties are currently classified as having a shortage of primary care physicians providing service to either the entire population or the low-income population.

This methodology only measures what is considered to be the minimal level of service that is needed to serve a population rather than the level of service that is desirable. According to this methodology, Alabama currently needs an additional 132 strategically placed primary care physicians to eliminate all shortages. HRSA estimates that Alabama needs 474 strategically placed primary care physicians to provide a desirable level of service. Figure 12 illustrates the lack of primary care physician service in rural counties. The 4.6 primary care physicians per 10,000 population in rural counties is just above one half of the 8.0 per 10,000 population in the urban counties.

**Figure 12**  
**Primary Care Physicians Per 10,000 Population**  
**Selected Areas, 2006**



SOURCE: Medical Licensure Commission 2006 Licensed Physician Data Base and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

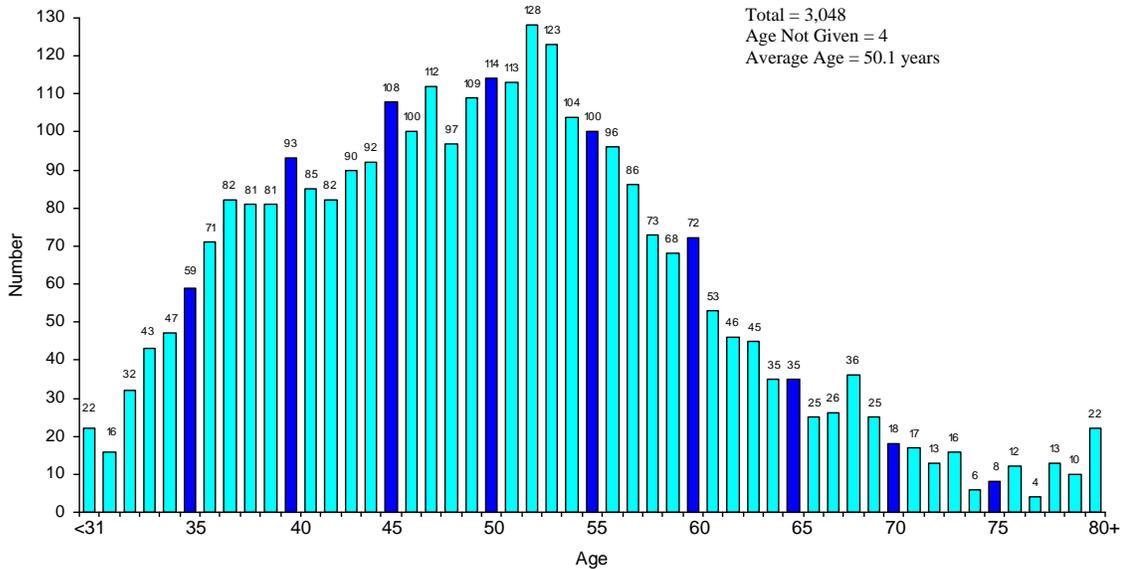
As serious as these figures on the primary care physician shortage may appear, the shortage crisis is actually more serious. These figures do not include such concerns as

- the aging of the primary care physician workforce
- the decreasing trend for medical students to elect rural primary care practice
- the aging of Alabama's population and the increasing need for primary care that this will bring
- the dramatic increase in population characteristics such as obesity.

These factors are certain to create greater demands for primary care services.

Figure 13 provides an alarming illustration of Alabama's actively practicing primary care physician workforce consisting of 3,048 in 2006. By 2011, more than one-half of these physicians will be over 55 years of age. The smaller numbers of physicians in the younger age groups reflect the decrease in the number of medical school graduates who are selecting primary care as a medical practice focus.

**Figure 13**  
**Primary Care Physicians Actively Practicing**  
**In Alabama by Age, 2006**



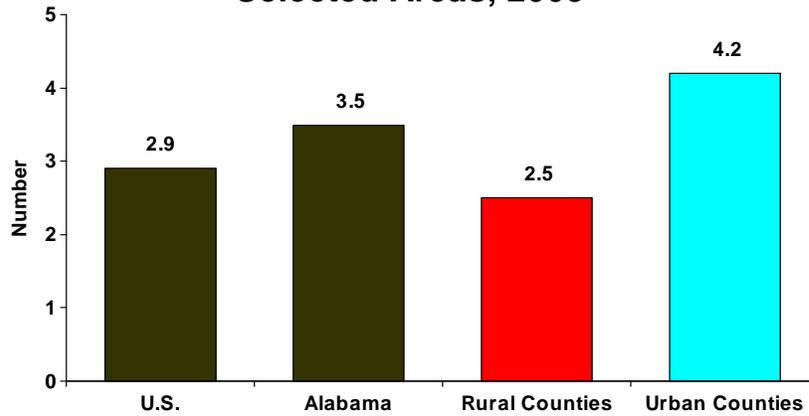
Source: Alabama Medical Licensure Commission Licensed Physician Database.

At the same time that our primary care physician workforce is aging, Alabama's population is getting older and more vulnerable to chronic disease. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's 2007 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 30.9 percent of all Alabamians are obese, not simply overweight. This is the second highest percentage among all 50 states and this percentage is increasing each year. This and other unhealthy conditions are certain to require additional primary care physician services.

The shortage of actively practicing dentists is even more critical in rural Alabama. HRSA estimates that Alabama currently needs an additional 294 strategically placed dentists to eliminate all shortages. Alabama's only dental school admits only 55 students each year. By 2011, with the aging of Alabama's dental workforce, it is expected that more than 55 dentists will be retiring from practice each year. Rural Alabama is in danger of having several counties with no dental practice. Figure 14 presents the number of dentists per 10,000 population. Not considered in this figure are

- the ages of Alabama's dental workforce
- the amount of time each dentist practices
- how many dentists serve the uninsured or underinsured population

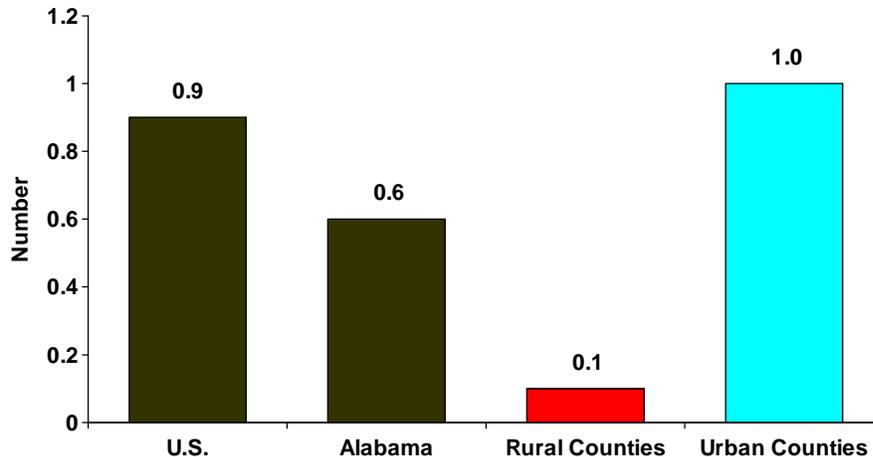
**Figure 14**  
**Dentists Per 10,000 Population**  
**Selected Areas, 2003**



SOURCE: Board of Dental Examiners, 2003 Licensed Dentist Data Base and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

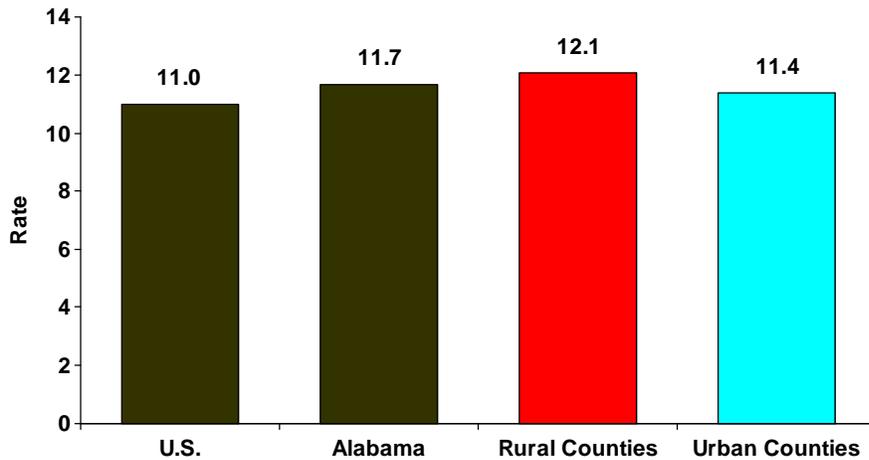
Perhaps no practitioner shortage is greater than that for mental health care professionals. Professional counselors and psychologists are not allowed to write prescriptions under Alabama law. Only psychiatrists are licensed to prescribe medications. Most rural Alabama counties only have the services of a visiting psychiatrist for a few hours per week at the local outpatient mental health center. Many rural hospital emergency rooms do not have staffing that is adequately trained in handling drug abuse and psychiatric cases. Figure 15 illustrates the number of actively practicing psychiatrists per 10,000 population. Figure 16 on the next page shows the higher suicide mortality rate among rural Alabamians.

**Figure 15**  
**Psychiatrists Per 10,000 Population**  
**Selected Areas, 2006**



SOURCE: Medical Licensure Commission 2006 Licensed Physician Data Base and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

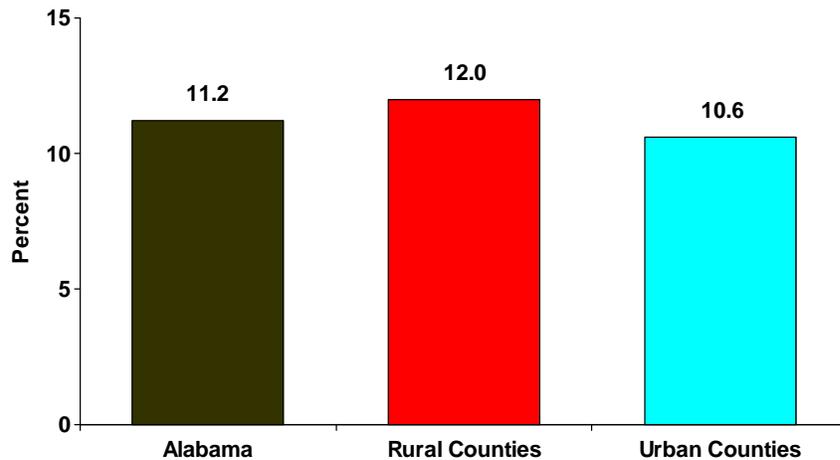
**Figure 16**  
**Suicide Deaths Per 100,000 Population**  
**Selected Areas, 2003-2005**



SOURCE: Center for Health Statistics, Alabama Department of Public Health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Nearly one-quarter of all rural Alabamians only have Medicaid coverage. It is estimated that 12 percent of all rural residents are uninsured, while 10.6 percent of Alabama's urban residents are uninsured. See Figure 17.

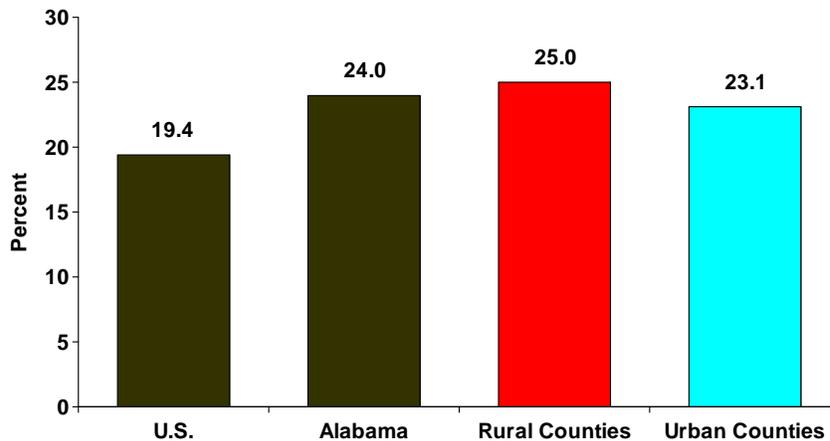
**Figure 17**  
**Percent Uninsured Population**  
**Selected Areas, 2003**



SOURCE: Alabama County Chartbook, State Health Access Data Assistance Center, University of Minnesota, July 2005.

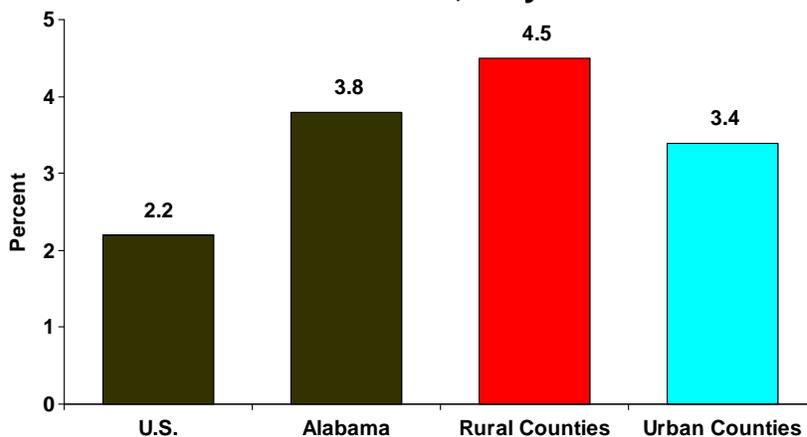
The greater prevalence of disability among rural residents creates another barrier to access to primary care. According to 2000 Census data, 25 percent of all rural Alabamians age 65 years or older had a disability that prevented them from going outside of their residence. This compares to 23.1 percent in Alabama's urban counties and 19.4 percent nationally. This can be seen in Figure 18. This greater presence of disability among rural residents is also supported by 2006 Medicare disability data indicating that 4.5 percent of all rural Alabama residents were receiving Medicare disability compared to 3.4 percent for urban residents and only 2.2 percent nationally. This can be seen in Figure 19.

**Figure 18**  
**Population Age 65 or Older With A Home-Bound Disability**  
**Selected Areas, 2000**



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau.

**Figure 19**  
**Population Receiving Medicare Disability Benefits**  
**Selected Areas, July 2006**



SOURCE: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

## Adequate Emergency Medical Services are Not a Certainty in All Rural Areas

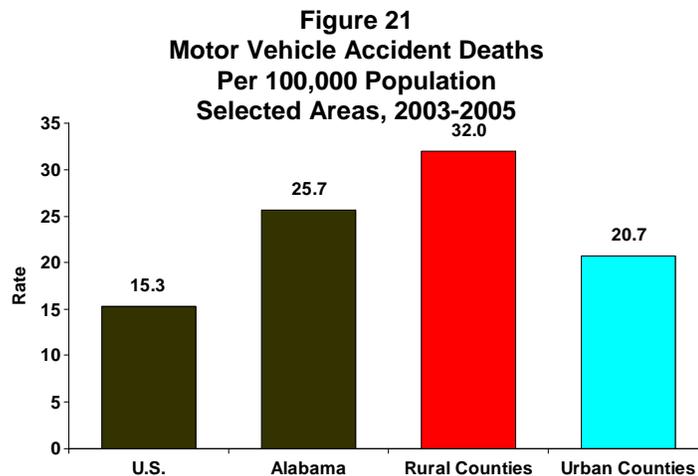
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The presence of adequate and quality health care, including emergency medical services, is of extreme importance in attracting economic development.

The ability of local emergency medical service to respond quickly in arriving at the accident scene, stabilizing conditions, and transporting the victim to qualified emergency care is critical. Following an accident there is a “golden hour” in which the victim’s likelihood of survival is greater. Access to EMS services is critical during this “golden hour.”

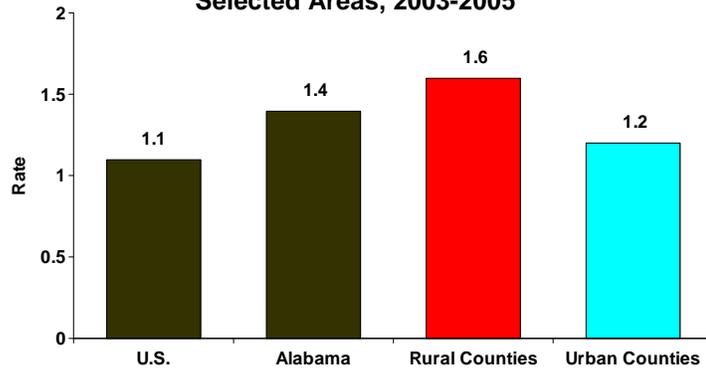
Figures 21-23 present mortality rates from all accidents: motor vehicle accidents; drowning and submersion; and exposure to smoke, fire, and flames. The mortality rate from motor vehicle accidents for Alabama's rural residents of 32.0 deaths per 100,000 persons exceeds the urban rate of 20.7 and is more than double the national rate of 15.3.

Disturbingly similar rates are seen for drowning and submersion deaths and mortality due to exposure to smoke, fire, and flames. While well staffed, well trained, and adequately funded emergency medical service would decrease death rates for these two types of accidents, better education and preparedness may provide a greater impact.



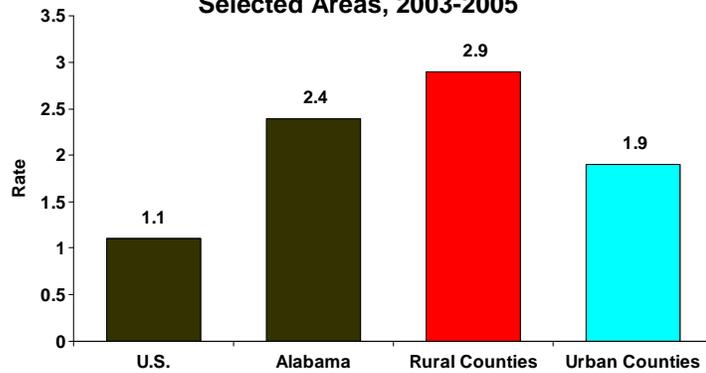
SOURCE: Center for Health Statistics, Alabama Department of Public Health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

**Figure 22**  
**Drowning and Submersion Deaths**  
**Per 100,000 Population**  
**Selected Areas, 2003-2005**



SOURCE: Center for Health Statistics, Alabama Department of Public Health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

**Figure 23**  
**Deaths From Exposure to Smoke, Fire, and Flames**  
**Per 100,000 Population**  
**Selected Areas, 2003-2005**

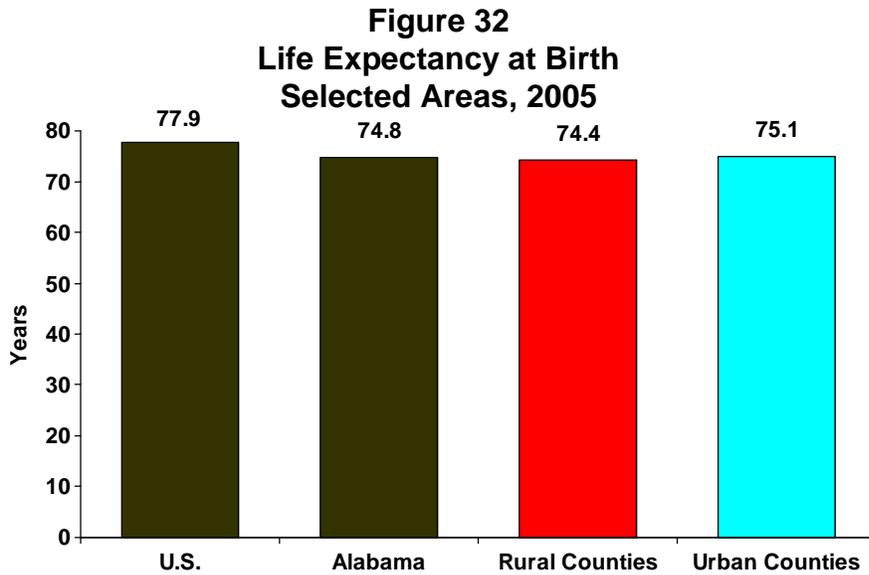


SOURCE: Center for Health Statistics, Alabama Department of Public Health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

## General Health Status of Alabama’s Rural Residents Compares Unfavorably to Urban Residents

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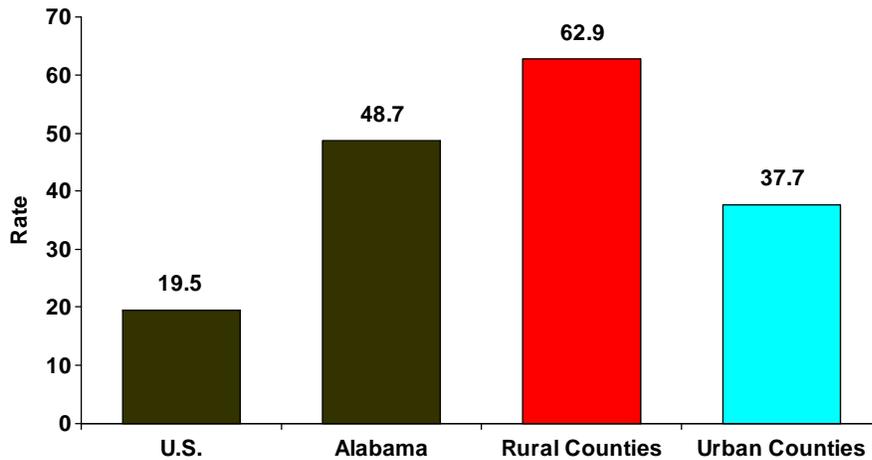
One of the most widely recognized indicators of health status, life expectancy, clearly shows the disparity between the overall health status of rural Alabamians compared to their urban counterparts. A rural resident born today is expected to have a lifetime that is more than six months shorter than an urban resident born today – 74.4 years compared to 75.1 years. The disparity is even greater when compared to national life expectancy. Nationally, a person born today is expected to live 3.5 years longer than a rural Alabamian. These disparities can be seen in Figure 32.



SOURCE: Center for Health Statistics, Alabama Department of Public Health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

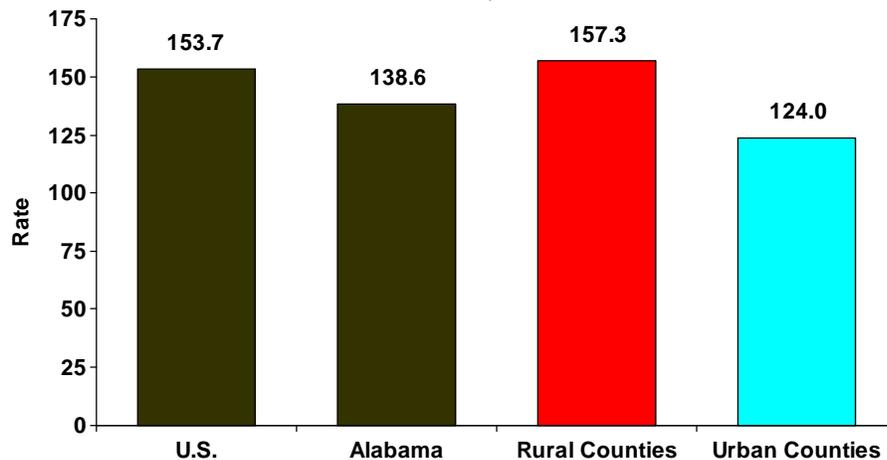
The reasons for the life expectancy disparity between Alabama’s rural and urban residents are quite diverse. An analysis of the causes of death among rural Alabamians clearly reveals the diversity of environmental, behavioral, and other differences. Higher mortality rates from suicide and accidents (especially motor vehicle accidents, drowning, and fires) have already been described. In addition, mortality or death rates for heart diseases, Alabama’s leading cause of death since 1924, are significantly higher among rural residents. During 2003-2005, Alabama’s rural residents experienced a mortality rate of 330.6 deaths per 100,000 persons each year compared to only 250.0 for urban residents and 230.1 for the nation. The rural-urban disparity was greatest for heart failure and ischemic heart disease. These disparities can be seen in Figures 34-35.

**Figure 34**  
**Heart Failure Deaths Per 100,000 Population**  
**Selected Areas, 2003-2005**



SOURCE: Center for Health Statistics, Alabama Department of Public Health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

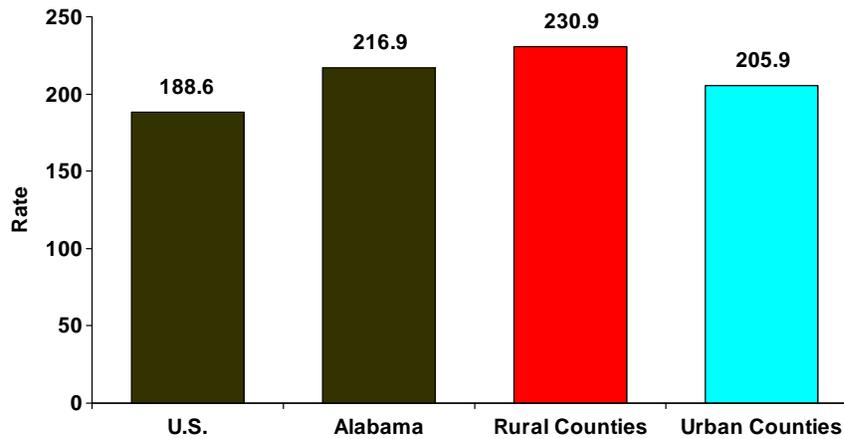
**Figure 35**  
**Ischemic Heart Disease Deaths Per 100,000 Population**  
**Selected Areas, 2003-2005**



SOURCE: Center for Health Statistics, Alabama Department of Public Health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

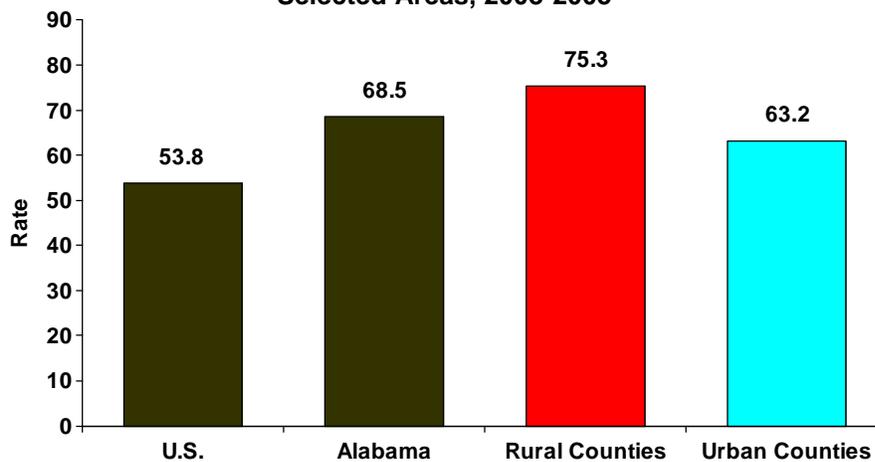
Cancer mortality is also greater among rural Alabamians. During 2003-2005, the mortality rate for deaths due to cancer was 230.9 deaths per 100,000 population each year for Alabama's rural residents compared to 205.9 for urban county residents and 188.6 for the nation. This can be seen in Figure 36. The rural mortality rate for cancer of the trachea, bronchus and lung is 75.3 deaths per 100,000 population compared to 63.2 for urban residents and 53.8 for the nation. This can be seen in Figure 37.

