

2014 HURON COUNTY HEALTH ASSESSMENT STATUS REPORT



Commissioned by:
Huron County Health Partners

Conducted by:
Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio

FOREWORD

The members of the Huron County Health Partners are pleased to present the 2014 Health Assessment of our community. This comprehensive Community Health Assessment provides a “snap shot” of where Huron County residents currently stand in terms of their well-being as well as their health habits. Additionally, the local data provides a comparison with regional, state and national data. Because the statistics found in this report provide a clearer, more complete view of our collective health, the report can serve as a call to action for our residents, health professionals, employers, policy makers, community and religious leaders. We are relatively healthy and making progress in some areas, but there is much work to be done!

This document will be used by the Huron County Health Partners to complete the National Association of County & City Officials (NACCHO) Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) process, over the next three years to strengthen the local health system and support individuals in becoming and staying healthy. This health status assessment, along with the community themes, forces of change, and the local public health assessments will provide us with the information to set priorities and focus our efforts, and resources. These community priorities will need community-wide, strategic solutions to guide us toward improvement.

The Health Partners have set a vision for Huron County, “To promote individual responsibility and community commitment to create a safe, healthy and positive culture through education, involvement, collaboration and combined resources”. As well as a slogan of “Healthy You, Healthy Huron County”! Join us!

Timothy Hollinger, Health Commissioner, Huron County Public Health
Lorna Strayer, President, Interim, Fisher-Titus Medical Center
Lynn Detterman, CEO, Mercy Willard Hospital
Michael K. Winthrop, President & CEO, The Bellevue Hospital

Funding for the 2014 Huron County Health Assessment Provided by:

Fisher-Titus Medical Center
Huron County Public Health
Mercy Willard Hospital
The Bellevue Hospital
Huron County Commissioners
Huron County Board of Mental Health & Addiction Services
Huron County Schools (School Districts of: Bellevue, Monroeville, New London, Norwalk, South Central, Western Reserve and Willard; St. Paul High and Immaculate Conception)
National Alliance on Mental Illness of Huron County
Norwalk Lion's Club
Community Action Commission of Erie, Huron & Richland Counties, Inc.
Firelands Counseling & Recovery Services
City of Norwalk
Huron County Family & Children First Council
Lake Erie Construction Company
Kaiser Wells Pharmacy
Buurma Farms, Inc
Northern Ohio Rural Water
Payne Nickles & Company
Wiers Farms, Inc.
Bellevue Ace Hardware
Peacock Water

Commissioned by Huron County Health Partners:

Timothy Hollinger, Huron County Public Health
Elaine Barman, Huron County Public Health
Katherine Sabourin, Huron County Public Health
Katie Spaar, Huron County Public Health
Lorna Strayer, Fisher-Titus Medical Center
Michele Skinn, Fisher-Titus Medical Center
Julie Landoll, Mercy Willard Hospital
JoAnn Ventura, The Bellevue Hospital
Mandi Artino, The Bellevue Hospital
Jean King, Huron County Board of Mental Health & Addiction Services
Kim Schubert, Bellevue City Schools
Karen Malcolm, Immaculate Conception School
Gregg Elchert, Monroeville Local Schools
Brad Romano, New London Local Schools
Wayne Babcanec, Norwalk Catholic Schools
Dennis Doughty, Norwalk City Schools
David Brand, South Central Schools
Rodge Wilson, Western Reserve Local School
Jeff Ritz, Willard City Schools
Debra Fisher, Community Action Commission of Erie, Huron, & Richland Counties, Inc.
Renee Gerome, Firelands Counseling & Recovery Services
Bob Patusky, City of Norwalk

Project Management, Secondary Data, Data Collection, and Report Development

Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio

Britney L. Ward, MPH

Director of Community Health Improvement

Margaret Wielinski, MPH

Health Improvement Data Specialist

Michelle Von Lehmden

Health Assessment Coordinator

Amy Nagle

Graduate Assistant

Nicole Miller

Graduate Assistant

Data Collection & Analysis

James H. Price, Ph.D., MPH

Professor Emeritus of Health Education
University of Toledo

Joseph A. Dake, Ph.D., MPH

Professor and Chair of Health Education
University of Toledo

Timothy R. Jordan, Ph.D., M.Ed.

Professor of Health Education
University of Toledo

To see Huron County data compared to other counties, please visit the Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio's Data Link website at <http://www.hcno.org/community/data-indicator.html>.

The 2014 Huron County Health Assessment is available on the following websites:

Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio - <http://www.hcno.org/community/reports.html>

Huron County Public Health - <http://www.huroncohealth.com>

Contact Information

Timothy Hollinger, MPH, Health Commissioner

Huron County Public Health
180 Milan Avenue, Suite 8
Norwalk, Ohio 44857
(419) 668-1652

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	PAGES 5-18
TREND SUMMARY	PAGES 19-23

Adult Health (Ages 19 and Over)

HEALTH STATUS PERCEPTIONS	PAGES 24-25
HEALTH CARE COVERAGE	PAGES 26-29
HEALTH CARE ACCESS AND UTILIZATION	PAGES 30-31
CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH	PAGES 32-36
CANCER	PAGES 37-41
DIABETES	PAGES 42-44
ASTHMA AND OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASE	PAGES 45-46
WEIGHT STATUS	PAGES 47-50
TOBACCO USE	PAGES 51-56
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION	PAGES 57-63
DRUG USE	PAGES 64-70
WOMEN'S HEALTH	PAGES 71-74
MEN'S HEALTH	PAGES 75-79
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	PAGES 80-81
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND PREGNANCY OUTCOMES	PAGES 82-89
QUALITY OF LIFE	PAGES 90-92
SOCIAL CONTEXT AND SAFETY	PAGES 93-100
MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE	PAGES 101-104
ORAL HEALTH	PAGES 105-107
HEALTH INEQUITY	PAGES 108-114

Youth Health (Ages 12-18)

WEIGHT CONTROL	PAGES 115-119
TOBACCO USE	PAGES 120-122
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION	PAGES 123-126
DRUG USE	PAGES 127-130
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	PAGES 131-134
MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE	PAGES 135-137
YOUTH SAFETY	PAGES 138-140
YOUTH VIOLENCE ISSUES	PAGES 141-143

Child Health (Ages 0-11)

HEALTH & FUNCTIONAL STATUS	PAGES 144-146
HEALTH CARE ACCESS, UTILIZATION AND MEDICAL HOME	PAGES 147-148
FAMILY FUNCTIONING AND CHILD SAFETY CHARACTERISTICS	PAGES 149-150
PARENT HEALTH	PAGE 151

Appendices

HEALTH ASSESSMENT INFORMATION SOURCES	APPENDIX I PAGES 152-156
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND TERMS	APPENDIX II PAGES 157-158
WEIGHTING METHODS	APPENDIX III PAGES 159-161
SCHOOL PARTICIPATION	APPENDIX IV PAGE 162
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE	APPENDIX V PAGE 163
DEMOGRAPHICS AND HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION	APPENDIX VI PAGES 164-171
HURON COUNTY PROFILE – COUNTY HEALTH RANKINGS	APPENDIX VII PAGE 172

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This executive summary provides an overview of health-related data for Huron County adults (19 years of age and older), youth (ages 12 through 18), and children (ages 0-11) who participated in a county-wide health assessment survey during 2014. The findings are based on self-administered surveys using a structured questionnaire. The questions were modeled after the survey instruments used by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for their national and state Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) and the National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) developed by the Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio collected the data, guided the health assessment process and integrated sources of primary and secondary data into the final report.

Primary Data Collection Methods

DESIGN

This community health assessment was cross-sectional in nature and included a written survey of adults, adolescents, and parents within Huron County. From the beginning, community leaders were actively engaged in the planning process and helped define the content, scope, and sequence of the study. Active engagement of community members throughout the planning process is regarded as an important step in completing a valid needs assessment.

INSTRUMENT DEVELOPMENT

Two survey instruments were designed and pilot tested for this study: one for adults/parents and one for adolescents. As a first step in the design process, health education researchers from the University of Toledo and staff members from the Hospital Council of NW Ohio met to discuss potential sources of valid and reliable survey items that would be appropriate for assessing the health status and health needs of adults and adolescents. The investigators decided to derive the majority of the adult and parents of children 0-11 survey items from the BRFSS and the NSCH. The majority of the survey items for the adolescent survey were derived from the YRBSS. This decision was based on being able to compare local data with state and national data. Of the adult/parent survey items, 48% of the questions were from the BRFSS. For the youth survey, 64% were from the YRBSS.

The Project Coordinator from the Hospital Council of NW Ohio conducted a series of meetings with the planning committee from Huron County. During these meetings, banks of potential survey questions from the BRFSS, YRBSS, and NSCH surveys were reviewed and discussed. Based on input from the Huron County planning committee, the Project Coordinator composed drafts of surveys containing 111 items for the adult survey (with an additional 30 question for parents of 0-11 year olds) and 77 items for the adolescent survey. The drafts were reviewed and approved by health education researchers at the University of Toledo.

SAMPLING | *Adult Survey*

Adults ages 19 and over living in Huron County were used as the sampling frame for the adult survey. Since U.S. Census Bureau age categories do not correspond exactly to this age parameter, the investigators calculated the population of those 18 years and over living in Huron County. There were 43,128 persons ages 18 and over living in Huron County. The investigators conducted a power analysis to determine what sample size was needed to ensure a 95% confidence level with a corresponding margin of error of $\pm 5\%$ (i.e., we can be 95% sure that the "true" population responses are within a $\pm 5\%$ margin of error of the survey findings.) A sample size of at least 381 adults was needed to ensure this level of confidence. The random sample of mailing addresses of adults from Huron County was obtained from American Clearinghouse in Louisville, KY.

SAMPLING | Adolescent Survey

A sample size of 363 adolescents was needed to ensure a 95% confidence interval with a corresponding $\pm 5\%$ margin of error. Students were randomly selected and surveyed in the schools.

SAMPLING | Parents of 0-11 year olds Survey

Children ages 0-11 residing in Huron County were used as the sampling frames for the surveys. Using U.S. Census Bureau data on the population of children ages 0-11, living in Huron County, it was determined that 10,029 children age 0-11 reside in Huron County. The investigators conducted a power analysis based on a post-hoc distribution of variation in responses (70/30 split) to determine what sample size was needed to ensure a 95% confidence level with corresponding confidence interval of 5% (i.e., we can be 95% sure that the "true" population responses are within a 5% margin of error). Because many of the items were identical between the 0-5 and 6-11 surveys, the responses were combined to analyze data for children 0-11. The sample size required to generalize to children ages 0-11 was 363. The random sample of mailing addresses of parents of children 0-11 from Huron County was obtained from American Clearinghouse in Louisville, KY.

PROCEDURE | Adult and Parent Survey

Prior to mailing the survey to adults, an advance letter was mailed to 1,000 adults in Huron County in January, 2014. This advance letter was personalized, printed on Huron County Health Partners stationery and was signed by Tim Hollinger, Health Commissioner, Huron County Public Health, Ross Matlack, President and CEO, Fisher Titus Medical Center, Michael Winthrop, President and CEO, The Bellevue Hospital, and Lynn Detterman, President and CEO, Mercy Willard Hospital. The letter introduced the county health assessment and informed the readers that they may be randomly selected to receive the survey. The letter also explained that the respondents' confidentiality would be protected and encouraged the readers to complete and return the survey promptly if they were selected.

Two weeks following the advance letter, a three-wave mailing procedure was implemented to maximize the survey return rate. The initial mailing included a personalized hand signed cover letter (on Huron County Health Partners stationery) describing the purpose of the study; a questionnaire printed on colored paper; a self-addressed stamped return envelope; and a \$2 incentive. Approximately two weeks after the first mailing, a second wave mailing included another personalized cover letter encouraging them to reply, another copy of the questionnaire on colored paper, and another reply envelope. A third wave postcard was sent two weeks after the second wave mailing. Surveys returned as undeliverable were not replaced with another potential respondent.

The response rate for the adult/parent mailing was 39% (n=741: CI= ± 3.57). This return rate and sample size means that the responses in the health assessment should be representative of the entire county. Of those 741 surveys, 260 were parents which completed the child ages 0-11 section of the survey (CI= ± 6.0).

PROCEDURE | Adolescent Survey

The survey was approved by all superintendents. Schools and grades were randomly selected. Each student in that grade had to have an equal chance of being in the class that was selected, such as a general English or health class. Classrooms were chosen by the school principal. Passive permission slips were mailed home to parents of any student whose class was selected to participate. The response rate was 91% (n=433: CI= ± 4.55). Surveys were administered in the classroom in February, 2014.

DATA ANALYSIS

Individual responses were anonymous and confidential. Only group data are available. All data was analyzed by health education researchers at the University of Toledo using SPSS 17.0. Crosstabs were used to calculate descriptive statistics for the data presented in this report. To be representative of Huron County, the adult data collected was weighted by age, gender, race, and income using 2010 census data. Multiple weightings were created based on this information to account for different types of analyses. For more information on how the weightings were created and applied, see Appendix iii.

LIMITATIONS

As with all county assessments, it is important to consider the findings in light of all possible limitations. First, the Huron County adult assessment had a high response rate. However, if any important differences existed between the respondents and the non-respondents regarding the questions asked, this would represent a threat to the external validity of the results (the generalizability of the results to the population of Huron County). If there were little to no differences between respondents and non-respondents, then this would not be a limitation.

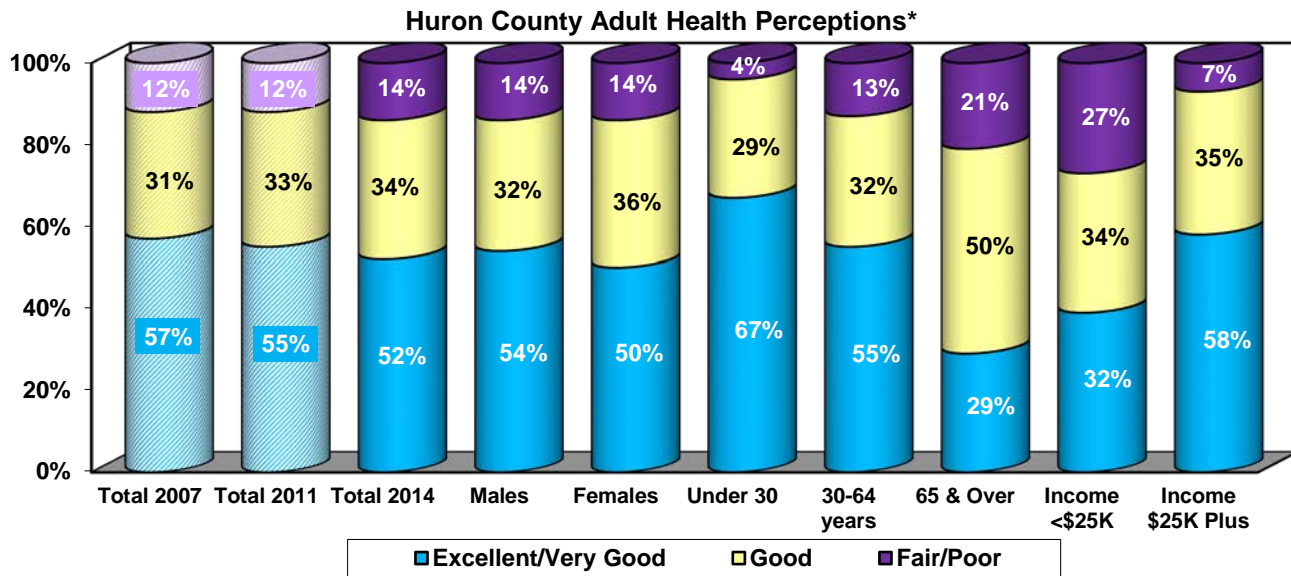
Second, it is important to note that, although several questions were asked using the same wording as the CDC questionnaires and the NSCH questionnaire, the adult and parent data collection method differed. CDC adult data and NSCH child data were collected using a set of questions from the total question bank and adults were asked the questions over the telephone rather than as a mail survey. The youth CDC survey was administered in schools in a similar fashion as this county health assessment.

Finally, this survey asked parents questions regarding their young children. Should enough parents feel compelled to respond in a socially desirable manner which is not consistent with reality, this would represent a threat to the internal validity of the results.

Data Summary

HEALTH PERCEPTIONS

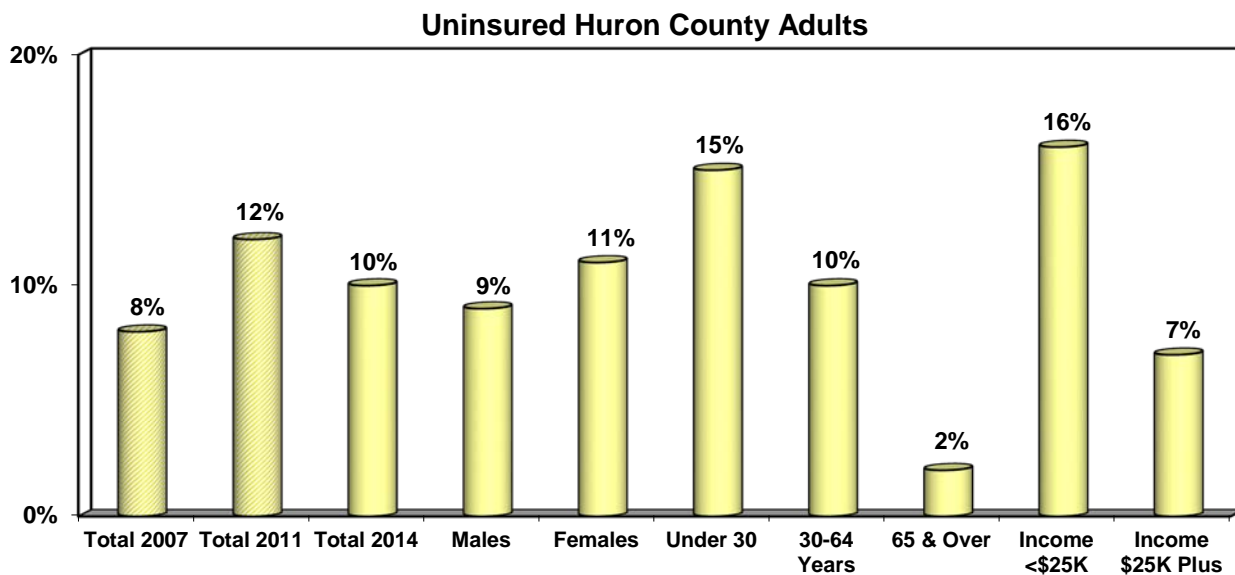
In 2014, about half (52%) of the Huron County adults rated their health status as excellent or very good. Conversely, 14% of adults, increasing to 21% of those over the age of 65, described their health as fair or poor.



*Respondents were asked: "Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?"

HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

The 2014 Health Assessment data has identified that 10% of Huron County adults were without health care coverage. Those most likely to be uninsured were adults under age 30 and those with an income level under \$25,000. In Huron County, 14% of residents live below the poverty level (see Appendix VI for more information). (Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 3 Year Estimates, 2010-2012)



HEALTH CARE ACCESS

The 2014 Health Assessment identified that 56% of Huron County adults had visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year. 59% of adults went outside of Huron County for health care services in the past year.

CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH

The 2014 Huron County Health Assessment found that 5% of adults had survived a heart attack and 2% had survived a stroke at some time in their life. Nearly two-fifths (39%) of Huron County adults had been diagnosed with high blood pressure, 37% were obese, 30% had high blood cholesterol, and 17% were smokers, four known risk factors for heart disease and stroke.

CANCER

In 2014, 11% of Huron County adults had been diagnosed with cancer at some time in their life. According to the 2012 BRFSS, 6% of Ohio and U.S. adults have been told they had skin cancer and 7% of Ohio and U.S. adults have been told they had another type of cancer. Ohio Department of Health statistics indicate that from 2000-2008, a total of 1,066 Huron County residents died from cancer, the second leading cause of death in the county.

DIABETES

In 2014, 11% of Huron County adults had been diagnosed with diabetes. The 2012 BRFSS reports an Ohio prevalence of 13% and 11% for the U.S.

ARTHRITIS

According to the Huron County survey data, 63% of Huron County adults who were limited in some way, were limited because of arthritis. According to the 2012 BRFSS, 30% of Ohio adults and 26% of U.S. adults were told they have arthritis.

ASTHMA

According to the Huron County survey data, 14% of adults had been diagnosed with asthma.

Huron County Leading Types of Death 2006-2008

Total Deaths: 1,620

1. Heart Disease (24% of all deaths)
2. Cancer (23%)
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (7%)
4. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (5%)
5. Stroke (4%)

(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4-15-10)

Huron County Incidence of Cancer, 2007-2011

All Types: 1,624 cases

- Lung and Bronchus: 253 cases (16%)
- Prostate: 209 cases (13%)
- Breast: 208 cases (13%)
- Colon and Rectum: 187 cases (12%)

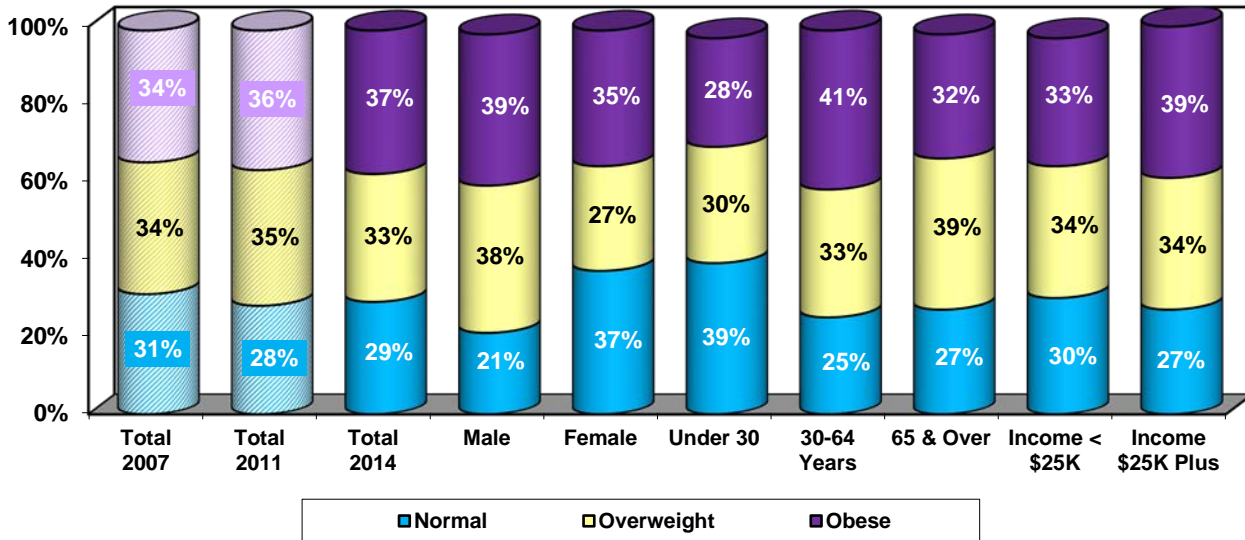
In 2010, there were 131 cancer deaths in Huron County.

(Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, ODH Information Warehouse, Updated 1/9/2014)

ADULT WEIGHT STATUS

The 2014 Health Assessment identified that 70% of Huron County adults were overweight or obese based on Body Mass Index (BMI). More than one-third (37%) of Huron County adults were obese. More than two-fifths (45%) of adults were trying to lose weight. The 2012 BRFSS indicates that 30% of Ohio and 28% of U.S. adults were obese by BMI.

