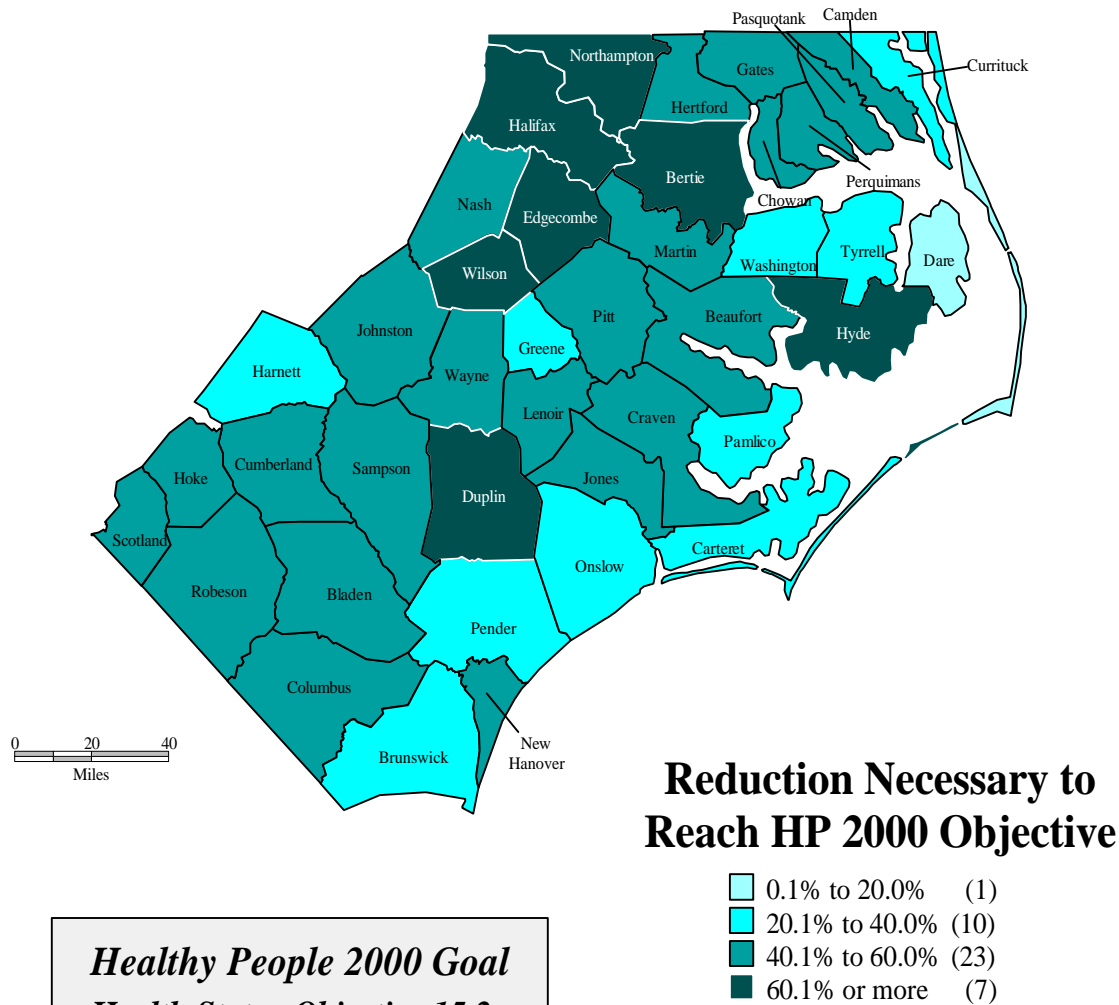


Cerebrovascular Disease

Cerebrovascular Disease Objectives

Based on 1989-1993 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates



Healthy People 2000 Goal
Health Status Objective 15.2:
Reduce Cerebrovascular Disease Related Deaths to no more than 20.0 per 100,000 Population

CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE

Stroke, or more specifically cerebrovascular disease, is a major health problem in Eastern North Carolina. It is part of the “stroke belt,” a region of high stroke mortality in the southeastern coastal plain. Indeed, it is the buckle of the belt. The stroke mortality in the U.S. has declined by more than 50% since 1972, but remains much higher in ENC; 69.7 versus 58.9 for the U.S. North Carolina’s stroke mortality rate is also higher than the nation’s.

Disparities in stroke mortality between whites and blacks are significant. Black men are twice as likely as white men to die from stroke. In addition, the stroke death rate for black men is substantially higher than the rate for black women. In black men and women 45-74 years old, stroke was the third leading cause of death in the U.S. in 1990. For the white population 45-74 years old, stroke was the fourth leading cause of death, following heart disease, cancer, and lung disease.

Stroke is not only a major cause of mortality, it also impairs the health and well-being of 400,000 to 500,000 Americans each year. Cigarette smoking and high blood pressure are associated with an increased risk of stroke; approximately two-thirds of all stroke victims suffer from high blood pressure.

Crude mortality:

HEALTHY CAROLINIANS 2000 OBJECTIVE

CHRONIC DISEASES PRIMARY GOALS:

Reduce stroke deaths to no more than 62.4 per 100,000 people.
(Baseline: 70.2 stroke deaths per 100,000 between 1988-90; 83.2 stroke deaths per 100,000 projected for the year 2000)

[Only 22% of the 41 counties have rates that meet the state’s goal. These counties are: Onslow, Cumberland, Dare, Harnett, Greene, Washington, Brunswick, Craven, and Carteret.]

CHRONIC DISEASES SPECIAL TARGET POPULATION:

Nonwhite persons and those who are overweight and/or have uncontrolled high blood pressure.

Eighty percent of the counties in ENC have crude death rates for stroke greater than the national rate, with high mortality rates most prevalent in the northern counties and with lower rates primarily occurring along the western and southeastern borders of the region. Although the total number of deaths was not large, Hyde County has the third highest crude mortality rate in the state (122.3). [Note: Hyde County’s crude rate is 2.4 times its adjusted rate (50.7).] Hyde County is the second least populated county in the region and 28.3% of its population lives in poverty.

Age-adjusted mortality by race and gender:

HEALTHY PEOPLE 2000 GOAL

HEALTH STATUS OBJECTIVE 15.2:

Reduce stroke deaths to no more than 20.0 per 100,000 people. (Age-adjusted baseline: 30.4 per 100,000 in 1987)

[All counties in the region have stroke mortality rates that fail to meet this objective. The mortality rates range from 21.9 to 56.4.]

HEALTH STATUS OBJECTIVE 15.2A:

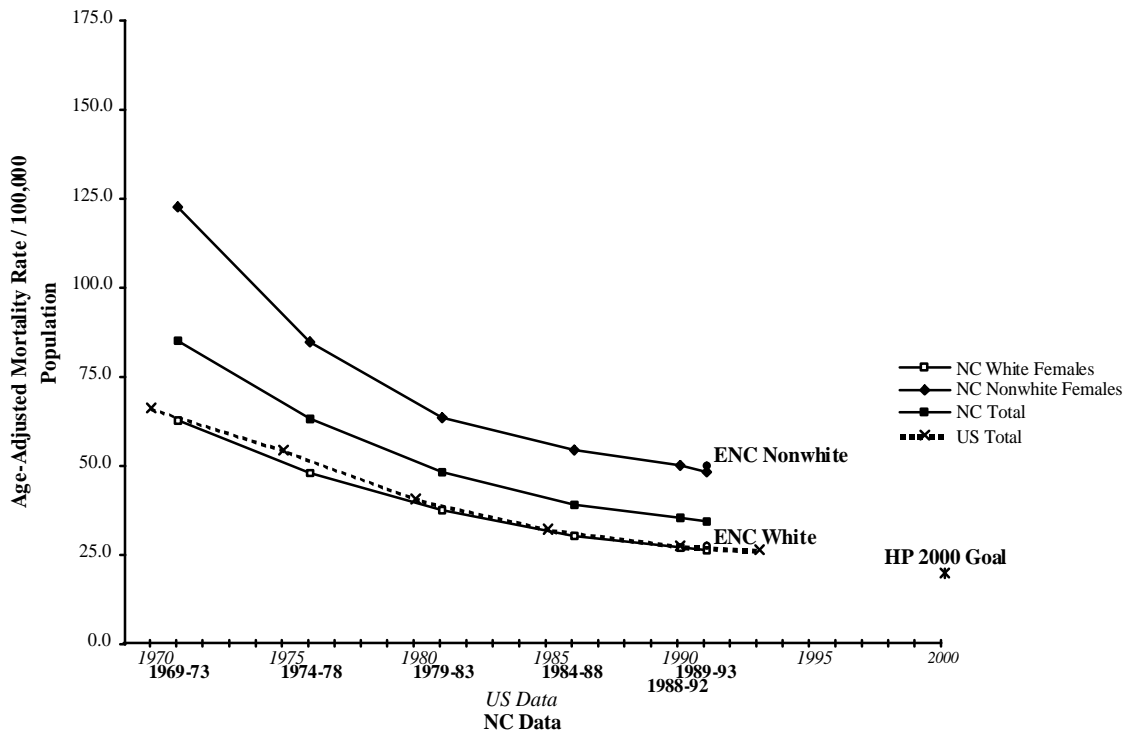
Special Population Target: Reduce stroke deaths among blacks to no more than 27.0 per 100,000 people. (Age-adjusted baseline: 52.5 per 100,000 in 1987)

In Eastern North Carolina the highest age-adjusted stroke mortality rate (56.4) is found in Edgecombe County. Dare County has the lowest age-adjusted stroke mortality rate (21.9). While the lowest rate in the region is below the state's age-adjusted mortality rate (34.5), only 29% of the counties have mortality rates that are lower than the state's. High age-adjusted mortality rates are concentrated in two primary pockets located in the northern and southern parts of the region.