**Figure 36**  
**Cancer Deaths Per 100,000 Population**  
**Selected Areas, 2003-2005**



SOURCE: Center for Health Statistics, Alabama Department of Public Health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

**Figure 37**  
**Cancer of the Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung Deaths Per**  
**100,000 Population**  
**Selected Areas, 2003-2005**

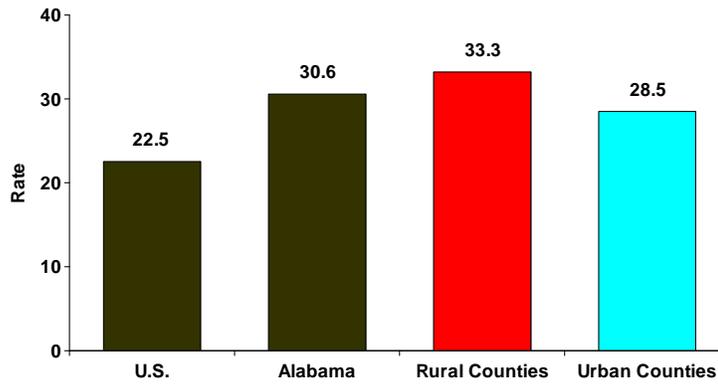


SOURCE: Center for Health Statistics, Alabama Department of Public Health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Other cancers that have higher mortality rates among rural Alabama residents include the following: colon, rectum, and anus; breast; cervix uteri; ovary; prostate; and meninges, brain, and other parts of the central nervous system.

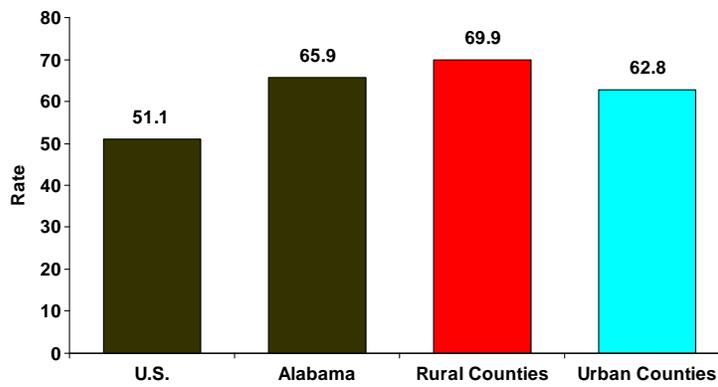
Other major causes of death for which the rural-urban disparity is greater include Alzheimer's disease, cerebrovascular diseases (stroke), chronic lower respiratory diseases, diabetes, pneumonia, and septicemia (blood poisoning). Figures 38-43 illustrate these disparities.

**Figure 38**  
**Alzheimer's Disease Deaths Per 100,000 Population**  
**Selected Areas, 2003-2005**



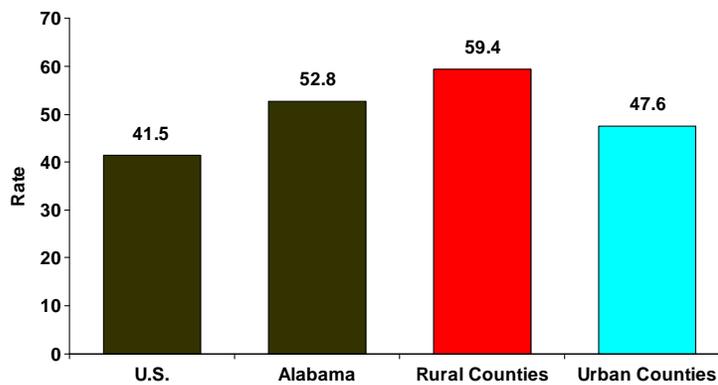
SOURCE: Center for Health Statistics, Alabama Department of Public Health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

**Figure 39**  
**Cerebrovascular Diseases (Stroke) Deaths Per 100,000 Population**  
**Selected Areas, 2003-2005**



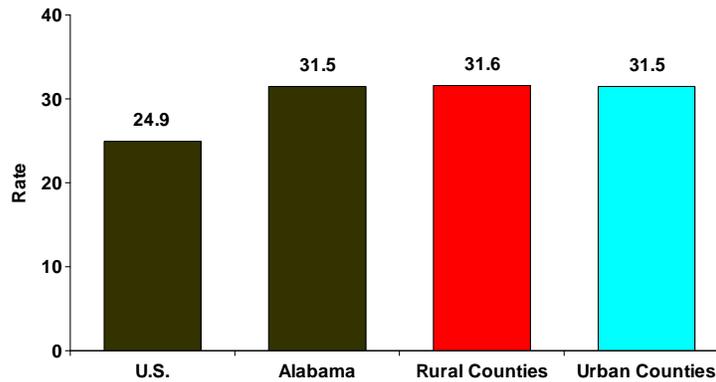
SOURCE: Center for Health Statistics, Alabama Department of Public Health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

**Figure 40**  
**Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths Per 100,000 Population**  
**Selected Areas, 2003-2005**



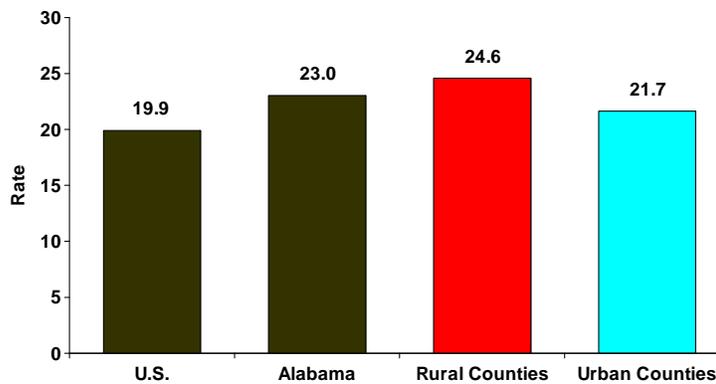
SOURCE: Center for Health Statistics, Alabama Department of Public Health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

**Figure 41**  
**Diabetes Mellitus Deaths Per 100,000 Population**  
**Selected Areas, 2003-2005**



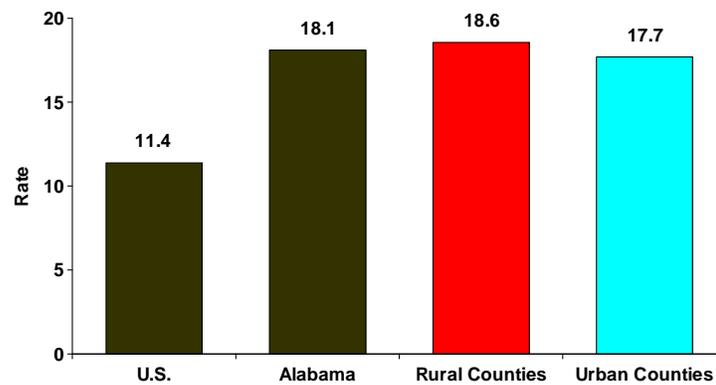
SOURCE: Center for Health Statistics, Alabama Department of Public Health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

**Figure 42**  
**Pneumonia Deaths Per 100,000 Population**  
**Selected Areas, 2003-2005**



SOURCE: Center for Health Statistics, Alabama Department of Public Health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

**Figure 43**  
**Septicemia (Blood Poisoning) Deaths Per 100,000 Population**  
**Selected Areas, 2003-2005**



SOURCE: Center for Health Statistics, Alabama Department of Public Health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The data reflected in this section provides information on unique factors affecting Alabama's rural health care delivery system. We have highlighted what we felt were the major health indicators that demonstrate the need for expanded access and availability of health care services in rural communities. However, much more information is available.

In section 4, we provide you with resources to find additional health data.

## **SECTION 2:**

### **Tips on presenting health data**

Health data is used to demonstrate a need, define a problem or concern or inform stakeholders about risky behaviors. In this section, the recommended tips on presenting health data can impact how your audience reacts. This section is recommended for individuals and agencies who are preparing grants or presentations including health-related data.

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## Express Your Data Using Accepted Conventions

---

The key to using data and statistics is to make it understandable. Analysts and statisticians express data using certain accepted conventions. For example, certain data is expressed for every 100 persons while other data is expressed for every 100,000 persons.

If unemployment rates are being considered, the accepted convention is to identify the number of unemployed persons per every 100 persons who are available to be employed. However, rates for specific causes of death (cancer mortality rate for example) are expressed per 100,000 persons. Birth rates are expressed per 1,000 persons. Infant mortality rates are expressed per 1,000 births.

Before you calculate percentages, rates, ratios, etc. look at publications that present the same type of data that you are working with to see if there is an accepted and conventional way that this data is normally presented.

It is confusing to many users when an event is reported based on a population that is greater than the population of the area being studied. For example, cause-specific mortality rates are calculated per 100,000 population. Most Alabama counties do not have populations of 100,000 or more. Why would a rate be calculated per 100,000 population for areas with less than 100,000 population? This is a way of removing population differences in your rate calculation.

Consider Example 1 below. In 2005, there were 131 motor vehicle fatalities involving Jefferson County residents and 22 involving Marshall County residents. Simply reporting the number of events (fatalities) could lead some readers to think there is a more serious problem in Jefferson County, especially if they are not aware of the difference in the populations of the two counties. By calculating a rate for the motor vehicle fatalities per 100,000 population, the difference in the populations of the two counties is removed and it can be seen that there is actually a greater occurrence of motor vehicle fatalities in Marshall County.

### Example 1

131 motor vehicle fatalities involving Jefferson County residents in 2005. 22 motor vehicle fatalities involving Marshall County residents in 2005. The 2005 estimated population of Jefferson County is 659,777. The 2005 estimated population of Marshall County is 86,422.

Calculation of Cause-Specific Mortality rates for both counties:

Jefferson County –  $(131 \div 659,777) \times 100,000 = 19.9$

Marshall County –  $(22 \div 86,422) \times 100,000 = 25.5$

This example also shows why 100,000 is used. If the rate had been based on 1,000 population rather than 100,000 the rates would have been 0.199 for Jefferson County and 0.255 for Marshall County. For many people, larger numbers are easier to compare and visualize differences between than are fractional numbers.

## Beware of Small Numbers of Events

---

Small numbers of events can give misleading results. In order for data to be statistically valid, at least 16 occurrences of the event are required. Any data analysis with fewer than 16 events should have a footnote indicating that the findings may not be statistically sound.

If you simply want to report the number of events (the number of new tuberculosis cases in a county for example) you may not need to calculate a rate, percentage, etc. The mere occurrence of the event may be all that you want to inform your audience about. If you are comparing that number to the number in another area or areas, you may want to include rates to remove possible distortion from differences in population sizes.

If you do want to calculate a rate, percentage, etc. to get the severity of the issue across to your audience, you can report data for more than one year (or other time period) to increase the number of events and improve the validity of the data. For example, you may want to calculate three-year infant mortality rates for counties since the numbers of such deaths in some counties will be quite small and a change of only one or two deaths in any year could produce a large and potentially misleading change in a rate. However, try to avoid combining so many years (or other time periods) that you fail to reveal real changes in long-term trends. As a general rule, rates should not be calculated for more than a five-year period of time.

Consider Example 2 below. You want to compare current infant mortality data for DeKalb County to the state. You will need to calculate a rate to remove distortion produced by the great difference in population for the county in relation to the entire state. In 2006 there were seven infant deaths to residents of DeKalb County. This is a small number, and a change in the number of deaths by only one or two could alter your entire outcome. By calculating a three-year rate for 2004-2006, you increase the number of deaths to 28 and remove the potential of small number distortion.

### Example 2

Alabama Infant Deaths: 2006 = 569, 2005 = 561, 2004 = 516; 2004-2006 = 1,646  
DeKalb County Infant Deaths: 2006 = 7, 2005 = 9, 2004 = 12; 2004-2006 = 28

Alabama Births: 2006 = 62,915, 2005 = 60,262, 2004 = 59,173; 2004-2006 = 182,347  
DeKalb County Births: 2006 = 996, 2005 = 953, 2004 = 1,013; 2004-2006 = 2,962

Calculation of 2004-2006 Infant Mortality Rates for both areas:

Alabama –  $(1,646 \div 182,347) \times 1,000 = 9.0$

DeKalb County –  $(28 \div 2,962) \times 1,000 = 9.5$

## Does Your Finding Make Sense?

---

Perhaps the greatest single talent that is needed in analyzing and presenting data is common sense. Always ask yourself whether your findings make sense. If something looks questionable or unbelievable, it may be an error. Never assume that your data cannot be incorrect, especially if you obtained the data through an interactive program. It is easy to accidentally specify an incorrect parameter or misunderstand the interactive instructions. Being interested in your data and your findings and looking closely for unexpected outcomes is perhaps the best way to find possible errors. Another way to prevent such a devastating occurrence as publishing incorrect findings is to have someone review your work critically prior to it being released.

## Make Your Presentation of Data a Work of Art

---

How you present your data is determined by the data findings and the target audience. Your presentation of data may be better understood by your audience in terms of charts, graphs and tables. Think of your data presentation as a work of art.

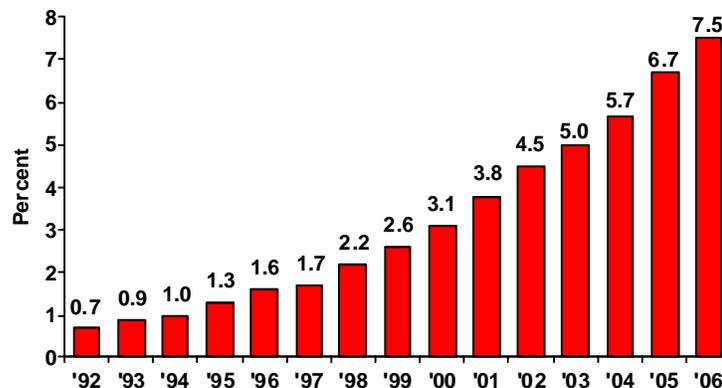
## Trends Over Time Can Be High Impact for Certain Events

---

If you are looking at a subject that is changing greatly over time, presenting a graphic that paints a picture of this change can highly impact your message. Such an example is the rapid growth in Alabama's Hispanic/Latino population. This would even be more impressive for selected counties such as Bullock, DeKalb, Franklin, Jefferson, and Marshall.

Example 3 presents the percentage of all Alabama resident births to Hispanic/Latino women during each year from 1992 through 2006. This graphic makes the suddenness and magnitude of this population growth highly visible to the reader. It is a recognized fact that census population figures for the Hispanic/Latino population are undercounted. However, since babies born in the United States are U. S. residents at birth, even if one or both parents are undocumented, this data is certain to be more accurate.

**Example 3**  
**Percent Births of Hispanic Origin**  
**Alabama Residents, 1992-2006**



NOTE: Data is provided by the Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics.

## Rankings Can Be High Impact Even When the Number of Events is Not Great

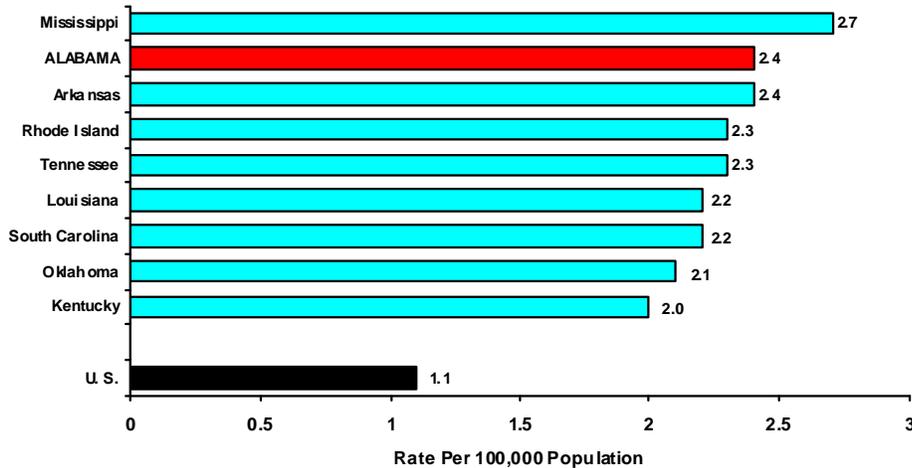
---

People understand and tend to have a stronger reaction to rankings. Rankings can be a highly effective presentation tool for getting your message across even when the number of events may not appear to be great.

An example of effective ranking is presenting in Example 4, mortality due to smoke, fire, and flames. Using the data source “CDC Wonder” that is described in this publication, Alabama lost 320 residents due to smoke, fire, and flames during 2003-2005. This produced a mortality rate of 2.4 deaths per year, per 100,000 population. At first glance, this does not appear to be a great concern since there were only 320 deaths over three years in a state with approximately 4.5 million people.

Since merely presenting the number of deaths and/or rate may not reveal the seriousness of this devastating health hazard to your audience and get the reaction that you want, you may want to present your data in a different way. Comparing deaths from smoke, fire, and flames in Alabama to all other states reveals the fact that Alabama tied for having the second highest death rate among all 50 states. This reveals a much clearer picture of the seriousness of this type of accident in Alabama and your audience will now view the 320 deaths and this seemingly low rate differently.

**Example 4**  
**States With The Highest**  
**Smoke, Fire, and Flames Mortality Rates**  
**United States, 2003-2005**



Source: CDC Wonder data system, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

## Comparing the Number of Events to Something Else Can Impress the Reader

---

Comparing the number of events occurring over a specified time period to something else that your audience can envision can be a powerful statistical tool for getting your message across and generating the desired concern and reaction. For example, approximately 9,800 Alabamians die each year from malignant cancers. While this number is impressive, it could be even more impressive to inform your audience that 9,800 is approximately the same as the total current population of Greene County – all ages, all races, all genders, *everyone* living in the county.

### Example 5

The number of Alabamians dying from cancer each year (approximately 9,800) is about the same as the total current population of Greene County.



Alabama has only 67 counties. Making the reader aware of the fact that every year the equivalent of the total population of one of Alabama's counties is lost to cancer presents that number in a different and more powerful way.

This message could be presented using other comparisons. There were 29,358 Alabama residents who died from cancer during 2004-2006. This number actually exceeds the combined total populations of Choctaw and Sumter counties or Clay and Cleburne counties.

Use your artistic skills and innovation in presenting data to more effectively reach your audience and generate the desired reaction. After all, it really is not just about the data but how you tell the story using the data.

## SECTION 3:

# Data Report Examples

Section 3 includes a comprehensive Alabama county health data report and an example of a health status indicator report focusing on motor vehicle accidents.

Other health status indicator reports can be found on our website at [www.adph.org/ruralhealth](http://www.adph.org/ruralhealth).

In addition, if you have a special interest in a topic, please contact our office at (334) 206-5436. The State Office of Rural Health offers data support and technical assistance on rural health issues.

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# Selected Health Status Indicators

## COUNTY SPECIFIC DATA

Jointly produced to assist those seeking to improve health care in rural Alabama

by

The Office of Primary Care and Rural Health,  
Alabama Department of Public Health

and

The Alabama Rural Health Association

Special thanks to the National Organization of State Offices of Rural Health and the National Rural Health Association for funding assistance in the production of this publication.

This and other reports in this series can be referenced on-line by visiting the “Reports” section of the Office of Primary Care and Rural Health Web site at <http://adph.org/ruralhealth/> or the “Rural/Urban Comparisons” section of the Alabama Rural Health Association Web site at [www.arhaonline.org](http://www.arhaonline.org)

October 2007

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## Counties in Various Regions or Classifications of Alabama

**North Alabama Action Commission** includes Colbert, Cullman, DeKalb, Franklin, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Morgan, and Winston.

**West Alabama Action Commission** includes Bibb, Fayette, Greene, Hale, Lamar, Pickens, and Tuscaloosa.

**Central Alabama Action Commission** includes Blount, Chilton, Jefferson, St. Clair, Shelby, and Walker.

**East Alabama Action Commission** includes Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, Etowah, Randolph, Talladega, and Tallapoosa.

**South Central Alabama Action Commission** includes Autauga, Bullock, Butler, Crenshaw, Elmore, Lee, Lowndes, Macon, Montgomery, Pike, and Russell.

**Tombigbee Action Commission** includes Choctaw, Clarke, Conecuh, Dallas, Marengo, Monroe, Perry, Sumter, Washington, and Wilcox.

**Wiregrass Action Commission** includes Barbour, Coffee, Covington, Dale, Geneva, Henry, and Houston.

**Southwest Alabama Action Commission** includes Baldwin, Escambia, and Mobile.

**Black Belt Action Commission** includes Bullock, Choctaw, Dallas, Greene, Hale, Lowndes, Macon, Marengo, Perry, Pickens, Sumter, and Wilcox counties.

**Rural Counties** include Autauga, Baldwin, Barbour, Bibb, Blount, Bullock, Butler, Chambers, Cherokee, Chilton, Choctaw, Clarke, Clay, Cleburne, Coffee, Colbert, Conecuh, Coosa, Covington, Crenshaw, Cullman, Dale, Dallas, DeKalb, Elmore, Escambia, Fayette, Franklin, Geneva, Greene, Hale, Henry, Jackson, Lamar, Lawrence, Limestone, Lowndes, Macon, Marengo, Marion, Marshall, Monroe, Perry, Pickens, Pike, Randolph, Russell, St. Clair, Sumter, Talladega, Tallapoosa, Walker, Washington, Wilcox, and Winston.

**Highly Rural Counties** include Barbour, Bibb, Blount, Bullock, Butler, Cherokee, Choctaw, Clarke, Clay, Cleburne, Coffee, Conecuh, Coosa, Covington, Crenshaw, Cullman, Dallas, DeKalb, Escambia, Fayette, Franklin, Geneva, Greene, Hale, Henry, Jackson, Lamar, Lawrence, Lowndes, Macon, Marengo, Marion, Marshall, Monroe, Perry, Pickens, Pike, Randolph, Sumter, Washington, Wilcox, and Winston.

**Moderately Rural Counties** include Autauga, Baldwin, Chambers, Chilton, Colbert, Dale, Elmore, Limestone, Russell, St. Clair, Talladega, Tallapoosa and Walker.

**Rural North Counties** include Bibb, Blount, Chambers, Cherokee, Chilton, Clay, Cleburne, Colbert, Coosa, Cullman, DeKalb, Elmore, Fayette, Franklin, Hale, Jackson, Lamar, Lawrence, Limestone, Macon, Marion, Marshall, Pickens, Randolph, St. Clair, Talladega, Tallapoosa, Walker, and Winston.

**Rural South Counties** include Autauga, Baldwin, Barbour, Bullock, Butler, Choctaw, Clarke, Coffee, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Dale, Dallas, Escambia, Geneva, Greene, Henry, Lowndes, Marengo, Monroe, Perry, Pike, Russell, Sumter, Washington, and Wilcox.

**Urban Counties** include Calhoun, Etowah, Houston, Jefferson, Lauderdale, Lee, Madison, Mobile, Montgomery, Morgan, Shelby, and Tuscaloosa.

**Appalachian Region** includes Bibb, Blount, Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Chilton, Clay, Cleburne, Colbert, Coosa, Cullman, DeKalb, Elmore, Etowah, Fayette, Franklin, Hale, Jackson, Jefferson, Lamar, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Macon, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Morgan, Pickens, Randolph, St. Clair, Shelby, Talladega, Tallapoosa, Tuscaloosa, Walker, and Winston counties.

**Delta Region** includes Barbour, Bullock, Butler, Choctaw, Clarke, Conecuh, Dallas, Escambia, Greene, Hale, Lowndes, Macon, Marengo, Monroe, Perry, Pickens, Russell, Sumter, Washington, and Wilcox counties.

**Data for Counties**

<b>County</b>	<b>2006 Total Population</b>	<b>2006 African Am. (alone) Pop.</b>	<b>2006 White (alone) Pop.</b>	<b>2006 Am. Indian (alone) Pop.</b>
Alabama	4,599,030	1,211,583	3,276,561	23,799
Autauga	49,730	8,614	40,105	219
Baldwin	169,162	16,470	149,531	833
Barbour	28,171	13,125	14,632	127
Bibb	21,482	4,746	16,523	66
Blount	56,436	898	54,658	308
Bullock	10,906	7,700	3,071	44
Butler	20,520	8,577	11,731	47
Calhoun	112,903	22,314	88,182	469
Chambers	35,176	13,388	21,422	56
Cherokee	24,863	1,363	23,142	104
Chilton	41,953	4,452	36,961	122
Choctaw	14,656	6,474	8,075	27
Clarke	27,248	11,848	15,151	70
Clay	13,829	2,066	11,554	59
Cleburne	14,700	640	13,879	53
Coffee	46,027	8,618	35,670	417
Colbert	54,766	9,086	44,756	209
Conecuh	13,403	5,887	7,383	32
Coosa	11,044	3,480	7,449	40
Covington	37,234	4,763	31,882	224
Crenshaw	13,719	3,439	10,089	60
Cullman	80,187	979	77,912	374
Dale	48,392	10,322	36,096	277
Dallas	43,945	29,433	14,045	55
DeKalb	68,014	1,201	65,221	552
Elmore	75,688	15,803	58,270	325
Escambia	37,849	11,852	24,266	1,162
Etowah	103,362	14,994	86,557	364
Fayette	18,005	2,164	15,657	39
Franklin	30,847	1,326	29,031	127
Geneva	25,868	2,768	22,671	198
Greene	9,374	7,432	1,888	12
Hale	18,236	10,709	7,382	34
Henry	16,706	5,194	11,328	42
Houston	95,660	24,690	69,072	353
Jackson	53,745	2,003	49,604	939
Jefferson	656,700	271,121	370,406	1,872
Lamar	14,548	1,707	12,727	26
Lauderdale	87,891	8,650	77,860	249
Lawrence	34,312	4,041	27,328	1,734
Lee	125,781	29,423	92,674	327
Limestone	72,446	9,528	61,450	368
Lowndes	12,759	9,055	3,614	16
Macon	22,594	18,641	3,489	39
Madison	304,307	71,658	218,924	2,105
Marengo	21,842	11,360	10,268	24
Marion	30,165	1,201	28,546	111
Marshall	87,185	1,485	83,892	477
Mobile	404,157	139,533	251,026	2,623
Monroe	23,342	9,540	13,311	241
Montgomery	223,571	118,904	99,030	567
Morgan	115,237	13,829	98,525	822
Perry	11,186	7,700	3,392	10
Pickens	20,133	8,420	11,517	26
Pike	29,620	10,949	17,740	210
Randolph	22,673	4,916	17,475	53
Russell	50,085	20,946	28,036	203
St. Clair	75,232	6,343	67,663	280
Shelby	178,182	17,293	156,428	559
Sumter	13,606	10,051	3,452	18
Talladega	80,271	25,145	53,979	216
Tallapoosa	41,010	10,642	29,904	114
Tuscaloosa	171,159	52,046	115,255	425
Walker	70,034	4,583	64,532	231
Washington	17,651	4,620	11,572	1,267
Wilcox	12,911	9,276	3,579	17
Winston	24,634	159	24,121	130