Huron County Adult BMI Classifications

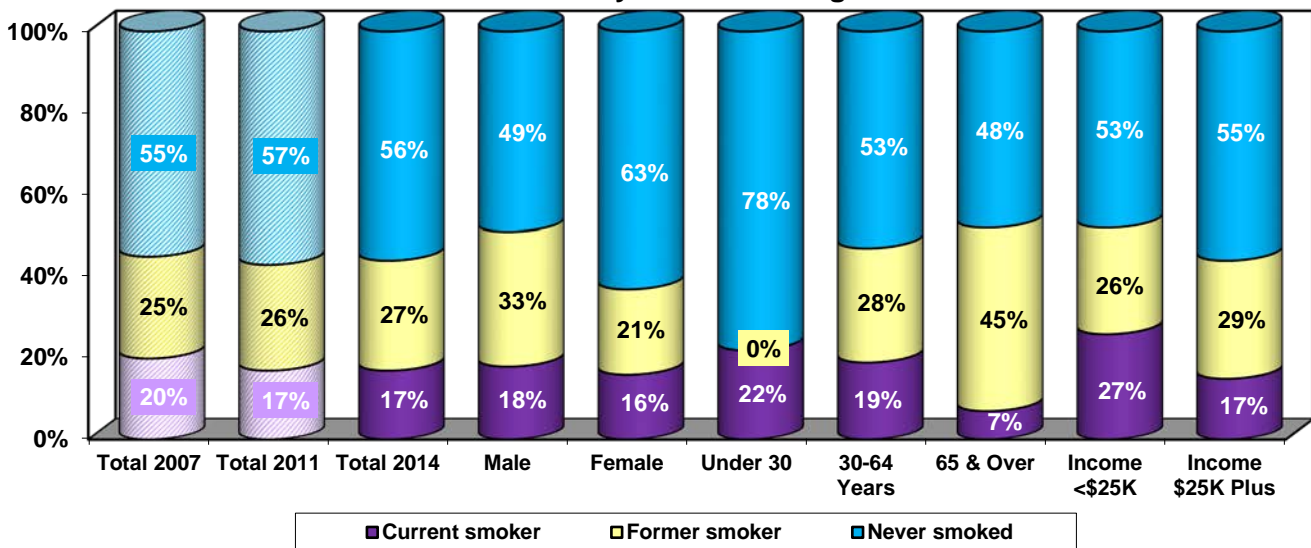


(Percentages may not equal 100% due to the exclusion of data for those who were classified as underweight)

ADULT TOBACCO USE

In 2014, 17% of Huron County adults were current smokers and 27% were considered former smokers. In 2014, the American Cancer Society (ACS) stated that tobacco use was the most preventable cause of death worldwide, and is responsible for the deaths of approximately half of long-term users. Each year, tobacco use is responsible for almost 6 million premature deaths, 80% of which are in low-and middle-income countries, and by 2030, this number is expected to increase to 8 million. (Source: Cancer Facts & Figures, American Cancer Society, 2014)

Huron County Adult Smoking Behaviors

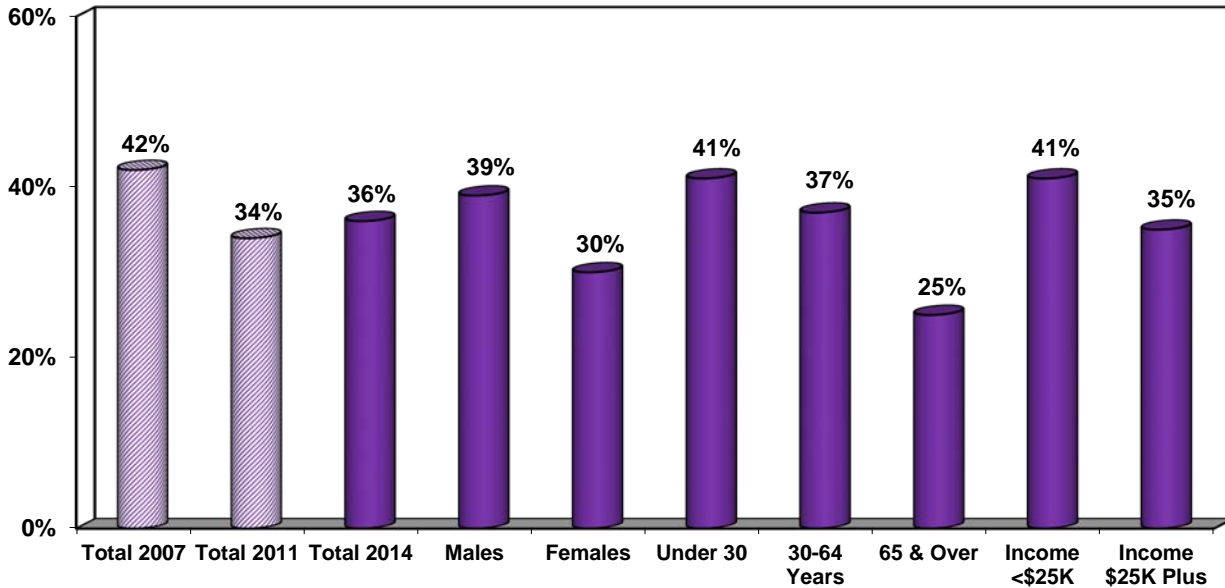


Respondents were asked:
 "Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?
 If yes, do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days or not at all?"

ADULT ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

In 2014, the Health Assessment indicated that 9% of Huron County adults were considered frequent drinkers (drank an average of three or more days per week, per CDC guidelines). One-in-six (16%) Huron County adults were considered binge drinkers. The 2012 BRFSS reported binge drinking rates of 18% for Ohio and 17% for the U.S. Two percent of adults drove after having perhaps too much to drink.

Huron County Adult Drinkers Who Binge Drank in Past Month*

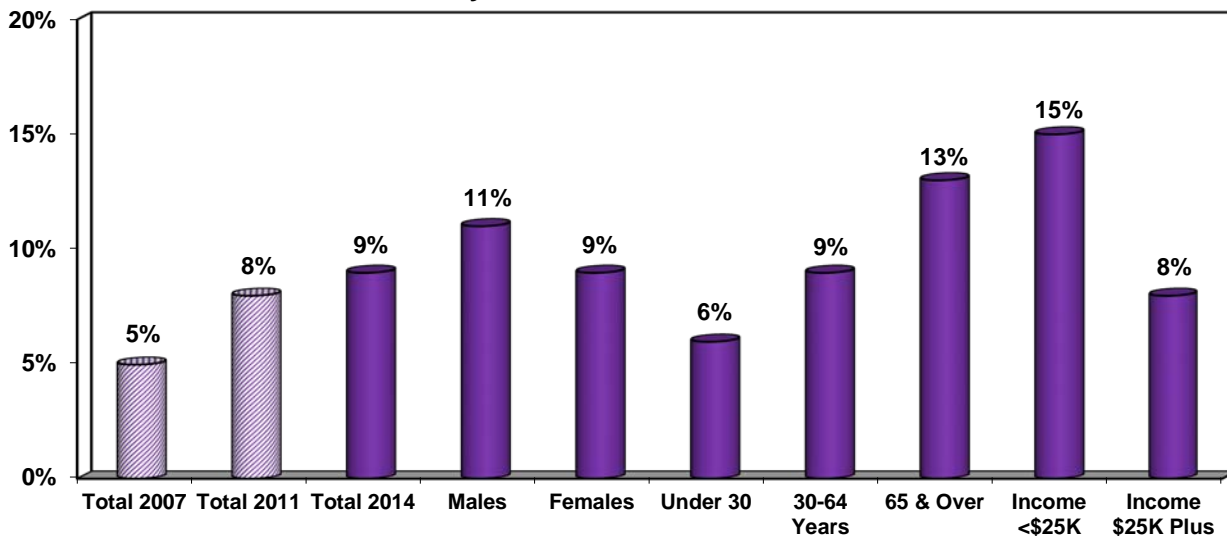


*Based on adults who have drunk alcohol in the past month. Binge drinking is defined as having five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on an occasion.

ADULT MARIJUANA AND OTHER DRUG USE

In 2014, 4% of Huron County adults had used marijuana during the past 6 months. 9% of adults had used medication not prescribed for them or took more than prescribed to feel good or high and/or more active or alert during the past 6 months.

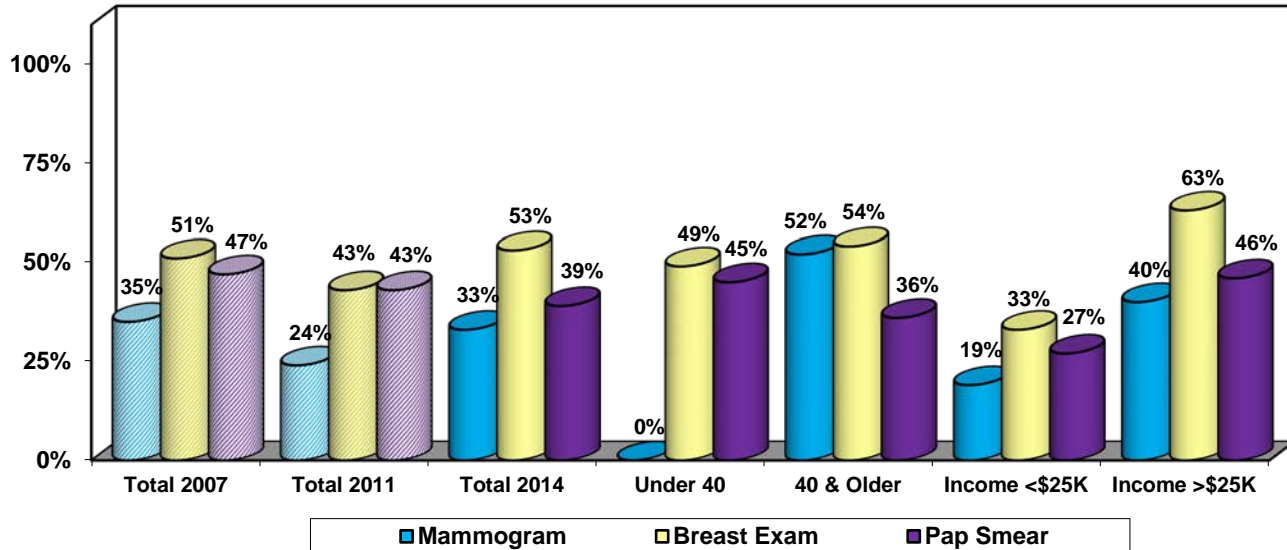
Huron County Adult Medication Misuse in Past 6 Months



WOMEN'S HEALTH

In 2014, one third (33%) of Huron County women reported having a mammogram in the past year, increasing to 52% of women over the age of 40. 53% of Huron County women ages 19 and over had a clinical breast exam and 39% had a Pap smear to detect cancer of the cervix in the past year. The Health Assessment determined that 2% of women survived a heart attack and 2% survived a stroke at some time in their life. More than one-third (35%) had high blood pressure, 35% were obese, 26% had high blood cholesterol, and 16% were identified as smokers, known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.

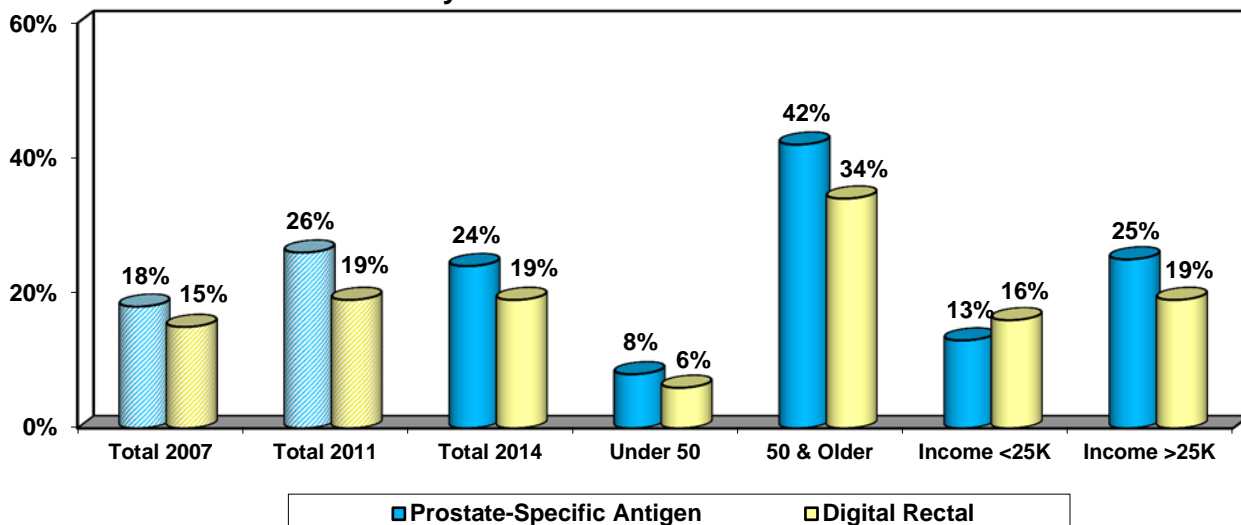
Huron County Women's Health Exams Within the Past Year



MEN'S HEALTH

In 2014, 42% of Huron County males over the age of 50 had a Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test. The Health Assessment determined that 9% of men survived a heart attack and 3% survived a stroke at some time in their life. Nearly half (45%) of men had been diagnosed with high blood pressure, 35% had high blood cholesterol, and 18% were identified as smokers, which, along with obesity (39%), are known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases. Major cardiovascular diseases (heart disease and stroke) accounted for 29% and cancers accounted for 25% of all male deaths in Huron County from 2006-2008. (Source: ODH Information Warehouse)

Huron County Men's Health Exams Within the Past Year



PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCREENINGS

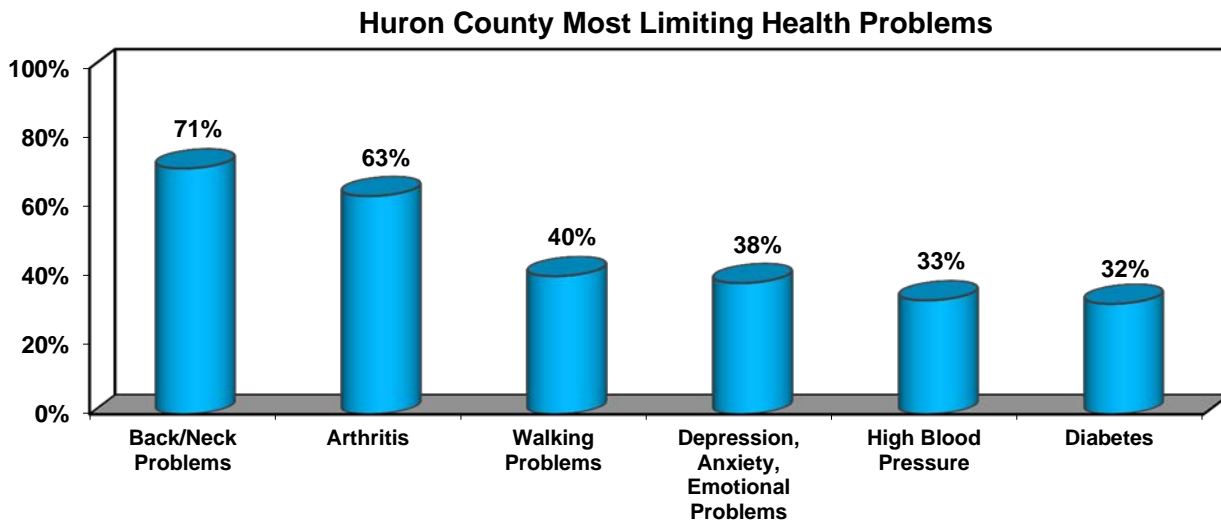
More than three-fifths (63%) of adults ages 65 and over had a pneumonia vaccination at some time in their life. Almost half (45%) of Huron County adults had a flu vaccine during the past 12 months. The 2012 BRFSS reported that 60% of U.S. and 61% of Ohio adults ages 65 and over had a flu vaccine in the past year. The CDC recommends anyone 6 months and older should get a flu vaccine annually and anyone 65 and older should get the pneumonia vaccine. About half (49%) of adults ages 50 and over had a colonoscopy/sigmoidoscopy within the past 5 years.

ADULT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR & PREGNANCY OUTCOMES

In 2014, over two-thirds (69%) of Huron County adults had sexual intercourse. Six percent of adults had more than one partner. Prevalence estimates suggest that young people aged 15-24 years acquire half of all new STDs and that 1 in 4 sexually active adolescent females have an STD, such as chlamydia or human papillomavirus (HPV) (Source: CDC, *STDs in Adolescents and Young Adults, 2014 STD Surveillance*).

QUALITY OF LIFE

In 2014, 20% of Huron County adults were limited in some way because of a physical, mental or emotional problem. Among those who were limited in some way, the following were the most limiting problems or impairments reported: back or neck problems (71%), arthritis (63%), walking problems (40%), stress, depression, anxiety, or emotional problems (38%), and high blood pressure (33%).



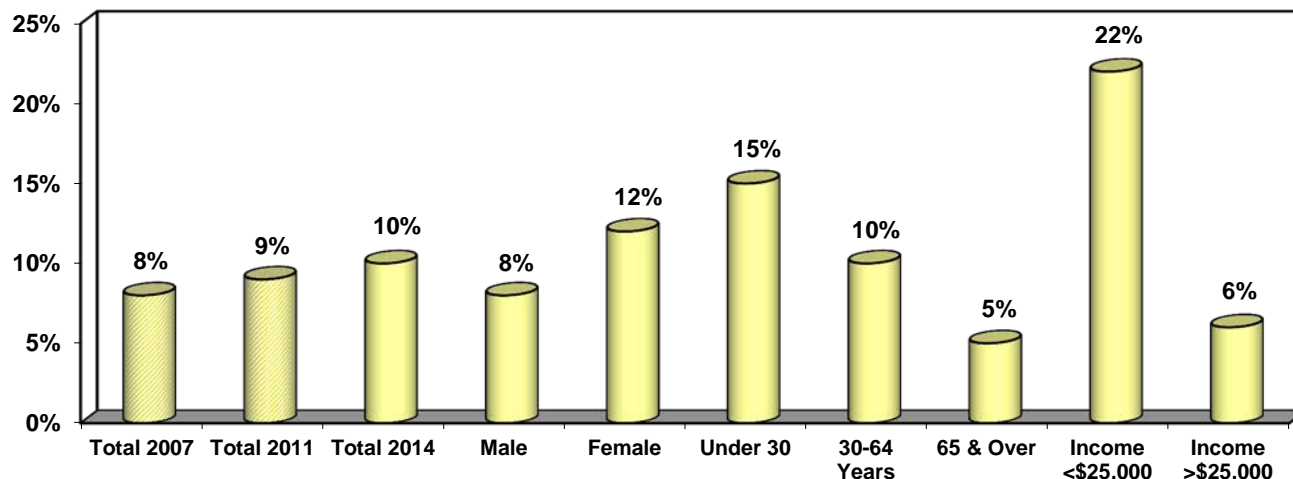
SOCIAL CONTEXT

In 2014, 6% of Huron County adults were threatened or abused in the past year (including physical, sexual, emotional, financial, and verbal abuse). 46% of adults reported gambling in the past year. Adults who reported gambling reported experiencing the following due to gambling: gambling while drunk or high (3%), someone else expressed concern for their gambling (1%), gambling with larger amounts of money to get the same excitement (1%), and lying to family members or others to hide their gambling (<1%).

MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE

In 2014, 3% of Huron County adults considered attempting suicide. According to the 2008-2009 National Survey on Drug Use and Health survey, 4% of U.S. adults reported having suicidal thoughts in the past year. 10% of adults had a period of two or more weeks when they felt so sad or hopeless nearly every day that they stopped doing usual activities.

Huron County Adults Feeling Sad or Hopeless for Two or More Weeks in a Row



ORAL HEALTH

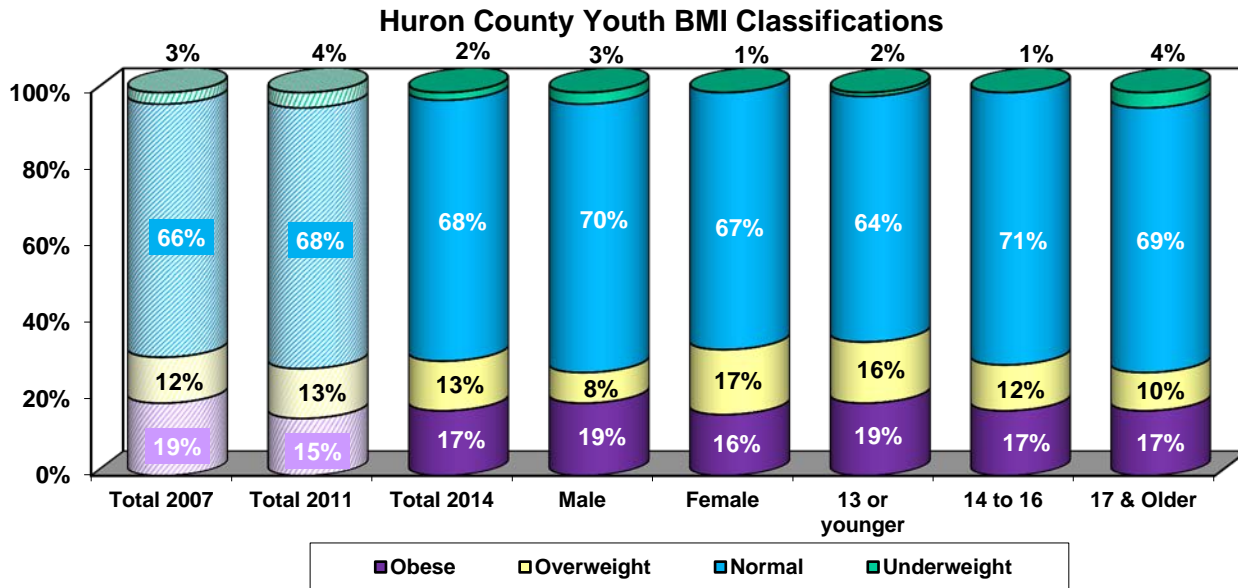
The 2014 Health Assessment has determined that three-fifths (60%) of Huron County adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year. The 2012 BRFSS reported that 67% of U.S. adults and 68% of Ohio adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the previous twelve months. More than two-thirds (69%) of Huron County youth in grades 6-12 had visited the dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work in the past year (2013 YRBS reported 75% for Ohio).

HEALTH INEQUITY

Social determinants of health are the complex, integrated, and overlapping social structures and economic systems that are responsible for most health inequities. Social determinants of health are shaped by the distribution of money, power, and resources throughout local communities, nations, and the world (Source: CDC, *Social Determinants of Health*, March 10, 2014). In 2014, Huron County adults with incomes of less than \$25,000 were more likely to have been uninsured (16% compared to 7% of those with higher incomes).

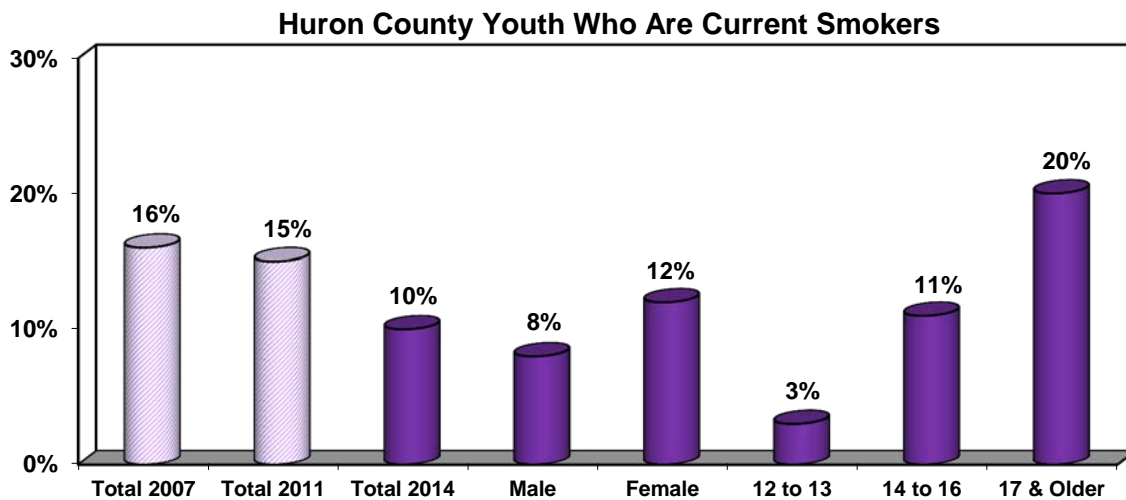
YOUTH WEIGHT STATUS

The 2014 Health Assessment identified that 17% of Huron County youth were obese, according to Body Mass Index (BMI) by age. When asked how they would describe their weight, 34% of Huron County youth reported that they were slightly or very overweight. 72% of youth were exercising for 60 minutes on 3 or more days per week. 91% of youth were involved in extracurricular activities.