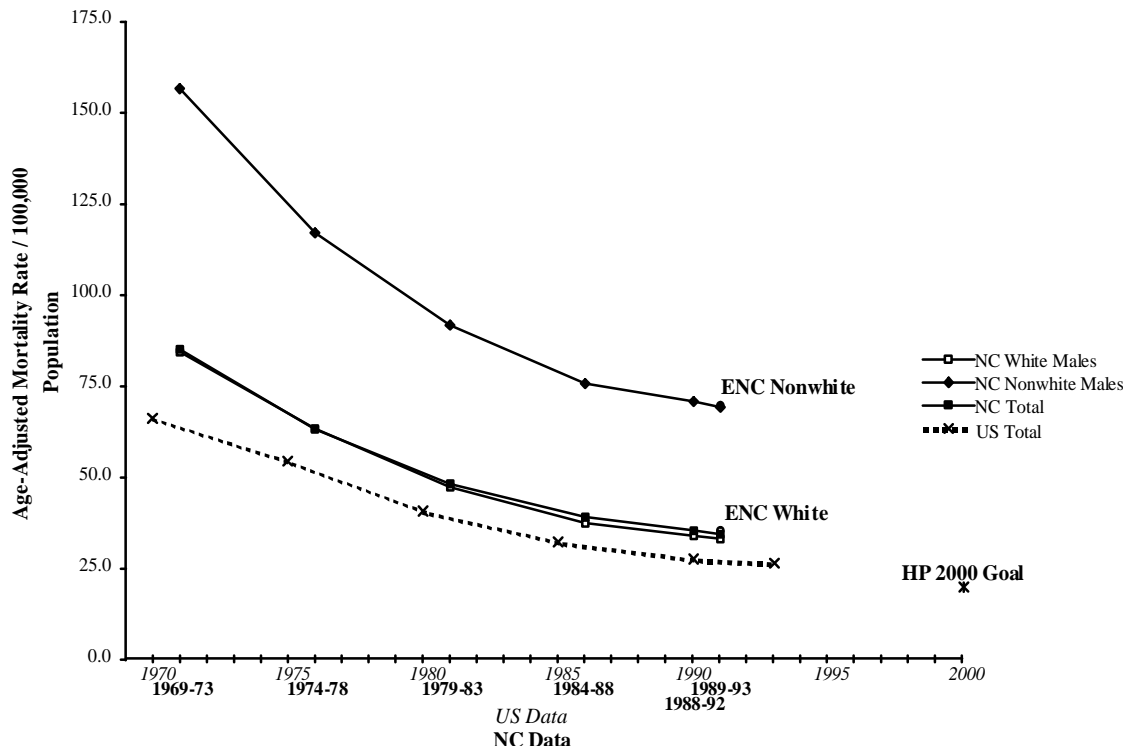
As the time series charts show, there is a greater disparity in stroke death rates between races than between sexes. For instance, in males the mortality rate for stroke in nonwhites is 2.1 times greater than the rate in whites. Nonwhite females are 1.8 times more likely than white females to die from stroke. Differences between male and female stroke mortality rates exist to a lesser degree. In nonwhites, the stroke mortality rate for males is 1.4 times greater than the rate for females. In whites, the stroke mortality rate for men is 1.3 times greater than the rate for women.

Trends in Cerebrovascular Disease

Cerebrovascular Disease - Female Mortality
US and NC Age-Adjusted Rates, NC Race Specific, 1969-1993



Cerebrovascular Disease - Male Mortality
US and NC Age-Adjusted Rates, NC Race Specific, 1969-1993



Sources: NC Five Year Averages - State Center for Health and Environmental Statistics.
US Individual Years - Monthly Vital Statistics Report.
HP 2000 Goal - Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Prevention Objectives.
US Department of Health and Human Services / Public Health Service.

Cerebrovascular Disease Eastern North Carolina

County	Population	1990-1994		Race-Gender Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates 1989-1993				
		Deaths	Crude Death Rate	White Males	White Females	Minority Males	Minority Females	Total
Beaufort	42,788	178	83.2	32.1	22.4	61.9	58.3	36.0
Bertie	20,408	105	102.9	37.6	28.4	100.0	51.9	53.2
Bladen	29,002	154	106.2	37.0	29.8	73.0	77.9	48.2
Brunswick	54,804	154	56.2	28.3	24.0	49.7	42.7	28.4
Camden	6,025	31	102.9	51.7	26.4	87.8	72.8	46.6
Carteret	54,849	164	59.8	29.9	27.7	84.1	62.6	31.0
Chowan	13,853	80	115.5	40.9	44.3	34.8	53.3	43.9
Columbus	50,231	217	86.4	39.2	30.6	69.0	70.9	44.2
Craven	83,162	242	58.2	30.7	24.6	72.5	46.7	34.1
Cumberland	284,308	462	32.5	36.3	24.9	49.0	47.1	35.2
Currituck	14,509	51	70.3	31.4	22.0	44.6	74.0	31.0
Dare	23,641	50	42.3	19.0	22.4	49.4	14.9	21.9
Duplin	41,033	270	131.6	63.9	34.2	95.8	53.3	53.6
Edgecombe	56,696	290	102.3	53.1	38.8	82.0	58.5	56.4
Gates	9,524	36	75.6	29.2	34.0	64.9	37.1	40.1
Greene	15,867	43	54.2	31.7	30.1	38.9	32.8	31.4
Halifax	56,514	308	109.0	52.8	29.8	86.2	50.8	50.4
Harnett	70,955	182	51.3	30.5	23.5	46.9	50.3	31.0
Hertford	22,488	122	108.5	25.7	35.8	81.9	48.3	47.5
Hoke	24,165	76	62.9	37.8	33.7	55.8	55.2	45.1
Hyde	5,397	33	122.3	46.0	21.3	170.0	38.4	50.7
Johnston	86,427	312	72.2	43.1	28.7	61.5	44.1	37.1
Jones	9,455	46	97.3	32.5	26.7	126.9	31.2	45.4
Lenoir	58,108	301	103.6	40.5	32.5	97.8	48.2	45.9
Martin	25,571	84	65.7	28.9	26.4	64.2	40.7	35.6
Nash	79,524	334	84.0	40.5	29.7	84.0	51.1	41.9
New Hanover	127,626	492	77.1	36.7	26.5	79.8	59.9	37.1
Northampton	20,701	130	125.6	36.4	31.5	108.7	44.6	54.8
Onslow	148,387	138	18.6	23.0	23.4	29.5	33.8	25.3
Pamlico	11,534	50	86.7	26.1	21.6	99.5	34.3	32.6
Pasquotank	32,138	121	75.3	28.6	31.2	62.1	40.7	36.1
Pender	31,276	114	72.9	34.3	19.7	36.4	47.3	30.8
Perquimans	10,473	62	118.4	42.3	24.2	108.5	13.7	38.5
Pitt	112,389	381	67.8	30.7	26.1	90.8	56.4	42.2
Robeson	107,317	418	77.9	52.7	36.5	68.8	40.2	48.0
Sampson	48,539	274	112.9	47.8	35.1	84.5	46.2	47.4
Scotland	34,270	122	71.2	35.7	23.7	77.0	57.6	41.5
Tyrrell	3,835	13	67.8	7.1	21.3	91.4	41.8	30.3
Washington	13,919	38	54.6	9.1	38.3	59.2	32.1	32.3
Wayne	107,042	342	63.9	36.1	28.3	69.9	45.2	38.5
Wilson	66,794	349	104.5	42.9	34.6	95.1	80.7	52.3
29 County Region								
	1,166,626	4,392	75.3	33.8 ²	28.3 ²	76.9 ²	50.3 ²	39.9 ²
41 County Region								
	2,115,546	7,369	69.7	35.6 ²	27.7 ²	69.8 ²	50.1 ²	39.2 ²
North Carolina								
	6,844,993	23,581	68.9	33.2	26.4	69.3	48.4	34.5
United States								
	255,039,000	150,108 ⁴	58.9 ¹	26.8 ³	22.7 ³	45.5 ³	35.7 ³	26.5 ³