**Data for Counties**

<b>County</b>	<b>2006 Asian (alone) Pop.</b>	<b>2006 Hispanic Pop.</b>	<b>2006 Pop. Under Age 20</b>	<b>2006 Age 65+ Pop.</b>
Alabama	41,881	113,890	1,240,643	615,597
Autauga	281	827	14,163	5,338
Baldwin	687	4,176	41,734	27,770
Barbour	88	953	7,355	3,662
Bibb	25	304	5,590	2,700
Blount	136	3,752	14,599	7,666
Bullock	23	752	2,890	1,296
Butler	83	171	5,536	3,248
Calhoun	828	2,399	29,323	16,432
Chambers	82	432	9,263	5,601
Cherokee	63	273	5,749	4,279
Chilton	149	1,608	11,086	5,311
Choctaw	13	122	3,814	2,394
Clarke	55	195	7,759	3,952
Clay	14	296	3,268	2,455
Cleburne	25	298	3,671	2,138
Coffee	535	1,568	11,995	6,666
Colbert	186	783	13,467	8,863
Conecuh	17	129	3,527	2,167
Coosa	7	163	2,674	1,793
Covington	107	366	9,227	6,772
Crenshaw	16	111	3,499	2,273
Cullman	230	2,748	20,320	12,094
Dale	590	1,580	14,393	6,270
Dallas	173	276	13,395	6,228
DeKalb	156	6,460	18,194	9,525
Elmore	390	1,240	20,101	8,368
Escambia	113	419	9,812	5,372
Etowah	524	2,674	26,259	16,303
Fayette	60	171	4,449	3,003
Franklin	92	3,527	8,111	4,745
Geneva	48	529	6,358	4,337
Greene	14	60	2,745	1,436
Hale	27	176	5,134	2,352
Henry	12	363	4,132	2,700
Houston	699	1,488	25,899	13,740
Jackson	147	866	13,421	8,050
Jefferson	7,853	17,337	177,329	88,032
Lamar	10	198	3,483	2,520
Lauderdale	420	1,135	21,388	14,274
Lawrence	74	512	8,907	4,480
Lee	2,210	2,238	35,780	10,900
Limestone	401	2,589	18,559	8,567
Lowndes	17	119	3,790	1,715
Macon	235	211	6,604	3,378
Madison	6,587	7,371	82,276	37,031
Marengo	50	387	6,412	3,147
Marion	71	475	7,107	5,212
Marshall	388	8,100	23,851	12,242
Mobile	6,883	6,067	118,035	49,502
Monroe	70	190	6,752	3,291
Montgomery	2,941	3,429	65,785	26,543
Morgan	750	5,842	30,312	15,474
Perry	7	111	3,750	1,681
Pickens	23	172	5,649	3,299
Pike	322	496	8,119	3,802
Randolph	68	354	6,045	3,709
Russell	345	1,067	14,079	6,917
St. Clair	220	1,054	19,152	9,121
Shelby	2,524	5,934	49,646	15,589
Sumter	17	162	4,051	2,052
Talladega	291	932	21,081	10,924
Tallapoosa	103	397	10,329	6,940
Tuscaloosa	2,050	3,032	46,568	19,083
Walker	185	934	17,637	10,893
Washington	21	172	5,043	2,479
Wilcox	16	107	4,175	1,775
Winston	34	511	6,037	3,726

**Data for Counties**

<b>County</b>	<b>2006 Age 85+ Pop.</b>	<b>Pop. Change 1910-2000 - Pct.</b>			<b>Pop. Change 2000-2025 (Projected) -</b>				
Alabama	79,530	2,138,093	to	4,447,100	108.0%	4,447,100	to	5,386,497	21.1%
Autauga	517	20,038	to	43,671	117.9%	43,671	to	68,368	56.6%
Baldwin	3,426	18,178	to	140,415	672.4%	140,415	to	248,436	76.9%
Barbour	543	32,728	to	29,038	-11.3%	29,038	to	35,246	21.4%
Bibb	331	22,791	to	20,826	-8.6%	20,826	to	30,749	47.6%
Blount	830	21,456	to	51,024	137.8%	51,024	to	81,713	60.1%
Bullock	263	30,196	to	11,714	-61.2%	11,714	to	12,578	7.4%
Butler	567	29,030	to	21,399	-26.3%	21,399	to	20,447	-4.4%
Calhoun	1,969	39,115	to	112,249	187.0%	112,249	to	112,472	0.2%
Chambers	924	36,056	to	36,583	1.5%	36,583	to	36,532	-0.1%
Cherokee	482	20,226	to	23,988	18.6%	23,988	to	34,220	42.7%
Chilton	519	23,187	to	39,593	70.8%	39,593	to	59,022	49.1%
Choctaw	329	18,483	to	15,922	-13.9%	15,922	to	15,568	-2.2%
Clarke	534	30,987	to	27,867	-10.1%	27,867	to	29,365	5.4%
Clay	414	21,006	to	14,254	-32.1%	14,254	to	16,553	16.1%
Cleburne	237	13,385	to	14,123	5.5%	14,123	to	16,920	19.8%
Coffee	881	26,119	to	43,615	67.0%	43,615	to	50,303	15.3%
Colbert	1,231	24,802	to	54,984	121.7%	54,984	to	59,484	8.2%
Conecuh	289	21,433	to	14,089	-34.3%	14,089	to	14,101	0.1%
Coosa	217	16,634	to	12,202	-26.6%	12,202	to	13,875	13.7%
Covington	1,066	32,124	to	37,631	17.1%	37,631	to	38,294	1.8%
Crenshaw	367	23,313	to	13,665	-41.4%	13,665	to	13,714	0.4%
Cullman	1,500	28,321	to	77,483	173.6%	77,483	to	98,897	27.6%
Dale	787	21,608	to	49,129	127.4%	49,129	to	52,820	7.5%
Dallas	788	53,401	to	46,365	-13.2%	46,365	to	44,648	-3.7%
DeKalb	1,278	28,261	to	64,452	128.1%	64,452	to	91,301	41.7%
Elmore	1,049	28,245	to	65,874	133.2%	65,874	to	105,245	59.8%
Escambia	712	18,889	to	38,440	103.5%	38,440	to	42,660	11.0%
Etowah	2,234	39,109	to	103,459	164.5%	103,459	to	108,578	4.9%
Fayette	456	16,248	to	18,495	13.8%	18,495	to	18,752	1.4%
Franklin	588	19,369	to	31,223	61.2%	31,223	to	38,469	23.2%
Geneva	592	26,230	to	25,764	-1.8%	25,764	to	28,836	11.9%
Greene	242	22,717	to	9,974	-56.1%	9,974	to	9,311	-6.6%
Hale	352	27,883	to	17,185	-38.4%	17,185	to	21,215	23.5%
Henry	410	20,943	to	16,310	-22.1%	16,310	to	17,428	6.9%
Houston	1,898	32,414	to	88,787	173.9%	88,787	to	99,832	12.4%
Jackson	944	32,918	to	53,926	63.8%	53,926	to	64,516	19.6%
Jefferson	13,116	226,476	to	662,047	192.3%	662,047	to	701,651	6.0%
Lamar	339	17,487	to	15,904	-9.1%	15,904	to	16,175	1.7%
Lauderdale	1,910	30,936	to	87,966	184.3%	87,966	to	103,176	17.3%
Lawrence	457	21,984	to	34,803	58.3%	34,803	to	39,664	14.0%
Lee	1,292	32,867	to	115,092	250.2%	115,092	to	179,495	56.0%
Limestone	948	26,880	to	65,676	144.3%	65,676	to	90,865	38.4%
Lowndes	204	31,894	to	13,473	-57.8%	13,473	to	14,708	9.2%
Macon	521	26,049	to	24,105	-7.5%	24,105	to	22,505	-6.6%
Madison	3,648	47,041	to	276,700	488.2%	276,700	to	349,713	26.4%
Marengo	459	39,923	to	22,539	-43.5%	22,539	to	20,848	-7.5%
Marion	779	17,495	to	31,214	78.4%	31,214	to	32,710	4.8%
Marshall	1,483	28,553	to	82,231	188.0%	82,231	to	111,385	35.5%
Mobile	6,275	80,854	to	399,843	394.5%	399,843	to	443,553	10.9%
Monroe	490	27,155	to	24,324	-10.4%	24,324	to	24,586	1.1%
Montgomery	3,810	82,178	to	223,510	172.0%	223,510	to	259,679	16.2%
Morgan	1,766	33,781	to	111,064	228.8%	111,064	to	131,112	18.1%
Perry	265	31,222	to	11,861	-62.0%	11,861	to	10,872	-8.3%
Pickens	470	25,055	to	20,949	-16.4%	20,949	to	21,740	3.8%
Pike	428	30,815	to	29,605	-3.9%	29,605	to	34,967	18.1%
Randolph	566	24,659	to	22,380	-9.2%	22,380	to	28,232	26.1%
Russell	832	25,937	to	49,756	91.8%	49,756	to	55,198	10.9%
St. Clair	935	20,715	to	64,724	212.4%	64,742	to	102,121	57.7%
Shelby	1,403	26,949	to	143,293	431.7%	143,293	to	265,083	85.0%
Sumter	422	28,699	to	14,798	-48.4%	14,798	to	13,051	-11.8%
Talladega	1,330	37,921	to	80,321	111.8%	80,321	to	90,021	12.1%
Tallapoosa	1,013	31,034	to	41,475	33.6%	41,475	to	44,567	7.5%
Tuscaloosa	2,300	47,559	to	164,875	246.7%	164,875	to	190,524	15.6%
Walker	1,299	37,013	to	70,713	91.0%	70,713	to	73,970	4.6%
Washington	276	14,454	to	18,097	25.2%	18,097	to	20,123	11.2%
Wilcox	298	33,810	to	13,183	-61.0%	13,183	to	13,021	-1.2%
Winston	430	12,855	to	24,843	93.3%	24,843	to	30,714	23.6%

**Data for Counties**

<b>County</b>	<b>Age 65+ Pop. Change 2000-2025 (Projected) - Pct.</b>			<b>Hispanic Pop. Change 1990-2006 - Pct.</b>		
Alabama	579,907	to 999,769	72.4	24,629	to 113,890	362.4%
Autauga	4,451	to 11,983	169.2	230	to 827	259.6%
Baldwin	21,703	to 60,687	179.6	1,022	to 4,176	308.6%
Barbour	3,873	to 6,865	77.3	124	to 953	668.5%
Bibb	2,413	to 5,384	123.1	39	to 304	679.5%
Blount	6,558	to 14,311	118.2	286	to 3,752	1,211.9%
Bullock	1,543	to 2,485	61.0	65	to 752	1,056.9%
Butler	3,506	to 5,122	46.1	65	to 171	163.1%
Calhoun	15,872	to 22,520	41.9	1,282	to 2,399	87.1%
Chambers	5,928	to 8,398	41.7	127	to 432	240.2%
Cherokee	3,818	to 8,736	128.8	57	to 273	378.9%
Chilton	5,097	to 10,785	111.6	116	to 1,608	1,286.2%
Choctaw	2,332	to 3,987	71.0	53	to 122	130.2%
Clarke	3,764	to 6,244	65.9	103	to 195	89.3%
Clay	2,359	to 3,857	63.5	27	to 296	996.3%
Cleburne	1,933	to 3,745	93.7	38	to 298	684.2%
Coffee	6,171	to 10,379	68.2	471	to 1,568	232.9%
Colbert	8,493	to 12,468	46.8	187	to 783	318.7%
Conecuh	2,332	to 3,987	71.0	82	to 129	57.3%
Coosa	1,761	to 3,071	74.4	18	to 163	805.6%
Covington	6,740	to 9,099	35.0	130	to 366	181.5%
Crenshaw	2,338	to 3,068	31.2	30	to 111	270.0%
Cullman	11,342	to 19,369	70.8	272	to 2,748	910.3%
Dale	5,807	to 10,796	85.9	1,215	to 1,580	30.0%
Dallas	6,428	to 8,664	34.8	131	to 276	110.7%
DeKalb	8,882	to 15,267	71.9	215	to 6,460	2,904.7%
Elmore	7,071	to 17,435	146.6	270	to 1,240	359.3%
Escambia	5,236	to 8,408	60.6	169	to 419	147.9%
Etowah	16,560	to 21,582	30.3	331	to 2,674	707.9%
Fayette	2,976	to 4,413	48.3	78	to 171	119.2%
Franklin	4,637	to 6,523	40.7	101	to 3,527	3,392.1%
Geneva	4,203	to 6,611	57.3	121	to 529	337.2%
Greene	1,470	to 2,233	51.9	24	to 60	150.0%
Hale	2,316	to 3,867	67.0	57	to 176	208.8%
Henry	2,668	to 4,286	60.6	92	to 363	294.6%
Houston	12,162	to 20,321	67.1	464	to 1,488	220.7%
Jackson	7,210	to 12,932	79.4	208	to 866	316.3%
Jefferson	90,285	to 118,741	31.5	2,745	to 17,337	531.6%
Lamar	2,528	to 3,438	36.0	71	to 198	178.9%
Lauderdale	13,241	to 21,219	60.3	313	to 1,135	262.6%
Lawrence	4,195	to 7,840	86.9	102	to 512	402.0%
Lee	9,337	to 22,418	140.1	552	to 2,238	305.4%
Limestone	7,271	to 15,306	110.5	261	to 2,589	892.0%
Lowndes	1,646	to 3,247	97.3	60	to 119	98.3%
Macon	3,367	to 4,754	41.2	103	to 211	104.9%
Madison	30,015	to 62,701	108.9	2,984	to 7,371	147.0%
Marengo	3,287	to 4,421	34.5	75	to 387	416.0%
Marion	4,934	to 7,431	50.6	65	to 475	630.8%
Marshall	11,717	to 19,044	62.5	289	to 8,100	2,702.8%
Mobile	47,919	to 74,927	56.4	3,164	to 6,067	91.8%
Monroe	3,363	to 5,207	54.8	94	to 190	102.1%
Montgomery	26,307	to 40,171	52.7	1,624	to 3,429	111.1%
Morgan	13,708	to 23,716	73.0	584	to 5,842	900.3%
Perry	1,762	to 2,031	15.3	36	to 111	208.3%
Pickens	3,293	to 4,372	32.8	50	to 172	244.0%
Pike	3,727	to 6,186	66.0	108	to 496	359.3%
Randolph	3,564	to 5,714	60.3	53	to 354	567.9%
Russell	6,541	to 9,135	39.7	301	to 1,067	254.5%
St. Clair	7,578	to 18,994	150.6	209	to 1,054	404.3%
Shelby	12,179	to 49,316	304.9	525	to 5,934	1,030.3%
Sumter	2,056	to 2,634	28.1	78	to 162	107.7%
Talladega	10,655	to 17,908	68.1	490	to 932	90.2%
Tallapoosa	6,872	to 10,416	51.6	71	to 397	459.2%
Tuscaloosa	18,565	to 30,501	64.3	948	to 3,032	219.8%
Walker	10,453	to 15,703	50.2	224	to 934	317.0%
Washington	2,246	to 3,932	75.1	51	to 172	237.3%
Wilcox	1,810	to 2,460	35.9	40	to 107	167.5%
Winston	3,533	to 5,998	69.8	59	to 511	766.1%

**Data for Counties**

County	Pop. Below Poverty - 2004		Children (<18) Below Poverty - 2004		2005 Per Capita Personal Income
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.	
Alabama	727,308	16.1	245,017	22.6	\$29,623
Autauga	5,496	11.6	2,041	16.3	\$27,567
Baldwin	15,690	10.0	5,415	14.9	\$30,899
Barbour	6,798	23.9	2,024	31.1	\$23,343
Bibb	3,634	17.1	1,211	23.8	\$21,732
Blount	6,812	12.4	2,207	16.9	\$23,492
Bullock	3,382	30.3	910	35.0	\$19,262
Butler	4,331	21.0	1,502	29.8	\$24,749
Calhoun	18,907	16.9	6,171	24.6	\$28,156
Chambers	6,102	17.2	2,011	24.0	\$23,562
Cherokee	3,937	16.1	1,229	23.8	\$23,507
Chilton	6,113	14.8	2,232	22.4	\$23,754
Choctaw	3,046	20.2	975	27.9	\$24,388
Clarke	5,698	20.9	2,050	28.8	\$24,006
Clay	1,951	13.9	597	20.0	\$24,860
Cleburne	2,129	14.7	670	20.9	\$23,997
Coffee	6,386	14.2	2,237	21.2	\$30,655
Colbert	8,031	14.7	2,471	20.8	\$25,368
Conecuh	3,086	23.1	1,060	33.4	\$23,481
Coosa	1,580	14.0	513	20.9	\$23,094
Covington	6,876	18.7	2,209	26.9	\$25,419
Crenshaw	2,534	18.6	840	26.6	\$28,377
Cullman	10,911	13.8	3,485	19.4	\$26,125
Dale	8,169	16.7	3,008	23.5	\$25,421
Dallas	12,198	27.4	4,566	37.5	\$24,085
DeKalb	10,572	15.8	3,601	22.4	\$25,102
Elmore	8,965	12.5	3,008	17.1	\$27,119
Escambia	7,673	20.1	2,290	26.3	\$22,515
Etowah	16,571	16.1	5,590	24.0	\$26,658
Fayette	3,159	17.4	986	24.6	\$23,973
Franklin	5,456	17.8	1,825	25.3	\$24,160
Geneva	4,626	18.1	1,533	27.4	\$25,232
Greene	2,564	26.5	897	34.7	\$22,551
Hale	3,984	22.0	1,329	28.7	\$20,373
Henry	2,822	17.1	938	25.1	\$24,394
Houston	14,644	15.8	5,456	23.5	\$30,418
Jackson	8,212	15.3	2,721	22.6	\$24,812
Jefferson	101,221	15.4	32,300	20.7	\$38,861
Lamar	2,519	16.8	760	23.8	\$22,085
Lauderdale	14,152	16.2	4,303	23.2	\$26,462
Lawrence	5,055	14.7	1,619	20.0	\$24,891
Lee	19,252	16.0	4,747	18.2	\$24,804
Limestone	8,783	12.7	2,887	17.8	\$26,698
Lowndes	3,336	25.5	1,233	34.5	\$21,875
Macon	6,518	28.3	1,834	35.8	\$19,823
Madison	34,327	11.7	11,657	16.4	\$34,987
Marengo	4,675	21.3	1,676	28.9	\$27,140
Marion	5,390	17.9	1,614	25.2	\$24,303
Marshall	13,393	15.8	4,682	22.3	\$27,365
Mobile	79,789	20.0	30,321	29.0	\$25,602
Monroe	4,371	18.5	1,542	25.0	\$24,319
Montgomery	42,876	19.4	15,468	27.7	\$35,130
Morgan	15,800	14.0	5,478	20.2	\$30,814
Perry	3,484	30.4	1,296	40.1	\$20,352
Pickens	4,218	20.8	1,431	28.3	\$23,628
Pike	6,278	21.4	2,036	29.7	\$28,842
Randolph	3,624	16.1	1,250	23.3	\$22,189
Russell	9,521	19.4	3,461	28.1	\$24,291
St. Clair	9,193	13.1	3,112	18.6	\$26,872
Shelby	11,577	7.0	3,941	9.2	\$39,590
Sumter	3,971	28.3	1,346	36.9	\$20,509
Talladega	14,230	17.8	4,698	25.2	\$27,793
Tallapoosa	6,957	17.1	2,276	24.8	\$25,519
Tuscaloosa	28,687	17.2	8,738	23.2	\$30,951
Walker	11,308	16.2	3,523	22.5	\$26,155
Washington	3,216	18.1	1,140	25.0	\$21,494
Wilcox	3,916	30.4	1,493	39.4	\$18,820
Winston	4,210	17.2	1,345	25.2	\$23,630

**Data for Counties**

County	Medicaid Eligible Pop. - 2006		Medicaid Elig. Children (<21) - 2006		Medicaid Births - 2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	988,677	21.1	520,256	38.9	30,114	49.3
Autauga	8,495	17.1	4,631	29.5	270	42.2
Baldwin	24,195	14.5	13,286	29.7	1,015	46.6
Barbour	7,975	25.9	4,310	51.4	196	64.7
Bibb	4,932	21.2	2,514	37.7	132	51.4
Blount	9,480	16.2	5,228	30.6	274	39.5
Bullock	4,207	35.1	2,294	69.0	151	77.8
Butler	6,887	32.8	3,596	58.4	189	62.6
Calhoun	28,431	25.4	14,429	47.7	859	56.9
Chambers	8,912	24.5	4,585	45.0	261	70.7
Cherokee	5,881	22.1	3,018	45.0	129	57.1
Chilton	9,111	20.6	4,849	37.5	285	51.5
Choctaw	4,260	26.9	1,998	43.8	17	70.8
Clarke	7,818	27.7	3,851	43.2	191	59.1
Clay	3,264	21.9	1,586	39.3	93	54.1
Cleburne	3,503	23.5	1,839	45.3	96	64.0
Coffee	9,277	20.4	4,796	37.9	285	45.9
Colbert	12,237	21.7	6,133	40.0	320	52.2
Conecuh	4,447	31.5	2,344	58.1	120	72.7
Coosa	2,480	19.4	1,142	34.6	57	57.6
Covington	10,017	26.4	4,972	49.2	291	64.8
Crenshaw	3,940	28.8	1,896	49.9	98	59.4
Cullman	16,468	19.8	8,327	36.3	420	42.1
Dale	11,394	22.8	6,236	42.6	312	41.1
Dallas	18,705	41.1	9,501	65.1	480	72.6
DeKalb	18,287	25.8	10,327	50.5	565	59.1
Elmore	12,205	16.2	6,649	30.7	425	42.5
Escambia	10,098	25.4	5,631	51.8	345	77.2
Etowah	23,529	22.4	11,714	40.5	698	53.9
Fayette	4,095	21.9	1,934	38.6	99	55.0
Franklin	8,547	25.7	4,550	48.8	284	59.7
Geneva	6,773	25.3	3,355	47.0	167	50.9
Greene	4,046	41.3	2,154	68.8	103	74.1
Hale	5,771	31.7	3,010	49.5	105	56.8
Henry	4,157	24.9	2,061	45.9	99	53.2
Houston	22,709	24.6	12,525	47.1	702	51.1
Jackson	11,548	20.2	5,893	37.8	326	58.7
Jefferson	128,327	19.2	66,153	34.8	4,016	41.7
Lamar	3,984	24.8	1,811	42.0	105	68.2
Lauderdale	17,694	19.2	8,472	31.6	472	46.3
Lawrence	6,991	19.2	3,410	32.9	198	48.5
Lee	20,282	15.5	10,886	26.4	587	45.7
Limestone	12,023	16.6	6,214	30.5	389	41.3
Lowndes	4,446	32.1	2,341	52.4	142	70.6
Macon	7,243	30.6	3,752	50.3	164	67.5
Madison	42,023	14.2	22,702	26.1	1,525	37.9
Marengo	6,583	29.8	3,275	46.9	157	60.6
Marion	7,606	23.8	3,715	45.4	225	64.3
Marshall	21,924	24.5	12,531	48.8	928	60.9
Mobile	94,188	22.9	52,401	40.9	3,460	56.9
Monroe	6,051	24.8	3,172	41.3	164	62.6
Montgomery	57,036	24.6	31,973	46.1	1,895	54.6
Morgan	21,317	18.2	11,652	34.9	663	45.7
Perry	4,851	42.3	2,482	61.0	116	72.0
Pickens	6,025	28.5	2,851	44.1	138	60.3
Pike	9,006	29.1	4,568	49.4	261	62.6
Randolph	5,428	22.8	2,875	41.5	158	69.0
Russell	14,336	28.0	7,902	51.3	76	81.7
St. Clair	12,953	17.5	7,132	34.1	385	36.5
Shelby	14,119	8.2	7,533	15.3	559	21.5
Sumter	5,564	39.3	2,778	59.1	57	74.0
Talladega	22,051	26.4	11,010	47.3	615	61.0
Tallapoosa	10,415	24.5	5,385	46.3	316	61.6
Tuscaloosa	34,167	19.9	17,638	34.9	988	42.2
Walker	17,033	23.6	8,132	41.7	491	55.7
Washington	4,257	22.7	2,040	34.1	91	50.8
Wilcox	5,835	44.8	2,860	63.7	136	76.0
Winston	6,367	24.0	2,980	41.6	178	62.0

**Data for Counties**

County	Primary Care Physicians in 2006		Dentists in 2003		Psychiatrists in 2006	
	Number	Rate per 10,000 <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate per 10,000 <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate per 10,000 <sup>1</sup>
Alabama	3,044	6.5	1,557	3.5	298	0.6
Autauga	17	3.4	12	2.6	0	0.0
Baldwin	98	5.9	52	3.4	12	0.7
Barbour	13	4.2	7	2.4	0	0.0
Bibb	5	2.2	5	2.4	0	0.0
Blount	13	2.2	6	1.1	0	0.0
Bullock	6	5.0	2	1.8	0	0.0
Butler	10	4.8	5	2.4	1	0.5
Calhoun	80	7.1	38	3.4	7	0.6
Chambers	23	6.3	8	2.2	0	0.0
Cherokee	8	3.0	5	2.1	0	0.0
Chilton	11	2.5	9	2.2	0	0.0
Choctaw	6	3.8	6	3.9	0	0.0
Clarke	18	6.4	7	2.6	0	0.0
Clay	6	4.0	2	1.4	0	0.0
Cleburne	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Coffee	23	5.1	18	4.1	0	0.0
Colbert	43	7.6	15	2.8	0	0.0
Conecuh	7	5.0	2	1.5	0	0.0
Coosa	1	0.8	1	0.9	0	0.0
Covington	23	6.1	9	2.4	1	0.3
Crenshaw	3	2.2	3	2.2	1	0.7
Cullman	42	5.0	20	2.6	4	0.5
Dale	16	3.2	15	3.0	0	0.0
Dallas	31	6.8	12	2.7	3	0.7
DeKalb	26	3.7	19	2.9	0	0.0
Elmore	22	2.9	11	1.6	0	0.0
Escambia	22	5.5	10	2.6	0	0.0
Etowah	72	6.9	31	3.0	5	0.5
Fayette	9	4.8	3	1.6	0	0.0
Franklin	12	3.6	8	2.6	0	0.0
Geneva	9	3.4	4	1.6	0	0.0
Greene	4	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hale	5	2.7	1	0.5	0	0.0
Henry	3	1.8	5	3.0	0	0.0
Houston	87	9.4	37	4.0	7	0.8
Jackson	30	5.2	13	2.4	0	0.0
Jefferson	726	10.9	408	6.2	108	1.6
Lamar	3	1.9	3	2.0	0	0.0
Lauderdale	61	6.6	43	4.9	9	1.0
Lawrence	12	3.3	3	0.9	0	0.0
Lee	70	5.4	30	2.5	4	0.3
Limestone	29	4.0	15	2.2	0	0.0
Lowndes	3	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Macon	11	4.7	4	1.7	2	0.8
Madison	235	7.9	136	4.7	32	1.1
Marengo	9	4.1	5	2.3	0	0.0
Marion	16	5.0	7	2.3	1	0.3
Marshall	55	6.1	30	3.6	3	0.3
Mobile	291	7.1	138	3.5	28	0.7
Monroe	12	4.9	5	2.1	0	0.0
Montgomery	219	9.5	93	4.2	13	0.6
Morgan	75	6.4	37	3.3	15	1.3
Perry	5	4.4	1	0.9	0	0.0
Pickens	11	5.2	2	1.0	1	0.5
Pike	16	5.2	6	2.1	0	0.0
Randolph	11	4.6	4	1.8	0	0.0
Russell	13	2.5	7	1.4	0	0.0
St. Clair	78	10.6	14	2.0	0	0.0
Shelby	21	1.2	39	2.4	5	0.3
Sumter	7	4.9	3	2.1	0	0.0
Talladega	35	4.2	14	1.8	0	0.0
Tallapoosa	22	5.2	10	2.5	0	0.0
Tuscaloosa	143	8.3	65	3.9	34	2.0
Walker	31	4.3	25	3.6	2	0.3
Washington	5	2.7	2	1.1	0	0.0
Wilcox	4	3.1	2	1.5	0	0.0
Winston	9	3.4	5	2.0	0	0.0

<sup>1</sup> Caution should be used in using rates, percentages, etc. based upon fewer than 16 events. Statistical stability may be missing.