YOUTH TOBACCO USE

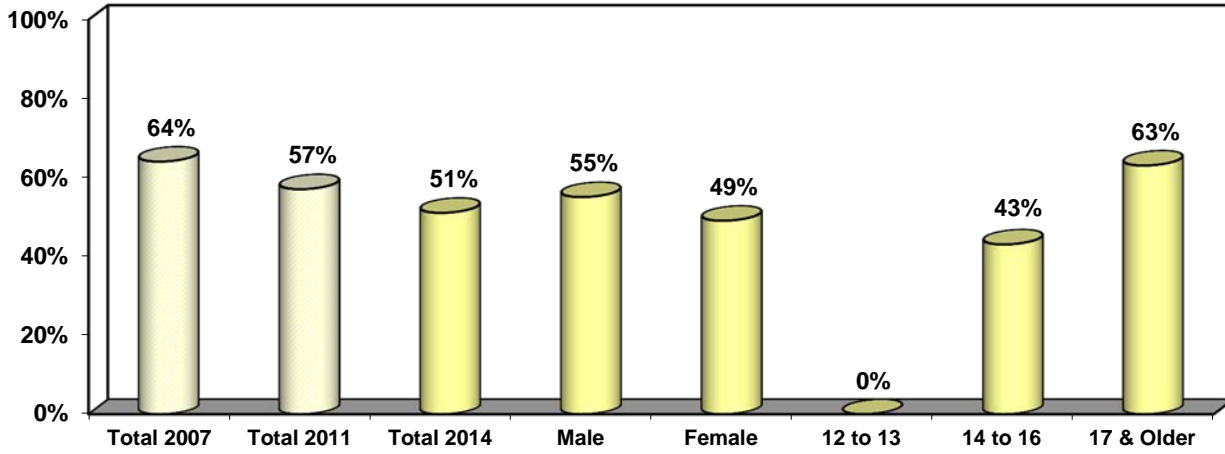
The 2014 Health Assessment identified that 10% of Huron County youth in grades 6-12 were smokers, increasing to 20% of those who were over the age of 17. Of those 6th -12th grade youth who currently smoked, 70% had tried to quit.



YOUTH ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

In 2014, the Health Assessment results indicated that 45% of Huron County youth in grades 6-12 had drunk at least one drink of alcohol in their life, increasing to 73% of youth seventeen and older. 28% of those 6th-12th graders who drank, took their first drink at 12 years or younger. 17% of all Huron County 6th-12th grade youth and 39% of those over the age of 17 had at least one drink in the past 30 days. More than half (51%) of the 6th-12th grade youth who reported drinking in the past 30 days had at least one episode of binge drinking. 2% of all youth drivers had driven a car in the past month after they had been drinking alcohol.

Huron County Youth Current Drinkers Binge Drinking in Past Month*

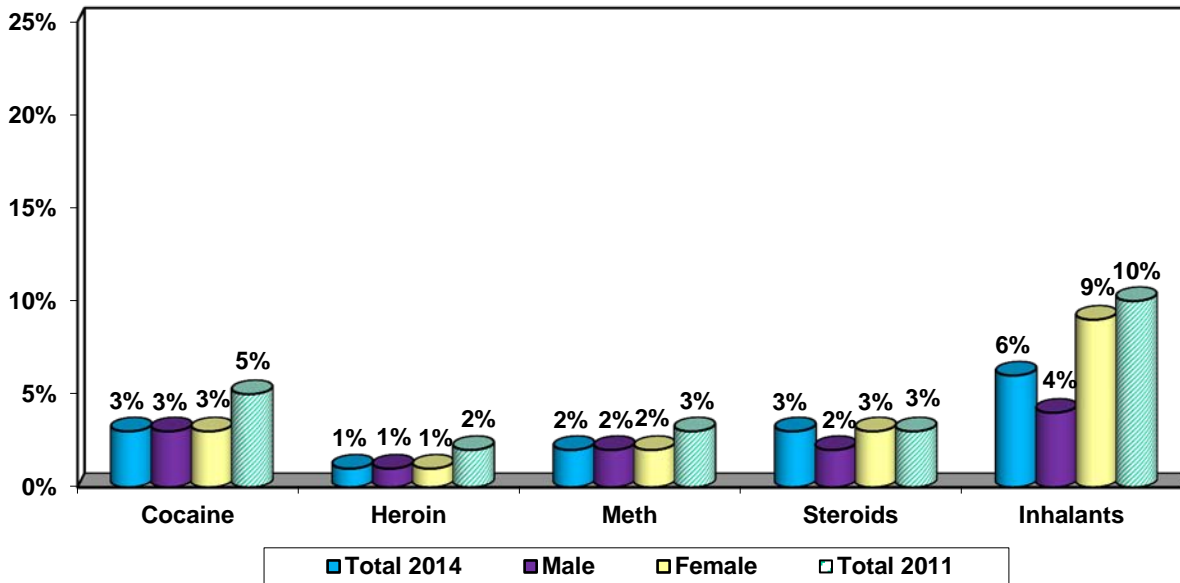


*Based on all current drinkers. Binge drinking is defined as having five or more drinks on an occasion.

YOUTH MARIJUANA AND OTHER DRUG USE

In 2014, 8% of Huron County 6th-12th grade youth had used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days, increasing to 22% of those ages 17 and older. 11% of 6th-12th grade youth used medications that were not prescribed for them or took more than prescribed to get high in the past 30 days, increasing to 21% of those over the age of 17.

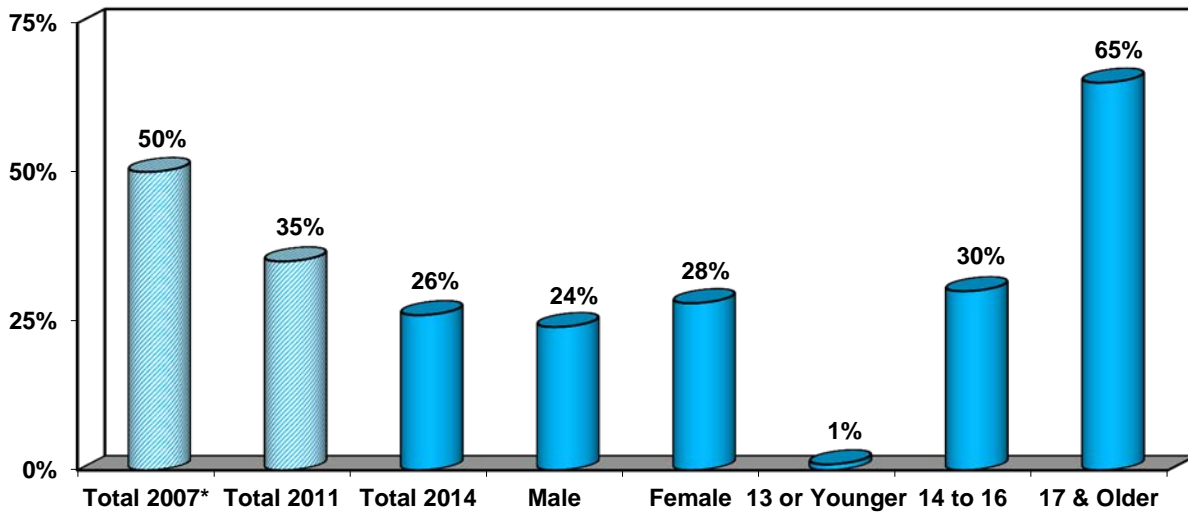
Huron County Youth Lifetime Drug Use



YOUTH SEXUAL BEHAVIOR & PREGNANCY OUTCOMES

In 2014, about one-quarter (26%) of Huron County youth have had sexual intercourse, increasing to 65% of those ages 17 and over. 23% of youth had participated in oral sex and 8% had participated in anal sex. 22% of youth participated in sexting. Of those who were sexually active, 55% had multiple sexual partners. Two Huron County schools did not ask sexual behavior questions.

Huron County Youth Who Had Sexual Intercourse

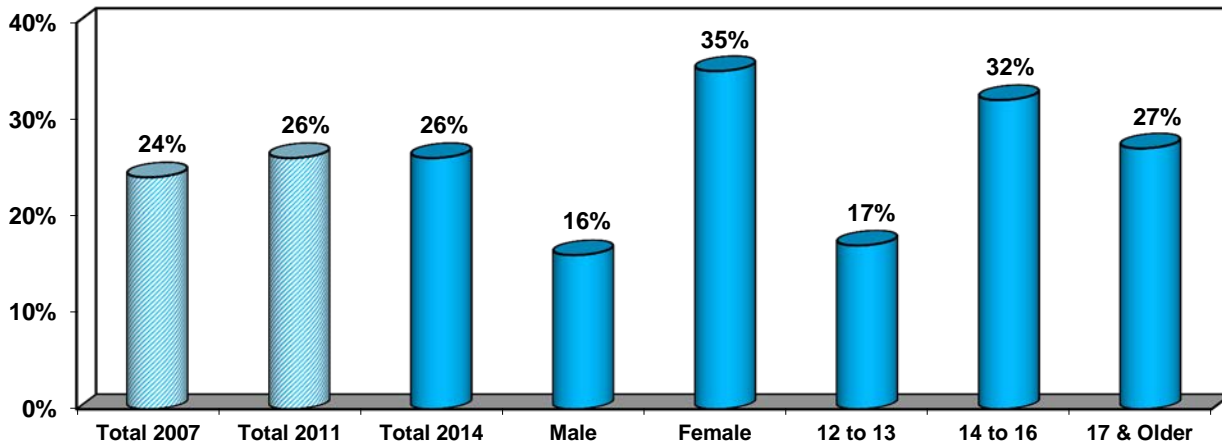


* - Huron County high school students were only asked sexual health questions in 2007.

YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE

In 2014, over one-quarter (26%) of youth reported they felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities (2013 YRBS reported 26% for Ohio and 30% for the U.S.). In 2014, the Health Assessment results indicated that 14% of Huron County 6th-12th grade youth had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year and 6% admitted actually attempting suicide in the past year.

Huron County Youth Who Felt Sad or Hopeless Almost Every Day for Two Weeks or More in a Row



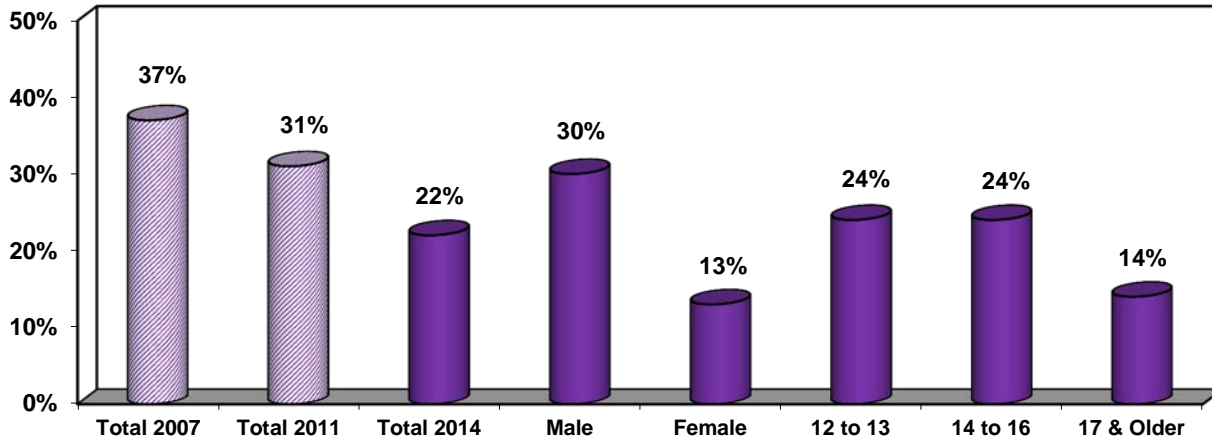
YOUTH SAFETY

In 2014, 85% of Huron County youth self-reported that they wore a seatbelt when driving a car in the past month. 13% of youth had ridden in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol in the past month. 50% of youth drivers texted while driving. 22% of youth had purposefully hurt themselves at some time in their lives

YOUTH VIOLENCE

In Huron County, 22% of youth had been involved in a physical fight in the past year. 5% of youth had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in the past year. 44% of youth had been bullied in the past year and 32% had been bullied on school property.

Huron County Youth Involved in a Physical Fight in the Past Year



CHILD HEALTH AND FUNCTIONAL STATUS

In 2014, 63% of Huron County parents had taken their child ages 0-11 to the dentist in the past year. 12% of Huron County parents reported their child ages 0-11 had been diagnosed with asthma. 8% of parents reported their child had been diagnosed with ADD/ADHD.

CHILD HEALTH CARE ACCESS, UTILIZATION & MEDICAL HOME

In 2014, 87% of Huron County parents reported their 0-11 year old saw a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional for medical care. 15% of parents reported they received benefits from the SNAP/food stamps program. 11% of parents reported their child did not get all of the medical care they needed.

FAMILY FUNCTIONING & CHILD SAFETY CHARACTERISTICS

In 2014, 1% of Huron County parents reported their 0-11 year old went to bed hungry at least one day per week. 91% of parents reported they felt their child was always or usually safe in their neighborhood.

PARENT HEALTH

In 2014, 12% of Huron County parents were uninsured. 26% of parents were overweight and 38% were obese. Parents missed work an average of 1.2 days per year due to their child being ill or injured.

Adult | TREND SUMMARY

TREND SUMMARY

Adult Variables	Huron County 2007	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2012	U.S. 2012
Health Status					
Rated health as excellent or very good	57%	55%	52%	50%	52%
Rated general health as fair or poor	12%	12%	14%	18%	17%
Rated their mental health as not good on four or more days	21%	23%	20%	N/A	N/A
Average days that physical health not good in past month	N/A	N/A	3.2	3.9**	3.7**
Average days that mental health not good in past month	N/A	N/A	3.1	3.9**	3.5**
Health Care Coverage					
Uninsured	8%	12%	10%	15%	17%
Asthma & Diabetes					
Has been diagnosed with diabetes	12%	15%	11%	13%	11%
Has been diagnosed with asthma	14%	10%	14%	14%	13%
Cardiovascular Health					
Had a heart attack	8%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Had a stroke	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%
Has been diagnosed with high blood pressure	36%	36%	39%	33%*	31%*
Has been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol	33%	31%	30%	39%*	38%*
Had blood cholesterol checked within the past 5 years	62%	71%	74%	76%*	76%*
Weight Status					
Overweight	34%	35%	33%	35%	36%
Obese	34%	36%	37%	30%	28%
Alcohol Consumption					
Had at least one alcoholic beverage in past month	58%	50%	46%	54%	55%
Binged in past month (5 or more drinks in a couple of hours on an occasion)	27%	19%	16%	18%	17%
Drove after having perhaps too much to drink	9%	4%	2%	N/A	N/A
Tobacco Use					
Current smoker (currently smoke some or all days)	20%	18%	17%	23%	20%
Former smoker (smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime & now do not smoke)	25%	26%	27%	25%	25%
Tried to quit smoking	50%	59%	43%	N/A	N/A
Drug Use					
Adults who used marijuana in the past 6 months	6%	5%	4%	N/A	N/A
Adults who misused prescription drugs in the past 6 months	7%	8%	9%	N/A	N/A
Adults who used heroin in the past 6 months	0%	<1%	0%	N/A	N/A

N/A - not available

* 2011 BFRSS Data

**2010 BRFSS Data

Adult Variables	Huron County 2007	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2012	U.S. 2012
Preventive Medicine					
Had a pneumonia vaccine in lifetime (age 65 and older)	72%	64%	63%	69%	70%
Had a flu vaccine in the past year (ages 65 and over)	N/A	76%	78%	60%	61%
Had a clinical breast exam in the past two years (age 40 and older)	73%	66%	77%	75%**	77%**
Had a mammogram in the past two years (age 40 and older)	74%	68%	71%	74%	74%
Quality of Life					
Limited in some way because of physical, mental or emotional problem	25%	16%	20%	20%	20%
Mental Health					
Considered attempting suicide in the past year	3%	3%	3%	N/A	N/A
Two or more weeks in a row felt sad or hopeless	8%	9%	10%	N/A	N/A
Oral Health					
Adults who have visited the dentist in the past year	59%	57%	60%	68%	67%
Adults who had one or more permanent teeth removed	48%	47%	48%	46%	45%
Adults 65 years and older who had all of their permanent teeth removed	23%	18%	27%	20%	16%

N/A - not available

* 2011 BFRSS Data

**2010 BFRSS Data

Youth | TREND SUMMARY

TREND SUMMARY

Youth Variables	6 th -12 th Grade Youth			9 th -12 th Grade Youth		
	Huron County 2007	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Weight Control						
Obese	19%	15%	17%	16%	13%	14%
Overweight	12%	13%	13%	12%	16%	17%
Described themselves as slightly or very overweight	30%	32%	34%	33%	28%	31%
Trying to lose weight	45%	48%	49%	44%	47%	48%
Exercised to lose weight	N/A	58%	50%	51%	61%*	61%*
Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods lower in fat to lose weight	N/A	31%	31%	34%	43%*	39%*
Went without eating for 24 hours or more	15%	5%	7%	7%	10%	13%
Took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice	5%	3%	2%	4%	5%	5%
Vomited or took laxatives	2%	3%	2%	3%	5%	4%
Ate 1 to 4 servings of fruits and vegetables per day	N/A	80%	78%	77%	85%*	78%*
Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on every day in past week	N/A	32%	26%	27%	26%	27%
Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days in past week	N/A	56%	47%	49%	48%	47%
Did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day in past week	N/A	7%	13%	16%	13%	15%
Watched TV 3 or more hours per day	34%	40%	25%	27%	28%	35%
Unintentional Injuries and Violence						
Suffered a blow or jolt to the head	N/A	N/A	11%	12%	12%	N/A
Carried a weapon on school property in past month	2%	3%	1%	2%	4%*	5%
Been in a physical fight in past year	37%	31%	22%	18%	20%	25%
Been in a fight on school property in past year	13%	12%	7%	5%	6%	8%
Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in past year	7%	9%	5%	6%	8%*	7%
Did not go to school because felt unsafe	3%	3%	4%	4%	5%	7%
Electronically/cyber bullied in past year	N/A	13%	11%	13%	15%	15%
Bullied in past year	49%	51%	44%	45%	N/A	N/A
Bullied on school property in past year	N/A	N/A	32%	29%	21%	20%
Hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend in past year	8%	9%	4%	6%	7%	9%**
Ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse	4%	4%	5%	8%	8%	7%
Mental Health						
Youth who had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year	11%	15%	14%	18%	14%	17%
Youth who had attempted suicide in the past year	5%	7%	6%	8%	6%	8%
Suicide attempt resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (of all youth)	N/A	N/A	2%	3%	1%	3%
Youth who felt sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row	24%	26%	26%	30%	26%	30%

* Comparative YRBSS data for 2007, **Comparative data YRBSS data for Ohio is 2009 and U.S. is 2011
N/A - Not available

Youth Variables	6 th -12 th Grade Youth			9 th -12 th Grade Youth		
	Huron County 2007	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Alcohol Consumption						
Ever tried alcohol	65%	57%	45%	67%	71%**	66%
Current drinker	31%	29%	17%	28%	30%	35%
Binge drinker (of all youth)	20%	16%	9%	17%	16%	21%
Drank for the first time before age 13 (of all youth)	30%	20%	11%	12%	13%	19%
Rode with someone who was drinking	16%	19%	13%	13%	17%	22%
Drank and drove (of youth drivers)	5%	5%	2%	2%	4%	10%
Obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them	N/A	53%	39%	43%	38%	42%
Tobacco Use						
Ever tried cigarettes	40%	35%	27%	41%	52%**	41%
Current smokers	16%	15%	10%	16%	15%	16%
Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days during the past month (of all youth)	N/A	6%	2%	4%	7%	6%
Smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before the age of 13 (of all youth)	15%	12%	5%	6%	14%**	9%
Sexual Behavior †						
Ever had sexual intercourse	50%	35%	26%	49%	43%	47%
Used a condom at last intercourse	59%	74%	62%	64%	51%	59%
Used birth control pills at last intercourse	30%	41%	37%	41%	24%	19%
Did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse	14%	13%	8%	8%	12%	14%
Had four or more sexual partners	14%	30%	21%	21%	12%	15%
Had sexual intercourse before age 13 (of all youth)	N/A	6%	2%	2%	4%	6%
Drug Use						
Youth who used marijuana in the past month	10%	15%	8%	16%	21%	23%
Ever used methamphetamines	3%	3%	2%	3%	6%*	3%
Ever used cocaine	6%	5%	3%	6%	4%	6%
Ever used heroin	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%
Ever used steroids	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Ever used inhalants	10%	10%	6%	9%	9%	9%
Ever misused medications	12%	21%	11%	17%	N/A	18%
Ever used a needle to inject drugs	1%	2%	<1%	1%	2%	2%
Ever been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property in the past year	13%	14%	8%	12%	20%	22%

N/A - Not available

* Comparative YRBSS data for 2007

**Comparative data YRBSS data for Ohio is 2009 and U.S. is 2011

† - Only Huron County high school youth were asked sexual health questions in 2007.

Child I TREND SUMMARY

Child Comparisons	Ages 0-5			Ages 6-11		
	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2011/12	U.S. 2011/12	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2011/12	U.S. 2011/12
Health and Functional Status						
Dental care visit in past year	42%	50%	54%	81%	92%	88%
Child had no problems with teeth	95%	91%	89%	84%	78%	75%
Diagnosed with asthma	7%	6%	6%	15%	10%	10%
Diagnosed with ADHD/ADD	5%	N/A	2%**	10%	12%	9%
Diagnosed with behavioral or conduct problems	2%	N/A	2%**	2%	5%	4%
Diagnosed with vision problems that cannot be corrected	0%	N/A	<1%	6%	N/A	2%
Diagnosed with bone, joint, or muscle problems	0%	N/A	1%	2%	N/A	2%
Diagnosed with epilepsy	0%	N/A	<1%	2%	N/A	1%
Diagnosed with a head injury	3%	N/A	<1%	1%	N/A	<1%
Diagnosed with diabetes	0%	N/A	N/A	0%	N/A	<1%
Diagnosed with depression	0%	N/A	<1%**	1%	N/A	2%
Health Care Access, Utilization & Medical Home						
Received all the medical care they needed	97%	99%*	99%*	89%	98%*	98%*
Family Functioning & Neighborhood Characteristics						
Parent felt child was usually/always safe at school	N/A	N/A	N/A	85%	96%	94%
Family eats a meal together every day of the week	52%	63%	61%	42%	45%	47%

N/A - Not available

*2007 National Survey of Children's Health

‡ Children ages 4 months-5 years

Adult | HEALTH STATUS PERCEPTIONS

Key Findings

In 2014, about half (52%) of the Huron County adults rated their health status as excellent or very good. Conversely, 14% of adults, increasing to 21% of those over the age of 65, described their health as fair or poor.

Adults Who Rated General Health Status Excellent or Very Good

- Huron County 52% (2014)
- Ohio 50% (2012)
- U.S. 52% (2012)

(Source: BRFSS 2012 for Ohio and U.S.)

General Health Status

- In 2014, about half (52%) of Huron County adults rated their health as excellent or very good. Huron County adults with higher incomes (58%) were most likely to rate their health as excellent or very good, compared to 32% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- 14% of adults rated their health as fair or poor. The 2012 BRFSS has identified that 18% of Ohio and 17% of U.S. adults self-reported their health as fair or poor.
- Huron County adults were most likely to rate their health as fair or poor if they:
 - Had been diagnosed with diabetes (32%)
 - Had an annual household income under \$25,000 (27%)
 - Had high blood pressure (24%) or high blood cholesterol (21%)
 - Were divorced (22%)
 - Were 65 years of age or older (21%)

Physical Health Status

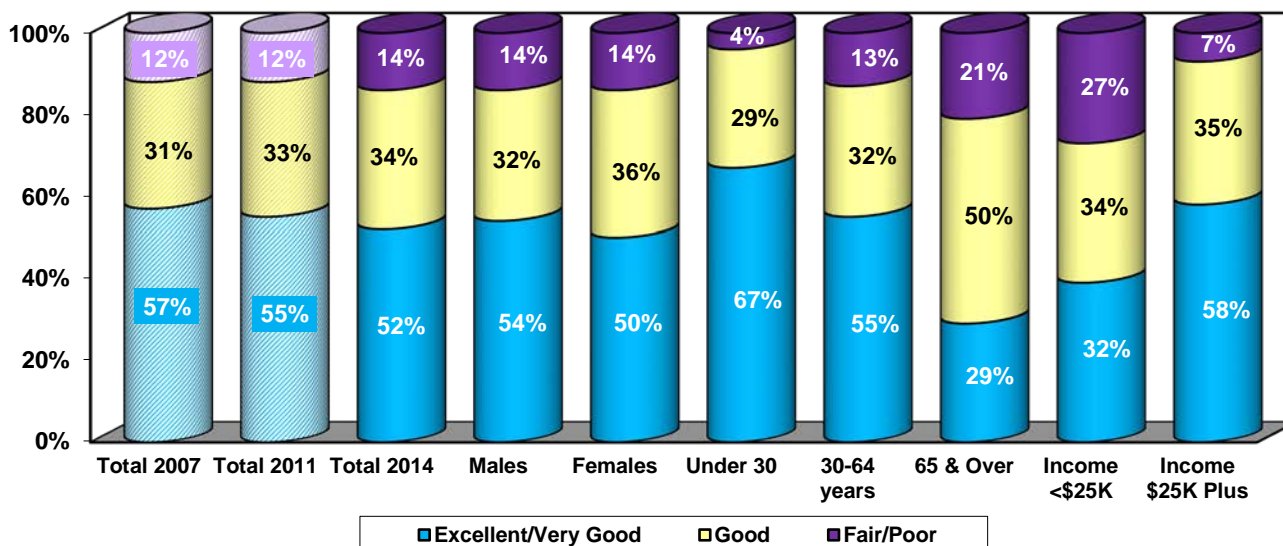
- In 2014, 19% of Huron County adults rated their physical health as not good on four or more days in the previous month.
- Huron County adults reported their physical health as not good on an average of 3.2 days in the previous month. Ohio and U.S. adults reported their physical health as not good on an average of 3.9 days and 3.7 days, respectively in the previous month (Source: 2010 BRFSS).
- Huron County adults were most likely to rate their physical health as not good if they:
 - Had an annual household income under \$25,000 (33%)
 - Were 65 years of age or older (22%)

Mental Health Status

- In 2014, 20% of Huron County adults rated their mental health as not good on four or more days in the previous month.
- Huron County adults reported their mental health as not good on an average of 3.1 days in the previous month. Ohio and U.S. adults reported their mental health as not good on an average of 3.9 days and 3.5 days, respectively in the previous month (Source: 2010 BRFSS).
- About one in five (21%) adults reported that poor mental or physical health kept them from doing usual activities such as self-care, work, or recreation.
- Huron County adults were most likely to rate their mental health as not good if they:
 - Had an annual household income under \$25,000 (37%)
 - Were female (25%)
 - Were under the age of 30 (25%)

The following graph shows the percentage of Huron County adults who described their personal health status as excellent/very good, good, and fair/poor. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 52% of all Huron County adults, 67% of those under age 30, and 29% of those ages 65 and older rated their health as excellent or very good. The table shows the percentage of adults with poor physical and mental health in the past 30 days.