¹ Number is for 1994 only

³ NC DEHNR, data 1993

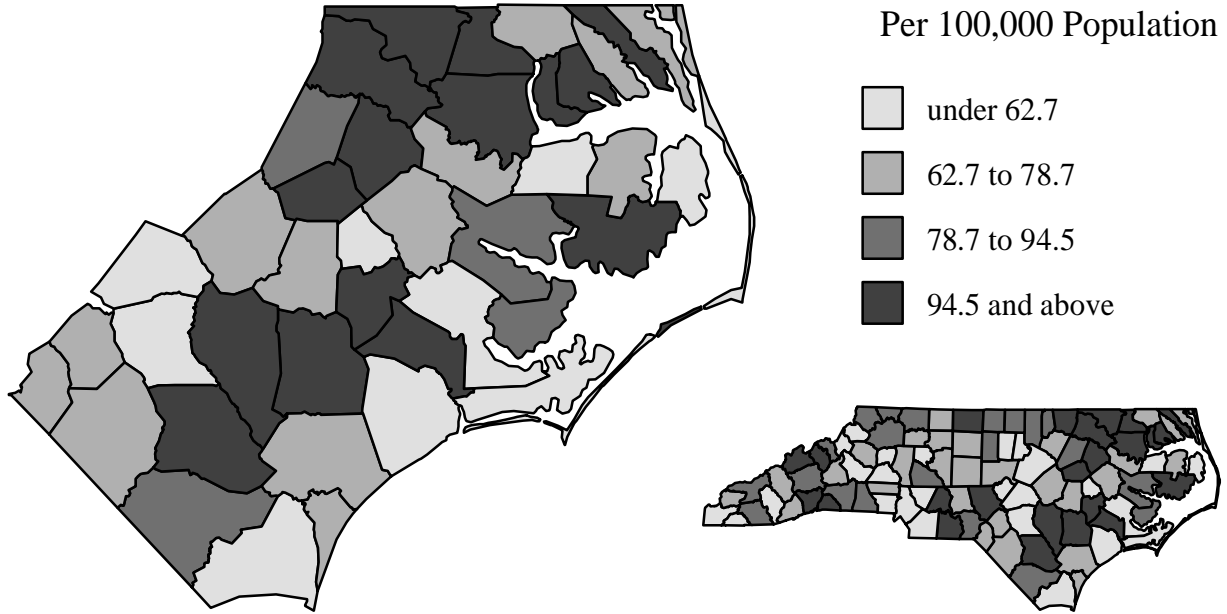
² Estimated

⁴ Health, United States, data 1993

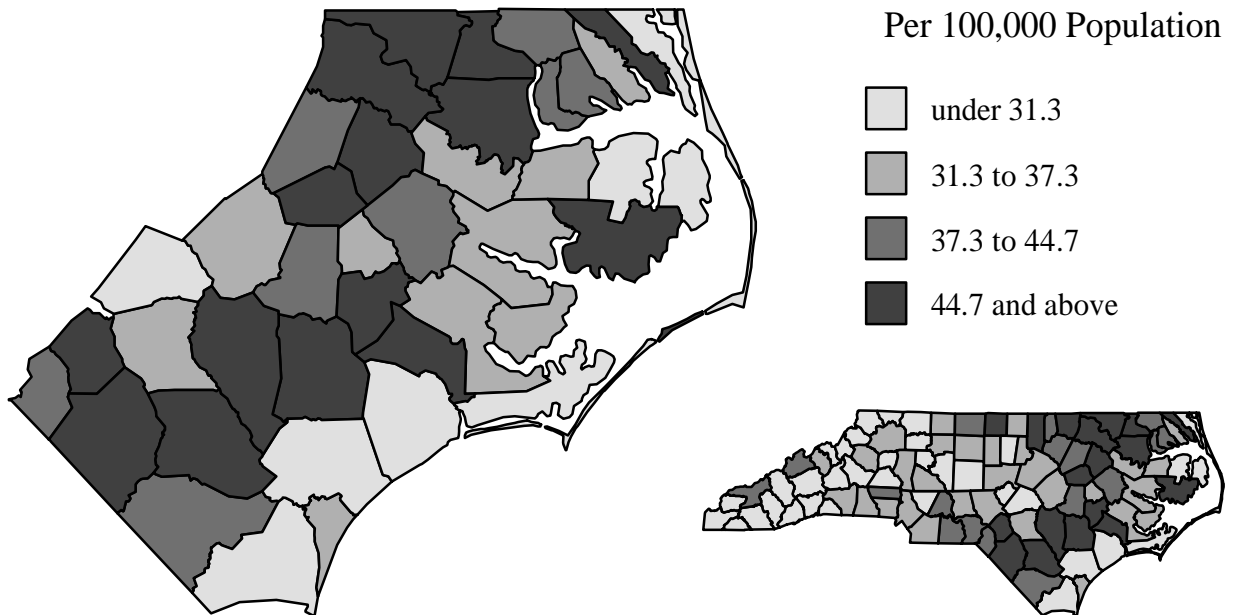
Cerebrovascular Disease

Eastern North Carolina

Crude Mortality Rates: 1990 - 1994

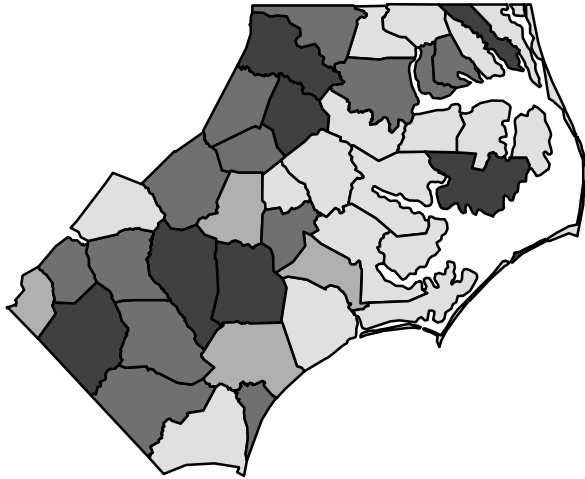


Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates: 1989 - 1993

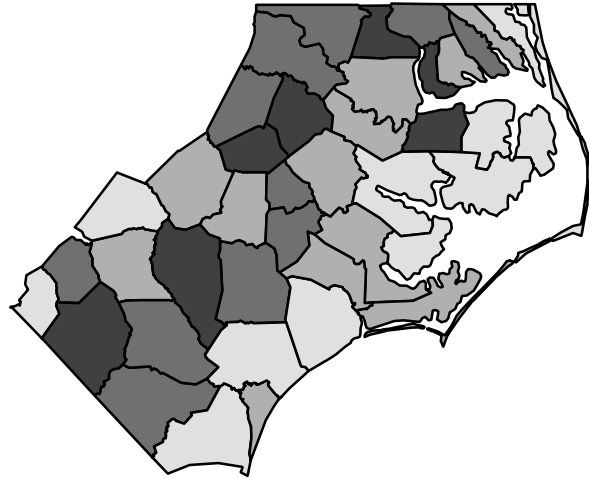


Cerebrovascular Disease Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates 1989-1993 Per 100,000 Population

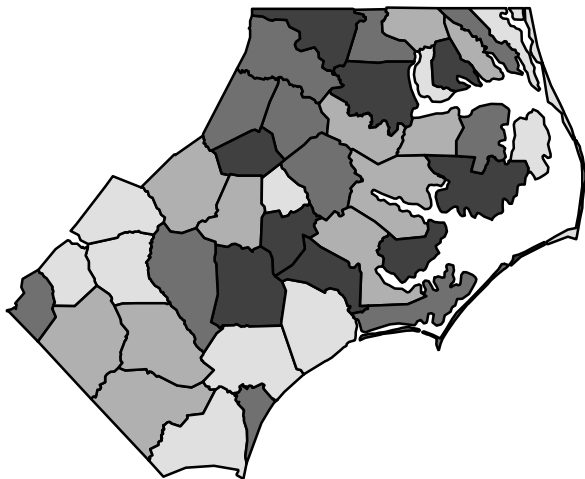
White Males



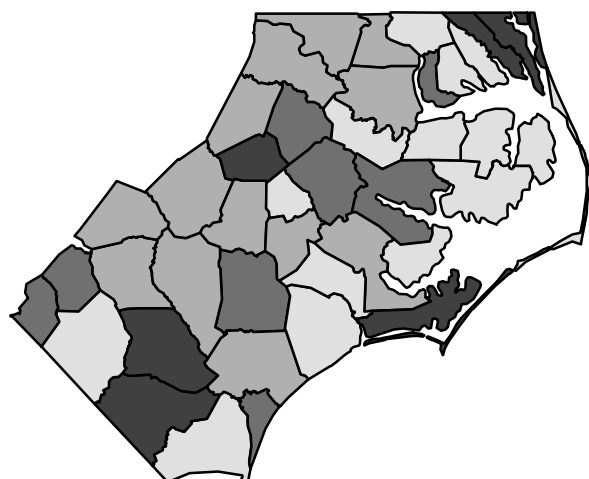
White Females



Nonwhite Males



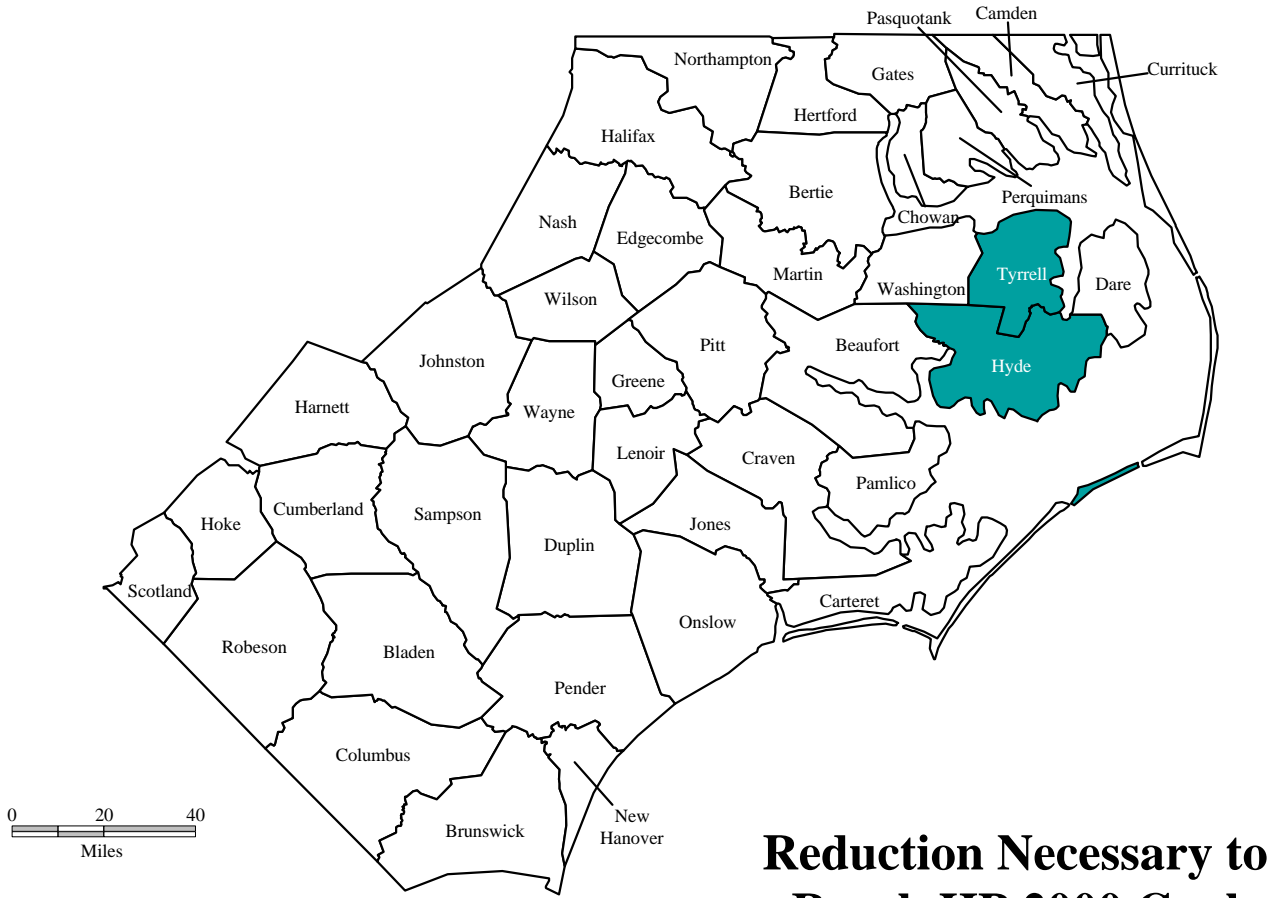
Nonwhite Females



Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries and Unintentional Injuries