**Data for Counties**

County	Hospital Beds in 2007		Households With No Vehicle in 2000		Uninsured Persons - 2003	
	Number	Rate per 10,000 <sup>1</sup>	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	16,917	36.1	143,594	8.3	504,539	11.2
Autauga	47	9.5	832	5.2	3,746	8.1
Baldwin	300	18.0	2,340	4.2	16,233	10.7
Barbour	74	24.1	1,303	12.5	2,901	10.1
Bibb	28	12.1	721	9.7	1,925	9.1
Blount	40	6.8	1,045	5.4	4,492	8.3
Bullock	41	34.3	702	17.6	1,580	14.0
Butler	94	44.8	1,013	12.1	2,008	9.7
Calhoun	526	46.9	3,566	7.9	11,854	10.6
Chambers	115	31.6	1,477	10.2	4,358	12.2
Cherokee	60	22.6	580	6.0	3,803	15.6
Chilton	30	6.8	1,076	7.0	5,198	12.7
Choctaw	0	0.0	697	11.0	1,545	10.1
Clarke	114	40.4	1,192	11.3	3,230	11.8
Clay	45	30.3	485	8.4	1,729	12.2
Cleburne	0	0.0	343	6.1	1,984	13.6
Coffee	151	33.3	1,308	7.5	4,976	11.2
Colbert	314	55.6	1,441	6.4	7,797	14.3
Conecuh	58	41.1	670	11.6	1,298	9.6
Coosa	0	0.0	378	8.1	1,245	10.8
Covington	235	61.9	1,372	8.8	3,503	9.5
Crenshaw	49	35.8	640	11.5	1,594	11.7
Cullman	215	25.8	1,944	6.3	11,054	14.1
Dale	89	17.8	1,198	6.3	5,365	10.9
Dallas	163	35.8	2,884	16.2	5,523	12.3
DeKalb	134	18.9	1,533	6.1	7,628	11.5
Elmore	138	18.3	940	4.1	7,043	10.0
Escambia	116	29.2	1,314	9.2	3,897	10.2
Etowah	560	53.3	3,144	7.6	10,494	10.2
Fayette	61	32.6	610	8.1	2,283	12.5
Franklin	125	37.6	1,021	8.3	5,420	17.6
Geneva	83	31.0	827	7.9	3,774	14.8
Greene	20	20.4	641	16.3	1,032	10.5
Hale	39	21.4	1,003	15.6	2,551	14.0
Henry	0	0.0	597	9.1	1,805	11.0
Houston	605	65.6	2,958	8.3	10,143	11.1
Jackson	170	29.7	1,554	7.2	7,107	13.2
Jefferson	4377	65.5	26,148	9.9	59,897	9.1
Lamar	0	0.0	528	8.2	1,698	11.2
Lauderdale	328	35.5	2,164	6.0	12,527	14.4
Lawrence	98	26.9	1,045	7.7	4,588	13.3
Lee	276	21.1	3,104	6.8	13,076	11.0
Limestone	101	14.0	1,627	6.6	10,758	15.8
Lowndes	0	0.0	743	15.1	1,733	13.0
Macon	0	0.0	1,684	18.8	3,346	14.3
Madison	1001	33.7	6,133	5.6	24,045	8.3
Marengo	99	44.8	1,259	14.4	2,766	12.5
Marion	128	40.1	1,129	8.9	3,139	10.4
Marshall	240	26.8	2,257	6.9	13,869	16.5
Mobile	1811	44.1	13,410	8.9	55,047	13.8
Monroe	94	38.6	989	10.5	3,322	14.0
Montgomery	841	36.3	8,426	9.8	20,617	9.3
Morgan	552	47.2	2,726	6.3	16,681	14.8
Perry	0	0.0	720	16.6	2,128	18.3
Pickens	48	22.7	958	11.8	2,681	13.1
Pike	97	31.3	1,362	11.4	2,791	9.6
Randolph	50	21.0	679	7.9	1,742	7.8
Russell	108	21.1	2,489	12.6	8,206	16.8
St. Clair	82	11.1	1,169	4.8	5,134	7.5
Shelby	192	11.2	1,860	3.4	11,158	7.0
Sumter	33	23.3	1,105	19.4	2,518	17.8
Talladega	270	32.3	3,141	10.2	8,066	10.1
Tallapoosa	101	23.7	1,559	9.4	6,030	14.8
Tuscaloosa	787	45.9	5,405	8.4	21,054	12.7
Walker	267	37.0	2,135	7.5	8,052	11.5
Washington	15	8.0	550	8.2	1,966	11.0
Wilcox	32	24.6	959	20.1	1,231	9.5
Winston	50	18.9	782	7.7	2,555	10.4

<sup>1</sup> Caution should be used in using rates, percentages, etc. based upon fewer than 16 events. Statistical stability may be missing.

**Data for Counties**

County	Mortality – All Causes (2003-2005)		Septicemia Mortality (2003-2005)		Cancer Mortality – All Sites (2003-2005)	
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate per 100,000
Alabama	139,414	1,028.7	2,451	18.1	29,389	216.9
Autauga	1,196	841.5	16	11.3	245	172.4
Baldwin	4,647	987.2	48	10.2	1,094	232.4
Barbour	888	1,040.6	14	16.4	180	210.9
Bibb	682	1,069.6	13	20.4	143	224.3
Blount	1,617	981.1	23	14.0	319	193.5
Bullock	390	1,164.6	6	17.9	77	229.9
Butler	892	1,441.6	10	16.2	167	269.9
Calhoun	3,961	1,180.2	106	31.6	815	242.8
Chambers	1,390	1,306.0	18	16.9	279	262.1
Cherokee	849	1,157.4	11	15.0	196	267.2
Chilton	1,379	1,113.0	8	6.5	276	222.8
Choctaw	509	1,125.1	6	13.3	100	221.0
Clarke	845	1,033.1	12	14.7	173	211.5
Clay	544	1,292.1	9	21.4	113	268.4
Cleburne	508	1,168.9	15	34.5	110	253.1
Coffee	1,414	1,048.0	9	6.7	323	239.4
Colbert	1,851	1,129.3	26	15.9	402	245.3
Conecuh	537	1,339.7	8	20.0	116	289.4
Coosa	420	1,240.5	4	11.8	83	245.1
Covington	1,547	1,402.4	32	29.0	324	293.7
Crenshaw	516	1,262.7	8	19.6	81	198.2
Cullman	2,676	1,128.1	37	15.6	549	231.4
Dale	1,348	918.6	18	12.3	321	218.8
Dallas	1,672	1,252.0	53	39.7	301	225.4
DeKalb	2,095	1,043.7	35	17.4	404	201.3
Elmore	1,878	872.9	24	11.2	391	181.7
Escambia	1,351	1,179.7	19	16.6	265	231.4
Etowah	4,024	1,303.2	95	30.8	801	259.4
Fayette	673	1,235.6	12	22.0	127	233.2
Franklin	1,132	1,231.0	25	27.2	223	242.5
Geneva	1,002	1,306.8	12	15.7	207	270.0
Greene	339	1,167.8	6	20.7	54	186.0
Hale	607	1,117.3	10	18.4	138	254.0
Henry	636	1,284.5	8	16.2	129	260.5
Houston	2,680	963.8	31	11.1	620	223.0
Jackson	1,779	1,104.9	30	18.6	382	237.2
Jefferson	21,639	1,097.4	380	19.3	4,365	221.4
Lamar	542	1,204.8	12	26.7	119	264.5
Lauderdale	2,805	1,070.3	32	12.2	591	225.5
Lawrence	1,052	1,019.6	14	13.6	219	212.3
Lee	2,386	661.0	48	13.3	534	147.9
Limestone	1,822	878.1	36	17.4	406	195.7
Lowndes	453	1,154.3	12	30.6	95	242.1
Macon	794	1,149.2	16	23.2	163	235.9
Madison	6,951	789.7	122	13.9	1,604	182.2
Marengo	772	1,172.4	13	19.7	156	236.9
Marion	1,158	1,281.8	16	17.7	254	281.2
Marshall	2,916	1,146.7	45	17.7	583	229.3
Mobile	11,858	990.8	194	16.2	2,634	220.1
Monroe	787	1,110.4	18	25.4	147	207.4
Montgomery	6,101	920.2	100	15.1	1,322	199.4
Morgan	3,239	956.7	53	15.7	687	202.9
Perry	424	1,233.1	14	40.7	91	264.6
Pickens	769	1,264.1	19	31.2	184	302.5
Pike	939	1,066.9	26	29.5	178	202.2
Randolph	823	1,218.6	33	48.9	156	231.0
Russell	1,606	1,090.8	36	24.5	329	223.5
St. Clair	2,159	1,025.5	38	18.1	496	235.6
Shelby	3,134	631.6	57	11.5	720	145.1
Sumter	432	1,026.3	9	21.4	75	178.2
Talladega	2,628	1,095.7	41	17.1	550	229.3
Tallapoosa	1,573	1,288.7	29	23.8	339	277.7
Tuscaloosa	4,502	899.8	124	24.8	937	187.3
Walker	2,917	1,393.0	66	31.5	552	263.6
Washington	506	949.3	8	15.0	114	213.9
Wilcox	427	1,105.1	11	28.5	89	230.3
Winston	826	1,124.8	12	16.3	172	234.2

<sup>1</sup> Caution should be used in using rates, percentages, etc. based upon fewer than 16 events. Statistical stability may be missing.

**Data for Counties**

County	Colon, Rectum, Anus Cancer Mortality (2003-2005)		Trachea, Bronchus, Lung Cancer Mortality (2003-2005)		Breast Cancer Mortality (Females 2003-2005)	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>
Alabama	2,696	19.9	9,286	68.5	2,072	29.4
Autauga	25	17.6	82	57.7	19	25.4
Baldwin	105	22.3	351	74.6	57	23.0
Barbour	17	19.9	58	68.0	12	29.6
Bibb	19	29.8	41	64.3	10	32.0
Blount	24	14.6	110	66.7	23	27.5
Bullock	12	35.8	19	56.7	11	71.2
Butler	16	25.9	44	71.1	10	30.5
Calhoun	73	21.8	312	93.0	51	29.2
Chambers	20	18.8	79	74.2	16	28.8
Cherokee	16	21.8	70	95.4	11	29.2
Chilton	25	20.2	101	81.5	18	28.4
Choctaw	11	24.3	32	70.7	7	29.8
Clarke	16	19.6	51	62.4	24	55.8
Clay	13	30.9	40	95.0	6	28.3
Cleburne	13	29.9	37	85.1	10	46.2
Coffee	32	23.7	104	77.1	11	15.8
Colbert	35	21.4	125	76.3	36	42.2
Conecuh	9	22.5	44	109.8	5	23.8
Coosa	6	17.7	28	82.7	4	23.9
Covington	27	24.5	113	102.4	25	43.4
Crenshaw	10	24.5	26	63.6	5	23.2
Cullman	38	16.0	185	78.0	38	31.4
Dale	23	15.7	106	72.2	19	25.8
Dallas	46	34.4	84	62.9	17	23.5
DeKalb	30	14.9	131	65.3	27	26.4
Elmore	38	17.7	127	59.0	32	29.3
Escambia	25	21.8	87	76.0	23	41.0
Etowah	61	19.8	279	90.4	46	28.6
Fayette	17	31.2	41	75.3	8	28.5
Franklin	17	18.5	79	85.9	14	30.2
Geneva	11	14.3	76	99.1	17	43.0
Greene	8	27.6	14	48.2	4	25.9
Hale	13	23.9	27	49.7	16	58.8
Henry	13	26.3	42	84.8	10	38.7
Houston	44	15.8	186	66.9	42	28.5
Jackson	37	23.0	139	86.3	28	34.0
Jefferson	411	20.8	1,245	63.1	361	34.8
Lamar	13	28.9	44	97.8	5	21.7
Lauderdale	54	20.6	190	72.5	37	27.0
Lawrence	21	20.4	71	68.8	13	24.5
Lee	40	11.1	154	42.7	43	22.9
Limestone	38	18.3	137	66.0	23	22.1
Lowndes	13	33.1	23	58.6	4	19.1
Macon	17	24.6	47	68.0	11	29.9
Madison	153	17.4	488	55.4	111	24.3
Marengo	17	25.8	49	74.4	6	17.5
Marion	20	22.1	102	112.9	13	28.6
Marshall	49	19.3	227	89.3	37	28.2
Mobile	236	19.7	781	65.3	193	30.8
Monroe	17	24.0	45	63.5	7	19.0
Montgomery	123	18.6	362	54.6	104	30.0
Morgan	61	18.0	247	73.0	49	28.3
Perry	9	26.2	25	72.7	4	21.8
Pickens	12	19.7	52	85.5	14	43.7
Pike	17	19.3	48	54.5	16	34.7
Randolph	18	26.7	35	51.8	8	22.8
Russell	39	26.5	99	67.2	21	27.1
St. Clair	44	20.9	181	86.0	28	26.0
Shelby	65	13.1	238	48.0	53	20.4
Sumter	4	9.5	20	47.5	5	22.2
Talladega	59	24.6	156	65.0	43	35.0
Tallapoosa	29	23.8	111	90.9	32	50.4
Tuscaloosa	96	19.2	318	63.6	62	23.7
Walker	49	23.4	207	98.9	32	29.4
Washington	4	7.5	42	78.8	8	29.5
Wilcox	10	25.9	14	36.2	5	23.8
Winston	13	17.7	58	79.0	12	32.2

<sup>1</sup> Caution should be used in using rates, percentages, etc. based upon fewer than 16 events. Statistical stability may be missing.

**Data for Counties**

County	Cervix Uteri Cancer Mortality (Females 2003-2005)		Ovarian Cancer Mortality (Females 2003-2005)		Prostate Cancer Mortality (Males 2003-2005)	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>
Alabama	241	3.4	786	11.2	1,609	24.3
Autauga	3	4.0	7	9.4	10	14.1
Baldwin	7	2.8	37	14.9	76	31.7
Barbour	3	7.4	5	12.3	16	35.8
Bibb	5	16.0	3	9.6	4	12.0
Blount	3	3.6	11	13.1	12	14.4
Bullock	1	6.5	1	6.5	8	45.1
Butler	2	6.1	2	6.1	14	47.5
Calhoun	6	3.4	16	9.1	43	26.6
Chambers	2	3.6	9	16.2	19	37.5
Cherokee	2	5.3	4	10.6	11	30.6
Chilton	1	1.6	9	14.2	13	21.0
Choctaw	1	4.3	0	0.0	10	47.7
Clarke	3	7.0	5	11.6	15	38.6
Clay	2	9.4	3	14.1	6	29.0
Cleburne	1	4.6	1	4.6	7	32.2
Coffee	2	2.9	11	15.8	20	29.8
Colbert	1	1.2	6	7.0	9	11.4
Conecuh	2	9.5	6	28.6	8	42.7
Coosa	0	0.0	3	17.9	5	29.8
Covington	5	8.7	11	19.1	14	26.2
Crenshaw	1	4.6	4	18.6	5	25.5
Cullman	3	2.5	13	10.7	31	26.1
Dale	4	5.4	10	13.6	15	20.7
Dallas	4	5.5	6	8.3	25	41.1
DeKalb	2	2.0	12	11.7	12	12.1
Elmore	1	0.9	13	11.9	22	19.5
Escambia	3	5.3	3	5.3	12	20.6
Etowah	3	1.9	29	18.1	41	27.5
Fayette	0	0.0	2	7.1	8	30.0
Franklin	0	0.0	5	10.8	10	21.8
Geneva	0	0.0	4	10.1	10	26.6
Greene	0	0.0	5	32.4	4	29.6
Hale	3	11.0	3	11.0	10	36.0
Henry	1	3.9	4	15.5	7	29.1
Houston	2	1.4	19	12.9	40	29.6
Jackson	3	3.6	8	9.7	17	21.6
Jefferson	32	3.1	114	11.0	276	29.5
Lamar	1	4.3	3	13.0	3	13.7
Lauderdale	6	4.4	10	7.3	31	24.6
Lawrence	0	0.0	3	5.7	7	13.8
Lee	1	0.5	16	8.5	40	22.0
Limestone	3	2.9	6	5.8	12	11.2
Lowndes	0	0.0	1	4.8	4	21.8
Macon	2	5.4	3	8.2	14	44.2
Madison	16	3.5	42	9.2	75	17.1
Marengo	0	0.0	1	2.9	17	54.4
Marion	3	6.6	7	15.4	13	28.9
Marshall	6	4.6	18	13.7	20	15.9
Mobile	21	3.3	65	10.4	138	23.9
Monroe	1	2.7	6	16.3	4	11.7
Montgomery	17	4.9	50	14.4	86	27.1
Morgan	7	4.0	17	9.8	37	22.0
Perry	0	0.0	4	21.8	9	57.2
Pickens	3	9.4	4	12.5	13	45.6
Pike	0	0.0	4	8.7	6	14.0
Randolph	1	2.8	8	22.8	7	21.2
Russell	6	7.7	9	11.6	27	38.3
St. Clair	4	3.7	22	20.4	13	11.9
Shelby	5	1.9	17	6.5	20	7.9
Sumter	1	4.4	2	8.9	13	68.8
Talladega	4	3.3	4	3.3	27	22.8
Tallapoosa	3	4.7	11	17.3	17	29.0
Tuscaloosa	6	2.3	22	8.4	46	18.7
Walker	5	4.6	15	13.8	23	22.6
Washington	4	14.7	2	7.4	9	34.4
Wilcox	1	4.8	2	9.5	9	50.5
Winston	0	0.0	8	21.5	4	11.0

<sup>1</sup> Caution should be used in using rates, percentages, etc. based upon fewer than 16 events. Statistical stability may be missing.

**Data for Counties**

County	Meninges, Brain, Other Cen. Nervous System Cancer Mortality (2003-2005)		Alzheimer's Disease Mortality (2003-2005)		Diabetes Mellitus Mortality (2003-2005)	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>
Alabama	611	4.5	4,145	30.6	4,273	31.5
Autauga	8	5.6	46	32.4	51	35.9
Baldwin	26	5.5	164	34.8	124	26.3
Barbour	4	4.7	34	39.8	17	19.9
Bibb	2	3.1	7	11.0	20	31.4
Blount	6	3.6	53	32.2	29	17.6
Bullock	0	0.0	27	80.6	13	38.8
Butler	4	6.5	14	22.6	29	46.9
Calhoun	24	7.2	78	23.2	64	19.1
Chambers	6	5.6	58	54.5	44	41.3
Cherokee	4	5.5	29	39.5	16	21.8
Chilton	2	1.6	36	29.1	22	17.8
Choctaw	0	0.0	14	30.9	7	15.5
Clarke	1	1.2	40	48.9	29	35.5
Clay	2	4.8	10	23.8	16	38.0
Cleburne	4	9.2	17	39.1	12	27.6
Coffee	8	5.9	49	36.3	33	24.5
Colbert	12	7.3	50	30.5	60	36.6
Conecuh	1	2.5	13	32.4	19	47.4
Coosa	2	5.9	7	20.7	15	44.3
Covington	3	2.7	54	49.0	30	27.2
Crenshaw	1	2.4	15	36.7	17	41.6
Cullman	12	5.1	107	45.1	75	31.6
Dale	4	2.7	47	32.0	50	34.1
Dallas	3	2.2	59	44.2	59	44.2
DeKalb	15	7.5	53	26.4	41	20.4
Elmore	9	4.2	48	22.3	71	33.0
Escambia	9	7.9	71	62.0	68	59.4
Etowah	19	6.2	152	49.2	99	32.1
Fayette	1	1.8	22	40.4	16	29.4
Franklin	5	5.4	18	19.6	65	70.7
Geneva	4	5.2	48	62.6	37	48.3
Greene	1	3.4	3	10.3	9	31.0
Hale	2	3.7	12	22.1	23	42.3
Henry	1	2.0	26	52.5	16	32.3
Houston	13	4.7	121	43.5	51	18.3
Jackson	7	4.3	37	23.0	62	38.5
Jefferson	75	3.8	626	31.7	736	37.3
Lamar	2	4.4	19	42.2	11	24.5
Lauderdale	20	7.6	130	49.6	62	23.7
Lawrence	5	4.8	30	29.1	42	40.7
Lee	12	3.3	71	19.7	66	18.3
Limestone	11	5.3	33	15.9	43	20.7
Lowndes	1	2.5	6	15.3	20	51.0
Macon	2	2.9	30	43.4	30	43.4
Madison	35	4.0	197	22.4	286	32.5
Marengo	3	4.6	8	12.1	31	47.1
Marion	5	5.5	29	32.1	22	24.4
Marshall	16	6.3	84	33.0	32	12.6
Mobile	53	4.4	332	27.7	325	27.2
Monroe	2	2.8	17	24.0	25	35.3
Montgomery	20	3.0	188	28.4	344	51.9
Morgan	16	4.7	74	21.9	126	37.2
Perry	3	8.7	11	32.0	14	40.7
Pickens	2	3.3	17	27.9	15	24.7
Pike	4	4.5	16	18.2	44	50.0
Randolph	5	7.4	24	35.5	24	35.5
Russell	11	7.5	37	25.1	34	23.1
St. Clair	8	3.8	60	28.5	43	20.4
Shelby	18	3.6	93	18.7	99	20.0
Sumter	1	2.4	10	23.8	13	30.9
Talladega	14	5.8	90	37.5	57	23.8
Tallapoosa	5	4.1	49	40.1	61	50.0
Tuscaloosa	15	3.0	101	20.2	134	26.8
Walker	12	5.7	59	28.2	67	32.0
Washington	2	3.8	21	39.4	17	31.9
Wilcox	0	0.0	15	38.8	16	41.4
Winston	8	10.9	29	39.5	25	34.0

<sup>1</sup> Caution should be used in using rates, percentages, etc. based upon fewer than 16 events. Statistical stability may be missing.

**Data for Counties**

County	Heart Diseases Mortality (2003-2005)		Ischemic Heart Diseases Mortality (2003-2005)		Heart Failure Mortality (2003-2005)	
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>
Alabama	38,683	285.4	18,789	138.6	6,606	48.7
Autauga	348	244.8	122	85.8	120	84.4
Baldwin	1,300	276.2	700	148.7	170	36.1
Barbour	252	295.3	63	73.8	34	39.8
Bibb	151	236.8	89	139.6	26	40.8
Blount	468	284.0	210	127.4	96	58.2
Bullock	108	322.5	58	173.2	12	35.8
Butler	299	483.2	109	176.2	87	140.6
Calhoun	1,294	385.5	714	212.7	176	52.4
Chambers	420	394.6	161	151.3	62	58.3
Cherokee	224	305.4	131	178.6	43	58.6
Chilton	426	343.8	244	196.9	74	59.7
Choctaw	150	331.6	75	165.8	27	59.7
Clarke	220	269.0	142	173.6	34	41.6
Clay	182	432.3	134	318.3	24	57.0
Cleburne	128	294.5	57	131.2	30	69.0
Coffee	435	322.4	217	160.8	133	98.6
Colbert	606	369.7	378	230.6	45	27.5
Conecuh	169	421.6	73	182.1	12	29.9
Coosa	123	363.3	57	168.4	28	82.7
Covington	462	418.8	209	189.5	85	77.1
Crenshaw	161	394.0	70	171.3	33	80.8
Cullman	803	338.5	425	179.2	154	64.9
Dale	375	255.6	216	147.2	70	47.7
Dallas	488	365.4	231	173.0	79	59.2
DeKalb	769	383.1	311	154.9	243	121.1
Elmore	544	252.8	239	111.1	77	35.8
Escambia	344	300.4	208	181.6	29	25.3
Etowah	1,202	389.3	718	232.5	234	75.8
Fayette	184	337.8	67	123.0	34	62.4
Franklin	343	373.0	172	187.0	28	30.4
Geneva	292	380.8	154	200.9	67	87.4
Greene	135	465.1	23	79.2	20	68.9
Hale	189	347.9	90	165.7	28	51.5
Henry	166	335.3	83	167.6	32	64.6
Houston	671	241.3	321	115.4	124	44.6
Jackson	588	365.2	285	177.0	115	71.4
Jefferson	5,222	264.8	2,662	135.0	776	39.4
Lamar	161	357.9	83	184.5	42	93.4
Lauderdale	638	243.4	306	116.8	109	41.6
Lawrence	289	280.1	162	157.0	46	44.6
Lee	643	178.1	337	93.4	173	47.9
Limestone	547	263.6	255	122.9	58	28.0
Lowndes	157	400.0	44	112.1	84	214.0
Macon	258	373.4	71	102.8	148	214.2
Madison	1,779	202.1	586	66.6	307	34.9
Marengo	260	394.9	170	258.2	38	57.7
Marion	364	402.9	197	218.1	103	114.0
Marshall	971	381.8	422	165.9	154	60.6
Mobile	3,237	270.5	1,858	155.2	312	26.1
Monroe	237	334.4	87	122.8	28	39.5
Montgomery	1,507	227.3	795	119.9	211	31.8
Morgan	945	279.1	298	88.0	144	42.5
Perry	107	311.2	44	128.0	27	78.5
Pickens	217	356.7	91	149.6	76	124.9
Pike	312	354.5	82	93.2	27	30.7
Randolph	238	352.4	147	217.7	42	62.2
Russell	274	186.1	152	103.2	54	36.7
St. Clair	576	273.6	291	138.2	128	60.8
Shelby	722	145.5	314	63.3	103	20.8
Sumter	144	342.1	54	128.3	16	38.0
Talladega	773	322.3	313	130.5	171	71.3
Tallapoosa	442	362.1	258	211.4	87	71.3
Tuscaloosa	1,119	223.6	506	101.1	190	38.0
Walker	980	468.0	443	211.6	140	66.9
Washington	146	273.9	61	114.4	26	48.8
Wilcox	138	357.1	40	103.5	17	44.0
Winston	261	355.4	104	141.6	84	114.4

<sup>1</sup> Caution should be used in using rates, percentages, etc. based upon fewer than 16 events. Statistical stability may be missing.

**Data for Counties**

County	Cerebrovascular Diseases (Stroke) Mortality (2003-2005)		Pneumonia Mortality (2003-2005)		Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases Mortality (2003-2005)	
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>
Alabama	8,934	65.9	3,111	23.0	7,156	52.8
Autauga	65	45.7	22	15.5	67	47.1
Baldwin	278	59.1	69	14.7	195	41.4
Barbour	64	75.0	21	24.6	57	66.8
Bibb	89	139.6	15	23.5	35	54.9
Blount	87	52.8	70	42.5	94	57.0
Bullock	25	74.7	8	23.9	17	50.8
Butler	61	98.6	30	48.5	49	79.2
Calhoun	228	67.9	100	29.8	206	61.4
Chambers	127	119.3	24	22.6	74	69.5
Cherokee	51	69.5	25	34.1	56	76.3
Chilton	86	69.4	39	31.5	74	59.7
Choctaw	49	108.3	7	15.5	28	61.9
Clarke	80	97.8	9	11.0	38	46.5
Clay	31	73.6	12	28.5	26	61.8
Cleburne	29	66.7	9	20.7	33	75.9
Coffee	86	63.7	37	27.4	88	65.2
Colbert	106	64.7	38	23.2	99	60.4
Conecuh	40	99.8	18	44.9	22	54.9
Coosa	30	88.6	8	23.6	17	50.2
Covington	101	91.6	62	56.2	74	67.1
Crenshaw	41	100.3	19	46.5	50	122.4
Cullman	169	71.2	43	18.1	166	70.0
Dale	65	44.3	18	12.3	108	73.6
Dallas	111	83.1	31	23.2	55	41.2
DeKalb	102	50.8	40	19.9	138	68.7
Elmore	93	43.2	27	12.5	108	50.2
Escambia	86	75.1	22	19.2	51	44.5
Etowah	254	82.3	120	38.9	255	82.6
Fayette	59	108.3	16	29.4	37	67.9
Franklin	77	83.7	30	32.6	70	76.1
Geneva	64	83.5	12	15.7	60	78.3
Greene	22	75.8	12	41.3	8	27.6
Hale	34	62.6	14	25.8	15	27.6
Henry	68	137.3	7	14.1	31	62.6
Houston	149	53.6	27	9.7	137	49.3
Jackson	104	64.6	42	26.1	92	57.1
Jefferson	1,566	79.4	504	25.6	972	49.3
Lamar	39	86.7	14	31.1	32	71.1
Lauderdale	193	73.6	71	27.1	139	53.0
Lawrence	62	60.1	23	22.3	57	55.2
Lee	161	44.6	39	10.8	129	35.7
Limestone	135	65.1	46	22.2	81	39.0
Lowndes	25	63.7	6	15.3	13	33.1
Macon	44	63.7	14	20.3	23	33.3
Madison	428	48.6	155	17.6	326	37.0
Marengo	55	83.5	17	25.8	32	48.6
Marion	59	65.3	27	29.9	65	72.0
Marshall	186	73.1	85	33.4	210	82.6
Mobile	734	61.3	221	18.5	535	44.7
Monroe	52	73.4	25	35.3	40	56.4
Montgomery	382	57.6	115	17.3	330	49.8
Morgan	156	46.1	90	26.6	171	50.5
Perry	33	96.0	5	14.5	9	26.2
Pickens	49	80.5	24	39.5	30	49.3
Pike	47	53.4	18	20.5	27	30.7
Randolph	53	78.5	13	19.2	39	57.7
Russell	80	54.3	34	23.1	70	47.5
St. Clair	123	58.4	57	27.1	155	73.6
Shelby	198	39.9	55	11.1	170	34.3
Sumter	39	92.7	7	16.6	19	45.1
Talladega	187	78.0	46	19.2	160	66.7
Tallapoosa	80	65.5	40	32.8	97	79.5
Tuscaloosa	317	63.4	148	29.6	247	49.4
Walker	142	67.8	74	35.3	174	83.1
Washington	30	56.3	8	15.0	21	39.4
Wilcox	31	80.2	9	23.3	6	15.5
Winston	37	50.4	18	24.5	47	64.0

<sup>1</sup> Caution should be used in using rates, percentages, etc. based upon fewer than 16 events. Statistical stability may be missing.