Huron County Adult Health Perceptions*



*Respondents were asked: "Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?"

Health Status	No Days	1-3 Days	4-5 Days	6-7 Days	8 or More Days
Physical Health Not Good in Past 30 Days*					
Males	62%	11%	6%	2%	12%
Females	59%	13%	4%	5%	9%
Total	61%	12%	5%	3%	11%
Mental Health Not Good in Past 30 Days*					
Males	76%	5%	2%	1%	11%
Females	65%	5%	6%	2%	15%
Total	70%	5%	4%	2%	13%

*Totals may not equal 100% as some respondents answered "Don't know/Not sure".

Adult Comparisons	Huron County 2007	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2012	U.S. 2012
Rated health as excellent or very good	57%	55%	52%	50%	52%
Rated health as fair or poor	12%	12%	14%	18%	17%
Rated their mental health as not good on four or more days in the previous month	21%	23%	20%	N/A	N/A
Average days that physical health not good in past month	N/A	N/A	3.2	3.9*	3.7*
Average days that mental health not good in past month	N/A	N/A	3.1	3.9*	3.5*

N/A - Not available
*2010 BRFSS data

Adult | HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

Key Findings

The 2014 Health Assessment data has identified that 10% of Huron County adults were without health care coverage. Those most likely to be uninsured were adults under age 30 and those with an income level under \$25,000. In Huron County, 14% of residents live below the poverty level (see Appendix VI for more information). (Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 3 Year Estimates, 2010-2012)

General Health Coverage

- In 2014, 90% of Huron County adults had health care coverage, leaving 10% who were uninsured. The 2012 BRFSS reports uninsured prevalence rates for Ohio (15%) and the U.S. (17%).

Calendar Year 2010	Huron County Residents Enrolled in Medicaid	Ohio Residents Enrolled in Medicaid
Average Members per Year Ages 0-18	7,041 (59%)	1,159,095 (55%)
Average Members per Year Ages 19-64	4,129 (35%)	787,749 (38%)
Average Members per Year Ages 65 and Over	691 (6%)	155,896 (7%)

**(Percent of Members Enrolled = Total Enrollment/Population per U.S. Census Bureau)*

(Source: Ohio Department of Job & Family Services, Huron County 2008-2011 Profile, <http://jfs.ohio.gov/county/cntypro/pdf11/Huron.pdf>)

- In the past year, 10% of adults were uninsured, increasing to 15% of those under the age of 30 and 16% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- 14% of adults with children did not have healthcare coverage, compared to 7% of those who did not have children living in their household.
- The following types of health care coverage were used: employer (44%), someone else's employer (17%), Medicare (10%), multiple-including private sources (9%), multiple-including government sources (6%), Medicaid or medical assistance (5%), self-paid plan (4%), military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or VA (1%), Health Insurance Marketplace (1%), and other (2%).
- About one-quarter (27%) of adults did not get their prescriptions from their doctor filled in the past year.

10% of Huron County adults were uninsured.

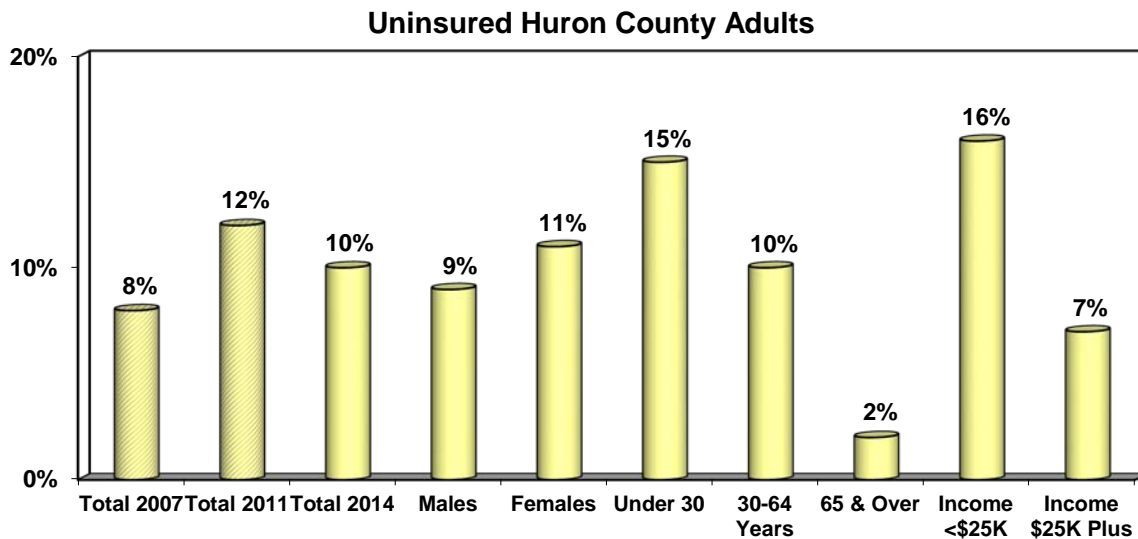
- Of those who did not get their prescriptions filled, they gave the following reasons: they did not think they needed it (47%), they did not have the money (32%), the co-pay was too high (26%), they did not have insurance (16%), and they were taking too many (7%).
- Huron County adult health care coverage includes the following: medical (99%), prescription coverage (95%), immunizations (73%), their spouse (70%), dental (69%), preventive care (69%), vision (66%), their children (64%), mental health (62%), County physicians (50%), alcohol and drug treatment (40%), long-term care (28%), their partner (28%), home care (27%), skilled nursing (25%), and hospice (23%).

- The top reasons uninsured adults gave for being without health care coverage were:
 1. They lost their job or changed employers (34%)
 2. They could not afford to pay the insurance premiums (34%)
 3. Their employer does not/stopped offering coverage (14%)
 4. They became a part-time/temporary employee (12%)
 5. They became divorced or separated (10%)

(Percentages do not equal 100% because respondents could select more than one reason)

16% of Huron County adults with incomes less than \$25,000 were uninsured.

The following graph shows the percentages of Huron County adults who were uninsured by demographic characteristics. Examples of how to interpret the information in the graph includes: 10% of all Huron County adults were uninsured, 16% of adults with an income less than \$25,000 reported being uninsured and 15% of those under age 30 lacked health care coverage.

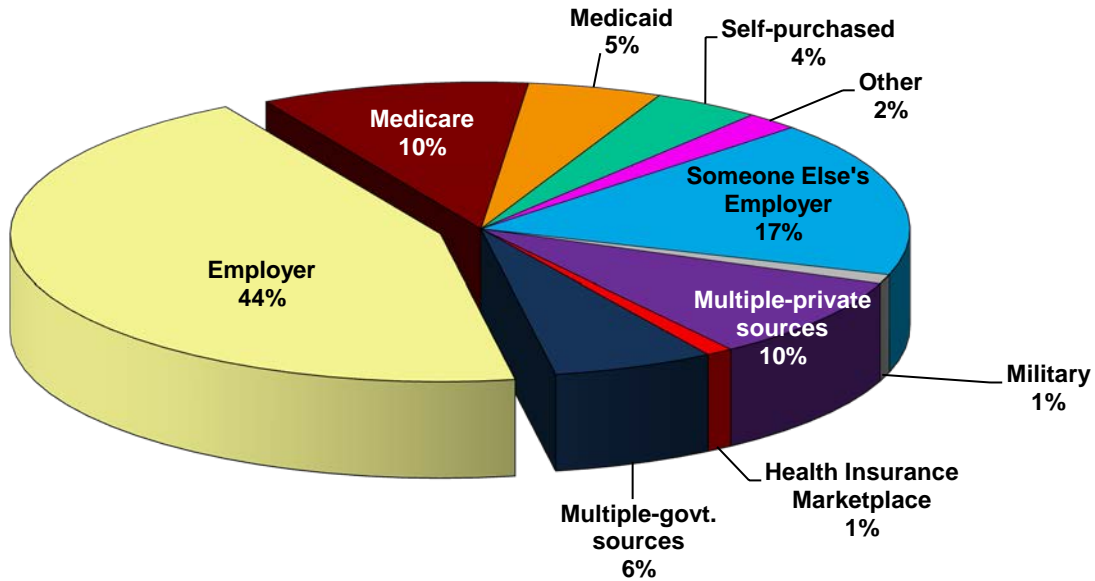


Adult Comparisons	Huron County 2007	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2012	U.S. 2012
Uninsured	8%	12%	10%	15%	17%
Did not get a prescription filled in the past year	22%	33%	27%	N/A	N/A

N/A - Not available

The pie chart shows sources of Huron County adults' health care coverage.

Source of Health Coverage for Huron County Adults



The following chart shows what is included in Huron County adults' insurance coverage.

Health Coverage Includes:	Yes	No	Don't Know
Medical	99%	1%	<1%
Prescription Coverage	95%	4%	1%
Immunizations	73%	10%	17%
Their Spouse	70%	24%	6%
Dental	69%	29%	2%
Preventive Health	69%	4%	27%
Vision	66%	31%	3%
Their Children	64%	27%	9%
Mental Health	62%	8%	29%
County Physicians	50%	6%	44%
Alcohol and Drug Treatment	40%	7%	53%
Long-Term Care	28%	16%	55%
Their Partner	28%	43%	29%
Home Care	27%	14%	59%
Skilled Nursing	25%	13%	61%
Hospice	23%	13%	64%

Healthy People 2020
Access to Quality Health Services (AHS)

Objective	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2012	U.S. 2012	Healthy People 2020 Target
AHS-1.1: Persons under age of 65 years with health care insurance	88% age 20-24 85% age 25-34 88% age 35-44 93% age 45-54 89% age 55-64	77% age 18-24 78% age 25-34 83% age 35-44 84% age 45-54 87% age 55-64	75% age 18-24 73% age 25-34 80% age 35-44 84% age 45-54 87% age 55-64	100%

*U.S. baseline is age-adjusted to the 2000 population standard
 (Sources: Healthy People 2020 Objectives, 2012 BRFSS, 2014 Huron County Health Assessment)

Ohio Medicaid Assessment Survey

- More than 2.3 million Ohioans were enrolled in Medicaid in December 2012.
- An estimated 1.5 million Ohioans do not have health insurance, and most of them are from working families.
- In Ohio, 593,912 residents were uninsured with income below 138 percent of poverty in 2010, and 3,329 of these residents were from Huron County.
- Medicaid plays a critical role in protecting the health of low-income Ohioans, but it leaves out many people. Like many states, Ohio does not extend Medicaid coverage to adults unless they have children or are disabled.

(Source: Office of Health Transformation, Extend Medicaid Coverage and Automate Enrollment, 1/31/2013, from: <http://healthtransformation.ohio.gov/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=oid6Wo-y0gs%3D&tabid=160>)

Adult | HEALTH CARE ACCESS AND UTILIZATION

Key Findings

The 2014 Health Assessment identified that 56% of Huron County adults had visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year. 59% of adults went outside of Huron County for health care services in the past year.

Health Care Access

- More than half (56%) of Huron County adults visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year, increasing to 74% of those over the age of 65.
- Huron County adults who did not receive medical care in the past 12 months, did not do so for the following reasons: no need to go (59%), no insurance (13%), cost (11%), office wasn't open when they could get there (2%), no child care (1%), too long of a wait for an appointment (<1%), too long of a wait in the waiting room (<1%), distance (<1%), and other problems that prevented them from getting medical care (5%).
- More than four-fifths (87%) of Huron County adults reported they had one particular doctor or healthcare professional they went to for routine medical care, decreasing to 66% of those without health coverage.
- Adults without a usual source of medical care reported the following reasons for not having one: had not needed a doctor (28%), no insurance/cost (26%), had two or more usual places (17%), previous doctor unavailable/moved (6%), language barriers (2%), did not know where to go (1%), did not like/trust/believe doctors (1%), and other reasons (6%).
- The following might prevent Huron County adults from seeing a doctor if they were sick, injured, or needed some kind of health care: cost (34%), doctor would not take their insurance (13%), difficult to get an appointment (11%), hours not convenient (11%), could not get time off work (9%), worried they might find something wrong (8%), frightened of the procedure or doctor (5%), difficult to find/no transportation (3%), do not trust or believe doctors (2%), and some other reason (5%).
- 59% of adults went outside of Huron County for the following health care services in the past year: specialty care (24%), dental services (16%), primary care (13%), obstetrics/gynecology/ NICU (8%), cardiac care (5%), pediatric care (5%), mental health care (5%), orthopedic care (4%), cancer care (3%), developmental disability services (1%), pediatric therapies (<1%), hospice care (<1%), palliative care (<1%), addiction services (<1%), and other services (9%).
- Reasons for seeking care outside of Huron County included: services not available locally (17%), better quality of care (14%), used to live there (7%), insurance restrictions (6%), had a bad experience locally (6%), word of mouth (5%), closer to where they work (4%), confidentiality/anonymity (2%), wait list too long in Huron County (1%), hours not convenient (1%), and other reasons (17%).

Health Care Access among Employed and Unemployed Adults

- In 2009–2010, 48.1% of unemployed adults aged 18–64 years had health insurance compared with 81.4% of employed adults.
- The unemployed were less likely to receive needed prescriptions due to cost than the employed in all insurance categories.
- Unemployed adults in 2009–2010 were more likely to have fair or poor health than employed adults across all categories of insurance coverage.

(Source: CDC, Access to Health Care, 2012, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/access_to_health_care.htm)

- Huron County adults accessed information about their health or healthcare services from: their doctor (70%), Internet searches (30%), a family member or friend (20%), newspaper articles or radio/television news stories (7%), advertisings or mailings from hospitals, clinics or doctor’s offices (5%), Facebook (1%), text messages (1%), billboards (<1%), and other (7%).

Availability of Services

- Huron County adults gave the following reasons for not using a program or service to help with depression, anxiety, or emotional problems: had not thought of it (3%), could not afford to go (2%), fear (1%), co-pay/deductible was too high (1%), did not know how to find a program (1%), stigma of seeking mental health services (1%), didn’t feel the services they had received were good (1%), other priorities (1%), transportation (<1%), could not get to the office or clinic (<1%), and other reasons (1%). 82% of adults did not need a program or service to help with depression, anxiety, or emotional problems.

Huron County Adults Able to Access Assistance Programs/Services

Types of Programs (% of all adults who looked for the programs)	Huron County adults who have looked but have NOT found a specific program	Huron County adults who have looked and have found a specific program
Depression or Anxiety (14% of all adults looked)	18%	82%
Marital or Family Problems (8% of all adults looked)	25%	75%
Alcohol or Drug Abuse/Addiction (3% of all adults looked)	26%	74%

Health Care Access and Utilization among Young Adults Ages 19-25

- From January through September 2011, 77.9% of women ages 19–25 had a usual place for health care compared with 62.5% of men in the same age group.
- Among adults ages 19–25, those with public health coverage were more likely to have had an emergency room visit in the past 12 months than those with private coverage or the uninsured.
- In 2011, 57.9% of Hispanic persons ages 19–25 had a usual place for health care. This was significantly less than non-Hispanic white (74.9%) and non-Hispanic black (68.4%) persons.
- In the first 9 months of 2011, adults ages 19–25 who were poor (67.2%) and those who were near poor (63.0%) were less likely than those who were not poor (76.0%) to have had a usual place for health care.
- 28% of uninsured adults ages 19–25 delayed or did not get needed medical care due to cost compared with 7.6% of those with private health insurance and 10.1% of those with public coverage.

(Source: CDC, Health Care Access and Utilization among Young Adults Aged 19-25, 2012, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhis/earlyrelease/Young_Adults_Health_Access_052012)

Adult | **CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH**

Key Findings

The 2014 Huron County Health Assessment found that 5% of adults had survived a heart attack and 2% had survived a stroke at some time in their life. Nearly two-fifths (39%) of Huron County adults had been diagnosed with high blood pressure, 37% were obese, 30% had high blood cholesterol, and 17% were smokers, four known risk factors for heart disease and stroke.

Heart Disease and Stroke

- In 2014, 5% of Huron County adults reported they had survived a heart attack or myocardial infarction, increasing to 18% of those over the age of 65.
- 5% of Ohio and U.S. adults reported they had a heart attack or myocardial infarction in 2011 (Source: 2012 BRFSS).
- 2% of Huron County adults reported they had survived a stroke, increasing to 5% of those over the age of 65.
- 3% of Ohio and U.S. adults reported having had a stroke in 2012 (Source: 2012 BRFSS).
- 5% of adults reported they had angina or coronary heart disease, increasing to 13% of those over the age of 65.
- 5% of Ohio and 4% of U.S. adults reported having had angina or coronary heart disease in 2012 (Source: 2012 BRFSS).

High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)

- Nearly two-fifths (39%) of adults had been diagnosed with high blood pressure. The 2011 BRFSS reports hypertension prevalence rates of 33% for Ohio and 31% for the U.S.
- 87% of adults had their blood pressure checked within the past year.
- Huron County adults diagnosed with high blood pressure were more likely to:
 - Have been age 65 years or older (69%)
 - Have rated their overall health as fair or poor (67%)
 - Have been classified as obese by Body Mass Index-BMI (52%)

Huron County Leading Types of Death 2006-2008

Total Deaths: 1,620

1. Heart Disease (24% of all deaths)
2. Cancer (23%)
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (7%)
4. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (5%)
5. Stroke (4%)

(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4-15-10)

Ohio Leading Types of Death 2006-2008

Total Deaths: 322,264

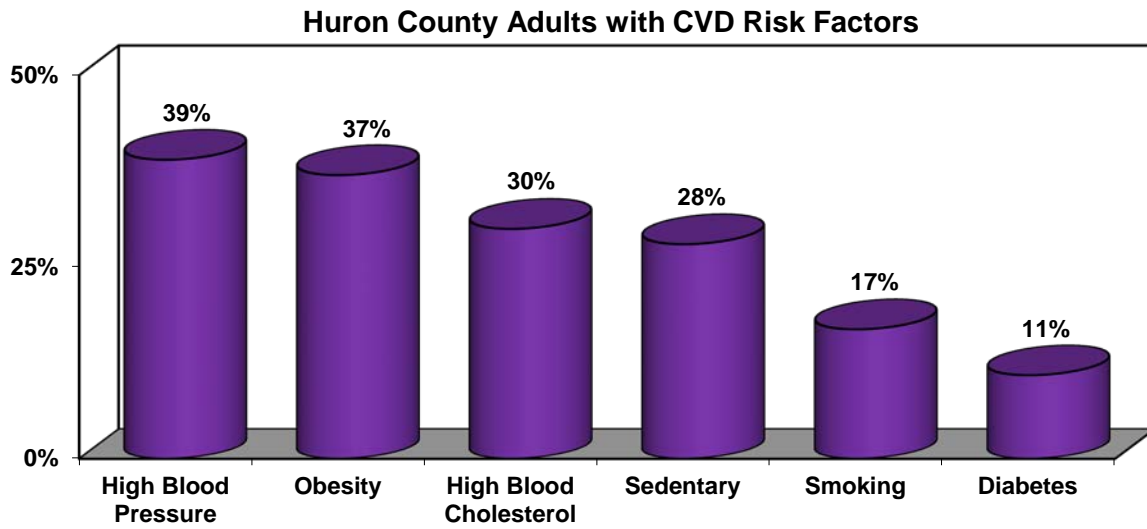
1. Heart Disease (25% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (23%)
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (6%)
4. Stroke (5%)
5. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (5%)

(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4-15-10)

High Blood Cholesterol

- Almost one-third (30%) of adults had been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol. The 2011 BRFSS reported that 39% of Ohio adults and 38% of U.S. adults have been told they have high blood cholesterol.
- Nearly three-fourths (74%) of adults had their blood cholesterol checked within the past 5 years. The 2011 BRFSS reported 76% of Ohio and U.S. adults had their blood cholesterol checked within the past 5 years.
- Huron County adults with high blood cholesterol were more likely to:
 - Have been age 65 years or older (62%)
 - Have rated their overall health as fair or poor (44%)
 - Have been classified as overweight by Body Mass Index-BMI (38%)

The following graph demonstrates the percentage of Huron County adults who had major risk factors for developing cardiovascular disease (CVD).



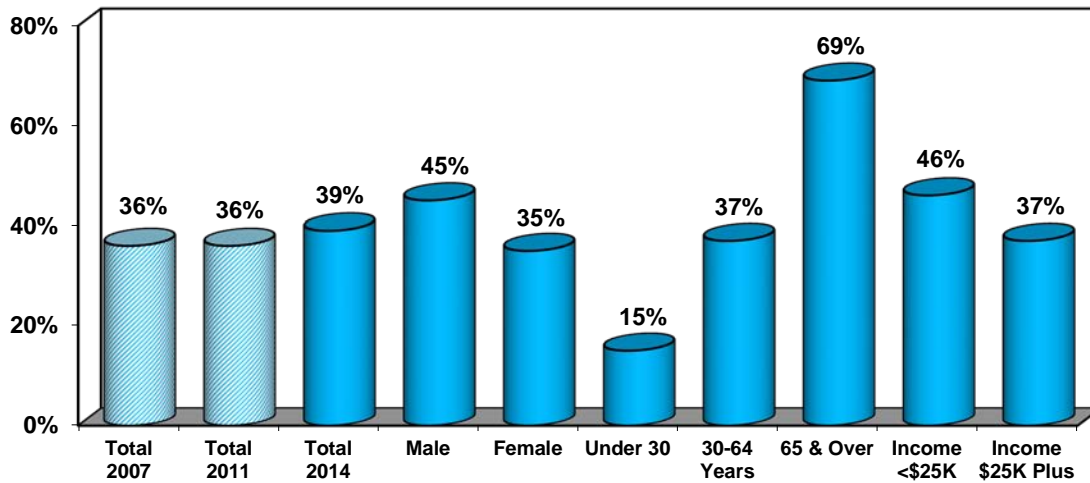
(Source: 2014 Huron County Health Assessment)

Adult Comparisons	Huron County 2007	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2012	U.S. 2012
Had angina	7%	3%	5%	5%	4%
Had a heart attack	8%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Had a stroke	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%
Had high blood pressure	36%	36%	39%	33%*	31%*
Had high blood cholesterol	33%	31%	30%	39%*	38%*
Had blood cholesterol checked within past 5 years	62%	71%	74%	76%*	76%*

* 2011 BRFSS Data

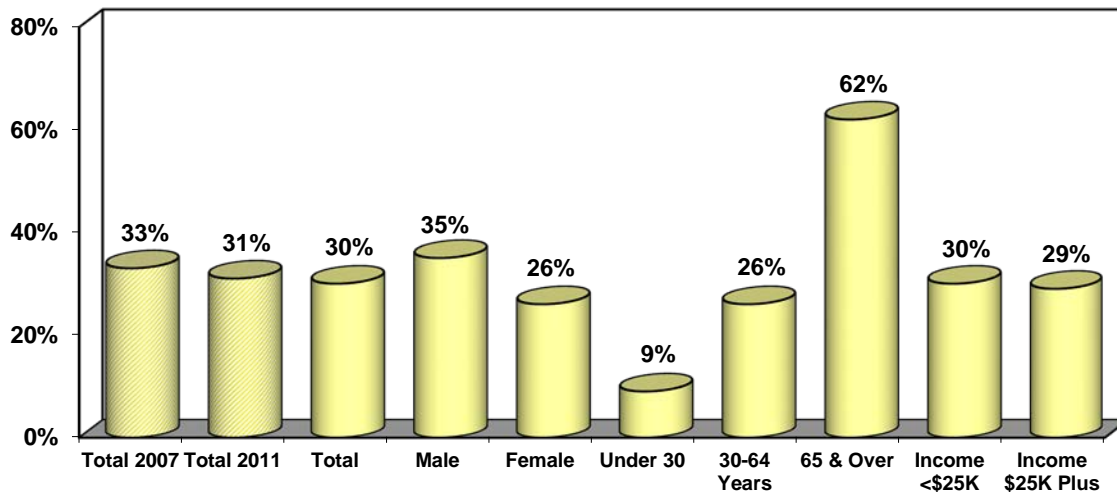
The following graphs show the number of Huron County adults who have been diagnosed with high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol and cardiovascular disease prevalence. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 39% of all Huron County adults have been diagnosed with high blood pressure, 45% of all Huron County males, 35% of all females, and 69% of those 65 years and older.

Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure*

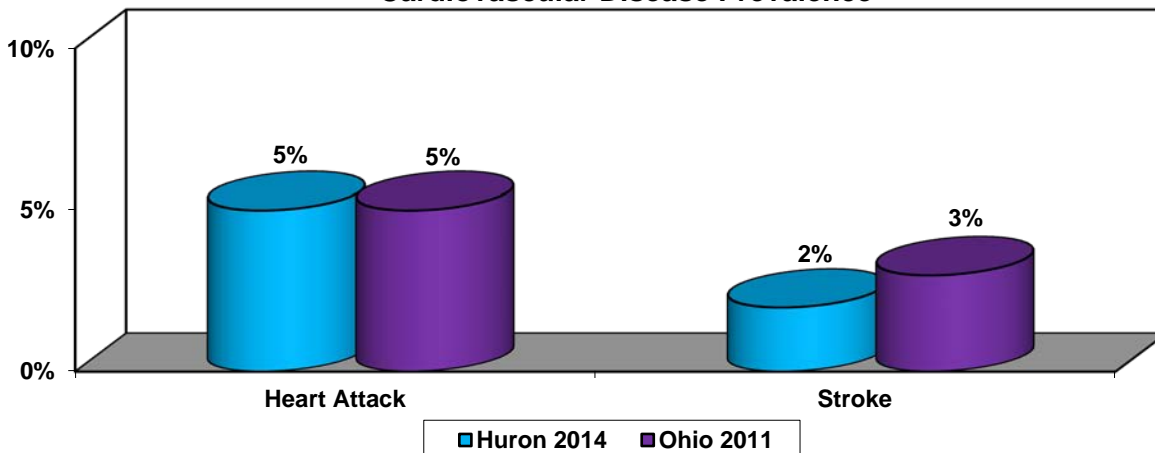


*Does not include respondents who indicated high blood pressure during pregnancy only.

Diagnosed with High Blood Cholesterol



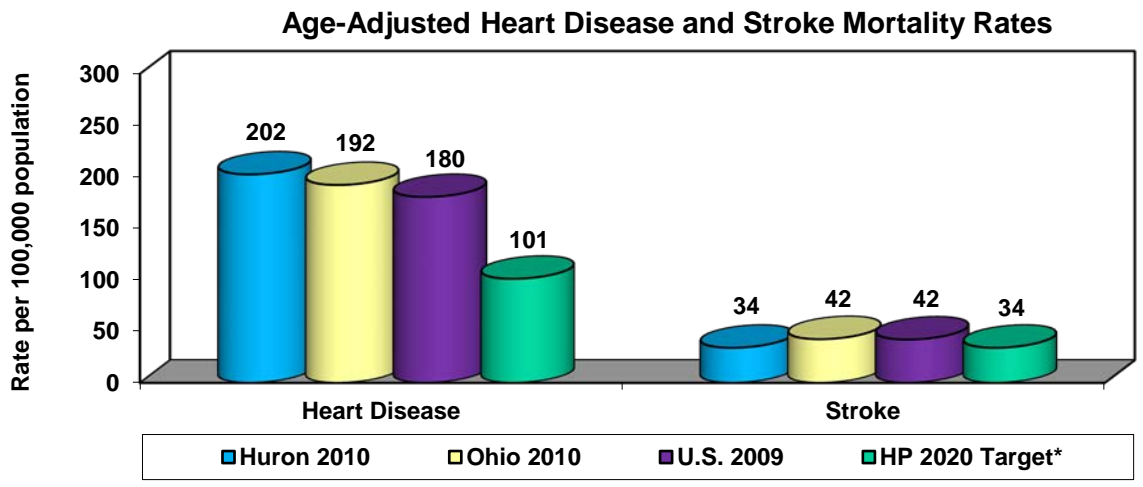
Cardiovascular Disease Prevalence



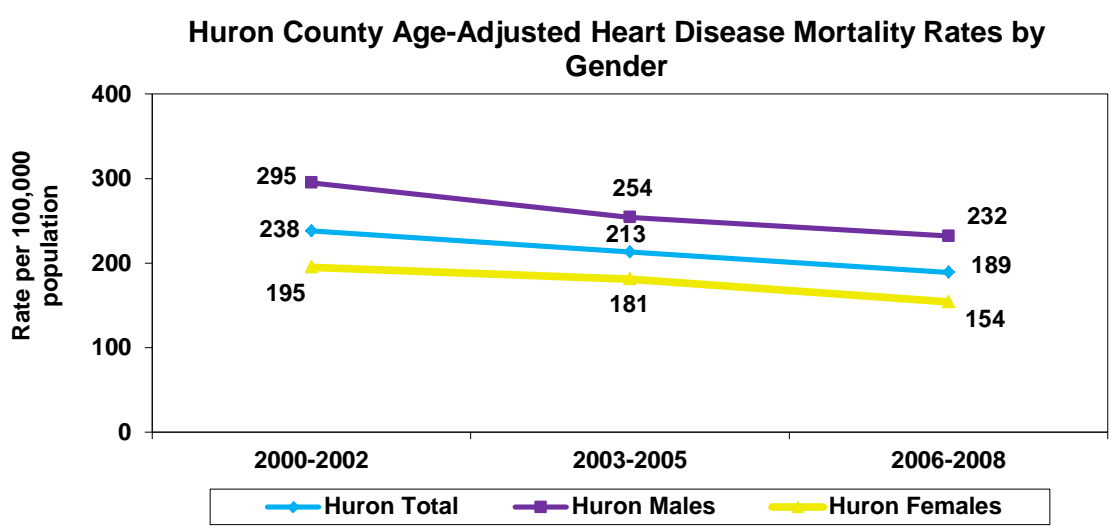
(Source: 2014 Huron County Health Assessment and 2011 BRFSS)

The following graphs show the age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for heart disease and stroke by gender.

- When age differences are accounted for, the statistics indicate that the 2010 Huron County heart disease mortality rate was higher than the figure for the state, the U.S. figure, and the Healthy People 2020 target.
- The Huron County age-adjusted stroke mortality rate for 2010 was lower than the state, and the U.S. figure, but equal to the Healthy People 2020 target objective.
- Disparities exist for heart disease mortality rates by gender in Huron County.

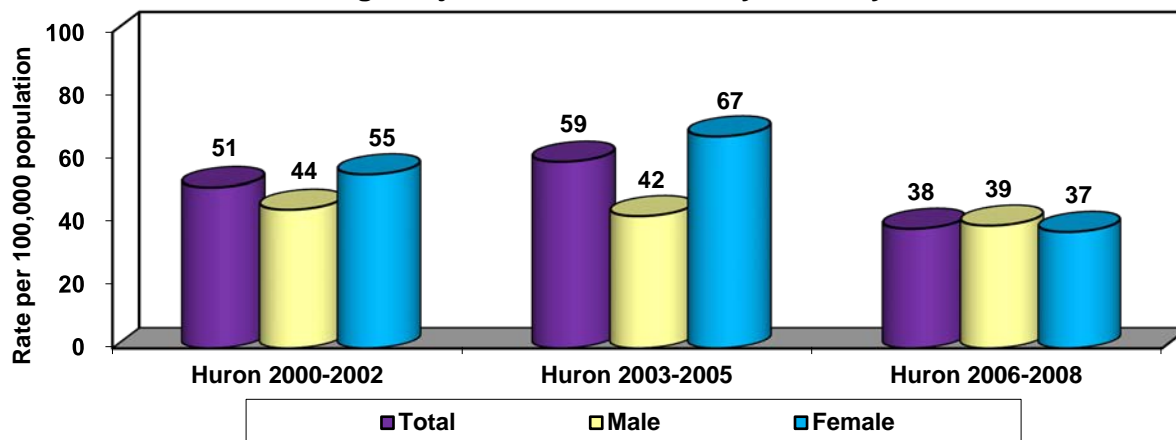


*The Healthy People 2020 Target objective for Coronary Heart Disease is reported for heart attack mortality. (Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 5-23-12, Healthy People 2020)



(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4-15-10)

Age-Adjusted Stroke Mortality Rates by Gender



(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4-15-10)

Healthy People 2020 Objectives Heart Disease and Stroke (HDS)

Objective	Huron Survey Population Baseline	U.S. Baseline*	Healthy People 2020 Target
HDS-5: Reduce proportion of adults with hypertension	39% (2014)	31% Adults age 18 and up (2011)	27%
HDS-6: Increase proportion of adults who had their blood cholesterol checked within the preceding 5 years	74% (2014)	76% Adults age 18 & up (2011)	82%
HDS-7: Decrease proportion of adults with high total blood cholesterol (TBC)	30% (2014)	38% Adults age 20 & up with TBC > 240 mg/dl (2011)	14%

*All U.S. figures age-adjusted to 2000 population standard.

(Source: Healthy People 2020, 2011 BRFSS, 2014 Huron County Health Assessment)

Adult | CANCER

Key Findings

In 2014, 11% of Huron County adults had been diagnosed with cancer at some time in their life. According to the 2012 BRFSS, 6% of Ohio and U.S. adults have been told they had skin cancer and 7% of Ohio and U.S. adults have been told they had another type of cancer. Ohio Department of Health statistics indicate that from 2000-2008, a total of 1,066 Huron County residents died from cancer, the second leading cause of death in the county.

Huron County Incidence of Cancer, 2007-2011

All Types: 1,624 cases

- Lung and Bronchus: 253 cases (16%)
- Prostate: 209 cases (13%)
- Breast: 208 cases (13%)
- Colon and Rectum: 187 cases (12%)

In 2010, there were 131 cancer deaths in Huron County.

(Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, ODH Information Warehouse, Updated 1/9/2014)

Adult Cancer

- 11% of Huron County adults were diagnosed with cancer at some point in their lives, increasing to 25% of those over the age of 65.
- Of those diagnosed with cancer, they reported the following types: prostate (23%), breast (21%), other skin cancer (19%), testicular (10%), cervical (9%), melanoma (7%), lung (5%), Hodgkin's lymphoma (4%), thyroid (3%), endometrial (2%), colon (1%), leukemia (1%), bladder (1%), oral (1%), and other types of cancer (15%).
- According to the 2012 BRFSS, 6% of Ohio and U.S. adult have been told they had skin cancer and 7% of Ohio and U.S. adults have been told they had another type of cancer.

11% of Huron County adults had been diagnosed with cancer at some time in their life.

Cancer Facts

- The Ohio Department of Health (ODH) vital statistics indicate that from 2000-2008, cancers caused 22% (1,066 of 4,826 total deaths) of all Huron County resident deaths. The largest percent (29%) of cancer deaths were from lung and bronchus cancer *(Source: ODH Information Warehouse)*.
- The American Cancer Society reports that smoking tobacco is associated with cancers of the mouth, lips, nasal cavity (nose) and sinuses, larynx (voice box), pharynx (throat), and esophagus (swallowing tube). Also, smoking has been associated with cancers of the lung, colorectal, stomach, pancreas, kidney, bladder, uterine cervix, ovary (mucinous) and acute myeloid leukemia. The 2014 health assessment determined that 17% of Huron County adults were current smokers and many more were exposed to environmental tobacco smoke, also a cause of heart attacks and cancer.

CANCER

A current smoker is defined as someone who has smoked over 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smokes some or all days.

Lung Cancer

- The Ohio Department of Health reports that lung cancer was the leading cause of 190 male cancer deaths from 2000-2008 in Huron County.
- In Huron County, 18% of male adults were current smokers¹ and 40% had stopped smoking for one or more days in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit (*Source: 2014 Huron County Health Assessment*).
- ODH reports that lung cancer (n=118) was the leading cause of female cancer deaths in Huron County from 2000-2008 followed by breast (n=61) and colon & rectum (n=54) cancers.
- Approximately 16% of female adults in the county were current smokers¹ and 44% had stopped smoking for one or more days in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit (*Source: 2014 Huron County Health Assessment*).
- According to the American Cancer Society, smoking causes 87% of lung cancer deaths among men and 70% of lung cancer deaths among women in the U.S. The risk of developing lung cancer is about 23 times higher in male smokers and 13 times higher in female smokers, compared to lifelong nonsmokers (*Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2014*).

18% of Huron County male adults and 16% of female adults were current smokers.

Breast Cancer

- In 2014, 53% of Huron County females reported having had a clinical breast examination in the past year.
- 52% of Huron County females over the age of 40 had a mammogram in the past year.
- The 5-year relative survival for women diagnosed with localized breast cancer (cancer that has not spread to lymph nodes or other locations outside the breast) is 99% (*Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2014*).
- For women in their 20s and 30s, a clinical breast exam should be done at least once every 3 years. Mammograms for women in their 20s and 30s are based upon increased risk (e.g., family history, past breast cancer) and physician recommendation. Otherwise, annual mammography is recommended beginning at age 40 (*Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2014*).

More than half (52%) of Huron County females over the age of 40 had a mammogram in the past year.

Colon and Rectum Cancer

- The American Cancer Society recognizes any cancer involving the esophagus, stomach, small intestine, colon, rectum, anus (anal canal & anorectum), liver, gallbladder or pancreas as a digestive cancer. Digestive cancers accounted for 23% of all cancer deaths in Huron County from 2000-2008 (Source: ODH Information Warehouse).
- Cancers of the colon, rectum and anus caused 60 male deaths and prostate cancer caused 55 male deaths during the same time period.
- In the U.S., 90% of colon cancers occur in individuals over the age of 50. Because of this, the American Cancer Society suggests that every person over the age of 50 have regular colon cancer screenings. In 2014, 65% of Huron County adults over the age of 50 reported having been screened for colorectal cancers at some time in their life and 49% had been screened in the past 5 years.

The leading types of cancer diagnoses for Huron County adults were: prostate (23%), breast (21%), other skin cancer (19%), testicular (10%), and cervical (9%).

Prostate Cancer

- The Ohio Department of Health statistics indicate that prostate cancer deaths accounted for 6% of all male cancer deaths from 2000-2008 in Huron County.
- Incidence rates for prostate cancer are 60% higher in African Americans than in whites and are twice as likely to die of prostate cancer. In addition, about 60% of prostate cancers occur in men over the age of 65, and 97% occur in men 50 and older. Other risk factors include strong familial predisposition, diet high in processed meat or dairy foods, and obesity. African American men and Caribbean men of African descent have the highest documented prostate cancer incidence rates in the world (Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2014).

2014 Cancer Estimations

- In 2014, about 1,665,540 new cancer cases are expected to be diagnosed.
- The World Cancer Research Fund estimates that about one-quarter to one-third of the new cancer cases expected to occur in the U.S. in 2014 will be related to overweight or obesity, physical inactivity, and poor nutrition, and thus could be prevented.
- About 585,720 Americans are expected to die of cancer in 2014.
- In 2014, about 176,000 cancer deaths will be caused by tobacco use.
- In Ohio, 67,000 new cases of cancer are expected, and 25,260 cancer deaths are expected.
- The Ohio female new breast cancer cases are expected to be 8,710.
- About 15% of all new cancer cases in Ohio are expected to be from lung & bronchus cancers.
- About 5,450 (8%) of all new cancer cases in Ohio are expected to be from colon & rectum cancers.
- The Ohio male, new prostate cancer cases are expected to be 8,690 (13%).

(Source: American Cancer Society, Facts and Figures 2014,

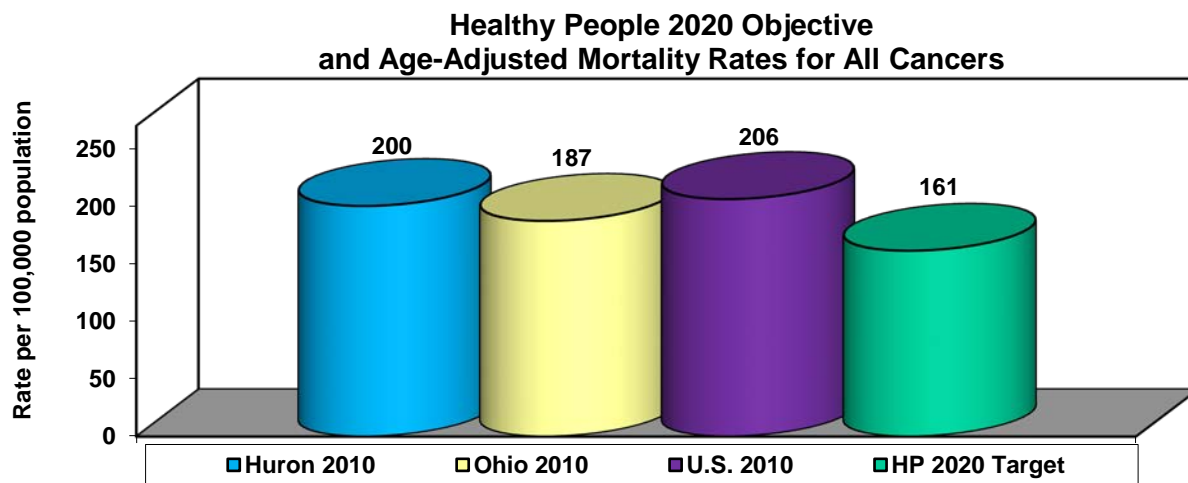
<http://www.cancer.org/acs/groups/content/@research/documents/webcontent/acspc-042151.pdf>)

**Huron County Cancer Deaths
2000-2008**

Type of Cancer	Number of Cancer Deaths	Percent of Total Cancer Deaths
Trachea, Lung and Bronchus	308	29%
Other/Unspecified	120	11%
Colon, Rectum & Anus	114	11%
Pancreas	65	6%
Breast	61	6%
Prostate	55	5%
Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma	47	4%
Leukemia	36	3%
Bladder	32	3%
Ovary	32	3%
Esophagus	30	3%
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	29	3%
Multiple Myeloma	27	3%
Brain and CNS	24	2%
Cancer of Corpus Uteri	18	2%
Stomach	17	2%
Liver and Bile Ducts	14	1%
Melanoma of Skin	13	1%
Lip, Oral Cavity & Pharynx	10	1%
Cancer of Cervix Uteri	9	< 1%
Larynx	4	< 1%
Hodgkins Disease	1	< 1%
Total	1,066	100%

The following graph shows the Huron County, Ohio and U.S. age-adjusted mortality rates (per 100,000 population, 2000 standard) for all types of cancer in comparison to the Healthy People 2020 objective. The graph indicates:

- When age differences are accounted for, Huron County had a higher cancer mortality rate than Ohio and the Healthy People 2020 target objective, but a lower rate than the U.S.

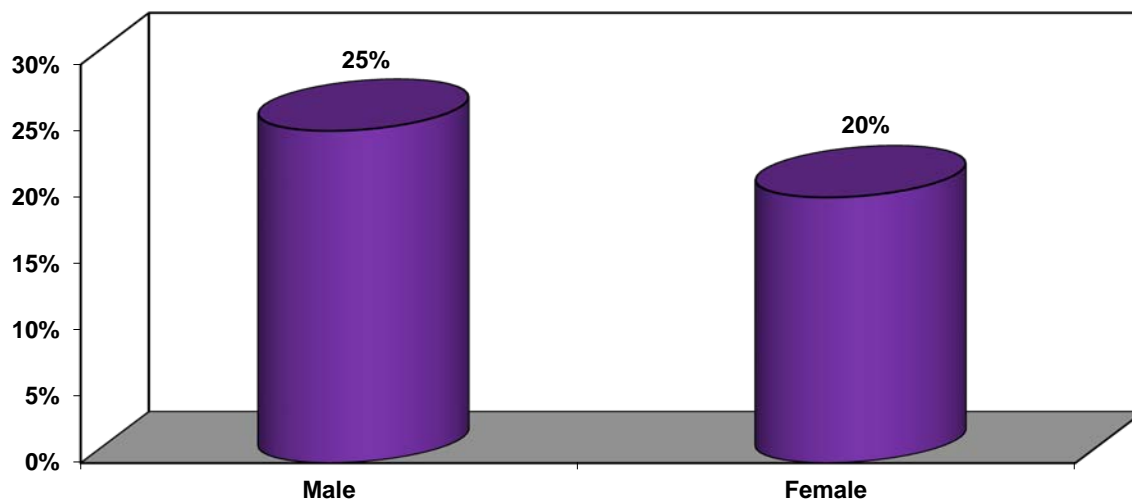


(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 5-23-12; Healthy People 2020)

The following graph shows cancer as a percentage of total deaths in Huron County by gender. The graphs indicate:

- The percentage of Huron County males who died from all cancers is higher than the percentage of Huron County females who died from all cancers.
- For more information about gender disparities, see Men's Health.

Cancer As Percent of Total Deaths in Huron County by Gender, 2006-2008



(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4-15-10)

Adult | DIABETES

Key Findings

In 2014, 11% of Huron County adults had been diagnosed with diabetes. The 2012 BRFSS reports an Ohio prevalence of 13% and 11% for the U.S.

Diabetes

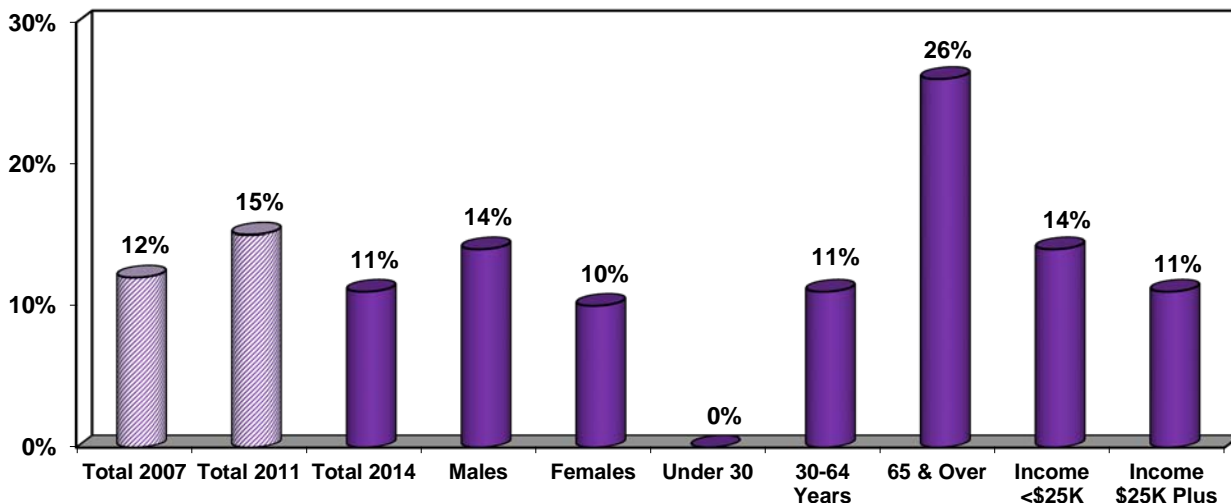
- The 2014 health assessment has identified that 11% of Huron County adults had been diagnosed with diabetes, increasing to 26% of those over the age of 65. The 2012 BRFSS reports an Ohio prevalence of 13% and 11% for the U.S.
- 14% of adults had been diagnosed with pre-diabetes.
- Adults with diabetes were using the following to treat their diabetes: checking blood sugar (81%), diabetes pills (79%), diet control (69%), checking A1C (57%), exercise (47%), insulin (36%), taking a class (16%), and nothing (1%).
- Nearly one-third (32%) of adults with diabetes rated their health as fair or poor.
- Huron County adults diagnosed with diabetes also had one or more of the following characteristics or conditions:
 - 78% were obese or overweight
 - 66% had been diagnosed with high blood pressure
 - 59% had been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol

Diabetes Facts

- Diabetes is a serious health condition that has continued to increase in Ohio.
- The estimated adult prevalence of diagnosed diabetes in Ohio from 2000-2009 has grown considerably (37%).
- If current trends continue as they have nationally, 1 in 3 Ohioans will develop diabetes sometime in their lifetime, and those with diabetes will lose an average of 10 -15 years of potential life.
- Adults in Ohio with diabetes are 2 to 4 times more likely to have a heart attack or stroke than those without diabetes.