Unintentional Injury Objectives

Based on 1989-1993 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates



Reduction Necessary to Reach HP 2000 Goal

- ☐ Met or surpassed objectives (39)
- 10.1% to 15.0% (2)

Healthy People 2000 Goal
Health Status Objective 9.1:
Reduce Deaths from Unintentional Injuries to no more than 29.3 per 100,000 Population

MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES AND OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES

Motor vehicle crashes and other unintentional injuries--such as drowning, burns, and accidents with firearms--when taken together (called MVCIs) are the fourth leading cause of death in both our state and our nation. For young adults between the ages of 15 and 24, MVCIs are the leading cause of death.¹ State and national data indicate that males are more likely to experience morbidity related to MVCI and are more likely than females to die from such events. Black males have even higher MVCI death rates than white males. In addition, high mortality rates are observed within the very young population due to lack of experience and their inability to react quickly to urgent situations. Very old persons experience high MVCI mortality primarily due to the effects of aging on their ability to respond in an emergency and to avoid injuries.

In addition to societal costs from premature death, years of potential life lost, and loss of work and home productivity, MVCI morbidity and mortality have substantial direct costs. The National Safety Council estimated that in 1994 motor vehicle crashes cost the U.S. \$169 billion in lost wages, medical expenses and administrative costs. In North Carolina, alcohol-related accidents in 1990 cost approximately \$46.1 billion.²

Deaths due to motor vehicle crashes have, however, declined by almost 30% during the past two decades. This trend might be explained by: lower rates of alcohol consumption by young adults when the legal drinking age was raised from 18 to 21, increased enforcement of Driving While Impaired statutes, increased seatbelt use due to mandatory seatbelt laws, and stricter enforcement of speed limits.

Community activities to prevent motor vehicle crashes and unintentional injuries include: injury prevention education; alcohol and substance abuse outreach and education; childhood safety campaigns; and legal requirements and enforcement of laws regarding seatbelt use, air bags, engineering of cars for safety, motorcycle helmet use, highway safety standards, childproof containers for medication and toxic substances, etc.

Although motor vehicle crashes and other injuries are grouped together as the fourth leading cause of death in the region, these causes will be treated separately in this mortality analysis as data are available. Also, it is important to note that while motor vehicle crashes encompass any accident involving a motor vehicle, other unintentional injuries may include drowning, fires/burns, accidents with firearms, falls, and motor vehicle related injuries.

Crude mortality:

HEALTHY CAROLINIANS 2000 OBJECTIVE

INJURY CONTROL PRIMARY GOALS:

Reduce overall injury mortality by 15%. Reduce overall injuries to no more than 61.4 per 100,000 people. (Baseline: 71.0 injury deaths per 100,000 between 1988-90; 72.2 injury deaths projected for the year 2000)

INJURY CONTROL SPECIAL TARGET POPULATION:

Reduce motor vehicle deaths among persons ages 15-24 by 25%. Reduce deaths caused by motor vehicles (for this age group) to no more than 29.6 per 100,000 people. (Baseline: 39.4 motor vehicle deaths per 100,000 among people ages 15-24 between 1988-90; 39.4 motor vehicle deaths among people ages 15-24 projected for the year 2000)

In Eastern North Carolina the crude death rate for motor vehicle crashes and other unintentional injuries combined is 51.1 per 100,000 population, higher than the rates of 46.2 for the state and 37.0 for the nation. Indeed, 36 of the 41 counties in Eastern North Carolina have mortality rates greater than the national rate. Motor vehicle crashes and injury mortality rates are relatively higher in the southern counties of the region, yet there are high mortality rates scattered throughout the region.

Gates County has the highest rate of deaths (52.5) attributed to motor vehicle crashes in the region and in the state. The highest injury death rate in the region is seen in Hyde County (48.2).

Motor Vehicle Crashes: Age-adjusted mortality by race and gender:

HEALTHY PEOPLE 2000 GOAL

HEALTH STATUS OBJECTIVE 9.3:

Reduce deaths caused by motor vehicle crashes to no more than 1.5 per 100 million vehicle miles traveled and 14.2 per 100,000 people. (Baseline: 2.4 per 100 million vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and 19.2 per 100,000 people in 1987)

[No data are available for vehicle miles traveled in Eastern North Carolina.]

HEALTH STATUS OBJECTIVE 9.3A:

Special Population Target: Reduce deaths caused by motor vehicle crashes among children aged 14 and younger to no more than 4.4 per 100,000 people. (Baseline: 6.2 per 100,000 people in 1987)

HEALTH STATUS OBJECTIVE 9.3B:

Special Population Target: Reduce deaths caused by motor vehicle crashes among youth aged 15-24 to no more than 26.8 per 100,000 people. (Baseline: 36.9 per 100,000 people in 1987)

HEALTH STATUS OBJECTIVE 9.3C:

Special Population Target: Reduce deaths caused by motor vehicle crashes among people aged 70 and older to no more than 20 per 100,000 people. (Baseline: 22.6 per 100,000 people in 1987)

HEALTH STATUS OBJECTIVE 9.3D:

Special Population Target: Reduce deaths caused by motor vehicle crashes among American Indians/Alaska Natives to no more than 32.0 per 100,000 people. (Age-adjusted baseline: 37.7 per 100,000 people in 1987)

Gates County has the highest crude and age-adjusted motor vehicle crash mortality rates in the region and New Hanover County has the lowest. Furthermore, Currituck County has the next highest mortality rate, both crude and age-adjusted. As the crude rates demonstrate, the age-adjusted motor vehicle crash mortality rates are also higher in the southern block of the region. The maps on the accompanying page present both the overall crude and overall age-adjusted mortality rates and through shading allow for comparison between counties or regions. The distribution of mortality is similar for the two kinds of rates.

With regard to gender and motor vehicle crash deaths, the male population is disproportionately affected. Most notably, the motor vehicle crash death rate for nonwhite males is 3.6 times greater than the rate of nonwhite females. Similarly, white men are also more likely--with mortality rates 2.3 times greater--than white women to die from a motor vehicle crash.

The data often suggest that in general the nonwhite population is disproportionately affected by morbidity and mortality. But in the case of females, the motor vehicle crash rate for nonwhites is 10.8, whereas the rate for whites is 12.0. Greater disparity does exist in the male population, with the death rate of nonwhites 1.4 times greater than the rate of whites. In 68% of the counties in Eastern North Carolina, mortality for males from motor vehicle crashes is greater for nonwhites than for whites.

Injury: Age-adjusted mortality by race and gender:

HEALTHY PEOPLE 2000 GOAL

HEALTH STATUS OBJECTIVE 9.1:

Reduce deaths caused by unintentional injuries to no more than 29.3 per 100,000 people. (Age-adjusted baseline: 34.7 per 100,000 in 1987)

[In general, Eastern North Carolina fares well with regard to injury

mortality. All of the 41 counties, except Hyde and Tyrrell, meet the national goal overall.]

HEALTH STATUS OBJECTIVE 9.1A:

Special Population Target: Reduce deaths caused by unintentional injuries among American Indians/Alaska Natives to no more than 53.0 per 100,000 people. (Baseline: 66.0 per 100,000 people in 1987)

HEALTH STATUS OBJECTIVE 9.1B:

Special Population Target: Reduce deaths caused by unintentional injuries among black men to no more than 51.9 per 100,000 people. (Baseline: 68.0 per 100,000 people in 1987)

HEALTH STATUS OBJECTIVE 9.1C:

Special Population Target: Reduce deaths caused by unintentional injuries among white men to no more than 42.9 per 100,000 people. (Baseline: 49.8 per 100,000 people in 1987)

HEALTH STATUS OBJECTIVE 9.1D:

Special Population Target: Reduce deaths caused by unintentional injuries among Mexican-American males to no more than 43.0 per 100,000 people. (Baseline: 53.1 per 100,000 people in 1990)