**Data for Counties**

County	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis Mortality (2003-2005)		Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis Mortality (2003-2005)		Accident (All Types) Mortality (2003-2005)	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>
Alabama	1,378	10.2	3,132	23.1	6,931	51.1
Autauga	11	7.7	20	14.1	74	52.1
Baldwin	75	15.9	64	13.6	277	58.8
Barbour	6	7.0	17	19.9	43	50.4
Bibb	10	15.7	8	12.5	55	86.3
Blount	12	7.3	46	27.9	91	55.2
Bullock	6	17.9	16	47.8	16	47.8
Butler	6	9.7	24	38.8	47	76.0
Calhoun	32	9.5	90	26.8	199	59.3
Chambers	8	7.5	28	26.3	61	57.3
Cherokee	11	15.0	20	27.3	40	54.5
Chilton	10	8.1	26	21.0	97	78.3
Choctaw	5	11.1	11	24.3	36	79.6
Clarke	1	1.2	19	23.2	58	70.9
Clay	8	19.0	13	30.9	24	57.0
Cleburne	1	2.3	11	25.3	30	69.0
Coffee	13	9.6	31	23.0	50	37.1
Colbert	10	6.1	33	20.1	80	48.8
Conecuh	6	15.0	13	32.4	29	72.3
Coosa	3	8.9	8	23.6	27	79.7
Covington	13	11.8	44	39.9	70	63.5
Crenshaw	3	7.3	16	39.2	29	71.0
Cullman	18	7.6	70	29.5	144	60.7
Dale	18	12.3	23	15.7	66	45.0
Dallas	10	7.5	41	30.7	79	59.2
DeKalb	18	9.0	46	22.9	129	64.3
Elmore	18	8.4	28	13.0	105	48.8
Escambia	19	16.6	11	9.6	87	76.0
Etowah	51	16.5	94	30.4	169	54.7
Fayette	5	9.2	12	22.0	42	77.1
Franklin	8	8.7	23	25.0	67	72.9
Geneva	12	15.7	16	20.9	57	74.3
Greene	0	0.0	20	68.9	15	51.7
Hale	3	5.5	22	40.5	33	60.7
Henry	7	14.1	16	32.3	31	62.6
Houston	24	8.6	39	14.0	104	37.4
Jackson	28	17.4	27	16.8	104	64.6
Jefferson	210	10.7	562	28.5	952	48.3
Lamar	4	8.9	13	28.9	23	51.1
Lauderdale	27	10.3	68	25.9	128	48.8
Lawrence	10	9.7	33	32.0	78	75.6
Lee	21	5.8	44	12.2	112	31.0
Limestone	12	5.8	43	20.7	111	53.5
Lowndes	1	2.5	9	22.9	37	94.3
Macon	1	1.4	23	33.3	43	62.2
Madison	76	8.6	171	19.4	329	37.4
Marengo	6	9.1	20	30.4	42	63.8
Marion	11	12.2	35	38.7	70	77.5
Marshall	39	15.3	67	26.3	128	50.3
Mobile	143	11.9	211	17.6	592	49.5
Monroe	4	5.6	21	29.6	45	63.5
Montgomery	72	10.9	132	19.9	256	38.6
Morgan	28	8.3	79	23.3	165	48.7
Perry	2	5.8	16	46.5	33	96.0
Pickens	5	8.2	23	37.8	44	72.3
Pike	5	5.7	28	31.8	59	67.0
Randolph	4	5.9	26	38.5	51	75.5
Russell	18	12.2	34	23.1	64	43.5
St. Clair	26	12.4	50	23.8	91	43.2
Shelby	39	7.9	69	13.9	180	36.3
Sumter	4	9.5	14	33.3	22	52.3
Talladega	28	11.7	49	20.4	110	45.9
Tallapoosa	12	9.8	30	24.6	54	44.2
Tuscaloosa	44	8.8	110	22.0	199	39.8
Walker	31	14.8	67	32.0	149	71.2
Washington	3	5.6	11	20.6	25	46.9
Wilcox	2	5.2	10	25.9	27	69.9
Winston	1	1.4	18	24.5	47	64.0

<sup>1</sup> Caution should be used in using rates, percentages, etc. based upon fewer than 16 events. Statistical stability may be missing.

**Data for Counties**

County	Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality (2003-2005)		Accidental Drowning and Submersion Mortality (2003-2005)		Accidental Smoke, Fire, Flames Mortality (2003-2005)	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>
Alabama	3,480	25.7	187	1.4	322	2.4
Autauga	40	28.1	2	1.4	4	2.8
Baldwin	111	23.6	9	1.9	9	1.9
Barbour	28	32.8	0	0.0	2	2.3
Bibb	31	48.6	0	0.0	3	4.7
Blount	50	30.3	5	3.0	6	3.6
Bullock	10	29.9	0	0.0	1	3.0
Butler	27	43.6	2	3.2	2	3.2
Calhoun	108	32.2	2	0.6	11	3.3
Chambers	27	25.4	1	0.9	3	2.8
Cherokee	24	32.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chilton	51	41.2	4	3.2	4	3.2
Choctaw	22	48.6	2	4.4	2	4.4
Clarke	35	42.8	3	3.7	1	1.2
Clay	7	16.6	1	2.4	1	2.4
Cleburne	17	39.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Coffee	30	22.2	0	0.0	1	0.7
Colbert	38	23.2	1	0.6	2	1.2
Conecuh	18	44.9	1	2.5	0	0.0
Coosa	16	47.3	2	5.9	3	8.9
Covington	41	37.2	2	1.8	3	2.7
Crenshaw	15	36.7	0	0.0	3	7.3
Cullman	94	39.6	2	0.8	10	4.2
Dale	34	23.2	1	0.7	2	1.4
Dallas	41	30.7	1	0.7	10	7.5
DeKalb	66	32.9	2	1.0	5	2.5
Elmore	61	28.4	4	1.9	3	1.4
Escambia	47	41.0	4	3.5	5	4.4
Etowah	77	24.9	4	1.3	9	2.9
Fayette	18	33.0	0	0.0	1	1.8
Franklin	34	37.0	4	4.3	4	4.3
Geneva	35	45.6	2	2.6	2	2.6
Greene	11	37.9	2	6.9	0	0.0
Hale	23	42.3	1	1.8	3	5.5
Henry	21	42.4	1	2.0	0	0.0
Houston	50	18.0	5	1.8	3	1.1
Jackson	55	34.2	6	3.7	6	3.7
Jefferson	382	19.4	25	1.3	55	2.8
Lamar	13	28.9	0	0.0	1	2.2
Lauderdale	68	25.9	5	1.9	3	1.1
Lawrence	48	46.5	0	0.0	7	6.8
Lee	60	16.6	2	0.6	5	1.4
Limestone	71	34.2	2	1.0	2	1.0
Lowndes	23	58.6	1	2.5	6	15.3
Macon	24	34.7	3	4.3	1	1.4
Madison	151	17.2	11	1.2	9	1.0
Marengo	24	36.4	0	0.0	4	6.1
Marion	33	36.5	2	2.2	1	1.1
Marshall	66	26.0	4	1.6	4	1.6
Mobile	283	23.6	22	1.8	19	1.6
Monroe	30	42.3	1	1.4	1	1.4
Montgomery	131	19.8	5	0.8	12	1.8
Morgan	72	21.3	3	0.9	6	1.8
Perry	21	61.1	0	0.0	7	20.4
Pickens	24	39.5	0	0.0	3	4.9
Pike	32	36.4	0	0.0	4	4.5
Randolph	27	40.0	1	1.5	2	3.0
Russell	32	21.7	3	2.0	3	2.0
St. Clair	35	16.6	0	0.0	7	3.3
Shelby	89	17.9	3	0.6	8	1.6
Sumter	15	35.6	1	2.4	0	0.0
Talladega	60	25.0	4	1.7	3	1.3
Tallapoosa	29	23.8	3	2.5	1	0.8
Tuscaloosa	100	20.0	4	0.8	8	1.6
Walker	68	32.5	4	1.9	11	5.3
Washington	16	30.0	1	1.9	2	3.8
Wilcox	18	46.6	1	2.6	1	2.6
Winston	22	30.0	0	0.0	2	2.7

<sup>1</sup> Caution should be used in using rates, percentages, etc. based upon fewer than 16 events. Statistical stability may be missing.

**Data for Counties**

County	Accidental Poisoning and Exposure to Noxious Subst. Mortality (2003-2005)		Homicide Mortality (2003-2005)		Suicide Mortality (2003-2005)	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>
Alabama	646	4.8	1,233	9.1	1,586	11.7
Autauga	4	2.8	5	3.5	14	9.9
Baldwin	40	8.5	18	3.8	54	11.5
Barbour	4	4.7	10	11.7	5	5.9
Bibb	1	1.6	3	4.7	12	18.8
Blount	5	3.0	13	7.9	23	14.0
Bullock	1	3.0	3	9.0	2	6.0
Butler	1	1.6	13	21.0	8	12.9
Calhoun	18	5.4	33	9.8	48	14.3
Chambers	7	6.6	5	4.7	7	6.6
Cherokee	4	5.5	4	5.5	15	20.4
Chilton	13	10.5	3	2.4	21	16.9
Choctaw	1	2.2	3	6.6	5	11.1
Clarke	3	3.7	6	7.3	5	6.1
Clay	0	0.0	1	2.4	5	11.9
Cleburne	3	6.9	8	18.4	11	25.3
Coffee	3	2.2	5	3.7	9	6.7
Colbert	11	6.7	11	6.7	27	16.5
Conecuh	5	12.5	8	20.0	5	12.5
Coosa	1	3.0	3	8.9	6	17.7
Covington	2	1.8	4	3.6	15	13.6
Crenshaw	1	2.4	3	7.3	6	14.7
Cullman	4	1.7	6	2.5	29	12.2
Dale	10	6.8	5	3.4	17	11.6
Dallas	6	4.5	31	23.2	17	12.7
DeKalb	3	1.5	5	2.5	18	9.0
Elmore	2	0.9	10	4.6	19	8.8
Escambia	10	8.7	10	8.7	12	10.5
Etowah	23	7.4	25	8.1	49	15.9
Fayette	3	5.5	4	7.3	10	18.4
Franklin	5	5.4	4	4.3	12	13.0
Geneva	4	5.2	2	2.6	15	19.6
Greene	0	0.0	6	20.7	3	10.3
Hale	0	0.0	9	16.6	5	9.2
Henry	2	4.0	6	12.1	4	8.1
Houston	4	1.4	22	7.9	30	10.8
Jackson	8	5.0	10	6.2	24	14.9
Jefferson	126	6.4	343	17.4	228	11.6
Lamar	1	2.2	0	0.0	8	17.8
Lauderdale	7	2.7	12	4.6	38	14.5
Lawrence	4	3.9	8	7.8	13	12.6
Lee	6	1.7	30	8.3	35	9.7
Limestone	6	2.9	12	5.8	28	13.5
Lowndes	0	0.0	12	30.6	3	7.6
Macon	2	2.9	16	23.2	6	8.7
Madison	30	3.4	46	5.2	96	10.9
Marengo	0	0.0	8	12.1	2	3.0
Marion	3	3.3	9	10.0	10	11.1
Marshall	11	4.3	5	2.0	28	11.0
Mobile	78	6.5	136	11.4	116	9.7
Monroe	0	0.0	5	7.1	7	9.9
Montgomery	21	3.2	86	13.0	70	10.6
Morgan	29	8.6	22	6.5	54	15.9
Perry	0	0.0	4	11.6	3	8.7
Pickens	2	3.3	3	4.9	7	11.5
Pike	2	2.3	6	6.8	11	12.5
Randolph	5	7.4	8	11.8	11	16.3
Russell	5	3.4	22	14.9	22	14.9
St. Clair	12	5.7	11	5.2	27	12.8
Shelby	18	3.6	20	4.0	46	9.3
Sumter	1	2.4	4	9.5	0	0.0
Talladega	9	3.8	16	6.7	34	14.2
Tallapoosa	5	4.1	9	7.4	18	14.7
Tuscaloosa	24	4.8	36	7.2	57	11.4
Walker	22	10.5	13	6.2	29	13.8
Washington	0	0.0	2	3.8	4	7.5
Wilcox	1	2.6	9	23.3	0	0.0
Winston	4	5.4	3	4.1	8	10.9

<sup>1</sup> Caution should be used in using rates, percentages, etc. based upon fewer than 16 events. Statistical stability may be missing.

**Data for Counties**

County	Infant Mortality Rate – 2004-2006 (Per 1,000 births)		Low Weight Births - 2006		Births to Teenagers (age 10-19) - 2006	
	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>1</sup>	Number	Percent
Alabama	1,646	9.0	6,616	10.5	8,670	13.8
Autauga	19	9.8	61	9.5	83	12.9
Baldwin	42	6.8	210	9.5	282	12.7
Barbour	12	10.6	44	10.6	80	19.3
Bibb	13	16.6	35	13.6	52	20.2
Blount	16	7.8	46	6.7	92	13.3
Bullock	5	9.1	27	13.4	36	17.9
Butler	9	10.8	31	10.2	58	19.1
Calhoun	31	6.8	123	8.1	219	14.5
Chambers	7	5.7	42	10.7	60	15.2
Cherokee	6	7.6	20	7.8	35	13.7
Chilton	16	9.8	55	9.9	81	14.6
Choctaw	2	4.1	22	13.8	22	13.9
Clarke	13	13.2	42	12.9	39	12.0
Clay	4	8.7	19	11.0	29	16.9
Cleburne	1	2.1	14	8.8	18	11.3
Coffee	16	9.0	48	7.7	82	13.1
Colbert	20	10.8	78	12.7	80	13.0
Conecuh	3	6.3	22	13.0	30	17.6
Coosa	5	16.3	7	7.1	17	17.2
Covington	8	5.8	38	8.2	83	18.0
Crenshaw	2	4.1	17	10.2	28	16.9
Cullman	15	5.1	87	8.7	132	13.1
Dale	14	6.1	63	8.3	91	11.9
Dallas	13	6.5	79	11.9	144	21.7
DeKalb	28	9.5	74	7.4	152	15.3
Elmore	19	6.4	88	8.8	126	12.6
Escambia	16	11.5	61	12.3	90	18.2
Etowah	29	7.7	126	9.7	212	16.4
Fayette	5	9.5	16	8.7	29	15.8
Franklin	15	11.0	32	6.7	77	16.1
Geneva	6	6.6	25	7.6	36	10.9
Greene	4	10.5	16	11.5	23	16.5
Hale	10	16.2	25	13.5	30	16.2
Henry	2	3.5	22	11.6	30	15.9
Houston	32	8.2	105	7.6	187	13.5
Jackson	16	8.7	49	8.0	89	14.5
Jefferson	312	11.2	1,191	12.4	1,196	12.4
Lamar	5	9.7	18	10.1	39	21.9
Lauderdale	20	7.0	100	9.8	149	14.5
Lawrence	15	12.4	41	10.0	68	16.6
Lee	41	9.5	136	8.8	163	10.6
Limestone	15	5.6	67	7.1	124	13.1
Lowndes	7	12.9	29	14.4	47	23.4
Macon	10	13.6	27	10.9	48	19.4
Madison	93	8.0	434	10.7	401	9.9
Marengo	7	8.5	34	12.7	34	12.7
Marion	9	8.6	38	10.3	69	18.6
Marshall	40	9.2	122	8.0	257	16.8
Mobile	151	8.5	725	11.8	996	16.3
Monroe	7	8.2	31	11.7	38	14.3
Montgomery	94	9.3	431	12.4	507	14.6
Morgan	38	8.4	150	10.3	193	13.2
Perry	6	12.7	26	16.1	29	18.0
Pickens	10	14.0	27	11.3	28	11.7
Pike	16	13.7	34	8.1	63	15.0
Randolph	8	10.3	17	6.2	62	22.7
Russell	24	12.1	76	11.1	130	19.0
St. Clair	25	8.8	84	7.9	107	10.1
Shelby	53	6.8	247	9.5	151	5.8
Sumter	5	10.6	29	17.3	20	11.9
Talladega	33	11.1	134	13.3	173	17.1
Tallapoosa	12	8.2	57	11.1	92	17.9
Tuscaloosa	70	10.3	287	12.2	285	12.1
Walker	25	9.6	84	9.5	128	14.5
Washington	8	13.6	21	10.7	34	17.4
Wilcox	6	10.7	22	12.2	31	17.1
Winston	7	8.2	28	9.7	54	18.7

<sup>1</sup> Caution should be used in using rates, percentages, etc. based upon fewer than 16 events. Statistical stability may be missing.

**Data for Counties**

County	Births With Less Than Adequate Prenatal Care - 2006		Births With Tobacco Usage During Pregnancy - 2006		Births Occurring Outside Mother's County of Residence - 2006	
	Number	Percent <sup>1</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>1</sup>	Number	Percent
Alabama	14,390	23.1	7,394	11.8	20,002	31.8
Autauga	122	19.1	84	13.1	638	99.2
Baldwin	500	22.6	329	14.9	446	20.1
Barbour	178	43.3	29	7.0	411	99.0
Bibb	66	26.6	41	16.0	256	99.6
Blount	90	13.4	87	12.6	691	99.7
Bullock	77	38.7	6	3.0	199	99.0
Butler	70	23.2	37	12.2	303	100.0
Calhoun	379	25.2	204	13.5	143	9.5
Chambers	92	23.5	55	14.0	168	42.6
Cherokee	73	28.6	49	19.1	256	100.0
Chilton	154	28.4	101	18.3	549	99.3
Choctaw	40	25.3	8	5.0	159	100.0
Clarke	92	28.2	27	8.3	134	41.1
Clay	28	16.3	34	19.8	169	98.3
Cleburne	44	28.4	39	24.5	158	99.4
Coffee	183	29.5	89	14.3	200	32.0
Colbert	86	14.0	121	19.7	217	35.3
Conecuh	60	35.3	16	9.4	169	99.4
Coosa	11	11.1	17	17.2	98	99.0
Covington	87	19.0	90	19.5	75	16.3
Crenshaw	49	29.5	29	17.5	129	77.7
Cullman	112	11.2	174	17.3	285	28.4
Dale	164	21.8	81	10.7	642	84.3
Dallas	236	35.8	74	11.2	58	8.7
DeKalb	435	44.1	137	13.8	257	25.8
Elmore	221	22.2	141	14.1	1,000	99.7
Escambia	169	34.3	74	15.0	317	64.2
Etowah	261	20.2	239	18.5	378	29.2
Fayette	25	13.7	39	21.3	183	100.0
Franklin	160	33.4	84	17.5	226	47.2
Geneva	79	24.0	51	15.4	331	100.0
Greene	61	44.5	9	6.5	137	98.6
Hale	59	33.0	7	3.8	185	100.0
Henry	35	18.5	12	6.3	189	100.0
Houston	352	25.6	82	5.9	44	3.2
Jackson	130	21.4	131	21.4	278	45.4
Jefferson	1,856	19.4	714	7.4	131	1.4
Lamar	23	13.1	45	25.4	177	99.4
Lauderdale	171	16.7	192	18.7	257	25.0
Lawrence	106	25.9	75	18.3	410	100.0
Lee	327	21.3	104	6.8	359	23.3
Limestone	228	24.2	142	15.0	503	52.9
Lowndes	53	26.4	13	6.5	199	99.0
Macon	88	35.5	15	6.0	244	98.0
Madison	785	19.4	374	9.2	118	2.9
Marengo	101	38.4	15	5.6	86	32.1
Marion	62	16.8	97	26.2	134	36.2
Marshall	539	35.5	252	16.5	486	31.8
Mobile	1,236	20.3	716	11.7	85	1.4
Monroe	52	19.8	18	6.8	76	28.7
Montgomery	861	24.8	219	6.3	47	1.4
Morgan	470	32.4	225	15.4	232	15.9
Perry	49	31.0	11	6.9	161	100.0
Pickens	60	25.2	34	14.3	234	97.9
Pike	117	28.3	38	9.1	132	31.5
Randolph	70	26.0	43	15.8	269	98.5
Russell	329	49.3	27	3.9	630	92.1
St. Clair	169	16.2	160	15.1	1,059	99.8
Shelby	453	17.6	169	6.5	2,057	78.9
Sumter	45	27.4	7	4.2	167	99.4
Talladega	160	16.0	175	17.3	346	34.2
Tallapoosa	75	14.7	79	15.5	176	34.3
Tuscaloosa	632	27.4	254	10.8	164	7.0
Walker	114	13.0	226	25.6	323	36.5
Washington	73	37.4	40	20.5	195	99.5
Wilcox	65	36.1	7	3.9	178	98.3
Winston	41	14.2	81	28.1	289	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Caution should be used in using rates, percentages, etc. based upon fewer than 16 events. Statistical stability may be missing.

**Data for Counties**

County	Births to Undereducated Women - 2006		Age 65+ With "Home Bound" Disability - 2000		Age 25+ With Less Than High School Education - 2000	
	Number	Percent <sup>1</sup>	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	11,648	18.6	139,401	24.0	714,081	24.7
Autauga	79	12.3	1,115	25.1	5,872	21.3
Baldwin	370	16.7	3,913	18.0	17,258	18.0
Barbour	144	34.9	1,106	28.6	6,679	35.3
Bibb	57	22.2	680	28.2	4,984	36.8
Blount	183	26.4	1,616	24.6	9,960	29.6
Bullock	60	30.3	450	29.2	2,992	39.5
Butler	37	12.2	1,029	29.3	4,439	32.2
Calhoun	315	20.8	3,758	23.7	19,318	26.1
Chambers	67	17.0	1,348	22.7	8,778	35.8
Cherokee	58	22.7	843	22.1	6,138	36.5
Chilton	115	20.8	1,455	28.5	8,757	33.8
Choctaw	31	19.7	661	28.3	3,704	35.0
Clarke	42	12.9	1,005	26.7	5,165	29.2
Clay	46	26.7	556	23.6	3,322	34.0
Cleburne	50	31.4	445	23.0	3,536	37.1
Coffee	122	20.0	1,556	25.2	7,755	26.8
Colbert	119	19.4	1,894	22.3	9,972	26.7
Conecuh	23	13.6	610	26.2	2,984	32.3
Coosa	17	17.2	518	29.4	2,831	34.3
Covington	80	17.5	1,793	26.6	8,115	31.6
Crenshaw	30	18.1	741	31.7	3,700	39.9
Cullman	222	22.1	2,996	26.4	15,322	29.6
Dale	107	14.1	1,263	21.7	6,976	22.2
Dallas	130	19.6	1,843	28.7	8,524	29.7
DeKalb	374	37.6	2,273	25.6	15,469	36.2
Elmore	154	15.4	1,550	21.9	9,679	22.4
Escambia	97	19.6	1,328	25.4	8,030	31.5
Etowah	281	21.7	4,078	24.6	18,115	25.9
Fayette	37	20.2	904	30.4	4,265	33.9
Franklin	186	39.0	1,190	25.7	7,904	37.9
Geneva	64	19.4	1,025	24.4	6,046	34.4
Greene	14	10.2	454	30.9	2,182	35.2
Hale	19	10.4	672	29.0	3,683	34.8
Henry	34	18.0	714	26.8	3,654	33.3
Houston	236	17.1	2,787	22.9	13,771	23.5
Jackson	118	19.3	2,025	28.1	12,006	33.0
Jefferson	1,429	14.8	21,079	23.3	82,950	19.1
Lamar	41	23.0	591	23.4	3,759	34.9
Lauderdale	164	16.0	2,953	22.3	13,915	23.6
Lawrence	80	19.5	1,099	26.2	7,872	34.4
Lee	185	12.0	1,967	21.1	11,557	18.6
Limestone	227	23.9	1,889	26.0	11,081	25.5
Lowndes	25	12.4	463	28.1	2,925	35.7
Macon	43	17.4	925	27.5	4,188	30.0
Madison	527	13.0	6,141	20.5	26,308	14.6
Marengo	31	11.7	766	23.3	4,020	28.1
Marion	95	25.7	1,329	26.9	7,962	36.8
Marshall	663	43.9	2,572	22.0	16,845	30.6
Mobile	1,122	18.3	11,669	24.4	58,223	23.3
Monroe	42	15.8	877	26.1	4,939	32.1
Montgomery	651	18.8	6,156	23.4	27,905	19.7
Morgan	405	27.8	3,434	25.1	17,347	23.7
Perry	36	22.4	469	26.6	2,625	37.6
Pickens	33	13.9	782	23.7	4,108	30.3
Pike	88	21.0	955	25.6	5,472	30.9
Randolph	63	23.4	739	20.7	5,618	38.1
Russell	117	17.2	1,844	28.2	10,749	33.5
St. Clair	181	17.1	1,677	22.1	12,353	28.7
Shelby	277	10.6	2,398	19.7	12,386	13.2
Sumter	21	12.7	621	30.2	3,077	35.2
Talladega	205	20.4	2,891	27.1	16,102	30.3
Tallapoosa	127	24.8	1,702	24.8	8,489	29.9
Tuscaloosa	346	14.9	4,452	24.0	20,981	21.2
Walker	179	20.2	2,913	27.9	15,713	32.8
Washington	23	11.8	508	22.6	3,112	27.7
Wilcox	32	17.7	405	22.4	3,228	40.5
Winston	72	24.9	941	26.6	6,387	37.4

<sup>1</sup> Caution should be used in using rates, percentages, etc. based upon fewer than 16 events. Statistical stability may be missing.