(Source: ODH, Ohio Diabetes 2010 Fact Sheet, <http://www.healthyohioprogram.org/~media/ODH/ASSETS/Files/hpr/diabetes%20prevention%20and%20control/ohiodiabetesfactsheet.ashx>)

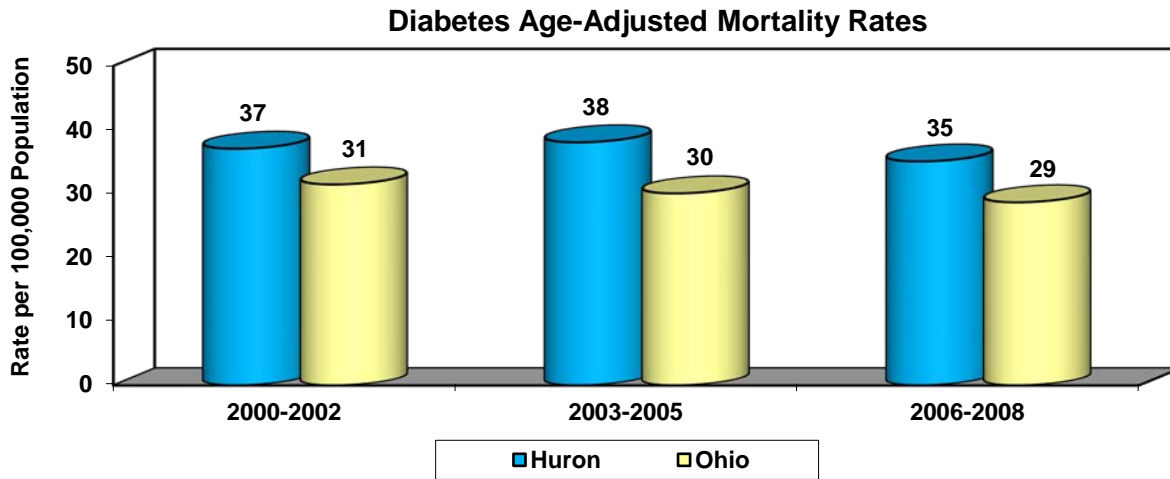
Huron County Adults Diagnosed with Diabetes



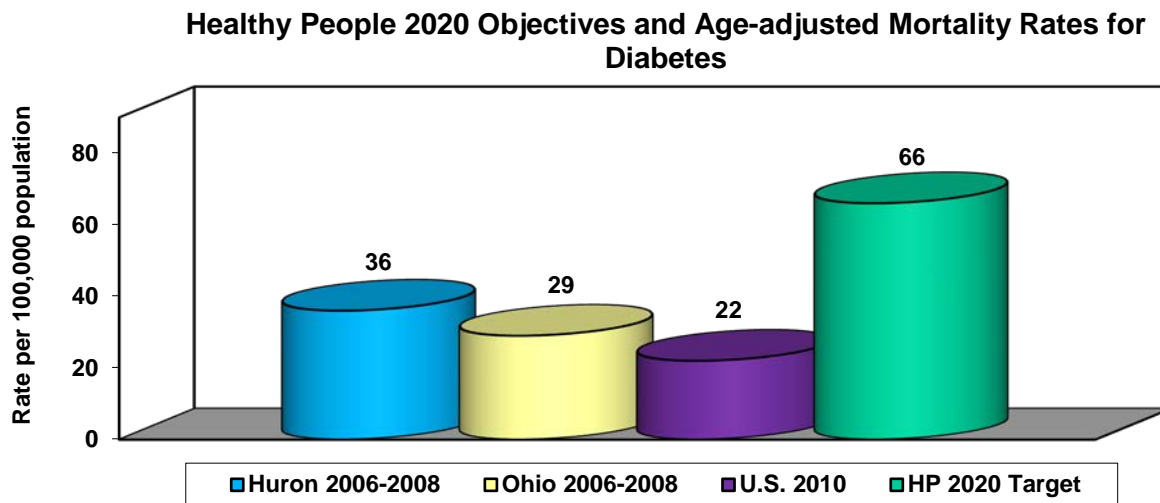
Adult Comparisons	Huron County 2007	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2012	U.S. 2012
Diagnosed with diabetes	12%	15%	11%	13%	11%

The following graphs show age-adjusted mortality rates from diabetes for Huron County and Ohio residents with comparison to the Healthy People 2020 target objective.

- Huron County’s age-adjusted diabetes mortality rate fluctuated from 2000 to 2008.
- From 2006 to 2008, Huron County’s age-adjusted diabetes mortality rate was greater than the Ohio and national rates, but less than the Healthy People 2020 target objective.



(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4-15-10)

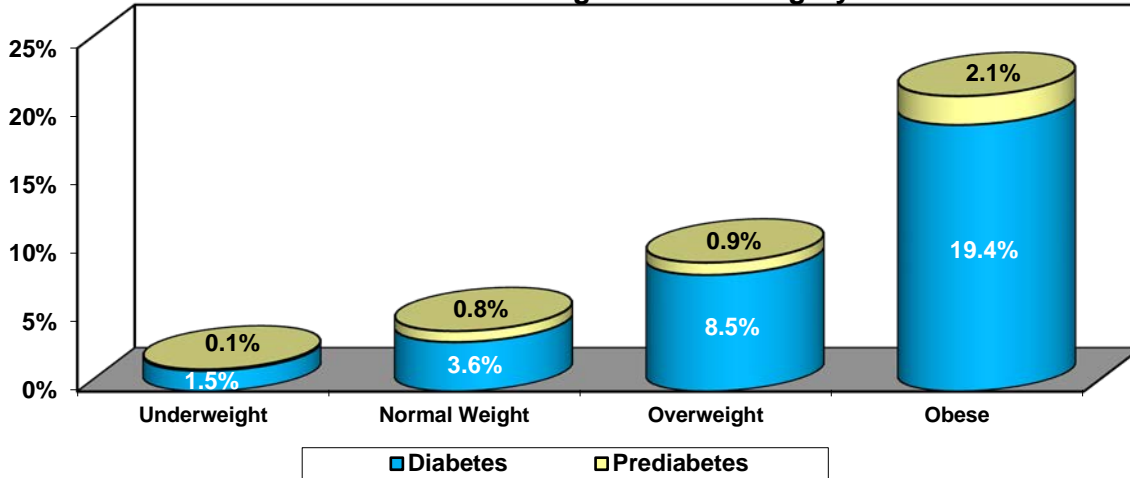


(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4-15-10 and Healthy People 2020, CDC)

The following graph shows the Ohio prevalence of diabetes and pre-diabetes by BMI weight status category. The following graph shows:

- The chance of developing diabetes and pre-diabetes increases relative to increases in BMI weight status category.

2011 Ohio Prevalence of Diabetes and Pre-diabetes by BMI Weight Status Category



Overweight and Obese Type 2 Diabetes Risk by Sex

Category	Increase in Risk
Overweight Men	2.4
Overweight Women	3.9
Obese Men	6.7
Obese Women	12.4

(Source: ODH, Obesity and Diabetes in Ohio 2013, from http://www.healthy.ohio.gov/-/media/HealthyOhio/ASSETS/Files/diabetes/Obesity_Diabetes_Supp_2013.ashx)

Adult | ASTHMA AND OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASE

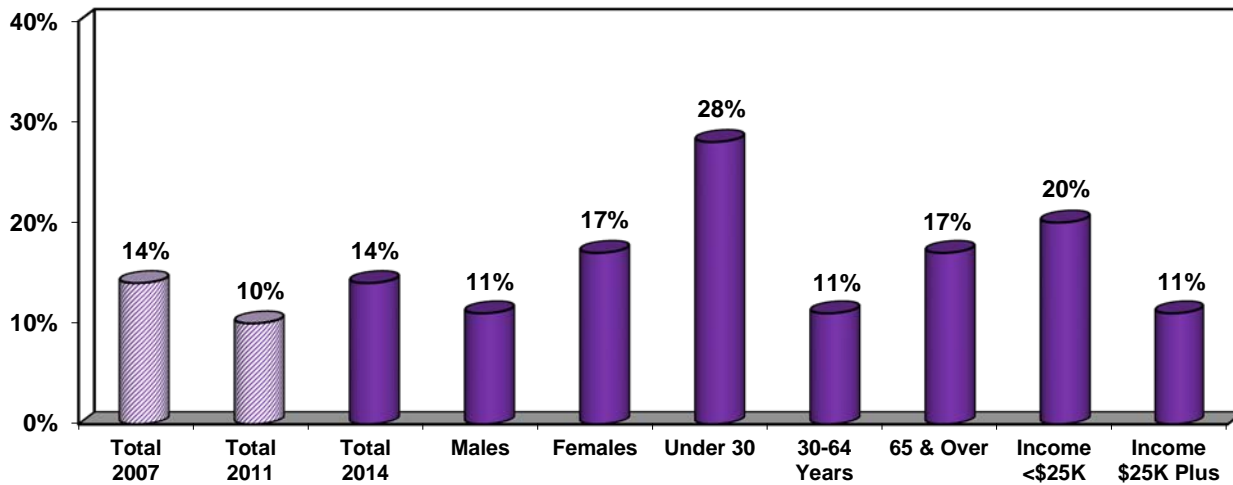
Key Findings

According to the Huron County survey data, 14% of adults had been diagnosed with asthma.

Asthma and Other Respiratory Disease

- In 2014, 14% of Huron County adults had been diagnosed with asthma.
- 14% of Ohio and 13% of U.S. adults have ever been diagnosed with asthma (Source: 2012 BRFSS).
- There are several important factors that may trigger an asthma attack. Some of these triggers are secondhand smoke, dust mites, outdoor air pollution, cockroach allergens, pets, mold, smoke from burning wood or grass, infections linked to the flu, colds, and respiratory viruses (Source: CDC, 2012).
- Chronic lower respiratory disease (formerly known as COPD) was the 3rd leading cause of death in Huron County and in Ohio, from 2006-2008 (Source: ODH, Information Warehouse).

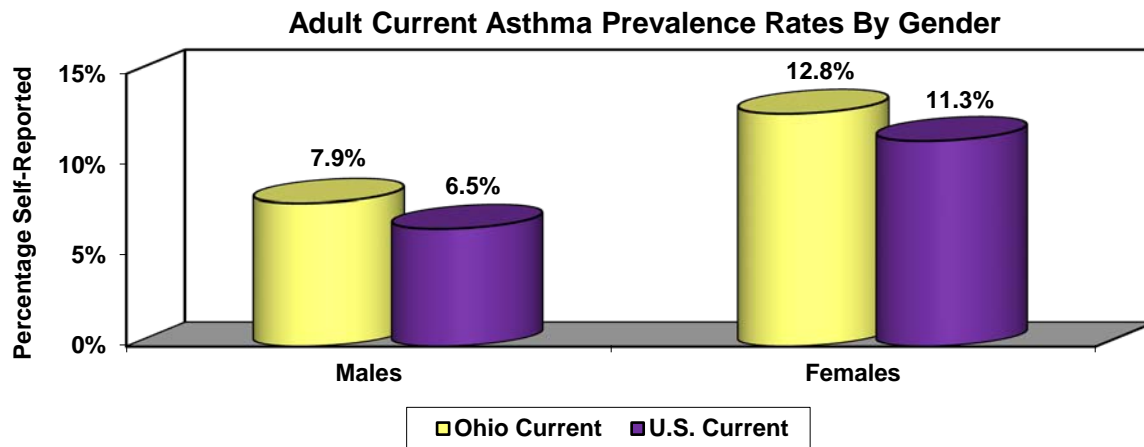
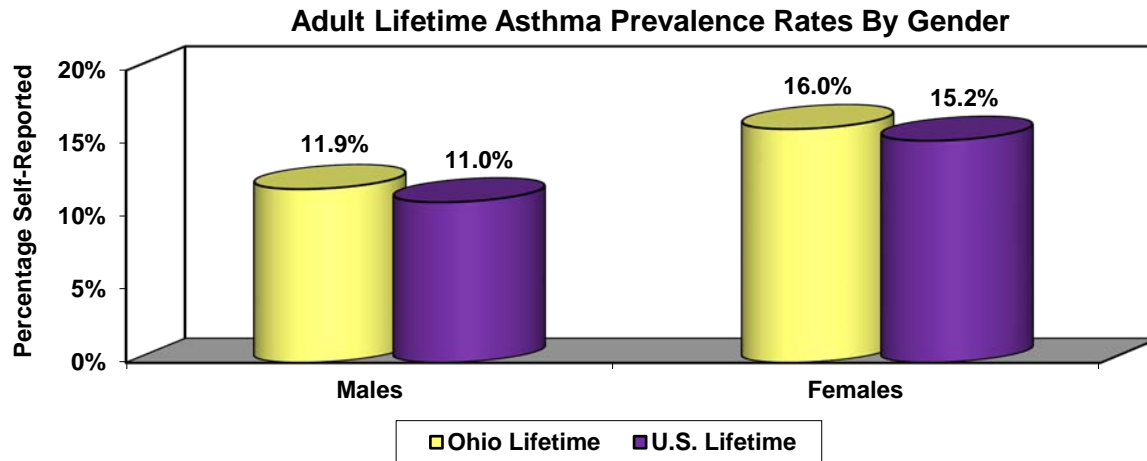
Huron County Adults Diagnosed with Asthma



Adult Comparisons	Huron County 2007	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2012	U.S. 2012
Had been diagnosed with asthma	14%	10%	14%	14%	13%

ASTHMA

The following graphs demonstrate the lifetime and current prevalence rates of asthma by gender for Ohio and U.S. residents.



(Source for graphs: 2012 BRFSS)

Asthma Statistics

- The number of people with asthma continues to grow. One in 12 people (about 25 million, or 8% of the U.S. population) had asthma in 2009, compared with 1 in 14 (about 20 million, or 7%) in 2001.
- From 2008–2010, the prevalence of asthma was higher among children than adults.
- The prevalence of asthma was higher among multiple-race, black, and American Indian or Alaska Native persons than white persons from 2008-2010.
- Asthma cost the U.S. about \$3,300 per person with asthma each year from 2002 to 2007 in medical expenses, missed school and work days, and early deaths.
- Asthma was linked to 3,447 deaths (about 9 per day) in 2007.
- More than half (53%) of people with asthma had an asthma attack in 2008.

(Source: American Academy of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology, *Asthma Statistics 2013*, from: <http://www.aaaai.org/about-the-aaaai/newsroom/asthma-statistics.aspx>)

Adult | WEIGHT STATUS

Key Findings

The 2014 Health Assessment identified that 70% of Huron County adults were overweight or obese based on Body Mass Index (BMI). More than one-third (37%) of Huron County adults were obese. More than two-fifths (45%) of adults were trying to lose weight. The 2012 BRFSS indicates that 30% of Ohio and 28% of U.S. adults were obese by BMI.

Adult Weight Status

- In 2014, the health assessment indicated that nearly two-thirds (70%) of Huron County adults were either overweight (33%) or obese (37%) by Body Mass Index (BMI). This puts them at elevated risk for developing a variety of diseases.
- More than two-fifths (45%) of adults were trying to lose weight, 31% were trying to maintain their current weight or keep from gaining weight, and 2% were trying to gain weight.
- Huron County adults did the following to lose weight or keep from gaining weight: ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat (49%), exercised (46%), ate a low-carb diet (10%), took diet pills, powders or liquids without a doctor's advice (3%), used a weight loss program (2%), smoked cigarettes (2%), went without eating 24 or more hours (2%), took prescribed medications (1%), participated in a prescribed dietary or fitness program (<1%), bariatric surgery (<1%), vomited (<1%), and took laxatives (<1%).

37% of Huron County adults were obese.

Physical Activity

- In Huron County, 49% of adults were engaging in some type of physical activity or exercise for at least 30 minutes 3 or more days per week. 25% of adults were exercising 5 or more days per week. More than one-quarter (28%) of adults did not participate in any physical activity in the past week, this includes 3% who were unable to exercise.
- The CDC recommends that adults participate in moderate exercise for at least 2 hours and 30 minutes every week or vigorous exercise for at least 1 hour and 15 minutes every week. Whether participating in moderate or vigorous exercise, CDC also recommends muscle-strengthening activities that work all major muscle groups on 2 or more days per week (Source: CDC, *Physical Activity for Everyone*).

In Huron County, 49% of adults were engaging in some type of physical activity or exercise for at least 30 minutes 3 or more days per week.

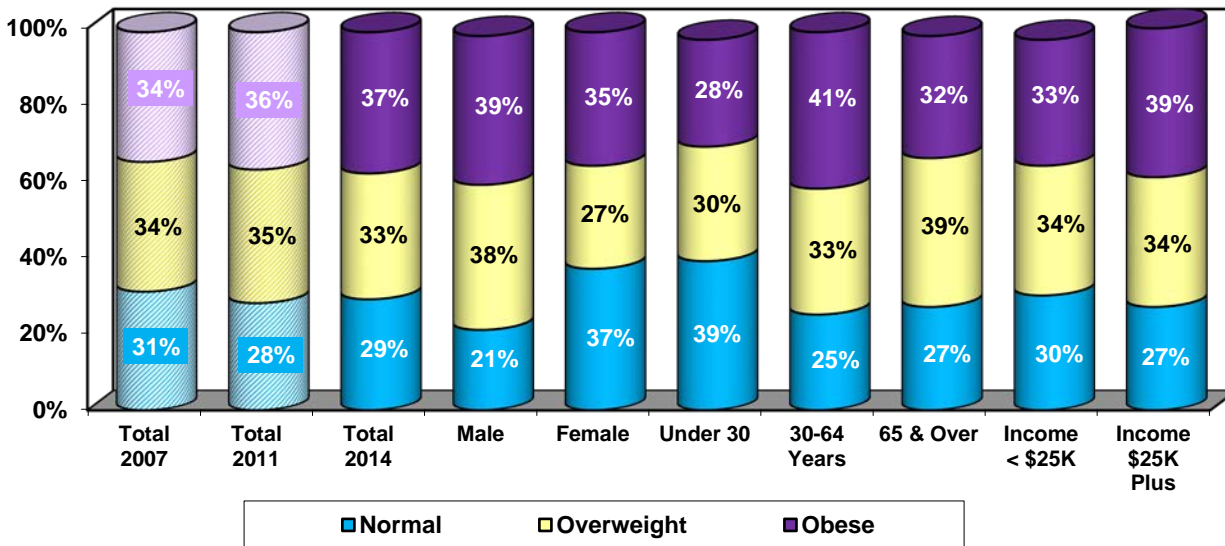
Nutrition

- In 2014, 8% of adults were eating 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day. 87% were eating between 1 and 4 servings per day. The 2009 BRFSS reported that only 21% of Ohio adults and 23% nationwide were eating the recommended number of servings of fruits and vegetables.

- The American Cancer Society recommends that adults eat at least 2 ½ cups of fruits and vegetables per day to reduce the risk of cancer and to maintain good health.
- Huron County adults purchased their fruit and vegetables from the following places: grocery store (94%), grow their own/garden (34%), farmer’s market (24%), restaurants (19%), food pantry (4%), Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) (1%), and other places (3%).
- Huron County adults reported the following reasons they chose the types of food they ate: taste (67%), cost (61%), enjoyment (50%), healthiness of food (48%), availability (42%), ease of preparation (34%), food they were used to (32%), what their spouse prefers (29%), time (26%), calorie content (21%), what their child prefers (21%), health care provider’s advice (3%), and other (1%).
- Huron County adults consumed the following sources of calcium daily: milk (65%), yogurt (34%), other dairy products (30%), calcium supplements (18%), calcium-fortified juice (8%), and other calcium sources (9%).
- Adults ate out in a restaurant or brought home take-out food an average of 2.0 times per week.
- In general, 59% of Huron County adults read food labels or consider nutritional content when choosing foods they eat.

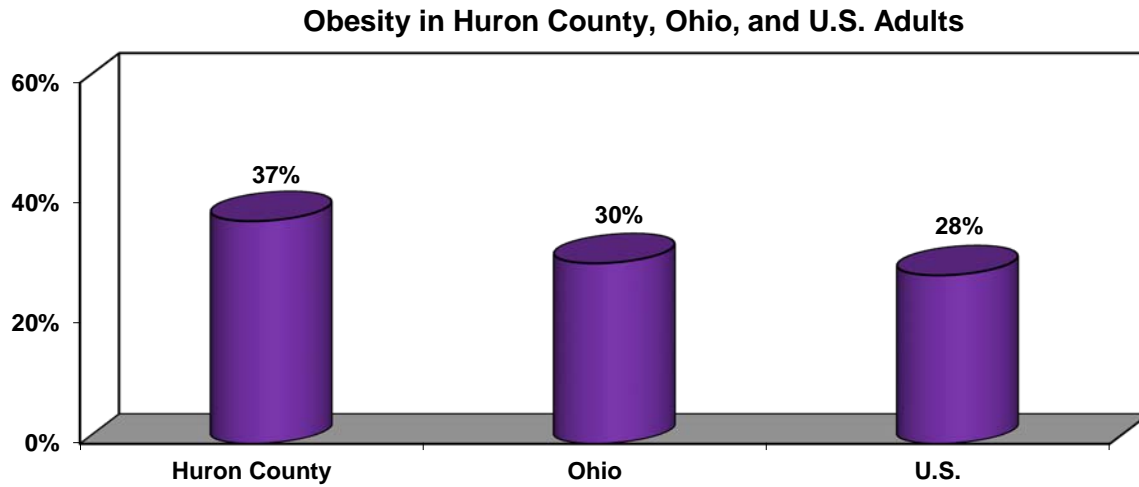
The following graphs show the percentage of Huron County adults who are overweight or obese by Body Mass Index (BMI). Examples of how to interpret the information include: 29% of all Huron County adults were classified as normal weight, 33% were overweight, and 37% were obese.

Huron County Adult BMI Classifications



(Percentages may not equal 100% due to the exclusion of data for those who were classified as underweight)

The following graph shows the percentage of Huron County adults who were obese compared to Ohio and U.S.



(Source: 2014 Huron County Health Assessment and 2012 BRFSS)

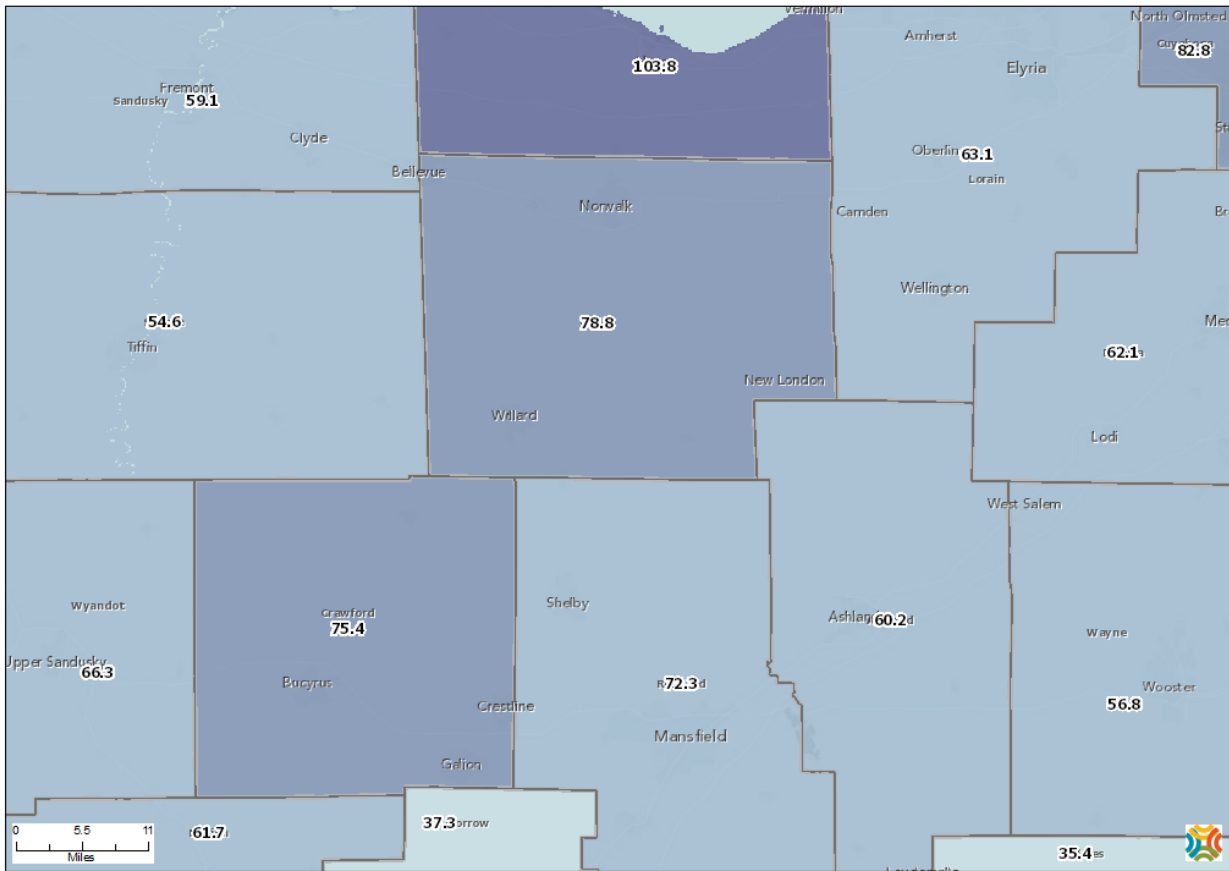
Adult Comparisons	Huron County 2007	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2012	U.S. 2012
Obese	34%	36%	37%	30%	28%
Overweight	34%	35%	33%	35%	36%

Obesity Facts

- More than one-third of U.S. adults (34.9%) are obese.
- Obesity-related conditions include heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes and certain types of cancer, some of the leading causes of preventable death.
- The estimated annual medical cost of obesity in the U.S. was \$147 billion in 2008 U.S. dollars; the medical costs for people who are obese were \$1,429 higher than those of normal weight.
- Non-Hispanic blacks have the highest age-adjusted rates of obesity (47.8%) followed by Hispanics (42.5%), non-Hispanic whites (32.6%), and non-Hispanic Asians (10.8%).
- In 2012, no state had a prevalence of obesity less than 20%.