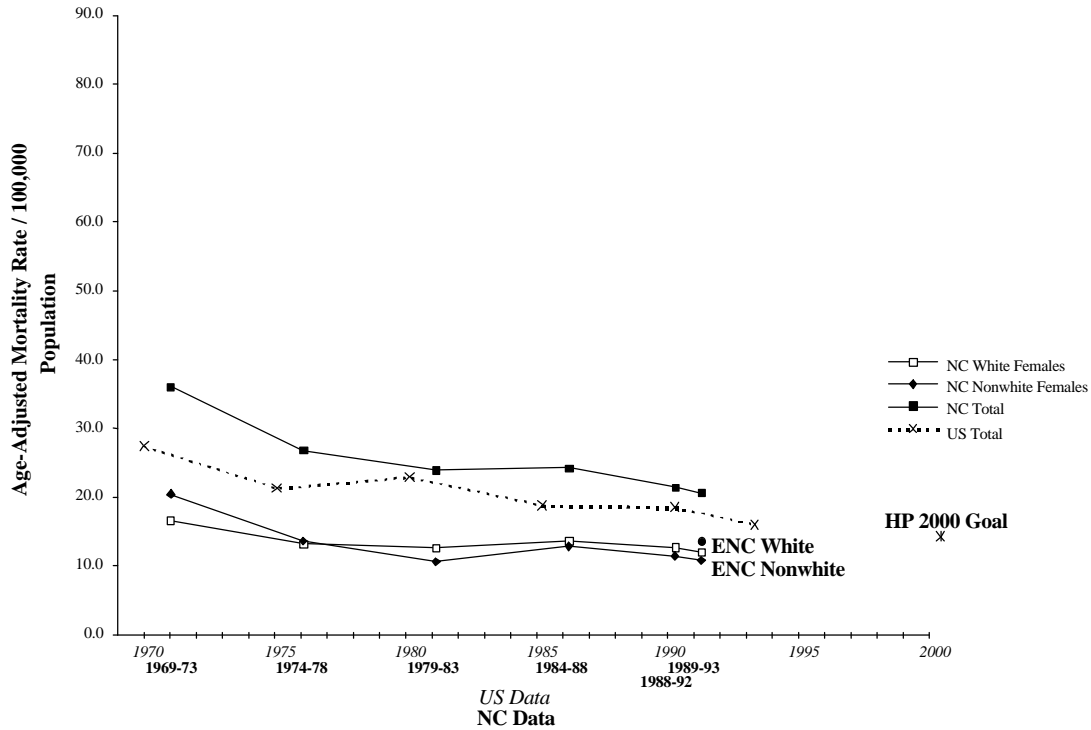
Tyrrell County has the highest age-adjusted injury mortality rate (32.7) in the region, and Currituck County has the lowest (7.7). As illustrated by the accompanying maps, the highest crude and highest age-adjusted mortality rates in the region occur either in the same counties or in counties of close geographic proximity.

With regard to gender and unintentional injury, mortality rates are higher in males than females. In North Carolina, the injury mortality rate for nonwhite males is 3.7 times greater than the rate of nonwhite females. This difference is most striking in Tyrrell County, where the nonwhite male mortality rate is 119.6 and the nonwhite female mortality rate is zero. Gender differences also exist within the state's white population, with males 3.0 times more likely than females to die from an injury.

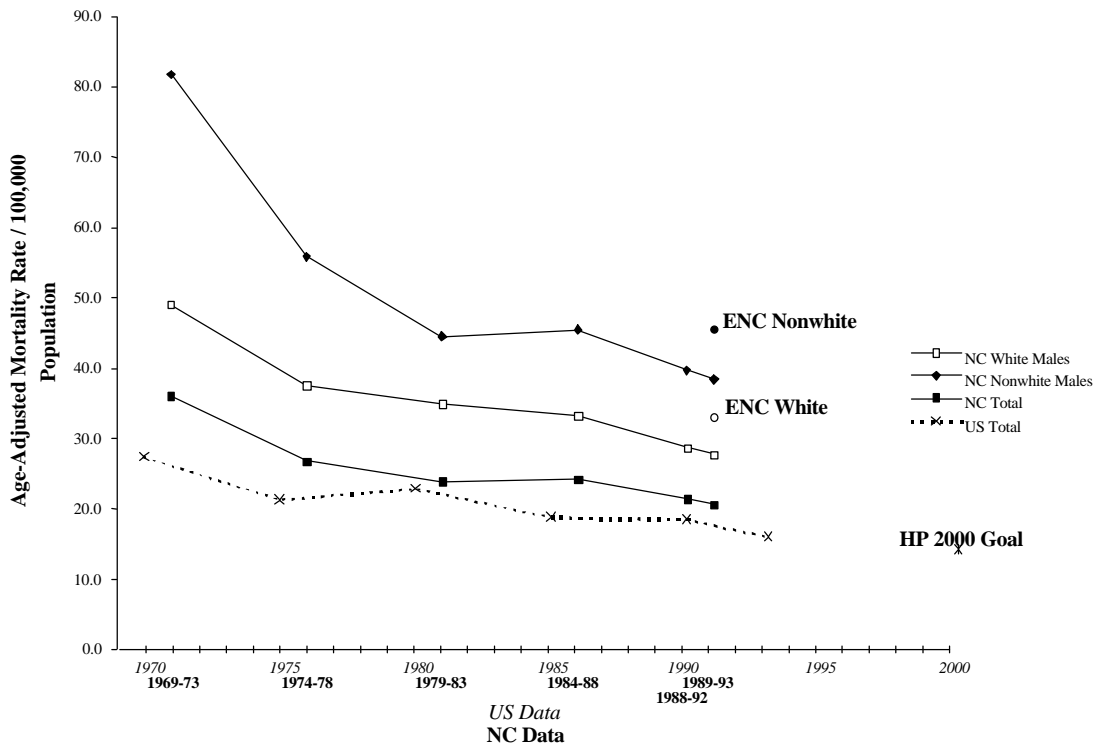
Death from unintentional injury disproportionately affects the nonwhite population in North Carolina. Among males, nonwhites are 1.9 times more likely than whites to die from injury. In Eastern North Carolina the mortality rate for nonwhite males is greater than the rate for white males in all but three counties. The highest rates for white males can be found in Hyde (68.5), Perquimans (51.5) and Carteret (33.9) counties. In the female population, the mortality rate for nonwhites is 1.5 times greater than the rate for whites. However, 32% of the counties in the region report mortality rates for unintentional injury in white females that are higher than the rates for nonwhite females.

Trends in Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries

Motor Vehicle Crashes - Female Mortality
 US and NC Age-Adjusted Rates, NC Race Specific, 1969-1993



Motor Vehicle Crashes - Male Mortality
 US and NC Age-Adjusted Rates, NC Race Specific, 1969-1993



Sources: NC Five Year Averages - State Center for Health and Environmental Statistics.
 US Individual Years - Monthly Vital Statistics Report.
 HP 2000 Goal - Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Prevention Objectives.
 US Department of Health and Human Services / Public Health Service.

Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries Eastern North Carolina

County	Population	1990-1994		Race-Gender Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates 1989-1993				
		Deaths	Crude Death Rate	White Males	White Females	Minority Males	Minority Females	Total
Beaufort	42,798	52	24.3	45.5	8.9	27.1	15.8	24.4
Bertie	20,419	39	38.2	45.9	48.8	41.9	24.2	36.7
Bladen	29,050	52	35.8	57.9	22.0	76.0	9.1	39.2
Brunswick	54,810	94	34.3	48.2	18.8	53.5	19.4	32.8
Camden	6,015	8	26.6	25.4	12.7	57.9	25.2	25.2
Carteret	54,902	56	20.4	30.4	10.8	39.2	16.0	21.7
Chowan	13,878	17	24.5	35.4	0.0	65.6	0.0	22.3
Columbus	50,256	98	39.0	58.4	19.0	77.8	19.8	39.1
Craven	82,955	73	17.6	21.3	8.6	18.9	5.0	14.2
Cumberland	283,770	271	19.1	24.9	10.4	35.7	8.0	19.6
Currituck	14,499	34	46.9	68.0	27.1	66.6	67.4	50.2
Dare	23,704	16	13.5	23.8	10.4	101.2	0.0	19.1
Duplin	41,026	56	27.3	51.0	4.7	37.7	7.8	25.3
Edgecombe	56,618	77	27.2	33.1	26.5	51.0	8.4	28.7
Gates	9,524	25	52.5	89.2	2.0	95.8	57.2	59.3
Greene	15,894	24	30.2	35.7	13.9	25.5	30.3	25.9
Halifax	56,456	94	33.3	53.3	15.9	48.4	21.5	33.4
Harnett	71,034	103	29.0	35.6	19.7	69.8	9.8	29.8
Hertford	22,472	30	26.7	28.7	9.7	48.8	12.0	24.1
Hoke	24,118	41	34.0	17.9	8.2	65.5	10.7	28.0
Hyde	5,389	9	33.4	44.9	18.0	126.8	24.0	45.1
Johnston	86,331	120	27.8	45.1	17.8	26.7	14.0	29.5
Jones	9,474	9	19.0	6.5	19.3	15.5	24.1	15.8
Lenoir	58,150	66	22.7	36.0	7.1	49.3	19.5	25.6
Martin	25,568	45	35.2	54.7	23.5	69.5	15.8	38.9
Nash	79,661	94	23.6	26.7	19.3	58.4	7.0	25.2
New Hanover	127,559	81	12.7	21.0	5.9	21.2	11.6	13.8
Northampton	20,664	28	27.1	44.1	3.3	36.7	8.1	23.0
Onslow	148,357	158	21.3	19.6	15.8	16.8	10.5	17.3
Pamlico	11,538	18	31.2	40.9	7.0	32.0	13.9	22.9
Pasquotank	32,215	24	14.9	26.5	16.8	19.9	17.9	19.2
Pender	31,250	50	32.0	54.2	15.9	61.6	26.2	36.5
Perquimans	10,453	15	28.7	24.1	10.7	71.7	13.4	22.0
Pitt	112,139	97	17.3	21.6	9.1	41.9	8.2	17.6
Robeson	107,200	201	37.5	52.1	12.6	65.2	23.0	38.1
Sampson	48,468	87	35.9	40.7	25.8	79.9	15.1	36.8
Scotland	34,266	49	28.6	41.6	19.7	52.4	10.2	28.7
Tyrrell	3,846	3	15.6	30.7	0.0	42.2	0.0	15.3
Washington	13,937	20	28.7	56.1	21.2	30.4	0.0	26.4
Wayne	107,216	104	19.4	26.6	11.5	37.0	8.5	20.6
Wilson	66,667	94	28.2	43.1	14.6	45.4	18.2	29.5
29 County Region	1,166,433	1,385	23.7	31.0 ²	13.2 ²	40.9 ²	13.2 ²	23.6 ²
41 County Region	2,114,545	2,632	24.9	33.0 ²	13.6 ²	45.5 ²	13.5 ²	25.1 ²
North Carolina	6,847,178	7,036	20.5	27.7	12.0	38.4	10.8	20.6
United States	255,039,000	41,571 ²	16.3 ¹	22.5 ³	9.7 ³	23.3 ³	9.0 ³	16.0 ³