**Data for Counties**

County	Persons Receiving Medicare Disability - 2003		Obesity – Percent of Population in 2003		Accidental Deaths Occurring Outside of a Health Care Facility (2003-2005)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent <sup>1</sup>
Alabama	150,573	3.3	1,073,329	23.9	3,621	52.2
Autauga	1,209	2.6	10,776	23.3	39	52.7
Baldwin	3,839	2.5	34,287	22.6	133	48.0
Barbour	1,092	3.8	7,296	25.4	20	46.5
Bibb	974	4.6	4,971	23.5	32	58.2
Blount	1,300	2.4	12,178	22.5	57	62.6
Bullock	504	4.5	3,092	27.4	8	50.0
Butler	952	4.6	5,155	24.9	26	55.3
Calhoun	5,301	4.7	26,055	23.3	115	57.8
Chambers	1,497	4.2	8,823	24.7	28	45.9
Cherokee	854	3.5	5,437	22.3	23	57.5
Chilton	1,307	3.2	9,291	22.7	65	67.0
Choctaw	800	5.2	3,870	25.3	28	77.8
Clarke	1,150	4.2	6,926	25.3	38	65.5
Clay	610	4.3	3,245	22.9	9	37.5
Cleburne	646	4.4	3,181	21.8	18	60.0
Coffee	1,366	3.1	10,440	23.5	25	50.0
Colbert	2,302	4.2	12,595	23.1	35	43.8
Conecuh	725	5.4	3,422	25.3	18	62.1
Coosa	621	5.4	2,824	24.5	22	81.5
Covington	1,583	4.3	8,334	22.6	41	57.7
Crenshaw	568	4.2	3,228	23.7	11	37.9
Cullman	2,400	3.1	17,169	21.9	97	67.4
Dale	2,314	4.7	11,616	23.6	35	53.0
Dallas	2,302	5.1	12,079	26.9	35	44.3
DeKalb	2,351	3.5	14,725	22.2	64	49.6
Elmore	2,167	3.1	16,481	23.4	54	51.4
Escambia	1,476	3.9	9,321	24.4	55	63.2
Etowah	4,508	4.4	23,559	22.9	66	39.1
Fayette	731	4.0	4,145	22.7	26	61.9
Franklin	1,320	4.3	6,867	22.3	33	49.3
Geneva	1,118	4.4	5,763	22.6	31	54.4
Greene	461	4.7	2,782	28.3	14	93.3
Hale	825	4.5	4,810	26.4	23	69.7
Henry	631	3.8	4,003	24.4	19	61.3
Houston	2,416	2.6	21,658	23.7	37	35.6
Jackson	1,978	3.7	12,060	22.4	53	51.0
Jefferson	21,625	3.3	163,895	24.9	460	48.3
Lamar	702	4.6	3,425	22.6	15	65.2
Lauderdale	3,134	3.6	19,574	22.5	51	39.8
Lawrence	1,074	3.1	8,071	23.4	44	56.4
Lee	2,465	2.1	27,816	23.4	64	57.1
Limestone	1,778	2.6	15,661	23.0	58	52.3
Lowndes	507	3.8	3,679	27.6	21	56.8
Macon	781	3.3	6,716	28.7	24	55.8
Madison	5,431	1.9	69,239	23.9	150	45.6
Marengo	862	3.9	5,731	25.9	20	47.6
Marion	1,284	4.3	6,671	22.1	34	48.6
Marshall	3,083	3.7	18,492	22.0	57	44.5
Mobile	12,197	3.1	97,728	24.5	310	52.4
Monroe	889	3.7	5,671	23.9	28	62.2
Montgomery	6,378	2.9	56,530	25.5	126	49.2
Morgan	3,367	3.0	25,811	22.9	66	40.0
Perry	487	4.2	3,140	27.0	28	84.8
Pickens	929	4.5	5,137	25.1	25	56.8
Pike	1,180	4.1	7,151	24.6	33	55.9
Randolph	869	3.9	5,226	23.4	25	49.0
Russell	1,851	3.8	12,260	25.1	46	71.9
St. Clair	2,029	3.0	15,469	22.6	49	53.8
Shelby	2,661	1.7	36,182	22.7	101	56.1
Sumter	595	4.2	3,890	27.5	16	72.7
Talladega	4,300	5.4	19,326	24.2	65	59.1
Tallapoosa	1,749	4.3	9,656	23.7	23	42.6
Tuscaloosa	5,539	3.3	39,788	24.0	101	50.8
Walker	3,880	5.5	15,614	22.3	82	55.0
Washington	764	4.3	4,362	24.4	18	72.0
Wilcox	781	6.0	3,550	27.4	18	66.7
Winston	1,152	4.7	5,404	22.0	30	63.8

<sup>1</sup> Caution should be used in using rates, percentages, etc. based upon fewer than 16 events. Statistical stability may be missing.

**Data for Counties**

County	Life Expectancy at Birth- 2005 (years)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases Cases - 2006		Cumulative HIV Cases – as of 12/31/2006	
		Cases	Rate per 10,000	Cases	Rate per 10,000 <sup>1</sup>
Alabama	74.8	33,463	73.6	14,737	32.4
Autauga	75.0	248	51.2	102	21.1
Baldwin	77.1	560	34.4	356	21.9
Barbour	72.9	273	96.5	119	42.1
Bibb	71.7	106	49.4	20	9.3
Blount	75.7	75	13.5	40	7.2
Bullock	71.4	123	111.7	51	46.3
Butler	71.5	240	116.3	46	22.3
Calhoun	72.5	821	73.1	270	24.1
Chambers	74.0	302	85.4	121	34.2
Cherokee	74.2	63	25.6	15	6.1
Chilton	73.9	152	36.5	41	9.8
Choctaw	75.0	72	48.9	29	19.7
Clarke	75.3	299	110.4	41	15.1
Clay	75.7	90	64.7	17	12.2
Cleburne	74.6	37	25.5	19	13.1
Coffee	75.6	321	70.6	78	17.2
Colbert	75.1	430	78.8	63	11.5
Conecuh	71.7	78	59.0	47	35.5
Coosa	72.3	60	53.9	16	14.4
Covington	73.1	138	37.3	58	15.7
Crenshaw	75.9	59	43.4	35	25.7
Cullman	74.6	109	13.7	63	7.9
Dale	75.8	353	72.8	121	25.0
Dallas	71.6	652	147.6	177	40.1
DeKalb	74.5	171	25.4	55	8.2
Elmore	76.0	395	53.6	167	22.6
Escambia	72.8	238	62.8	92	24.3
Etowah	73.3	700	68.0	182	17.7
Fayette	76.3	52	28.6	13	7.1
Franklin	74.0	102	33.2	18	5.9
Geneva	73.9	85	33.2	42	16.4
Greene	73.7	121	125.2	35	36.2
Hale	73.2	316	173.6	28	15.4
Henry	73.6	105	63.4	38	22.9
Houston	76.4	742	79.0	364	38.7
Jackson	74.1	103	19.3	33	6.2
Jefferson	74.3	6,851	104.4	4,263	65.0
Lamar	77.2	36	24.2	11	7.4
Lauderdale	76.1	520	59.5	86	9.8
Lawrence	72.8	96	27.8	19	5.5
Lee	76.4	676	54.9	228	18.5
Limestone	75.1	252	35.8	167	23.7
Lowndes	71.5	163	125.8	60	46.3
Macon	70.7	251	110.7	127	56.0
Madison	77.1	1,730	58.0	688	23.1
Marengo	73.1	217	99.4	31	14.2
Marion	74.9	70	23.3	30	10.0
Marshall	74.1	164	19.1	99	11.5
Mobile	74.0	4,629	115.8	2,381	59.5
Monroe	73.6	161	68.4	48	20.4
Montgomery	75.3	3,599	163.0	1,746	79.1
Morgan	75.1	477	41.9	175	15.4
Perry	71.8	115	101.7	31	27.4
Pickens	74.3	155	77.0	38	18.9
Pike	71.4	367	124.4	125	42.4
Randolph	75.9	92	40.8	35	15.5
Russell	74.6	314	63.6	185	37.5
St. Clair	74.8	236	32.7	75	10.4
Shelby	77.6	314	18.3	155	9.0
Sumter	77.4	213	154.8	40	29.1
Talladega	74.4	665	83.0	187	23.3
Tallapoosa	74.0	264	64.8	78	19.2
Tuscaloosa	75.3	1,446	85.9	411	24.4
Walker	71.6	297	42.4	104	14.9
Washington	76.5	93	52.5	28	15.8
Wilcox	74.7	170	131.7	25	19.4
Winston	74.1	39	15.9	16	6.5

<sup>1</sup> Caution should be used in using rates, percentages, etc. based upon fewer than 16 events. Statistical stability may be missing.

**Data for Counties**

Families Served by the Division of Substance Abuse Services in the Ala. Department of Mental Health - FY 2004		
<b>County</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent<sup>1</sup></b>
Alabama	20,881	1.7
Autauga	207	1.7
Baldwin	625	1.5
Barbour	98	1.3
Bibb	102	1.8
Blount	120	0.8
Bullock	19	0.7
Butler	59	1.0
Calhoun	476	1.5
Chambers	75	0.7
Cherokee	152	2.1
Chilton	111	1.0
Choctaw	18	0.4
Clarke	32	0.4
Clay	29	0.7
Cleburne	30	0.7
Coffee	191	1.5
Colbert	230	1.4
Conecuh	21	0.5
Coosa	243	7.0
Covington	175	1.6
Crenshaw	41	1.0
Cullman	404	1.8
Dale	123	0.9
Dallas	231	1.8
DeKalb	343	1.8
Elmore	327	1.9
Escambia	167	1.7
Etowah	293	1.0
Fayette	144	2.7
Franklin	209	2.3
Geneva	80	1.1
Greene	41	1.5
Hale	50	1.1
Henry	77	1.6
Houston	403	1.6
Jackson	295	1.9
Jefferson	5,887	3.3
Lamar	108	2.3
Lauderdale	359	1.4
Lawrence	85	0.8
Lee	456	1.7
Limestone	98	0.5
Lowndes	35	1.0
Macon	22	0.4
Madison	719	0.9
Marengo	65	1.0
Marion	176	1.9
Marshall	442	1.8
Mobile	1,401	1.3
Monroe	61	0.9
Montgomery	1,063	1.9
Morgan	643	2.0
Perry	30	1.0
Pickens	116	2.0
Pike	135	1.8
Randolph	63	1.0
Russell	179	1.3
St. Clair	198	1.1
Shelby	505	1.2
Sumter	29	0.8
Talladega	282	1.3
Tallapoosa	87	0.7
Tuscaloosa	926	2.2
Walker	306	1.5
Washington	14	0.3
Wilcox	46	1.4
Winston	104	1.4

<sup>1</sup> Caution should be used in using rates, percentages, etc. based upon fewer than 16 events. Statistical stability may be missing.

## Sources of Information and Special Notes

**2006 Population (pages 1-3):** U.S. Census Bureau, County Population Estimates – characteristics; County Population by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2000 through July 1, 2006. <http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/asrh/CC-EST2006-alldata.html>

**Population Change 1910-2000 (page 3):** U.S. Census Bureau, County Population Census Counts 1900-90, <http://www.census.gov/population/cencounts/al190090.txt> for 1910 data; U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder, Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data for 2000 data.

**Population Change 2000-2025 (page 3):** U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder, Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data for 2000 data. Alabama State Data Center, Alabama County Population 2000 and Projections 2005-2025 for 2025. [http://cber.cba.ua.edu/edata/est\\_prj.html](http://cber.cba.ua.edu/edata/est_prj.html)

**Age 65+ Population Change 2000-2025 (page 4):** Alabama State Data Center, Alabama County Population 65 and Over 2000 and Projections 2005-2025 for 2025. [http://cber.cba.ua.edu/edata/est\\_prj.html](http://cber.cba.ua.edu/edata/est_prj.html)

**Hispanic Population Change 1990-2006 (page 4):** U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder, Census 1990 Summary File 1 (STF 1) 100-Percent Data for 1990 data. Alabama State Data Center, Estimates of the Hispanic Population by County, 2006. [http://cber.cba.ua.edu/edata/est\\_prj.html](http://cber.cba.ua.edu/edata/est_prj.html)

**Population Below Poverty - 2004 (page 5):** U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/saipe.html>

**Children (<18) Below Poverty - 2004 (page 5):** U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/saipe.html>

**2005 Per Capita Personal Income (page 5):** U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Interactive Tables: Local Area Personal Income, Table CA1-3. <http://www.bea.gov/regional/reis/default.cfm?catable=CA1-3&section=2>

**Medicaid Eligible Population - 2006 (page 6):** Alabama Medicaid Agency, Alabama Medicaid Statistics by County – 2006. [http://www.medicaid.alabama.gov/resources/stats\\_reports.aspx?tab=5](http://www.medicaid.alabama.gov/resources/stats_reports.aspx?tab=5)

**Medicaid Eligible Children (<21) - 2006 (page 6):** Alabama Medicaid Agency, Alabama Medicaid Statistics by County – 2006. [http://www.medicaid.alabama.gov/resources/stats\\_reports.aspx?tab=5](http://www.medicaid.alabama.gov/resources/stats_reports.aspx?tab=5)

**Medicaid Births - 2006 (page 6):** Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, Special query of the 2006 Birth Statistics File.

**Primary Care Physicians in 2006 (page 7):** Medical Licensure Commission, Licensed Physician Data Base – 2006. (In this publication, primary care physicians include family practitioners, internal medicine specialists, pediatricians, and obstetricians and gynecologists.)

**Dentists in 2003 (page 7):** Board of Dental Examiners of Alabama, Licensed dentists data base - 2003.

**Psychiatrists in 2006 (page 7):** Medical Licensure Commission, Licensed Physician Data Base – 2006.

**Hospital Beds in 2007 (page 8):** Alabama Department of Public Health, Division of Provider Services, Healthcare Facilities Directory – Hospital Section. October 4, 2007. [http://ph.state.al.us/facilitiesdirectory/\(S\(ikg10qmphl4ih5550hmu4t45\)\)/Default.aspx](http://ph.state.al.us/facilitiesdirectory/(S(ikg10qmphl4ih5550hmu4t45))/Default.aspx)

**Households With No Vehicle in 2000 (page 8):** U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder, Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) Sample Data, Table H44 - Tenure by Vehicles Available.

**Uninsured Persons - 2003 (page 8):** State Health Access Data Assistance Center, Alabama County Chartbook: County-Level Estimates of Uninsurance July 2005. (Prepared for the Alabama Department of Public Health, Children's Health Insurance Program)

**Cause of Death Indicators (pages 9-17):** Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, Special queries of the 2003, 2004, and 2005 Mortality Statistics Files for Alabama data. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC Wonder Interactive Program, Mortality – Underlying Cause of Death 2004 file. <http://wonder.cdc.gov/> (Cause of death data included in this publication is not age-adjusted)

**Infant Mortality Rate - 2004-2006 (page 18):** Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, Special queries of the 2004, 2005, and 2006 Birth Statistics Files for birth data. Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for

Health Statistics, Total Resident Infant Deaths and Infant Mortality Rates by County, Alabama, 2006, 2005, 2004, and Combined 2006-2004. <http://adph.org/healthstats/assets/06TotInfantDeaths.pdf>

**Low Weight Births - 2006 (page 18):** Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, Special query of the 2006 Birth Statistics File.  
(Births weighing less than 2,500 grams or 5 pounds and 8 ounces are defined as being of low weight.)

**Births to Teenagers (Age 10-19) - 2006 (page 18):** Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, Special query of the 2006 Birth Statistics File.

**Births With Less Than Adequate Prenatal Care - 2006 (page 19):** Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, Special query of the 2006 Birth Statistics File.  
(The Kotelchuck Index is used in determining adequacy of prenatal care. This index primarily considers the date when prenatal care was begun and the number of visits in determining adequacy.)

**Births With Tobacco Use During Pregnancy - 2006 (page 19):** Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, Special query of the 2006 Birth Statistics File.

**Births Occurring Outside Mother's County of Residence - 2006 (page 19):** Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, Special query of the 2006 Birth Statistics File.  
(This indicator was included because of the serious decline in the number of rural hospitals where obstetrics are performed and the natural relationship between women receiving adequate prenatal care and the presence of obstetrical care in the county.)

**Births to Undereducated Women - 2006 (page 20):** Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, Special query of the 2006 Birth Statistics File.  
(Women are considered to be "undereducated" when their years of education is at least two years less than what would be expected for someone of their age.)

**Age 65+ With "Home Bound" Disability - 2000 (page 20):** U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder, Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) Sample Data, Table P41 – Age by Types of Disability for the Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population 5 Years and Over With Disabilities.

**Age 25+ With Less Than High School Education - 2000 (page 20):** U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder, Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) Sample Data, Table P37 – Sex by Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over.

**Persons Receiving Medicare Disability - 2003 (page 21):** Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Medicare County Enrollment, As of July 1, 2003. <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/MedicareEnrpts/>

**Obesity - Percent of Population in 2003 (page 21):** Chronic Disease in Alabama: Past, Present, and Future Trends. Pp. 16-17. <http://adph.org/ADMINISTRATION/chronicdisease.pdf>

**Accidental Deaths Occurring Outside of a Health Care Facility - (2003-2005) (page 21):** Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, Special query of the 2003, 2004, and 2005 Mortality Statistics File.  
(This indicator was used in the place of an "emergency medical services emergency ambulance runs" data base. While there is such a data base maintained within the Alabama Department of Public Health, reporting to this data base is not complete and could produce confusing findings. The provision of adequate emergency medical service continues to be a serious issue in most rural Alabama counties.)

**Life Expectancy at Birth - 2005 (page 22):** Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, County Health Profiles – 2005. <http://www.adph.org/healthstats/Default.asp?id=1521>

**Sexually Transmitted Disease Cases - 2006 (page 22):** Alabama Department of Public Health, Division of STD Prevention and Control, Statistics, County Totals – 2006. <http://www.adph.org/STD/Default.asp?id=1080>

**Cumulative HIV Cases as of 12/31/2006 (page 22):** Alabama Department of Public Health, Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control, Statistics, Public Health Area (January – December 2006). <http://www.adph.org/aids/Default.asp?id=984>  
(National data for the cumulative number of HIV cases as of December 31, 2006 is not comparable due to the fact that not all states report this information to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and those that are reporting initiated this reporting at varying times.)

**Families Served by the Division of Substance Abuse Services in the Alabama Department of Mental Health - FY 2004 (page 23):** Alabama Department of Mental Health, Department's Annual Report, '03-'04. p35. [http://www.mh.alabama.gov/downloads/AnnualReports/ADMH\\_AnnualReport\\_03\\_04Part3.pdf](http://www.mh.alabama.gov/downloads/AnnualReports/ADMH_AnnualReport_03_04Part3.pdf)

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For additional information, please contact the Office of Primary Care and Rural Health Development at (334) 206-5396 or the Alabama Rural Health Association at (334) 281-3866.

# Indicators of Health Status in Alabama

## MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT MORTALITY

Jointly produced to assist those seeking to improve health care in rural Alabama

by

The Office of Primary Care and Rural Health,  
Alabama Department of Public Health

and

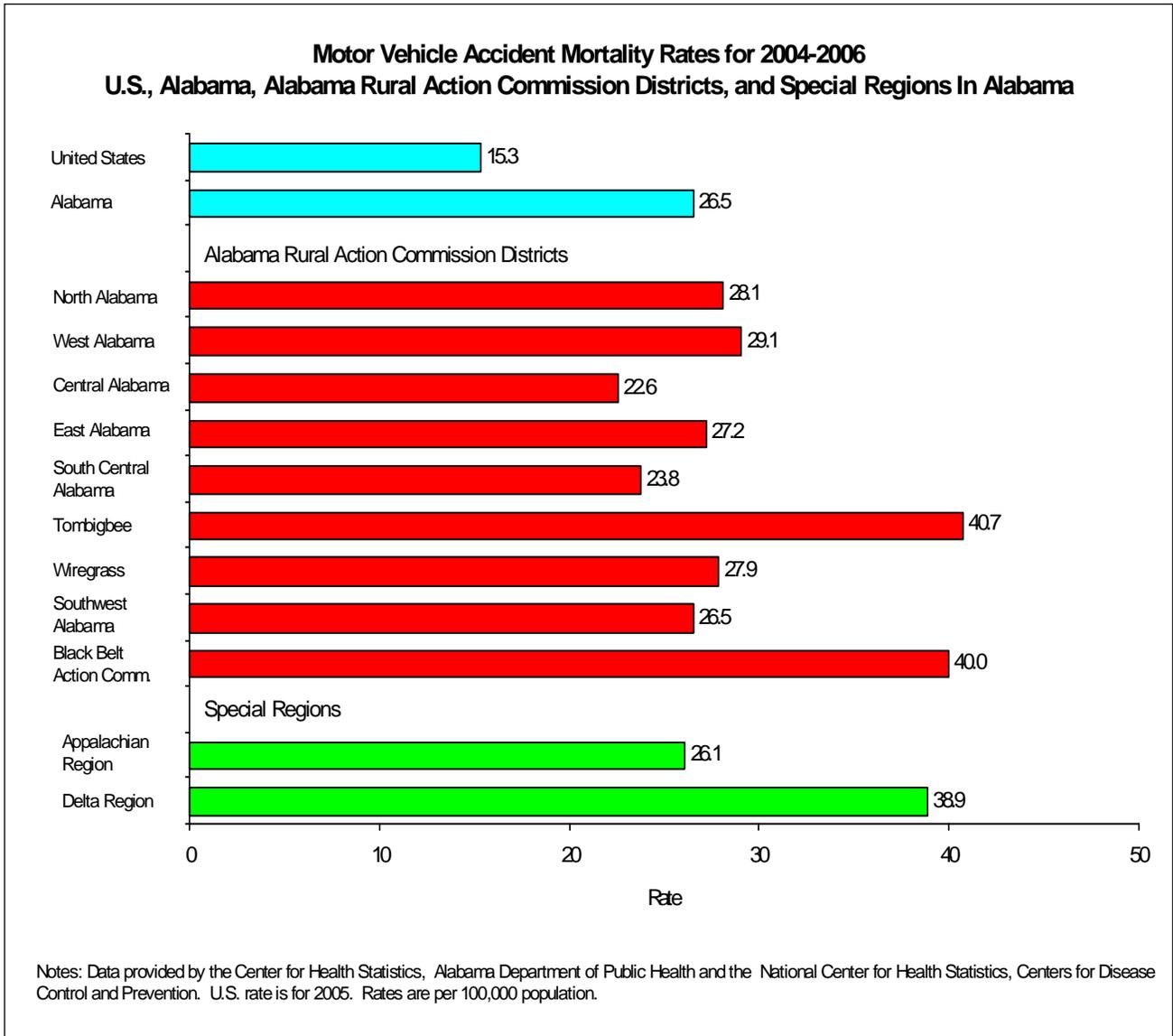
The Alabama Rural Health Association

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This and other reports in this series can be referenced on-line by visiting the “Reports” section of the Office of Primary Care and Rural Health Web site at <http://adph.org/ruralhealth/> or the “Rural/Urban Comparisons” section of the Alabama Rural Health Association Web site at [www.arhaonline.org](http://www.arhaonline.org)

**July 2008**

**Indicators of Health Status in Alabama: MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT MORTALITY**



- Alabama currently has the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest motor vehicle accident mortality rate among all 50 states.
- Motor vehicle accidents are the leading cause of death among Hispanics/Latinos in Alabama, accounting for 21.4 percent of all deaths to members of Alabama’s Hispanic/Latino population.
- Motor vehicle accidents is the leading cause of death among all Alabamians aged 1 through 39 years. Motor vehicle accidents account for 46.2 percent of all deaths to Alabamians aged 15-19 years and 57.4 percent of all deaths to females in that young age group.
- The 40 Alabama counties with the highest motor vehicle accident mortality rates are all rural counties.

Individuals at risk of death from motor vehicle accidents usually:

- are over age 65 or under age 40.
- are of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity.
- are consuming alcohol while operating a vehicle or ride with a driver who is consuming alcohol.
- have underlying medical conditions which make accidents more hazardous.
- may be on sedative prescription medications which increase the chance of motor vehicle accidents.
- have medical conditions which predispose to an accident.
- operate vehicles that they are not adequately trained to operate.
- ride with those who operate vehicles that they are not adequately trained to operate.
- are operating a vehicle that may not be in safe operating condition.

Individuals at risk for motor vehicle accidents should:

- use available safety devices such as seat belts, harnesses, and child restraints.
- operate vehicles that have safety devices installed and operational.
- make certain that your vehicle is always in safe operating condition.
- complete a qualified driver education course and practice safe driving.
- review medications with physician to reduce or eliminate those which are sedating and substitute non-sedating medications when possible.
- ask a physician to determine if a condition is present which could contribute to the occurrence of a motor vehicle accident and take appropriate corrective measures which may include ceasing to drive an automobile.
- avoid driving or riding with a driver who is consuming alcohol or have a sober designated driver.

### **What Is Considered to be Rural In This Publication?**

There are several differing definitions for “rural” with most definitions being specific to programs or initiatives. “Rural” is not a concrete term. Opinions on what is considered as rural tend to change between geographical areas and over time. For additional information on what areas are considered as being “rural” for the various federal programs, visit the Rural Assistance Center at <http://maps.rupri.org/circ/racrural/amirural.asp> where an address can be entered to determine rural status for each program.

This publication considers entire counties as being “rural” or “urban” since most data of interest for studies is available at the county level, but not at sub-county levels. Counties are assigned a score using four major indicators of rurality in this definition. These are population per square mile, the size and number of cities in a county, percentage of total employment comprised by employment in public education, and per capita agricultural sales. For additional information on the determination of which counties are considered “rural,” please visit the “What Is Rural?” section at the Alabama Rural Health Association’s Web site, [www.arhaonline.org](http://www.arhaonline.org).

This publication also presents information on the eight regions established through the Alabama Rural Action Commission, the Black Belt Action Commission, Alabama’s Appalachian Region counties, Alabama’s Delta Region counties, Alabama’s “rural” counties, and Alabama’s “urban” counties. In addition, “rural” counties are further classified and presented as being “highly” or “moderately” rural according to their score. “Rural” counties are also classified and presented as being in “rural south” or “rural north” Alabama because of great demographic and health status variation in these portions of the state.

## **Counties in the Various Regions or Classifications Used in This Report:**

**North Alabama Action Commission** includes Colbert, Cullman, DeKalb, Franklin, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Morgan, and Winston.

**West Alabama Action Commission** includes Bibb, Fayette, Greene, Hale, Lamar, Pickens, and Tuscaloosa.

**Central Alabama Action Commission** includes Blount, Chilton, Jefferson, St. Clair, Shelby, and Walker.

**East Alabama Action Commission** includes Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, Etowah, Randolph, Talladega, and Tallapoosa.

**South Central Alabama Action Commission** includes Autauga, Bullock, Butler, Crenshaw, Elmore, Lee, Lowndes, Macon, Montgomery, Pike, and Russell.

**Tombigbee Action Commission** includes Choctaw, Clarke, Conecuh, Dallas, Marengo, Monroe, Perry, Sumter, Washington, and Wilcox.

**Wiregrass Action Commission** includes Barbour, Coffee, Covington, Dale, Geneva, Henry, and Houston.

**Southwest Alabama Action Commission** includes Baldwin, Escambia, and Mobile.

**Black Belt Action Commission** includes Bullock, Choctaw, Dallas, Greene, Hale, Lowndes, Macon, Marengo, Perry, Pickens, Sumter, and Wilcox counties.

**Rural Counties** include Autauga, Baldwin, Barbour, Bibb, Blount, Bullock, Butler, Chambers, Cherokee, Chilton, Choctaw, Clarke, Clay, Cleburne, Coffee, Colbert, Conecuh, Coosa, Covington, Crenshaw, Cullman, Dale, Dallas, DeKalb, Elmore, Escambia, Fayette, Franklin, Geneva, Greene, Hale, Henry, Jackson, Lamar, Lawrence, Limestone, Lowndes, Macon, Marengo, Marion, Marshall, Monroe, Perry, Pickens, Pike, Randolph, Russell, St. Clair, Sumter, Talladega, Tallapoosa, Walker, Washington, Wilcox, and Winston.

**Highly Rural Counties** include Barbour, Bibb, Blount, Bullock, Butler, Cherokee, Choctaw, Clarke, Clay, Cleburne, Coffee, Conecuh, Coosa, Covington, Crenshaw, Cullman, Dallas, DeKalb, Escambia, Fayette, Franklin, Geneva, Greene, Hale, Henry, Jackson, Lamar, Lawrence, Lowndes, Macon, Marengo, Marion, Marshall, Monroe, Perry, Pickens, Pike, Randolph, Sumter, Washington, Wilcox, and Winston.

**Moderately Rural Counties** include Autauga, Baldwin, Chambers, Chilton, Colbert, Dale, Elmore, Limestone, Russell, St. Clair, Talladega, Tallapoosa and Walker.

**Rural North Counties** include Bibb, Blount, Chambers, Cherokee, Chilton, Clay, Cleburne, Colbert, Coosa, Cullman, DeKalb, Elmore, Fayette, Franklin, Hale, Jackson, Lamar, Lawrence, Limestone, Macon, Marion, Marshall, Pickens, Randolph, St. Clair, Talladega, Tallapoosa, Walker, and Winston.