(Source: CDC, Adult Obesity Facts, updated March 28, 2014, <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/data/adult.html>)

Fast Food Restaurants, Rate per 100,000 population, CBP 2012



Map Legend

Fast Food Restaurants, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, CBP 2012

- Over 100.0
- 75.1 - 100.0
- 50.1 - 75.0
- Under 50.1
- No Fast Food Restaurants

Community Commons, 7/24/2014

CBP is the U.S. Census Bureau's County Business Patterns data series.

Adult | TOBACCO USE

Key Findings

In 2014, 17% of Huron County adults were current smokers and 27% were considered former smokers. In 2014, the American Cancer Society (ACS) stated that tobacco use was the most preventable cause of death worldwide, and is responsible for the deaths of approximately half of long-term users. Each year, tobacco use is responsible for almost 6 million premature deaths, 80% of which are in low-and middle-income countries, and by 2030, this number is expected to increase to 8 million. (Source: Cancer Facts & Figures, American Cancer Society, 2014)

In 2014, 17% of Huron County adults were current smokers.

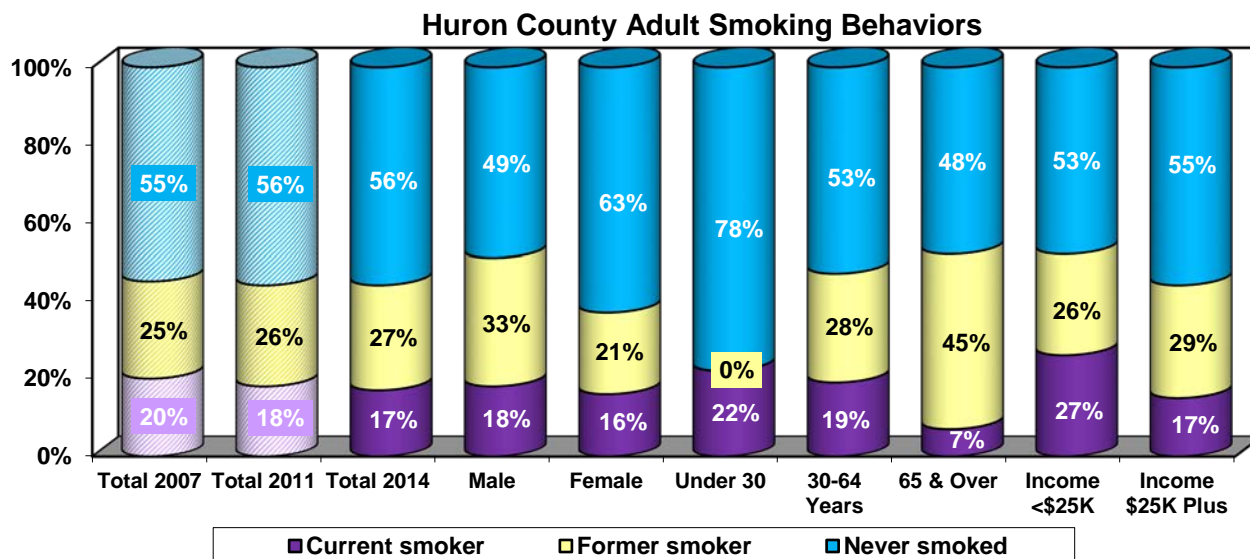
Adult Tobacco Use Behaviors

- The 2014 health assessment identified that nearly one-in-six (17%) Huron County adults were current smokers (those who indicated smoking at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke some or all days). The 2012 BRFSS reported current smoker prevalence rates of 23% for Ohio and 20% for the U.S.
- More than one-quarter (27%) of adults indicated that they were former smokers (smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now do not smoke). The 2012 BRFSS reported former smoker prevalence rates of 25% for Ohio and the U.S.
- Huron County adult smokers were more likely to:
 - Have been a member of an unmarried couple (42%) or separated (36%)
 - Have incomes less than \$25,000 (27%)
 - Have rated their overall health as poor (25%)
 - Have been under the age of 30 (22%)
- Huron County adults used the following tobacco products in the past year: cigarettes (25%), e-cigarettes (6%), snuff (5%), chewing tobacco (4%), roll-your-own (4%), cigars (3%), pipes (2%), Black and Milds (1%), little cigars (1%), swishers (1%), cigarillos (1%), flavored cigarettes (1%), hookah (1%), and snus (<1%).
- 43% of current smokers responded that they had stopped smoking for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit smoking.

Adult Comparisons	Huron County 2007	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2012	U.S. 2012
Current smoker	20%	18%	17%	23%	20%
Former smoker	25%	26%	27%	25%	25%
Tried to quit smoking	50%	59%	43%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not available

The following graph shows the percentage of Huron County adults who used tobacco. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 17% of all Huron County adults were current smokers, 27% of all adults were former smokers, and 56% had never smoked.



If yes, do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days or not at all?"
 Respondents were asked: "Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?"

43% of current smokers responded that they had stopped smoking for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit smoking.

Smoke-free Living: Benefits & Milestones

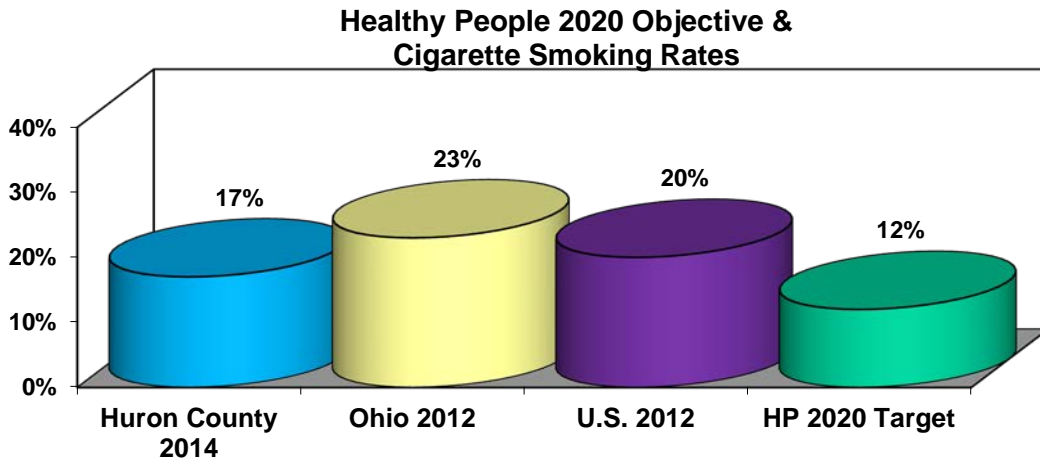
According to the American Heart Association and the U.S. Surgeon General, this is how your body starts to recover:

- In your first 20 minutes after quitting: your blood pressure and heart rate recover from the cigarette-induced spike.
- After 12 hours of smoke-free living: the carbon monoxide levels in your blood return to normal.
- After two weeks to three months of smoke-free living: your circulation and lung function begin to improve.
- After one to nine months of smoke-free living: clear and deeper breathing gradually returns as coughing and shortness of breath diminishes; you regain the ability to cough productively instead of hacking, which cleans your lungs and reduce your risk of infection.
- One year after quitting smoking, a person's risk of coronary heart disease is reduced by 50 percent.
- Five to 15 years after quitting smoking, a person's risk of stroke is similar to that of a nonsmoker.
- After 10 years of smoke-free living, your lung cancer death rate is about half that of a person who has continued to smoke. The risk of other cancers, such as throat, mouth, esophagus, bladder, cervix and pancreas decreases too.

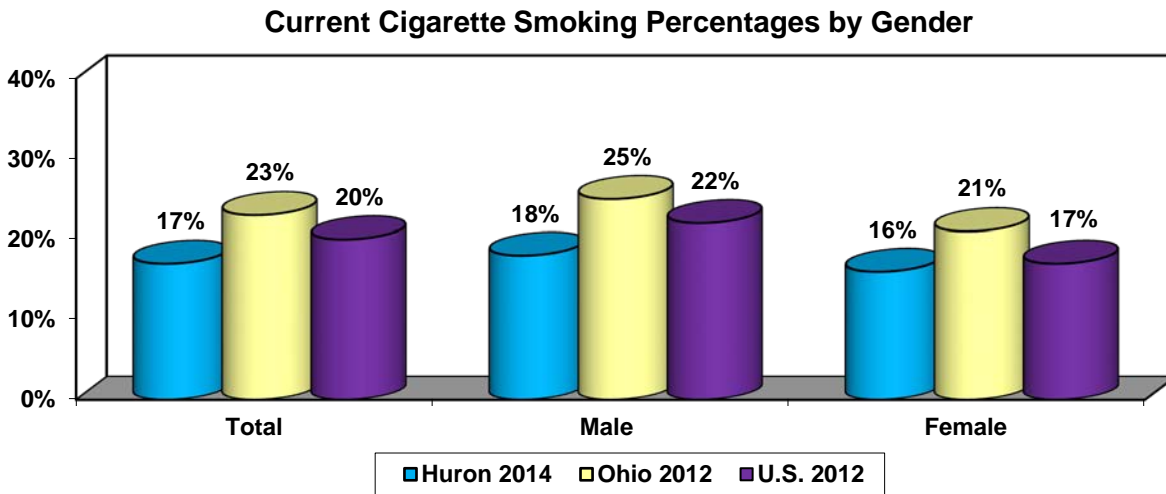
(Source: AHA, *Smoke-free Living: Benefits & Milestones*, 2012, from: http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/GettingHealthy/QuitSmoking/QuittingSmoking/Smoke-free-Living-Benefits-Milestones_UCM_322711_Article.jsp)

The following graphs show Huron County, Ohio, and U.S. adult cigarette smoking rates. The BRFSS rates shown for Ohio and the U.S. were for adults 18 years and older. This graph shows:

- Huron County adult cigarette smoking rate was lower than the Ohio and U.S. rates, and higher than the Healthy People 2020 Goal.



27% of Huron County adults indicated that they were former smokers.

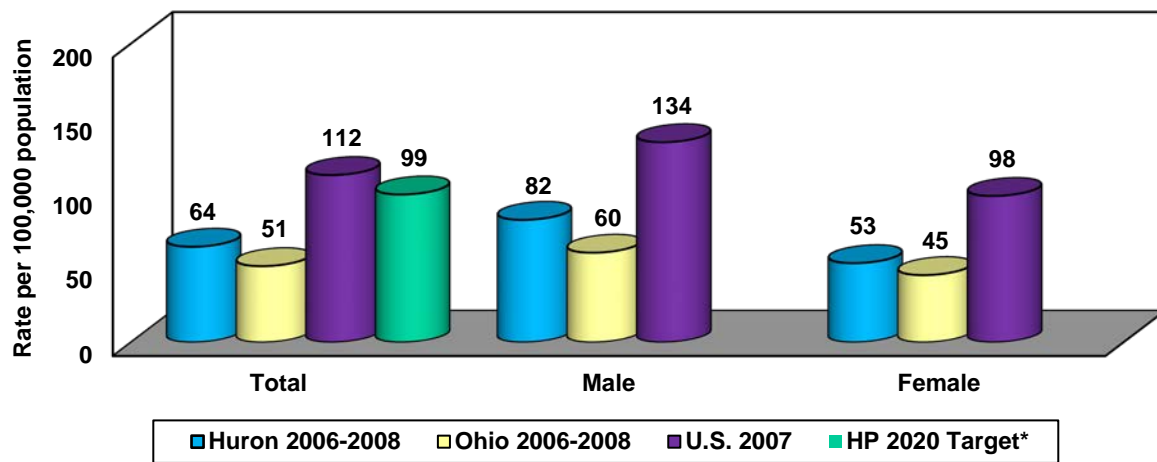


(Source: 2014 Huron County Health Assessment, 2012 BRFSS and Healthy People 2020)

The following graphs show Huron County, Ohio, and U.S. age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for chronic lower respiratory diseases (formerly COPD) in comparison with the Healthy People 2020 objectives and the percentage of Huron County and Ohio mothers who smoked during pregnancy. These graphs show:

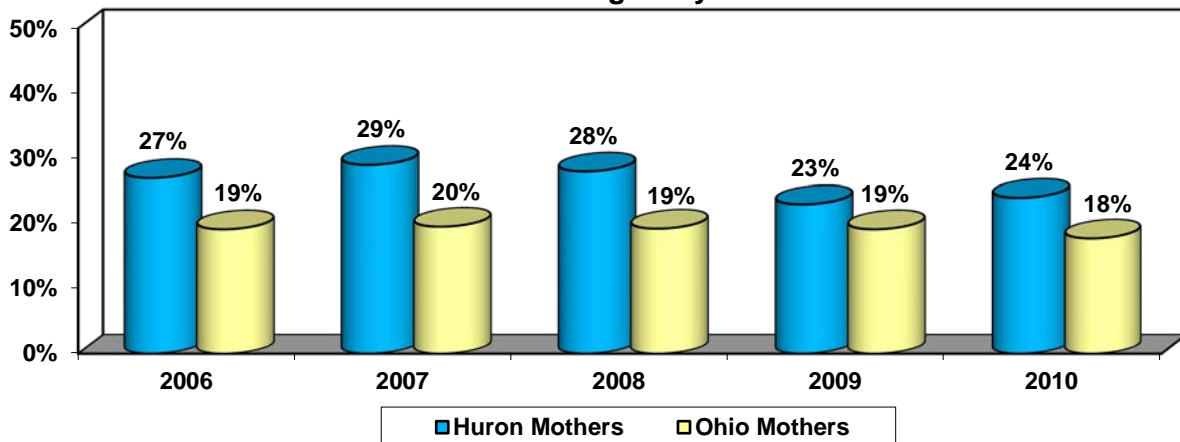
- From 2006-2008, Huron County's age-adjusted mortality rate for Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease was higher than the Ohio rate, but lower than the U.S. rate and the Healthy People 2020 target objective.
- Disparities existed by gender for Huron County chronic lower respiratory disease mortality rate. The 2006-2008 Huron male rates were higher than the Huron female rates.
- From 2006-2010 the percentage of mothers who smoked during pregnancy in Huron County was higher than the Ohio rate.

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (Formerly COPD)



(Source: ODH Information Warehouse and Healthy People 2020)
 * Healthy People 2020's target rate and the U.S. rate is for adults aged 45 years and older.
 **HP2020 does not report different goals by gender.

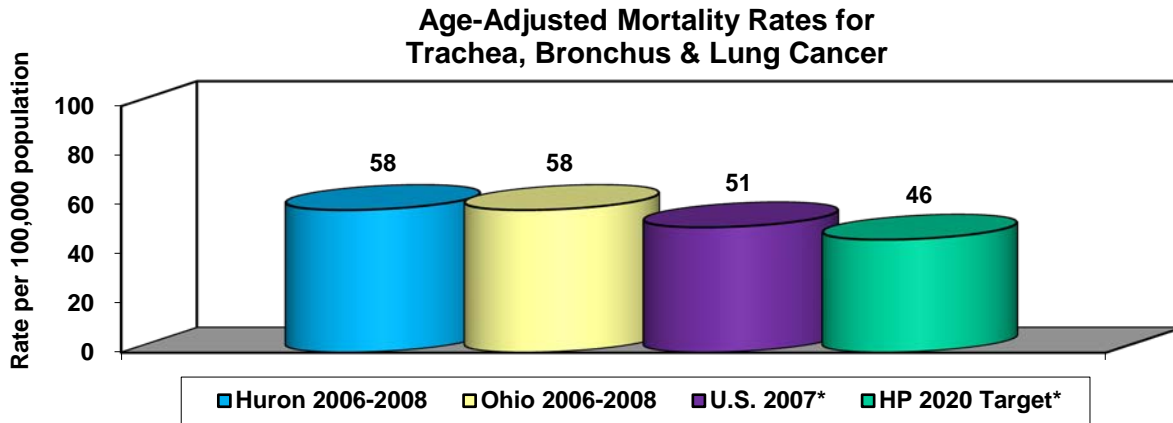
Huron County and Ohio Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy



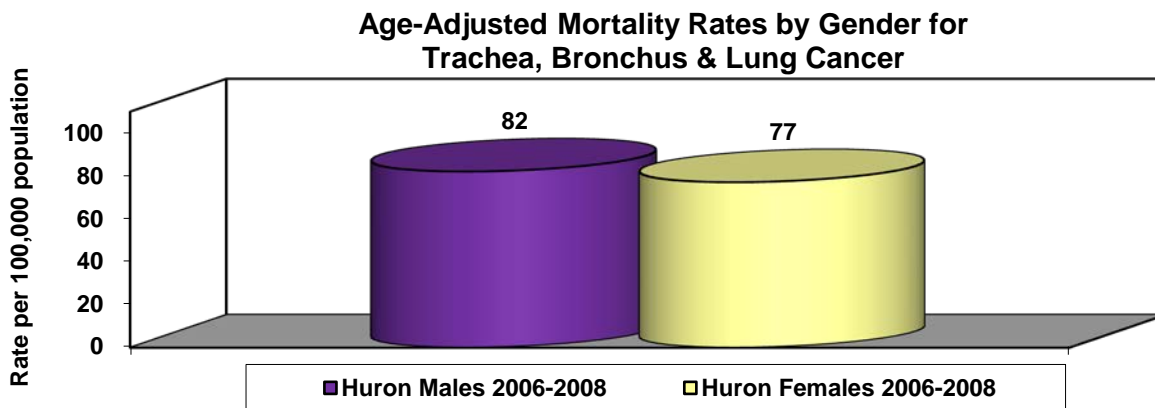
(Source: ODH Births, Vital Statistics Annual Birth Summaries by Year, 2006-2010)

The following graphs show Huron County, Ohio, and U.S. age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for trachea, bronchus and lung cancers in comparison with the Healthy People 2020 objectives and Huron County mortality rates by gender. These graphs show:

- Disparities existed by gender for Huron County trachea, bronchus, and lung cancer age-adjusted mortality rates. The 2006-2008 Huron male rates were higher than the Huron female rates.



**Healthy People 2020 Target and U.S. 2007 data are for lung cancer only
(Source: Healthy People 2020, ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4-15-10)*



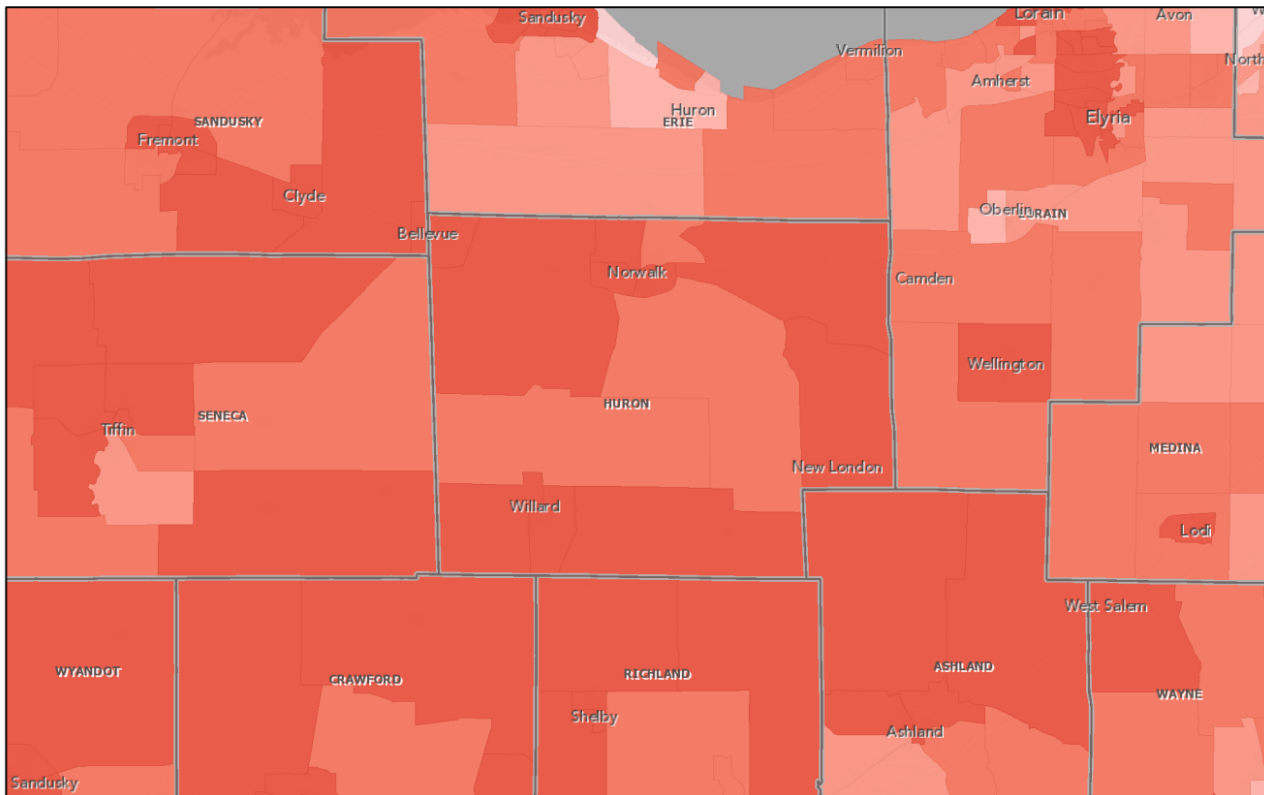
(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4-15-10)

U.S. Adult Smoking Facts

- The percentage of American adults who smoke decreased from (20.9%) in 2005 to (19.3%) in 2010.
- About 1 in 5 (46.6 million) adults still smoke.
- 443,000 Americans die of smoking or exposure to secondhand smoke each year.
- More men (about 22%) than women (about 17%) smoke.
- Adults living below poverty level (29%) are more likely to smoke than adults living at or above poverty level (18%).
- Smoking rates are higher among people with a lower education level.

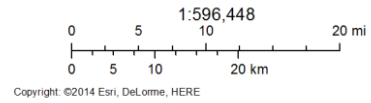
(Source: CDC, Vital Signs, Tobacco Use: Smoking & Secondhand Smoke, September 2011, <http://www.cdc.gov/VitalSigns/AdultSmoking/#LatestFindings>)

Cigarette Expenditures, Percent of Total Expenditures, National Rank by Tract, Nielsen 2011



April 7, 2014

- Top 80th Percentile (Highest Expenditures)
- 60th - 80th Percentile
- 40th - 60th Percentile
- 20th - 40th Percentile
- Bottom 20th Percentile (Lowest Expenditures)
- No Data or Data Suppressed



Map by Community Commons

Adult | ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Key Findings

In 2014, the Health Assessment indicated that 9% of Huron County adults were considered frequent drinkers (drank an average of three or more days per week, per CDC guidelines). One-in-six (16%) Huron County adults were considered binge drinkers. The 2012 BRFSS reported binge drinking rates of 18% for Ohio and 17% for the U.S. Two percent of adults drove after having perhaps too much to drink.