¹ Number is for 1994 only

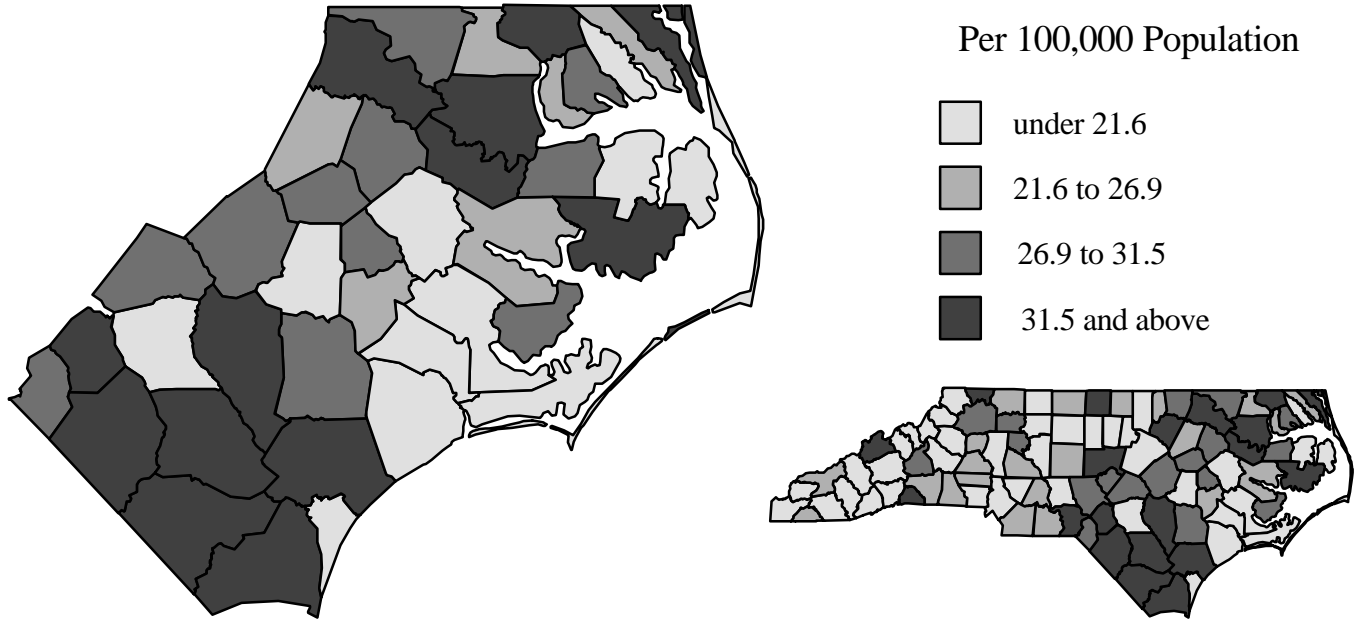
³ NC DEHNR, data 1993

² Estimated

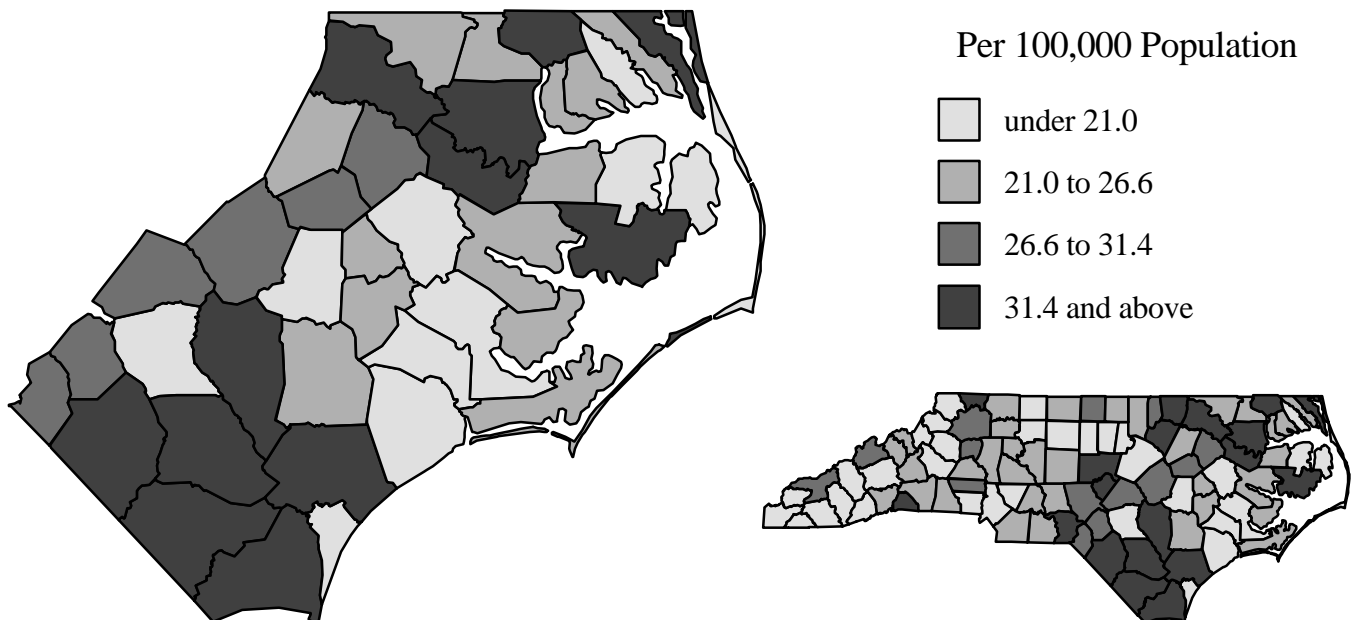
Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries

Eastern North Carolina

Crude Mortality Rates: 1990 - 1994



Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates: 1989 - 1993

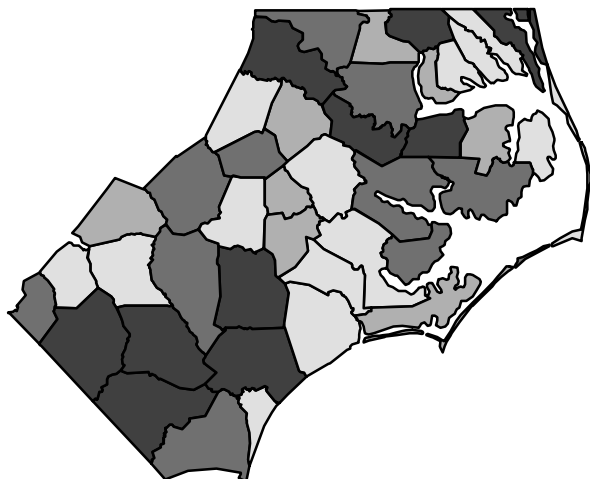


Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries

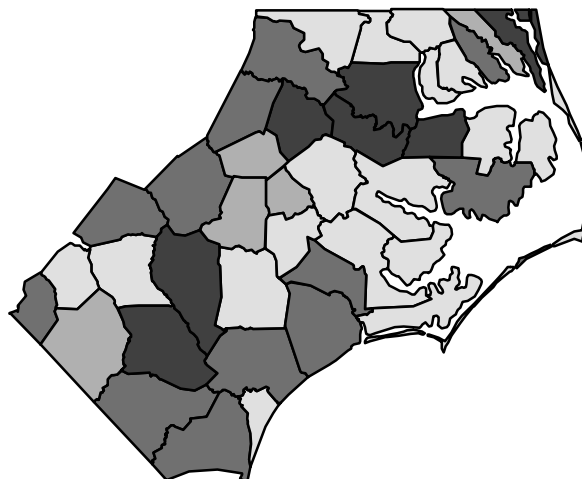
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates 1989-1993