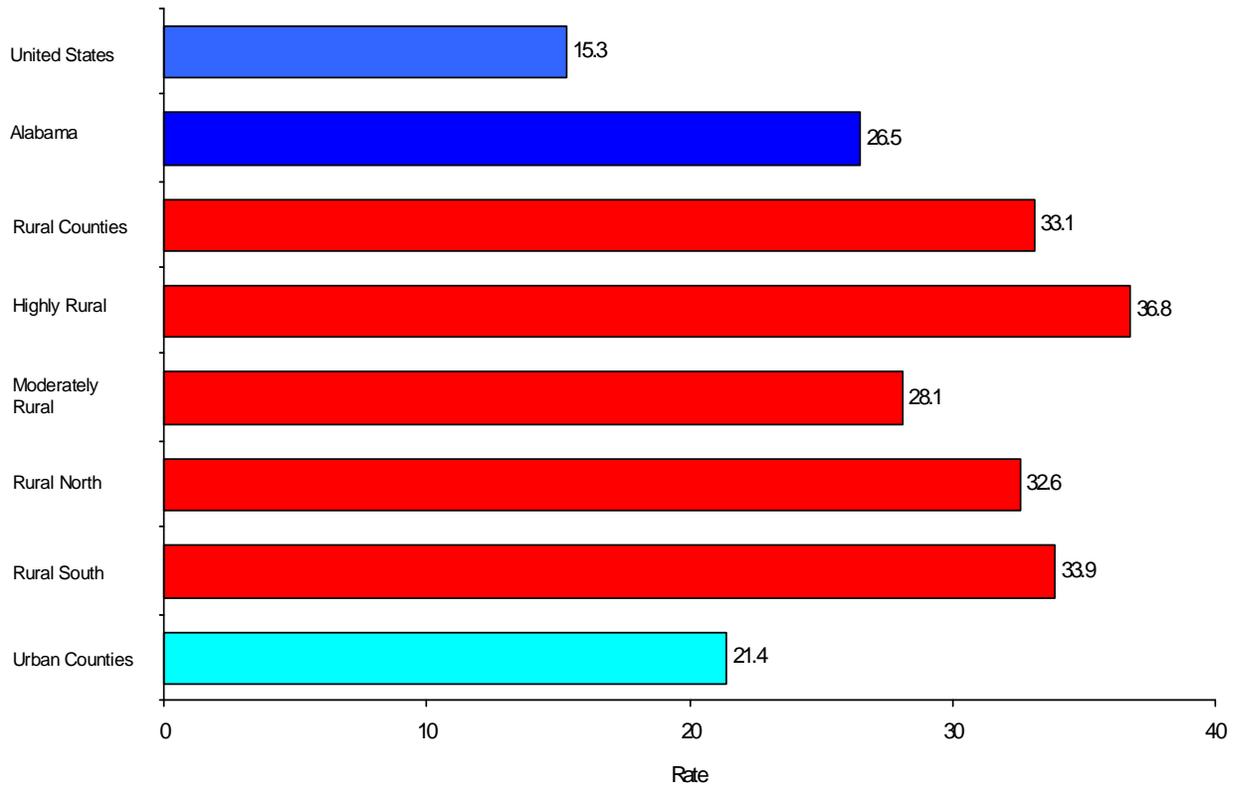
**Rural South Counties** include Autauga, Baldwin, Barbour, Bullock, Butler, Choctaw, Clarke, Coffee, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Dale, Dallas, Escambia, Geneva, Greene, Henry, Lowndes, Marengo, Monroe, Perry, Pike, Russell, Sumter, Washington, and Wilcox.

**Urban Counties** include Calhoun, Etowah, Houston, Jefferson, Lauderdale, Lee, Madison, Mobile, Montgomery, Morgan, Shelby, and Tuscaloosa.

**Appalachian Region** includes Bibb, Blount, Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Chilton, Clay, Cleburne, Colbert, Coosa, Cullman, DeKalb, Elmore, Etowah, Fayette, Franklin, Hale, Jackson, Jefferson, Lamar, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Macon, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Morgan, Pickens, Randolph, St. Clair, Shelby, Talladega, Tallapoosa, Tuscaloosa, Walker, and Winston counties.

**Delta Region** includes Barbour, Bullock, Butler, Choctaw, Clarke, Conecuh, Dallas, Escambia, Greene, Hale, Lowndes, Macon, Marengo, Monroe, Perry, Pickens, Russell, Sumter, Washington, and Wilcox counties.

**Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality Rates  
U.S. and Selected Alabama Areas, 2004-2006**

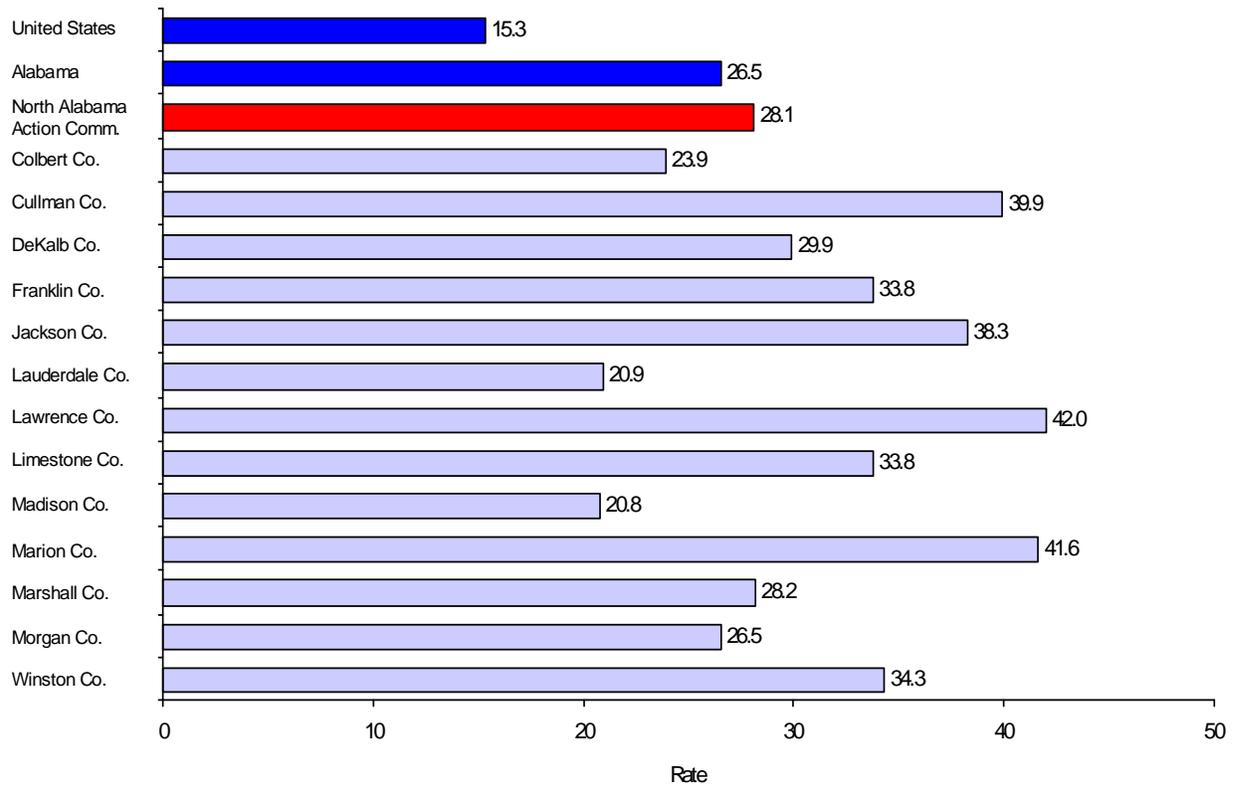


Notes: Data provided by the Center for Health Statistics, Alabama Department of Public Health and the National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. U.S. rate is for 2005. Rates are per 100,000 population.

**Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality and Mortality Rates  
U.S. and Selected Alabama Areas, 2004 – 2006**

Area	Is County Rural?	Deaths	Rate Per 100,000
United States (2005)	Not Applicable	45,343	15.3
Alabama	Not Applicable	3,613	26.5
Rural Alabama Counties	Not Applicable	1,974	33.1
Highly Rural Alabama Counties	Not Applicable	1,261	36.8
Moderately Rural Alabama Counties	Not Applicable	713	28.1
Rural North Alabama Counties	Not Applicable	1,169	32.6
Rural South Alabama Counties	Not Applicable	805	33.9
Urban Alabama Counties	Not Applicable	1,639	21.4

**Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality Rates  
U.S. Alabama, and the North Alabama Action Commission Counties, 2004-2006**

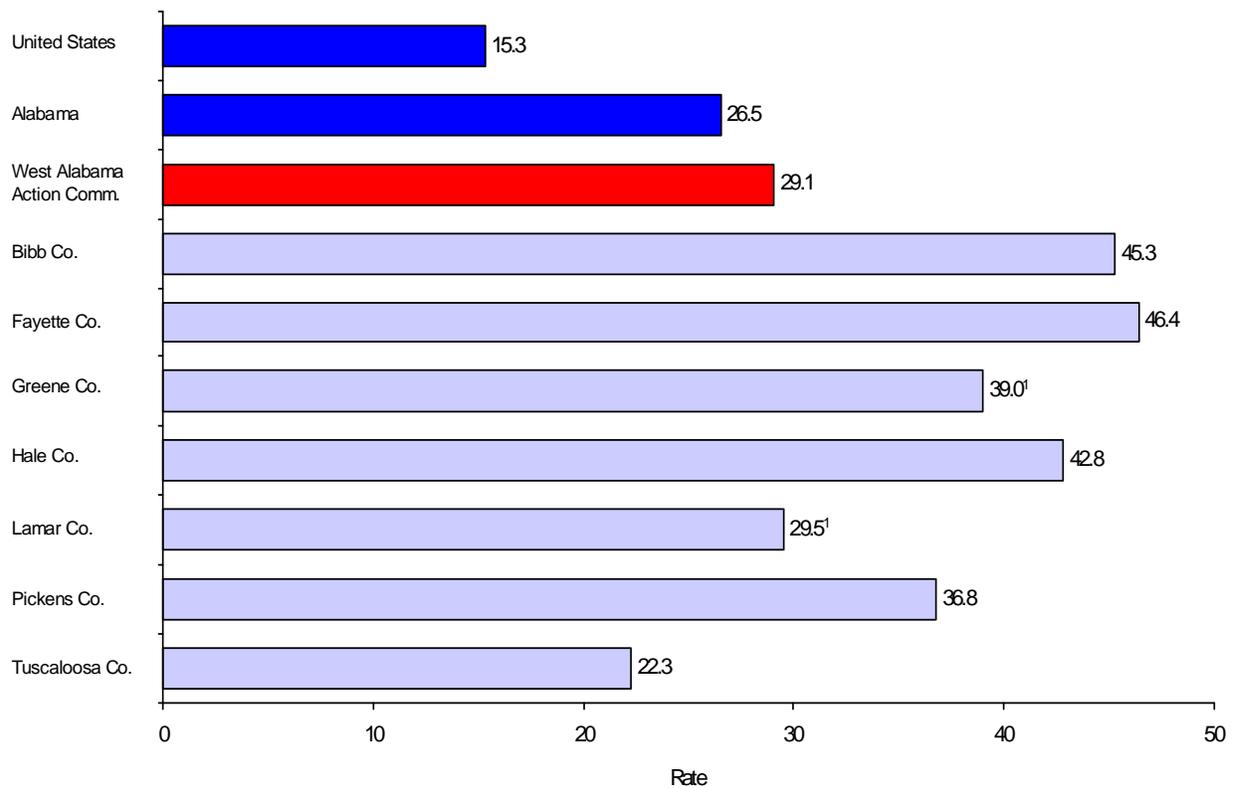


Notes: Data provided by the Center for Health Statistics, Alabama Department of Public Health and the National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. U.S. rate is for 2005. Rates are per 100,000 population.

**Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality and Mortality Rates  
North Alabama Action Commission Counties, 2004 – 2006**

Area	Is County Rural?	Deaths	Rate Per 100,000
<b>North Alabama Action Commission</b>	<b>Not Applicable</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>28.1</b>
District's Rural Counties Combined	Not Applicable	534	33.7
District's Urban Counties Combined	Not Applicable	332	22.1
Colbert County	Yes	39	23.9
Cullman County	Yes	95	39.9
DeKalb County	Yes	60	29.9
Franklin County	Yes	31	33.8
Jackson County	Yes	61	38.3
Lauderdale County	No	55	20.9
Lawrence County	Yes	43	42.0
Limestone County	Yes	71	33.8
Madison County	No	187	20.8
Marion County	Yes	37	41.6
Marshall County	Yes	72	28.2
Morgan County	No	90	26.5
Winston County	Yes	25	34.3

**Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality Rates  
U.S. Alabama, and the West Alabama Action Commission Counties, 2004-2006**



Notes: Data provided by the Center for Health Statistics, Alabama Department of Public Health and the National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. U.S. rate is for 2005. Rates are per 100,000 population.

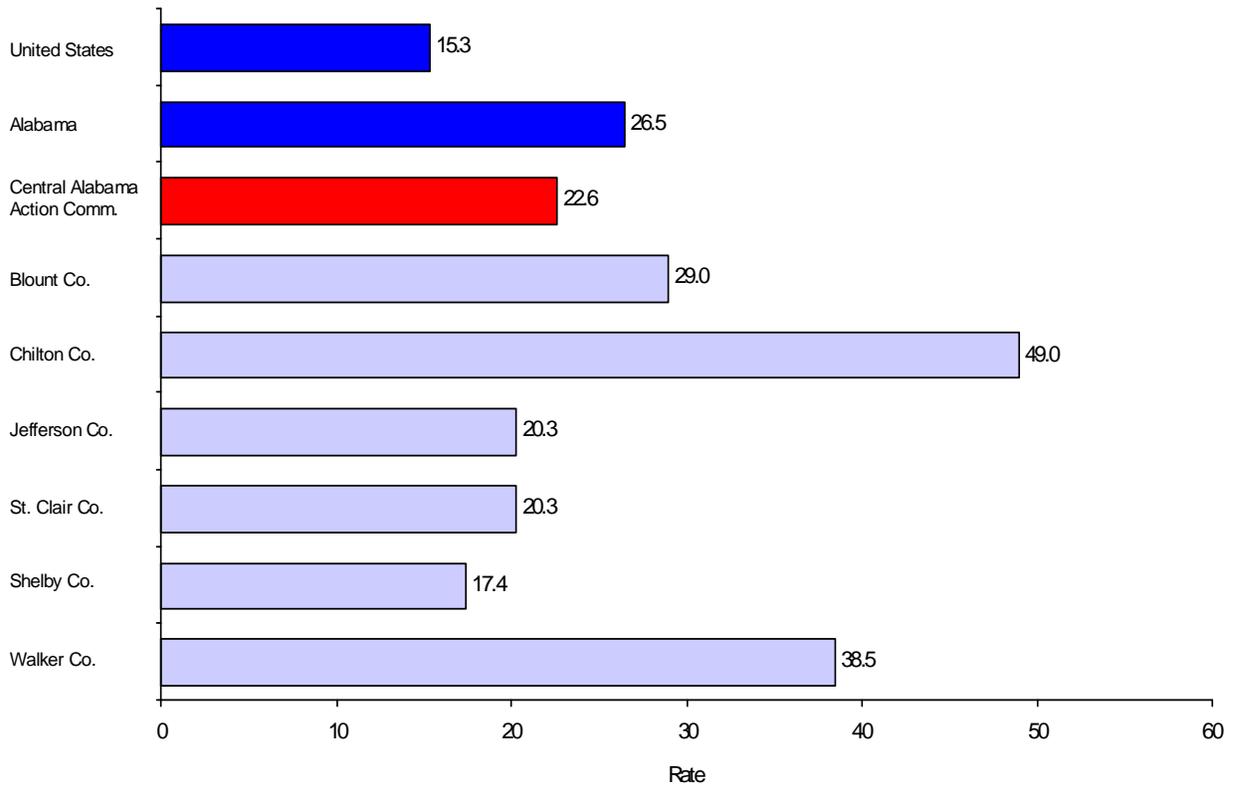
<sup>1</sup> Caution should be used in interpreting this rate due to the small number of deaths from this cause.

**Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality and Mortality Rates  
West Alabama Action Commission Counties, 2004 – 2006**

Area	Is County Rural?	Deaths	Rate Per 100,000
<b>West Alabama Action Commission</b>	<b>Not Applicable</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>29.1</b>
District's Rural Counties Combined	Not Applicable	123	40.5
District's Urban Counties Combined	Not Applicable	115	22.3
Bibb County	Yes	29	45.3
Fayette County	Yes	25	46.4
Greene County	Yes	11	39.0 <sup>1</sup>
Hale County	Yes	23	42.8
Lamar County	Yes	13	29.5 <sup>1</sup>
Pickens County	Yes	22	36.8
Tuscaloosa County	No	115	22.3

<sup>1</sup> Caution should be used in interpreting this rate due to the small number of deaths from this cause.

**Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality Rates  
U.S. Alabama, and the Central Alabama Action Commission Counties, 2004-2006**

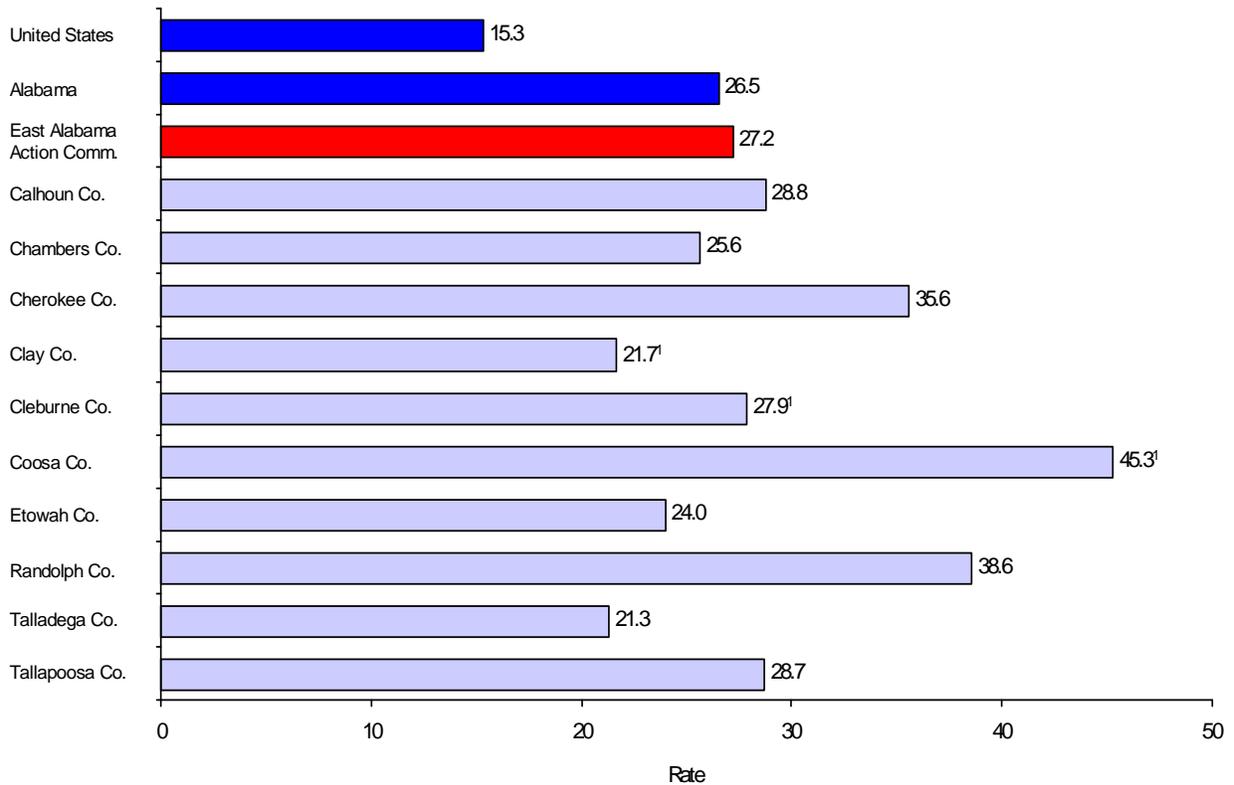


Notes: Data provided by the Center for Health Statistics, Alabama Department of Public Health and the National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. U.S. rate is for 2005. Rates are per 100,000 population.

**Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality and Mortality Rates  
Central Alabama Action Commission Counties, 2004 – 2006**

Area	Is County Rural?	Deaths	Rate Per 100,000
<b>Central Alabama Action Commission</b>	<b>Not Applicable</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>22.6</b>
District's Rural Counties Combined	Not Applicable	233	32.6
District's Urban Counties Combined	Not Applicable	491	19.7
Blount County	Yes	48	29.0
Chilton County	Yes	61	49.0
Jefferson County	No	402	20.3
St. Clair County	Yes	44	20.3
Shelby County	No	89	17.4
Walker County	Yes	80	38.5

**Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality Rates  
U.S. Alabama, and the East Alabama Action Commission Counties, 2004-2006**



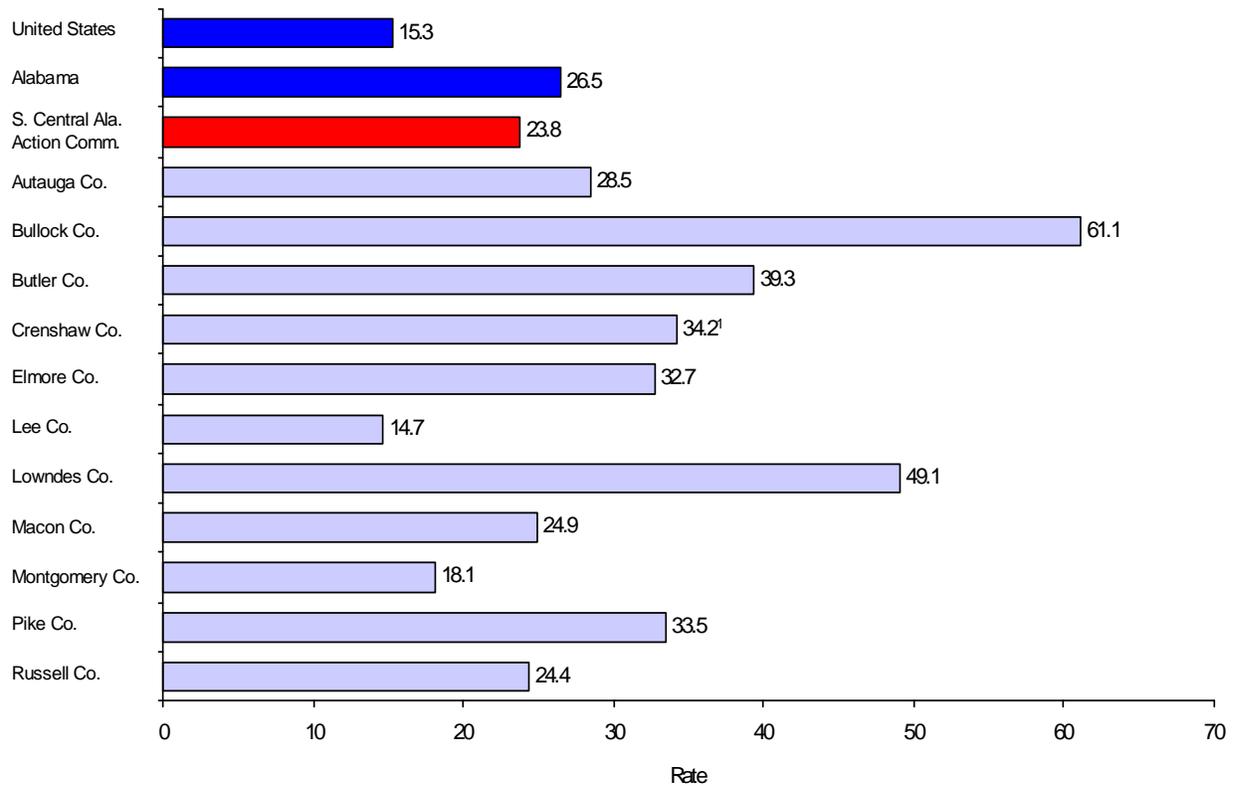
Notes: Data provided by the Center for Health Statistics, Alabama Department of Public Health and the National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. U.S. rate is for 2005. Rates are per 100,000 population.

<sup>1</sup> Caution should be used in interpreting this rate due to the small number of deaths from this cause.

**Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality and Mortality Rates  
East Alabama Action Commission Counties, 2004 – 2006**

Area	Is County Rural?	Deaths	Rate Per 100,000
<b>East Alabama Action Commission</b>	<b>Not Applicable</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>27.2</b>
District's Rural Counties Combined	Not Applicable	201	27.7
District's Urban Counties Combined	Not Applicable	171	26.5
Calhoun County	No	97	28.8
Chambers County	Yes	27	25.6
Cherokee County	Yes	26	35.6
Clay County	Yes	9	21.7 <sup>1</sup>
Cleburne County	Yes	12	27.9 <sup>1</sup>
Coosa County	Yes	15	45.3 <sup>1</sup>
Etowah County	No	74	24.0
Randolph County	Yes	26	38.6
Talladega County	Yes	51	21.3
Tallapoosa County	Yes	35	28.7

**Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality Rates  
U.S. Alabama, and the South Central Alabama Action Commission Counties, 2004-2006**



Notes: Data provided by the Center for Health Statistics, Alabama Department of Public Health and the National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. U.S. rate is for 2005. Rates are per 100,000 population.

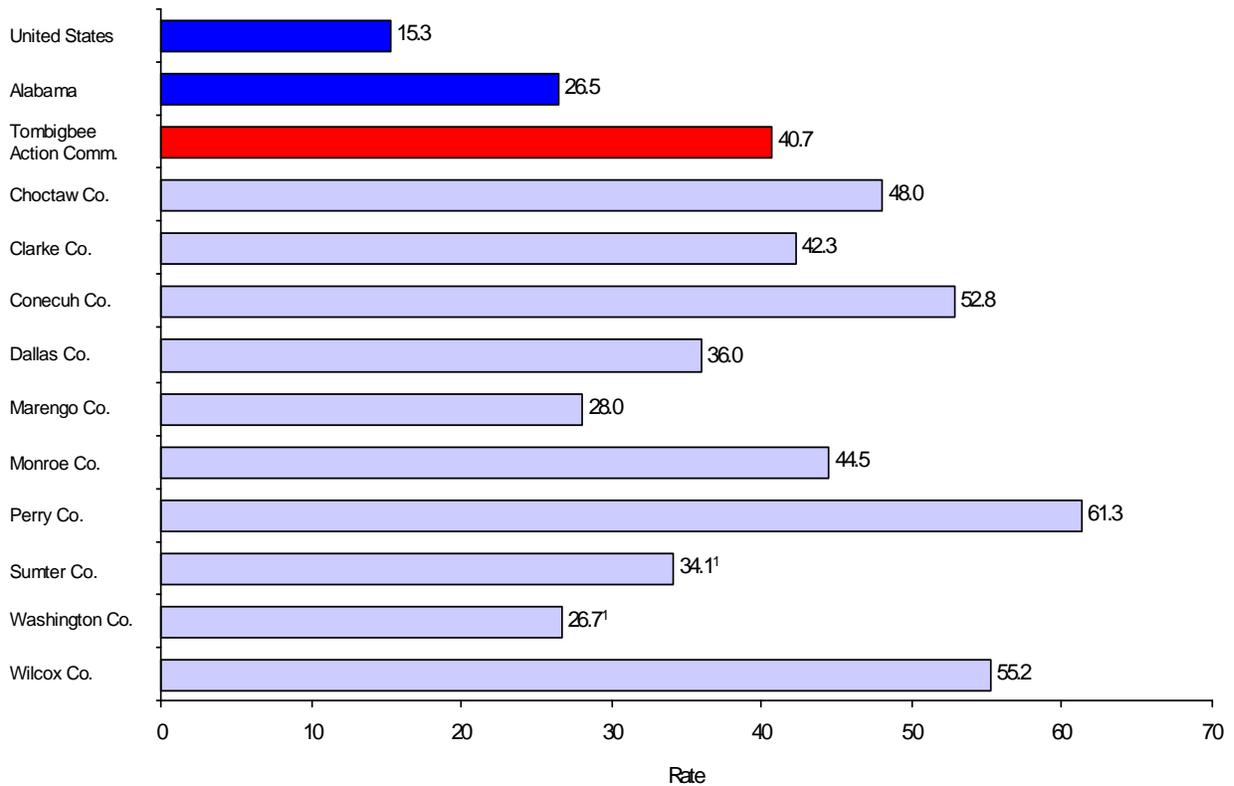
<sup>1</sup> Caution should be used in interpreting this rate due to the small number of deaths from this cause.