Per 100,000 Population

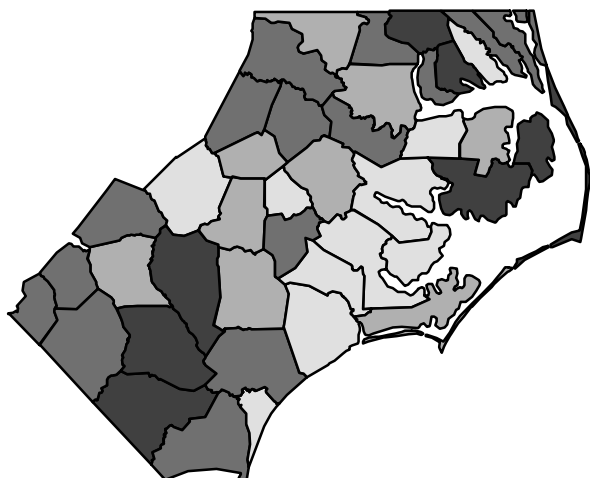
White Males



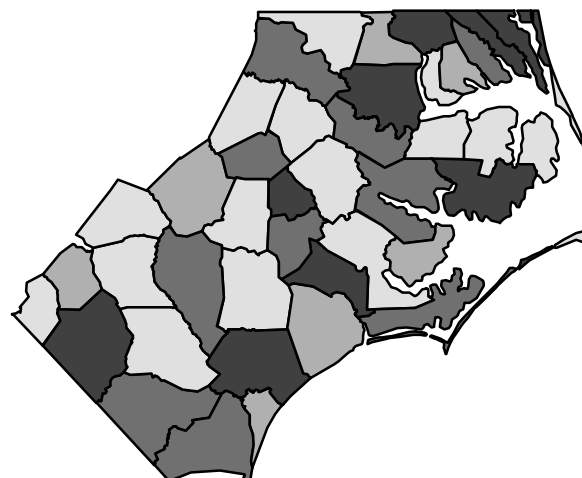
White Females



Nonwhite Males

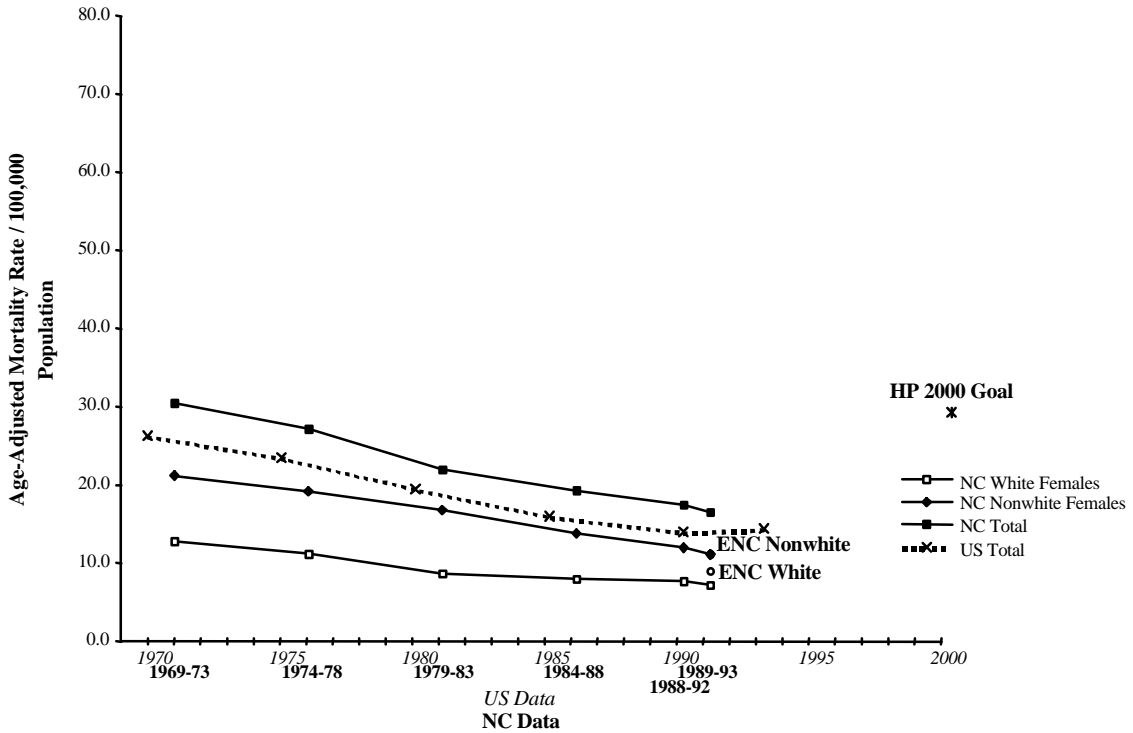


Nonwhite Females

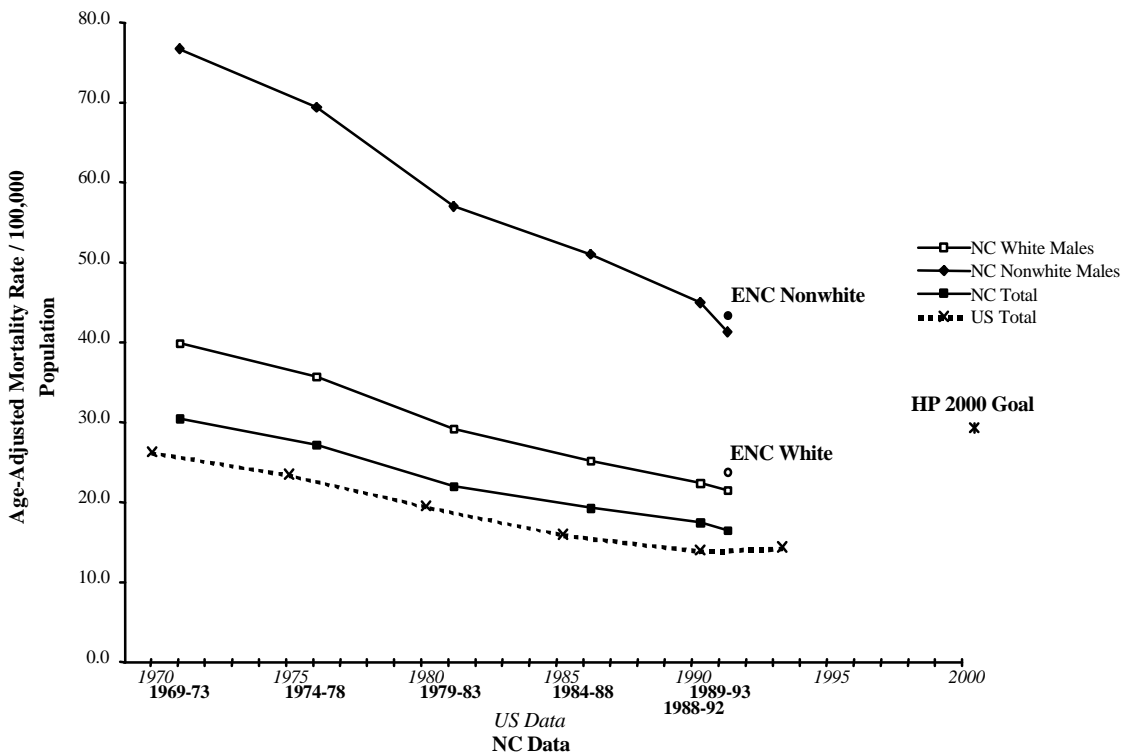


Trends in Unintentional Injuries

Other Unintentional Injuries - Female Mortality
 US and NC Age-Adjusted Rates, NC Race Specific, 1969-1993



Other Unintentional Injuries - Male Mortality
 US and NC Age-Adjusted Rates, NC Race Specific, 1969-1993



Sources: NC Five Year Averages - State Center for Health and Environmental Statistics.
 US Individual Years - Monthly Vital Statistics Report.
 HP 2000 Goal - Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Prevention Objectives.
 US Department of Health and Human Services / Public Health Service.

Unintentional Injuries Eastern North Carolina

County	1990-1994			Race-Gender Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates 1989-1993				
	Population	Deaths	Crude Death Rate	White Males	White Females	Minority Males	Minority Females	Total
Beaufort	42,763	65	30.4	29.1	7.6	59.1	2.5	21.1
Bertie	20,426	24	23.5	17.6	1.7	33.7	15.7	18.0
Bladen	28,996	39	26.9	21.8	8.4	48.2	13.5	20.0
Brunswick	54,762	69	25.2	34.0	5.4	34.2	8.9	20.1
Camden	6,015	8	26.6	13.4	16.4	44.7	0.0	14.5
Carteret	54,815	74	27.0	33.9	13.2	19.6	7.4	22.3
Chowan	13,873	12	17.3	13.2	7.5	54.6	6.1	17.9
Columbus	50,182	69	27.5	35.4	6.6	59.2	10.8	24.8
Craven	83,158	79	19.0	23.5	5.2	33.3	11.2	15.8
Cumberland	284,337	236	16.6	24.2	7.2	34.2	9.0	17.5
Currituck	14,493	10	13.8	14.5	0.0	27.0	0.0	7.7
Dare	23,636	26	22.0	23.8	18.7	38.1	56.1	22.0
Duplin	41,121	44	21.4	24.3	6.0	44.0	11.1	18.4
Edgecombe	56,652	66	23.3	31.3	12.4	44.2	12.6	23.6
Gates	9,524	18	37.8	4.3	12.6	55.4	17.1	20.7
Greene	15,900	19	23.9	31.0	8.4	45.5	9.1	22.1
Halifax	56,429	79	28.0	29.3	19.0	48.9	18.4	27.4
Harnett	70,852	79	22.3	26.0	10.6	48.2	6.7	19.6
Hertford	22,526	33	29.3	24.5	9.9	47.9	11.6	23.7
Hoke	24,211	23	19.0	12.4	2.3	35.9	9.9	15.4
Hyde	5,394	13	48.2	68.5	6.7	37.9	12.1	32.6
Johnston	86,400	108	25.0	27.9	8.3	59.5	12.6	20.0
Jones	9,434	10	21.2	27.1	3.3	35.4	8.9	16.6
Lenoir	58,065	54	18.6	16.3	8.5	39.7	11.8	16.5
Martin	25,564	34	26.6	24.0	10.1	29.9	5.7	17.3
Nash	79,638	88	22.1	26.7	19.3	58.4	7.0	25.2
New Hanover	127,619	134	21.0	17.2	6.5	51.7	12.0	15.0
Northampton	20,712	32	30.9	26.3	4.4	39.1	10.7	19.9
Onslow	148,485	98	13.2	19.4	8.4	21.7	21.7	15.9
Pamlico	11,556	13	22.5	19.3	6.5	68.7	0.0	18.6
Pasquotank	32,117	44	27.4	24.3	1.7	59.1	14.0	19.8
Pender	31,336	34	21.7	17.3	4.0	40.4	11.5	15.1
Perquimans	10,471	20	38.2	51.5	7.6	17.9	17.6	24.8
Pitt	112,268	151	26.9	19.3	9.9	56.2	10.8	19.7
Robeson	107,393	138	25.7	26.2	7.9	42.6	14.6	23.1
Sampson	48,505	73	30.1	34.5	11.6	52.2	7.7	23.8
Scotland	34,286	42	24.5	12.4	11.5	58.4	18.9	21.7
Tyrrell	3,831	5	26.1	0.0	30.7	119.6	0.0	32.7
Washington	13,953	12	17.2	15.8	9.3	52.1	0.0	19.6
Wayne	106,878	101	18.9	20.6	9.3	36.7	4.8	16.0
Wilson	66,667	85	25.5	17.7	11.5	55.0	9.6	19.0
29 County Region	1,166,362	1,317	22.6	23.0 ²	10.1 ²	43.5 ²	11.1 ²	19.5 ²
41 County Region	2,115,241	2,361	22.3	23.8 ²	9.0 ²	43.4 ²	11.2 ²	19.3 ²
North Carolina	6,847,178	7,094	20.7	21.5	7.2	41.3	11.1	16.5
United States	255,039,000	90,523 ²	18.8 ¹	20.3 ³	6.9 ³	29.4 ³	10.0 ³	14.4 ³