<sup>1</sup> Caution should be used in interpreting this rate due to the small number of deaths from this cause.

**Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality and Mortality Rates  
South Central Alabama Action Commission Counties, 2004 – 2006**

Area	Is County Rural?	Deaths	Rate Per 100,000
<b>South Central Alabama Action Commission</b>	<b>Not Applicable</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>23.8</b>
District's Rural Counties Combined	Not Applicable	273	32.4
District's Urban Counties Combined	Not Applicable	176	16.8
Autauga County	Yes	41	28.5
Bullock County	Yes	20	61.1
Butler County	Yes	24	39.3
Crenshaw County	Yes	14	34.2 <sup>1</sup>
Elmore County	Yes	72	32.7
Lee County	No	55	14.7
Lowndes County	Yes	19	49.1
Macon County	Yes	17	24.9
Montgomery County	No	121	18.1
Pike County	Yes	30	33.5
Russell County	Yes	36	24.4

**Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality Rates  
U.S. Alabama, and the Tombigbee Action Commission Counties, 2004-2006**



Notes: Data provided by the Center for Health Statistics, Alabama Department of Public Health and the National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. U.S. rate is for 2005. Rates are per 100,000 population.

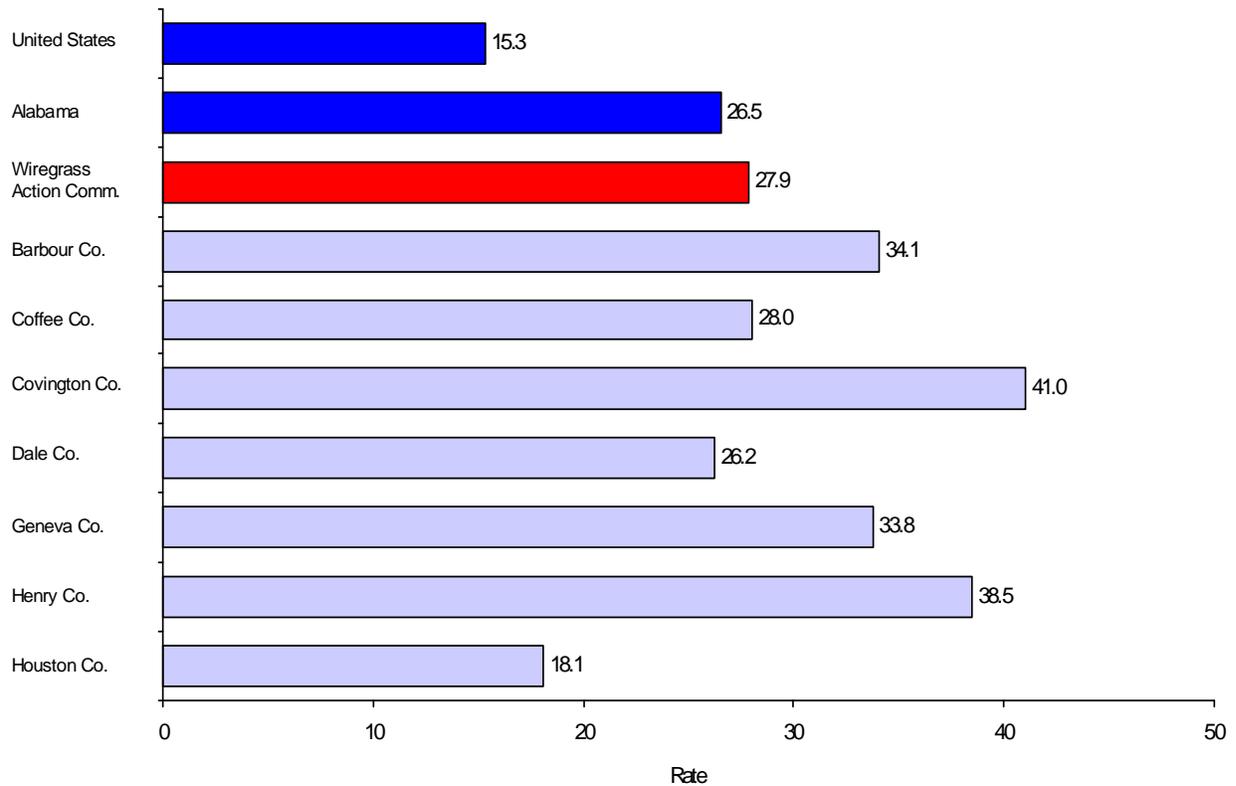
<sup>1</sup> Caution should be used in interpreting this rate due to the small number of deaths from this cause.

<sup>1</sup> Caution should be used in interpreting this rate due to the small number of deaths from this cause.

**Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality and Mortality Rates  
Tombigbee Action Commission Counties, 2004 – 2006**

Area	Is County Rural?	Deaths	Rate Per 100,000
<b>Tombigbee Action Commission</b>	<b>Not Applicable</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>40.7</b>
District's Rural Counties Combined	Not Applicable	241	40.7
District's Urban Counties Combined	Not Applicable	No Urban Counties in District	
Choctaw County	Yes	21	48.0
Clarke County	Yes	34	42.3
Conecuh County	Yes	21	52.8
Dallas County	Yes	47	36.0
Marengo County	Yes	18	28.0
Monroe County	Yes	31	44.5
Perry County	Yes	20	61.3
Sumter County	Yes	14	34.1 <sup>1</sup>
Washington County	Yes	14	26.7 <sup>1</sup>
Wilcox County	Yes	21	55.2

**Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality Rates  
U.S. Alabama, and the Wiregrass Action Commission Counties, 2004-2006**



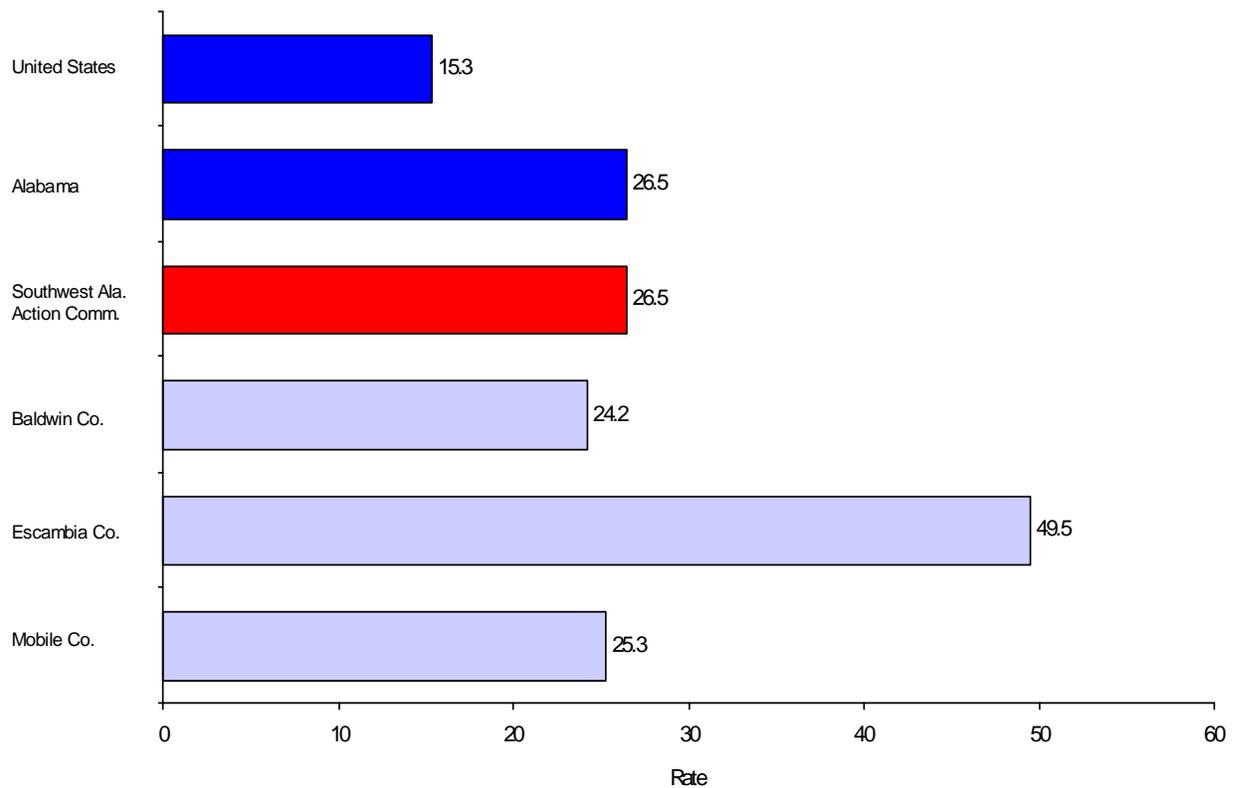
Notes: Data provided by the Center for Health Statistics, Alabama Department of Public Health and the National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. U.S. rate is for 2005. Rates are per 100,000 population.

<sup>1</sup> Caution should be used in interpreting this rate due to the small number of deaths from this cause.

**Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality and Mortality Rates  
Wiregrass Action Commission Counties, 2004 – 2006**

Area	Is County Rural?	Deaths	Rate Per 100,000
<b>Wiregrass Action Commission</b>	<b>Not Applicable</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>27.9</b>
District's Rural Counties Combined	Not Applicable	195	32.4
District's Urban Counties Combined	Not Applicable	51	18.1
Barbour County	Yes	29	34.1
Coffee County	Yes	38	28.0
Covington County	Yes	45	41.0
Dale County	Yes	38	26.2
Geneva County	Yes	26	33.8
Henry County	Yes	19	38.5
Houston County	No	51	18.1

**Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality Rates  
U.S. Alabama, and the Southwest Alabama Action Commission Counties, 2004-2006**

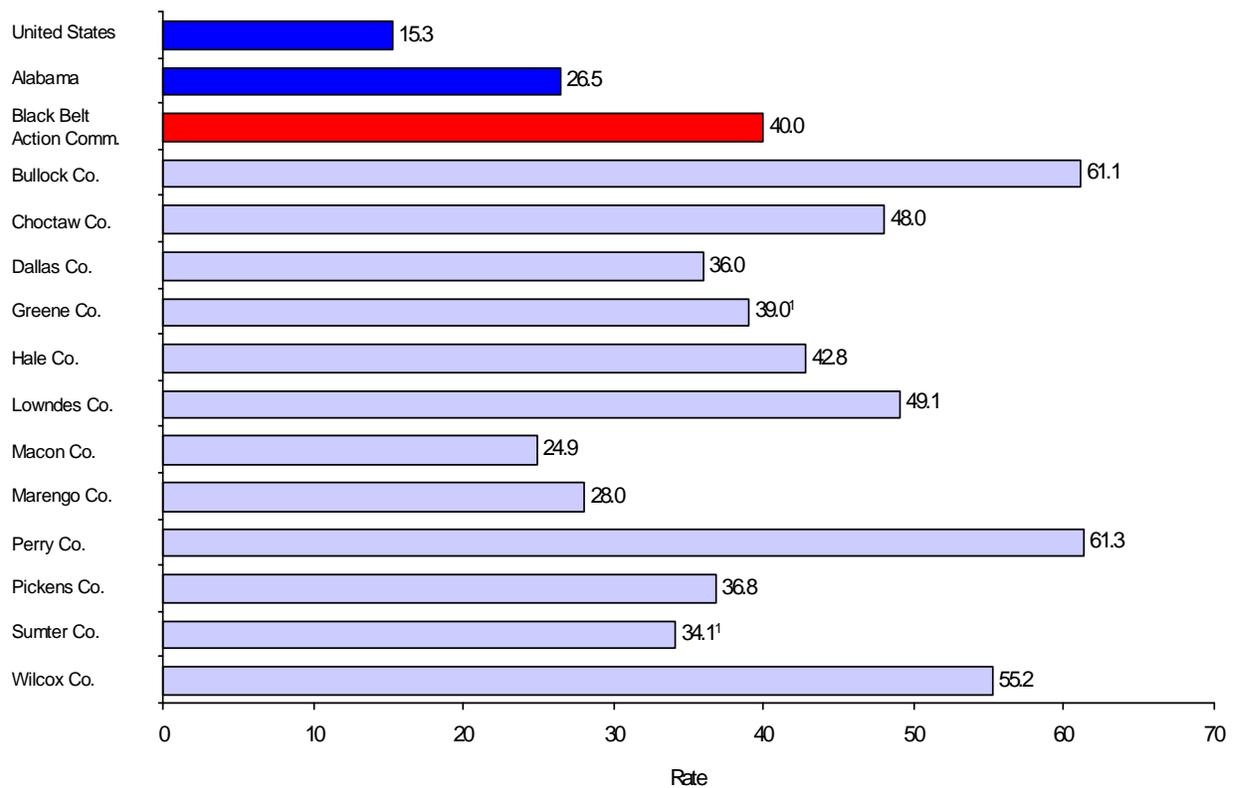


Notes: Data provided by the Center for Health Statistics, Alabama Department of Public Health and the National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. U.S. rate is for 2005. Rates are per 100,000 population.

**Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality and Mortality Rates  
Southwest Alabama Action Commission Counties, 2004 – 2006**

Area	Is County Rural?	Deaths	Rate Per 100,000
<b>Southwest Alabama Action Commission</b>	<b>Not Applicable</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>26.5</b>
District's Rural Counties Combined	Not Applicable	174	29.0
District's Urban Counties Combined	Not Applicable	303	25.3
Baldwin County	Yes	118	24.2
Escambia County	Yes	56	49.5
Mobile County	No	303	25.3

**Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality Rates  
U.S. Alabama, and the Black Belt Action Commission Counties, 2004-2006**



Notes: Data provided by the Center for Health Statistics, Alabama Department of Public Health and the National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. U.S. rate is for 2005. Rates are per 100,000 population.

<sup>1</sup> Caution should be used in interpreting this rate due to the small number of deaths from this cause.

**Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality and Mortality Rates  
Black Belt Action Commission Counties, 2004 – 2006**

Area	Is County Rural?	Deaths	Rate Per 100,000
<b>Black Belt Action Commission</b>	<b>Not Applicable</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>40.0</b>
District's Rural Counties Combined	Not Applicable	253	40.0
District's Urban Counties Combined	Not Applicable	No Urban Counties in District	
Bullock County	Yes	20	61.1
Choctaw County	Yes	21	48.0
Dallas County	Yes	47	36.0
Greene County	Yes	11	39.0 <sup>1</sup>
Hale County	Yes	23	42.8
Lowndes County	Yes	19	49.1
Macon County	Yes	17	24.9
Marengo County	Yes	18	28.0
Perry County	Yes	20	61.3
Pickens County	Yes	22	36.8
Sumter County	Yes	14	34.1 <sup>1</sup>
Wilcox County	Yes	21	55.2

<sup>1</sup> Caution should be used in interpreting this rate due to the small number of deaths from this cause.

**Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality and Mortality Rates  
Alabama's Appalachian Region Counties, 2004 – 2006**

Area	Is County Rural?	Deaths	Rate Per 100,000
<b>Alabama's Appalachian Region</b>	<b>Not Applicable</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>26.1</b>
Region's Rural Counties Combined	Not Applicable	1,169	32.6
Region's Urban Counties Combined	Not Applicable	1,109	21.5
Bibb County	Yes	29	45.3
Blount County	Yes	48	29.0
Calhoun County	No	97	28.8
Chambers County	Yes	27	25.6
Cherokee County	Yes	26	35.6
Chilton County	Yes	61	49.0
Clay County	Yes	9	21.7 <sup>1</sup>
Cleburne County	Yes	12	27.9 <sup>1</sup>
Colbert County	Yes	39	23.9
Coosa County	Yes	15	45.3 <sup>1</sup>
Cullman County	Yes	95	39.9
DeKalb County	Yes	60	29.9
Elmore County	Yes	72	32.7
Etowah County	No	74	24.0
Fayette County	Yes	25	46.4
Franklin County	Yes	31	33.8
Hale County	Yes	23	42.8
Jackson County	Yes	61	38.3
Jefferson County	No	402	20.3
Lamar County	Yes	13	29.5 <sup>1</sup>
Lauderdale County	No	55	20.9
Lawrence County	Yes	43	42.0
Limestone County	Yes	71	33.8
Macon County	Yes	17	24.9
Madison County	No	187	20.8
Marion County	Yes	37	41.6
Marshall County	Yes	72	28.2
Morgan County	No	90	26.5
Pickens County	Yes	22	36.8
Randolph County	Yes	26	38.6
St. Clair County	Yes	44	20.3
Shelby County	No	89	17.4
Talladega County	Yes	51	21.3
Tallapoosa County	Yes	35	28.7
Tuscaloosa County	No	115	22.3
Walker County	Yes	80	38.5
Winston County	Yes	25	34.3

<sup>1</sup> Caution should be used in interpreting this rate due to the small number of deaths from this cause.

For additional information on the Appalachian Region, visit the Appalachian Regional Commission's Web site at <http://www.arc.gov/index.jsp>; the Appalachian Regional Commission – Alabama Programs Office Web site at <http://www.adeca.alabama.gov/default.aspx>; or contact Bonnie Durham, Alabama Program Manager at (256) 845-3472.

**Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality and Mortality Rates  
Alabama's Delta Region Counties, 2004 – 2006**

Area	Is County Rural?	Deaths	Rate Per 100,000
<b>Alabama's Delta Region</b>	<b>Not Applicable</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>38.9</b>
Region's Rural Counties Combined	Not Applicable	<b>498</b>	<b>38.9</b>
Region's Urban Counties Combined	Not Applicable	No Urban Counties in Region	
Barbour County	Yes	29	34.1
Bullock County	Yes	20	61.1
Butler County	Yes	24	39.3
Choctaw County	Yes	21	48.0
Clarke County	Yes	34	42.3
Conecuh County	Yes	21	52.8
Dallas County	Yes	47	36.0
Escambia County	Yes	56	49.5
Greene County	Yes	11	39.0 <sup>1</sup>
Hale County	Yes	23	42.8
Lowndes County	Yes	19	49.1
Macon County	Yes	17	24.9
Marengo County	Yes	18	28.0
Monroe County	Yes	31	44.5
Perry County	Yes	20	61.3
Pickens County	Yes	22	36.8
Russell County	Yes	36	24.4
Sumter County	Yes	14	34.1 <sup>1</sup>
Washington County	Yes	14	26.7 <sup>1</sup>
Wilcox County	Yes	21	55.2

<sup>1</sup> Caution should be used in interpreting this rate due to the small number of deaths from this cause.

For additional information on the Delta Region, visit the Delta Regional Authority's Web site at <http://www.dra.gov/> or contact one of the Delta Regional Authority – Local Development District Offices as follows:

Alabama – Tombigbee Regional Commission, (334) 682-4234 (Choctaw, Clarke, Conecuh, Dallas, Marengo, Monroe, Perry, Sumter, Washington, and Wilcox counties)

Lee – Russell Council of Governments, (334) 749-5264 (Russell County)

South Alabama Regional Planning Commission, (251) 433-6541 (Escambia County)

South Central Alabama Development Commission (334) 244-6903 (Bullock, Butler, Lowndes, and Macon counties)

Southeast Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission, (334) 794-4093 (Barbour County)

West Alabama Regional Commission, (205) 333-2990 (Greene, Hale, and Pickens counties)

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For additional information, please contact the Office of Primary Care and Rural Health Development at (334) 206-5396 or the Alabama Rural Health Association at (334) 281-3866.

## SECTION 4:

# Resources for finding health-related data

The community health resource guide can be used as a helpful resource when writing grants or identifying baseline data for health care programs. Many of the major sources of health-related data are listed.

Major Sources of Diverse Data .....	79
Research Centers .....	79
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## **Major Sources of Diverse Data**

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### **Research Centers**

#### **Center for Business and Economic Research Alabama State Data Center**

*[cber.cba.ua.edu/data.html](http://cber.cba.ua.edu/data.html)*

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The Center for Business and Economic Research at the University of Alabama features information on Alabama indicators including population estimates and projections, income, poverty and employment. A unique feature of this website is the section on Alabama maps. You can download demographic profiles, census block, and census tract information on the maps.

#### **Economic Development Partnership (EDPA)**

*[www.edpa.org](http://www.edpa.org)*

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The EDPA is a private, non-profit organization supported by leading businesses in Alabama dedicated to the state's long-term economic growth. EDPA provides a community data section that includes community profiles, metro area profiles and county profiles. It also has a quality of life section and a map section.

#### **FedStats**

*[www.fedstats.gov](http://www.fedstats.gov)*

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Fedstats is a portal that makes statistics from more than 100 agencies available to citizens. Health topics include diseases, family and social environment, child health, WIC and nutrition. Statistical profiles are available for states, counties, cities and congressional districts.

#### **State of the Cities Data System U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development**

*[socds.huduser.org](http://socds.huduser.org)*

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This site maintains current information on housing needs, market conditions, FBI crime data, census data, priority housing and community development issues. Although not directly health-related, this site can provide some community information that may be needed in a grant proposal. State of the Cities reports are also available through this website.

#### **Statistical Abstract of the United States U.S. Census Bureau**

*[www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)*

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This very comprehensive website has information and data on hundreds of topics. It is marketed as the source for population, housing, economic and geographic data. The easiest way to find information on this site is by clicking on the "Subjects A-Z" button.

#### **United Nations Statistics**

*[unstats.un.org/unsd/databases.htm](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/databases.htm)*

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This website provides a global center for data. Most of the health-related data on this site is included in the following sections—Demographic Yearbook, Population and Vital Statistics, and Social Indicators.

This site not only has detailed employment and wage data but it also has a census of fatal occupational injuries. You can access this information by selecting “occupations” and then selecting “injuries, illnesses and fatalities” then select “current injury, illness and fatality data,” then select “fatal injuries – 2006 data now available” then select “state data.” This gives detailed current and archived data on work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities.

## **Health**

### **Alabama Department of Public Health (ADPH)**

***www.adph.org***

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This website offers information on a variety of health topics. We have highlighted four areas of this website that are particularly useful when writing grants focused on rural health, AIDS/HIV or cancer. However, we recommend using the “Contents A-Z” button at the top of the page for more health topics.

- **AIDS/HIV Data - ADPH**

***www.adph.org/aids***

This section of the ADPH website provides statistics on AIDS/HIV incidence prevalence and cumulative cases on the statewide and county level. Statistics are presented by race/ethnicity, gender, age at diagnosis and exposure. Reports and articles relating to AIDS/HIV are also available on this website.

- **Cancer Registry Data - ADPH**

***www.adph.org/cancer\_registry***

The cancer registry reports all cancer cases diagnosed or treated in Alabama. Trends in cancer cases and county cancer profiles are available through this website.

- **Center for Health Statistics - ADPH**

***www.adph.org/healthstats***

This is the Alabama Center for Health Statistics. A wealth of health-related facts and data is available through this site. An “A-Z Index” is offered and is the quickest way to search for a topic through this resource.

- **Office of Primary Care and Rural Health - ADPH**

***www.adph.org/ruralhealth***

Specific reports and data on rural health issues are available through this website including health status indicator reports and mortality reports.

### **Alabama County Status of Primary Healthcare Reports Alabama Medical Education Consortium**

***www.amec.uwa.edu***

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The Alabama Medical Education Consortium developed the Status of Primary Healthcare Reports in selected rural counties. A list of 28 county reports are available for download with additional reports being compiled. These reports are very comprehensive covering all health care facilities operating and all primary care providers practicing in selected counties.

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**Alabama Department of Human Resources****[www.dhr.state.al.us/Index.asp](http://www.dhr.state.al.us/Index.asp)**

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This website covers the various social assistance programs available in Alabama. There is detailed monthly statistical reporting for DHR services as well as annual progress and services reports.

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**Alabama Medicaid Program Data****[www.medicaid.state.al.us](http://www.medicaid.state.al.us)**

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This site offers an "A-Z Index" of topics that include various health care issues related to the State's Medicaid Program.

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**Alabama Rural Health Association****[www.arhaonline.org](http://www.arhaonline.org)**

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This site offers information on "What is rural?" including definitions and Alabama counties, health-related acronyms, links to on-line statistics/data sources, and publications related to rural health issues. Special topics addressing rural health are also included.

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**Alabama State Health Planning and Development Agency****[www.shpda.state.al.us](http://www.shpda.state.al.us)**

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This website offers health care data reports but they are "for sale" only. These reports include hospital data, nursing home data, home health care data and hospital patient origin data.

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**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)****[www.cdc.gov/DataStatistics](http://www.cdc.gov/DataStatistics)**

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This is a major on-line source for health information. This website is so large and houses so much data that it can overwhelm the first time user. In order to simplify your search, please check out the following areas of the CDC website.

The data section of the CDC website offers several interactive tools and data reports. It also has a wonderful index organized by health topics. You can access this section of the CDC site at [www.cdc.gov/datastatistics](http://www.cdc.gov/datastatistics).

- **Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System - CDC**

**[apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss](http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss),  
[apps.nccd.cdc.gov/BRFSS-SMART](http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/BRFSS-SMART)**

The CDC has a behavioral risk factor surveillance system where health risk data can be found. Risk data for Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery and Tuscaloosa metropolitan statistical areas is available at <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/BRFSS-SMART>. State and national health risk data can also be found at <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss>.

- **CDC Wonder - CDC**

**[wonder.cdc.gov](http://wonder.cdc.gov)**

CDC Wonder is an interactive section that has the capability to retrieve health data from numerous national databases. The "A-Z Index" tab allows access to a wide variety of public reports and data systems organized by name.

▪ **National Center for Health Statistics - CDC**

[\*www.cdc.gov/nchs\*](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs)

The National Center for Health Statistics is an excellent source of vital statistics and other health-related data.

▪ **Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System - CDC**

[\*www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/States/index.htm\*](http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/States/index.htm)

For those users needing data on youth risk behavior, the CDC has a section on the website called the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. You can access this information which includes unintentional injury and violence, tobacco use, alcohol and other drug use, sexual behavior, dietary behavior, and physical activity.

**National Institute for Mental Health**

[\*www.nimh.nih.gov/health/statistics/index.shtml\*](http://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/statistics/index.shtml)

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The National Institute for Mental Health reduces the burden of mental illness behavior disorders through research on the mind, brain and behavior. The section on NIMH News and Statistics offers resources on mental health topics and statistics on mental health disorders. There is also a topic finder available on this website.

**Rural Assistance Center**

[\*www.raconline.org\*](http://www.raconline.org)

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This excellent resource serves as the most complete portal for identifying and gaining access to rural health-related data on the internet. In addition to a state resource section, the rural assistance center offers information guides on a variety of rural health-related topics. An extremely comprehensive section on funding opportunities is also available.

**U. S. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services**

[\*www.cms.hhs.gov/home/rsds.asp\*](http://www.cms.hhs.gov/home/rsds.asp)

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This site offers resources addressing Medicaid and Medicare program utilization. There is a section on acronyms as well as research, statistics, data and systems. A resource section is also available on this website.

**World Health Organization Health-Related Data**

[\*www.who.int/research/en\*](http://www.who.int/research/en)

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Included in this site is the Global Health Atlas, regional health-related statistics and the WHO Statistical Information System. The WHO Statistical Information System includes 70 different health-related indicators.

For further information or technical assistance requests, please call (334) 206-5436.

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