¹ Number is for 1994 only

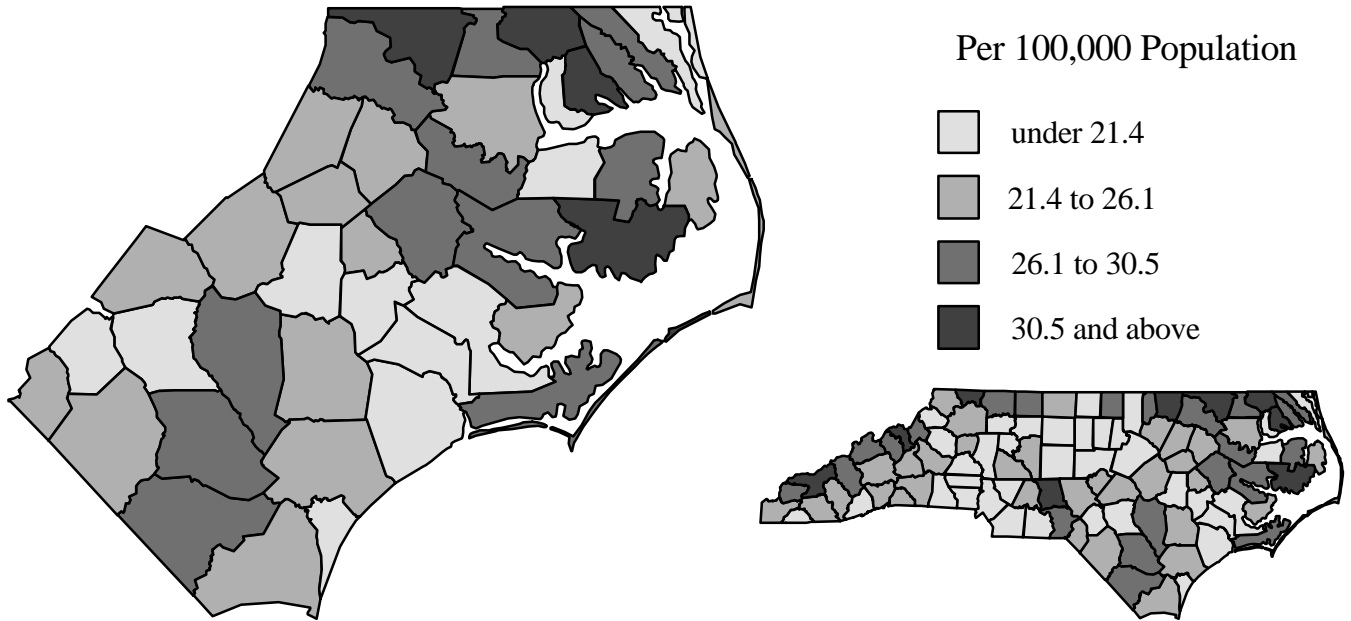
³ NC DEHNR, data 1993

² Estimated

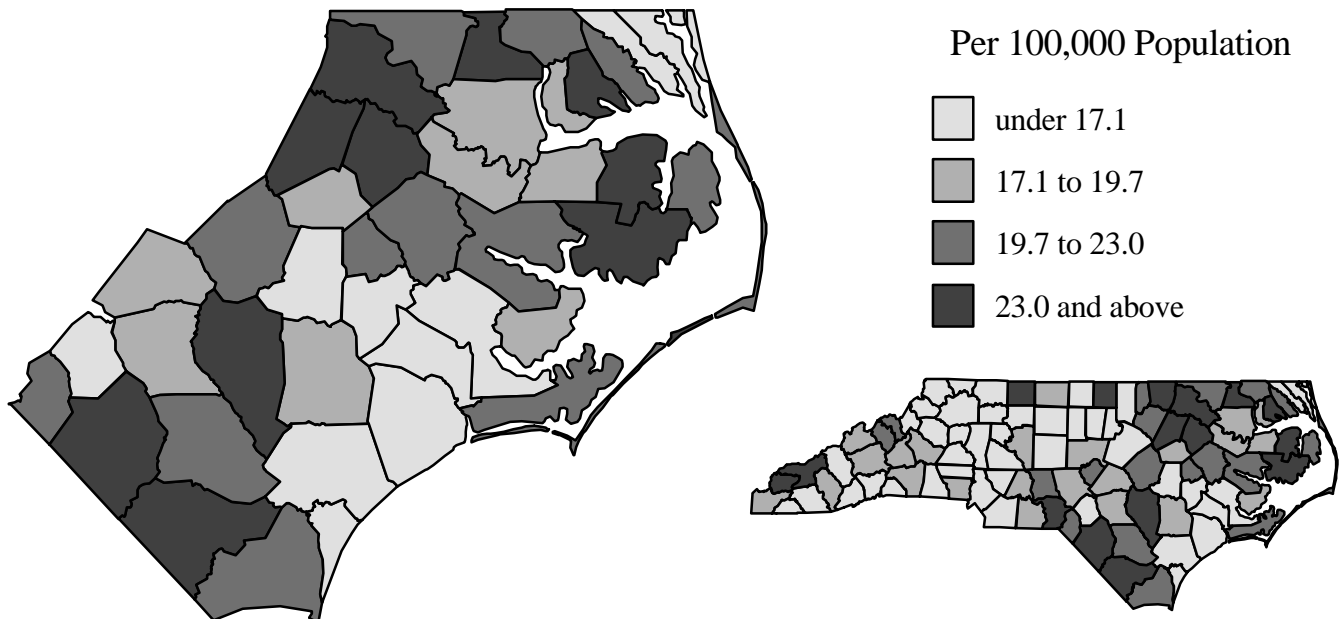
Unintentional Injuries

Eastern North Carolina

Crude Mortality Rates: 1990 - 1994



Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates: 1989 - 1993

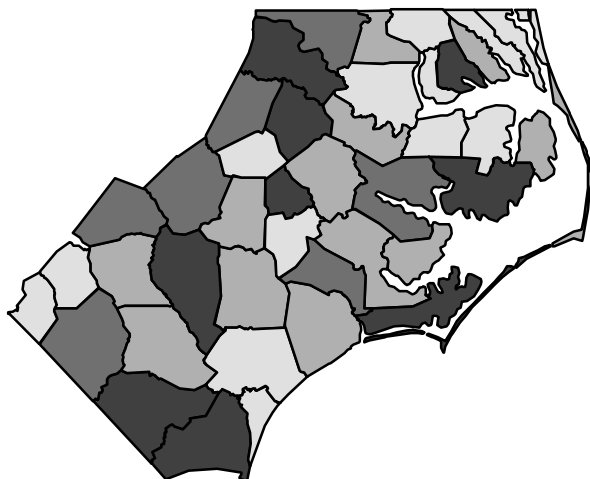


Unintentional Injuries

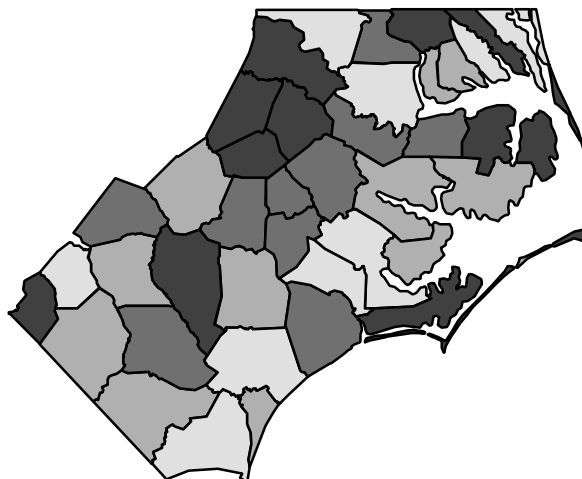
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates 1989-1993

Per 100,000 Population

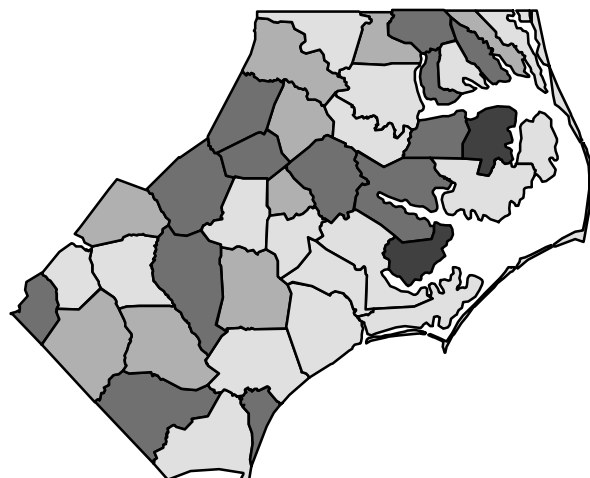
White Males



White Females



Nonwhite Males



Nonwhite Females