46% of Huron County adults had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month. The 2012 BRFSS reported current drinker prevalence rates of 54% for Ohio and 55% for the U.S.

Adult Alcohol Consumption

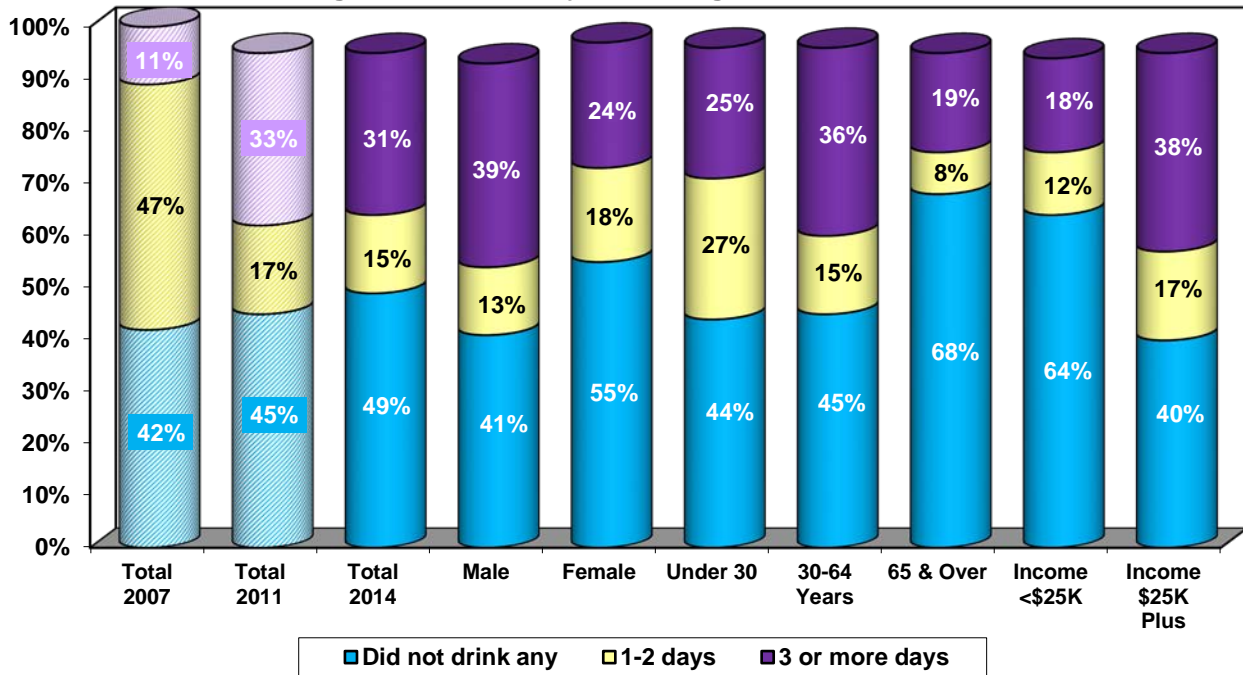
- In 2014, 46% of the Huron County adults had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month, increasing to 52% of those under the age of 30 and 55% of those with incomes more than \$25,000. The 2012 BRFSS reported current drinker prevalence rates of 54% for Ohio and 55% for the U.S.
- One-in-eleven (9%) adults were considered frequent drinkers (drank on an average of three or more days per week).
- Of those who drank, Huron County adults drank 3.2 drinks on average, increasing to 5.3 drinks for those under the age of 30.
- One-in-six (16%) Huron County adults were considered binge drinkers. The 2012 BRFSS reported binge drinking rates of 18% for Ohio and 17% for the U.S.
- 36% of those current drinkers reported they had five or more alcoholic drinks (for males) or 4 or more drinks (for females) on an occasion (binge drinking) in the last month.
- 2% of adults reported driving after having perhaps too much to drink, increasing to 4% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- Huron County adults experienced the following in the past six months: drank more than they expected (7%), spent a lot of time drinking (3%), continued to drink despite problems caused by drinking (2%), drank more to get the same effect (1%), tried to quit or cut down but could not (1%), gave up other activities to drink (1%), failed to fulfill duties at home or work (1%), and drank to ease withdrawal symptoms (<1%).

Adult Comparisons	Huron County 2007	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2012	U.S. 2012
Drank alcohol at least once in past month	58%	50%	46%	54%	55%
Binge drinker (drank 5 or more drinks for males and 4 or more for females on an occasion)	27%	19%	16%	18%	17%
Drove after having perhaps too much to drink	9%	4%	2%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not available

The following graphs show the percentage of Huron County adults consuming alcohol and the amount consumed on average. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the first graph include: 49% of all Huron County adults did not drink alcohol, 41% of Huron County males did not drink, and 55% of adult females reported they did not drink.

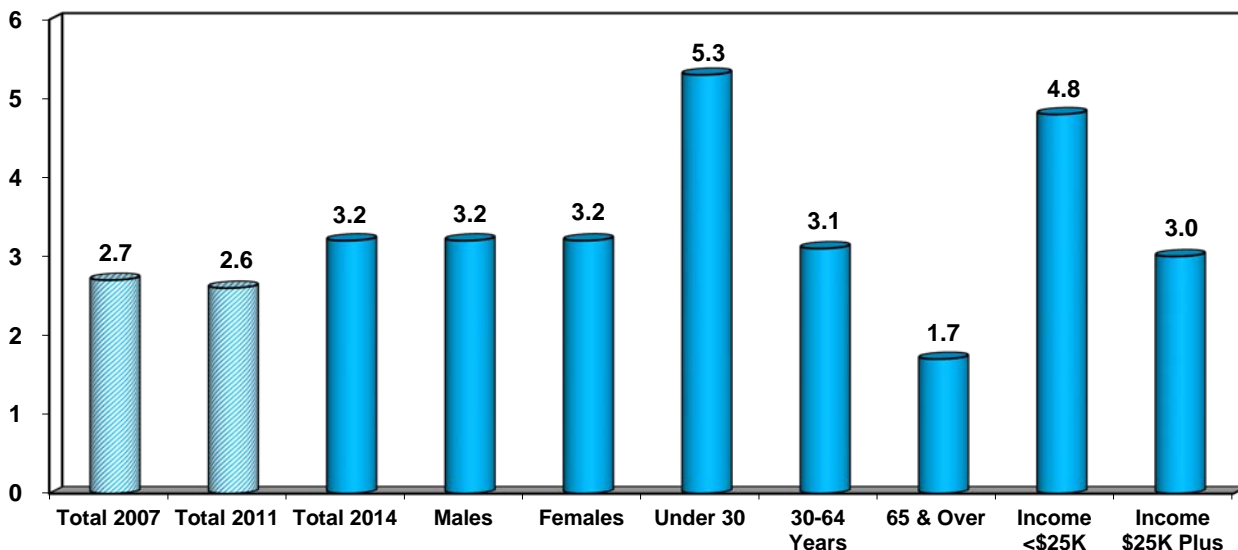
Average Number of Days Drinking Alcohol in the Past Month



Percentages may not equal 100% as some respondents answered "don't know"

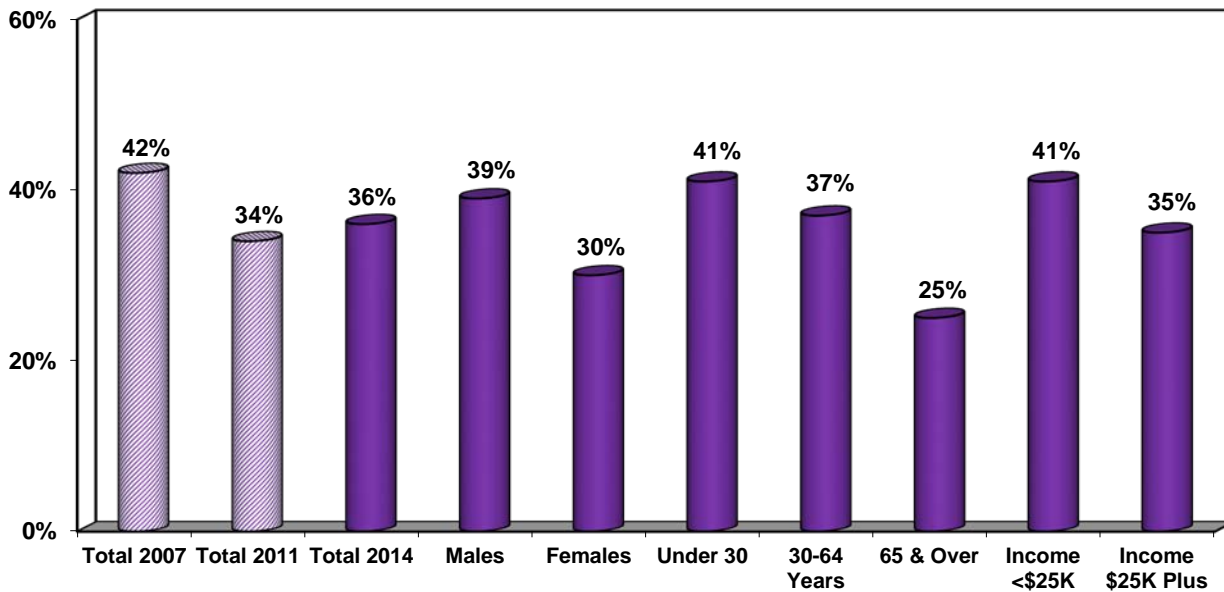
9% of Huron County adults were considered frequent drinkers (drank on an average of three or more days per week).

Adults Average Number of Drinks Consumed Per Drinking Occasion



The following graphs show the percentage of Huron County drinkers who binge drank in the past month and a comparison of Huron County binge drinkers with Ohio and U.S.

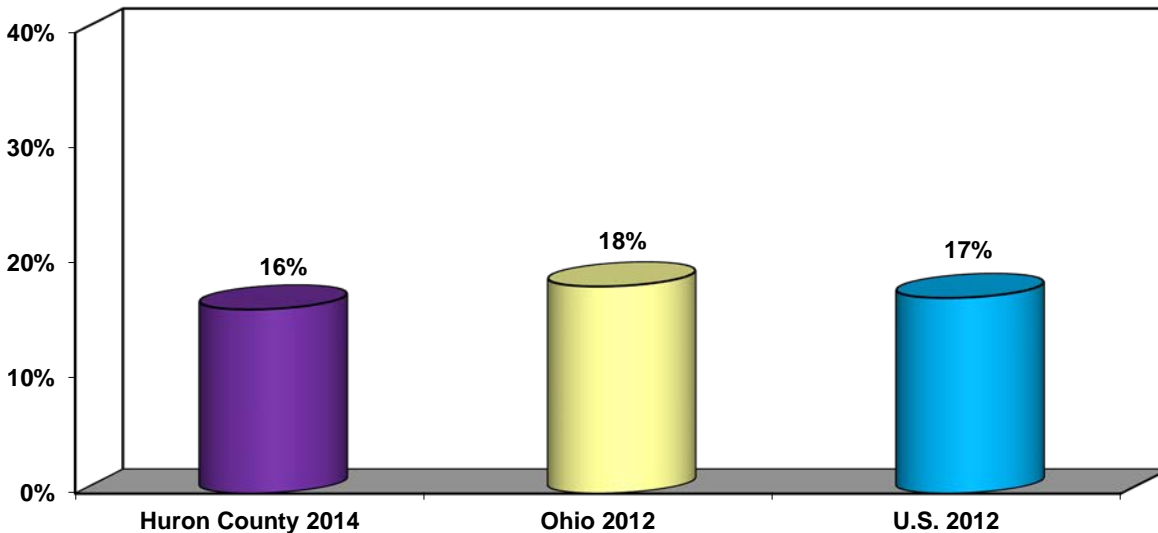
Huron County Adult Drinkers Who Binge Drank in Past Month*



**Based on adults who have drunk alcohol in the past month. Binge drinking is defined as having five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on an occasion.*

2% of Huron County adults reported driving after having perhaps too much to drink.

Adult Binge Drinkers*



(Source: 2012 BRFSS, 2014 Huron County Health Assessment)

**Based on all adults. Binge drinking is defined as males having five or more drinks on an occasion, females having four or more drinks on one occasion.*

The following table shows select cities in Huron County, Huron County, and Ohio motor vehicle accident statistics. The table shows:

- 13% of all fatal crashes in Huron County were alcohol-related compared to 30% in Ohio.

	City of Bellevue 2013	City of Norwalk 2013	City of Willard 2013	Huron County 2013	Ohio 2013
Total Crashes	62	344	61	1,191	269,078
Alcohol-Related Total Crashes	5	22	5	62	12,137
Fatal Crashes	1	0	1	8	918
Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes	1	0	0	1	274
Alcohol Impaired Drivers in Crashes	5	0	5	62	12,023
Injury Crashes	8	55	11	221	69,104
Alcohol-Related Injury Crashes	2	6	1	20	5,035
Property Damage Only	53	289	49	962	199,056
Alcohol-Related Property Damage Only	2	16	4	41	6,828
Deaths	1	0	1	9	990
Alcohol-Related Deaths	1	0	0	1	300
Total Non-Fatal Injuries	15	77	18	333	100,145
Alcohol-Related Injuries	8	6	1	27	7,034

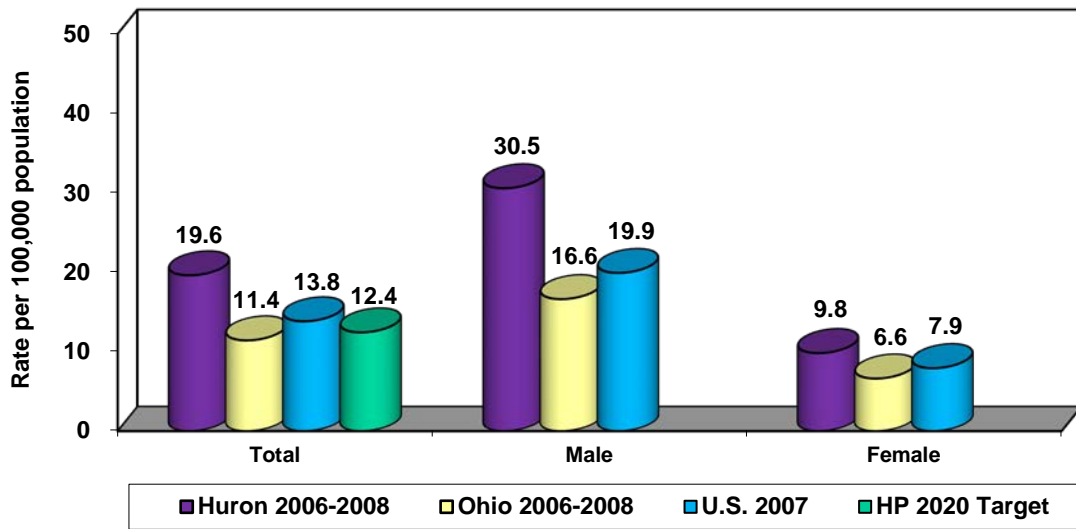
(Source: Ohio Department of Public Safety, Crash Reports, Updated 7/2/2014, Traffic Crash Facts)

Motor Vehicle Accidents

The following graphs show Huron County and Ohio age-adjusted motor vehicle accident mortality rates per 100,000 population with comparison to Healthy People 2020 objectives and number of Huron County deaths due to motor vehicle accidents. The graphs show:

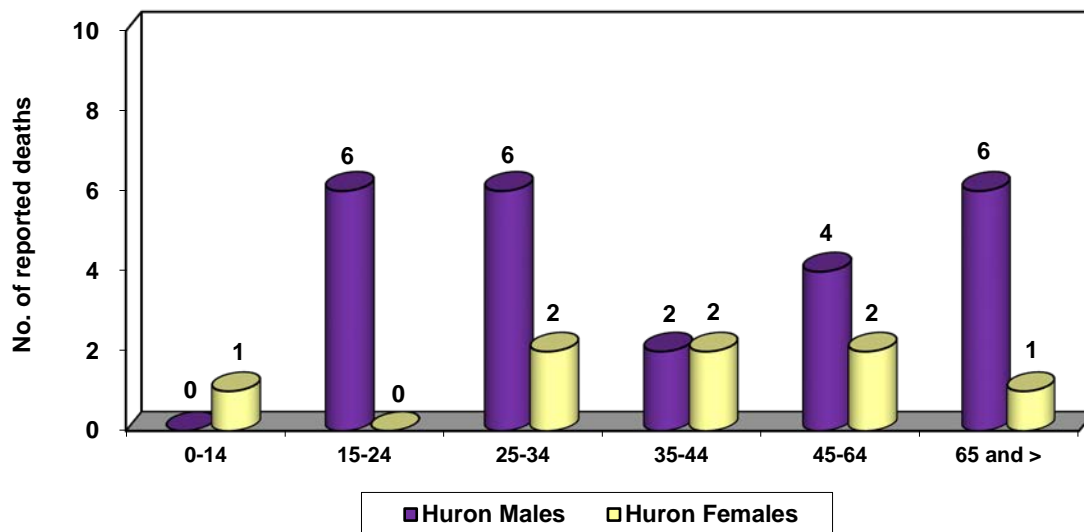
- From 2006-2008, the Huron County motor vehicle age-adjusted mortality rate of 19.6 deaths per 100,000 population was greater than the state rate, the national rate, and the Healthy People 2020 objective.
- The Huron County age-adjusted motor vehicle accident mortality rate for males was higher than the female rate from 2006 to 2008.
- 24 Huron County males died of motor vehicle accidents from 2006-2008 while 8 Huron County females died of motor vehicle accidents during the same period.

Healthy People 2020 Objective and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents



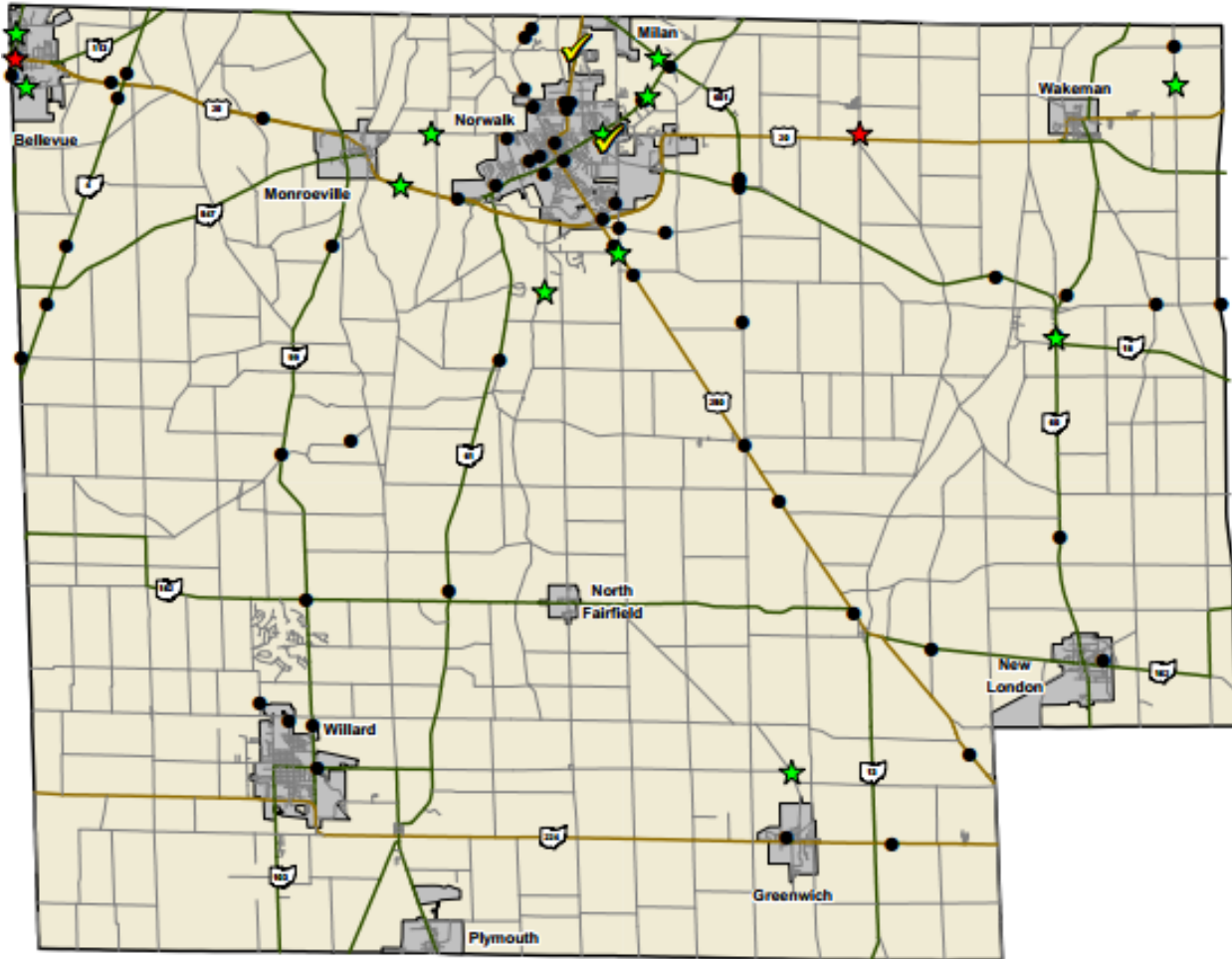
(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4-15-10 and Healthy People 2020)





Huron County Number of Motor Vehicle Deaths By Age and Gender, 2006-2008
N= 32



(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4-15-10)

Huron County OVI Activity Year 2013

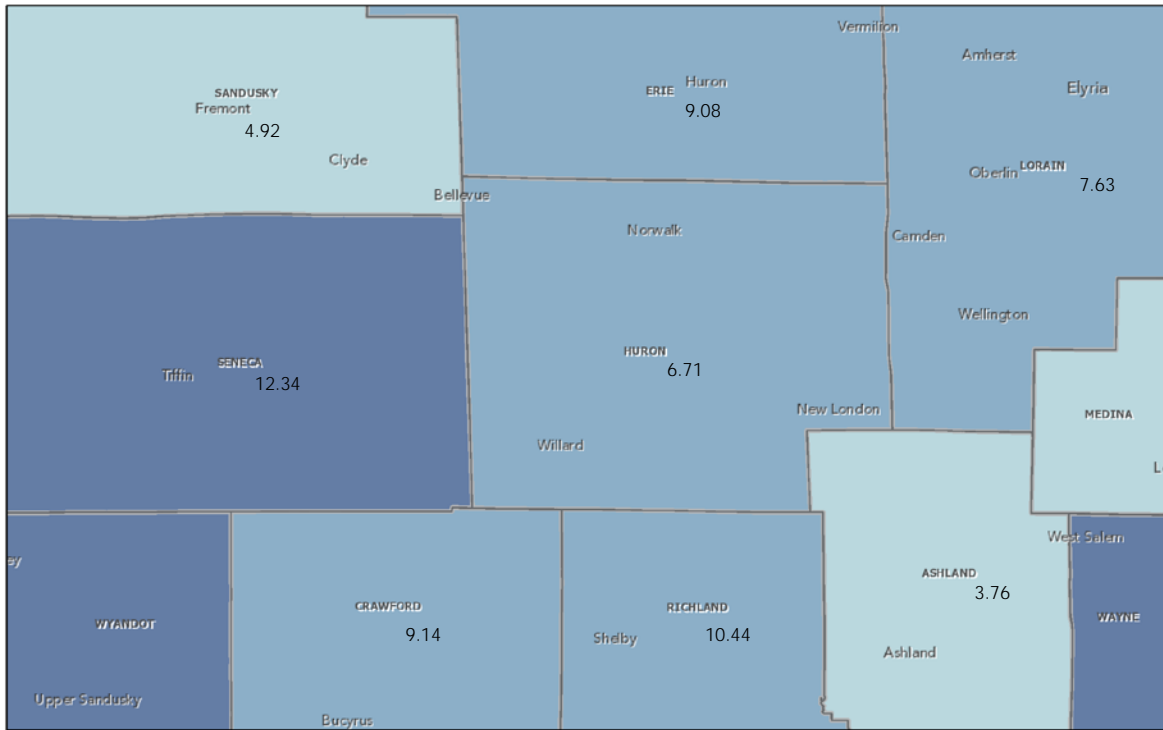


Legend	
	OVI Checkpoint (2)
	OVI-Related Fatal Crash (2)
	OVI-Related Injury Crash (14)
	OVI Stop (68)

* There were a total of 14 OVI-Related Injury Crashes; 2 or 14% were not mappable.

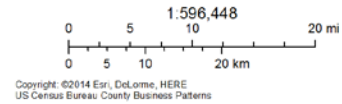
(Source: ODPS Electronic Crash System; OSHP Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) System, January 27, 2014)

Beer, Wine, and Liquor Stores, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, CBP 2011



April 7, 2014

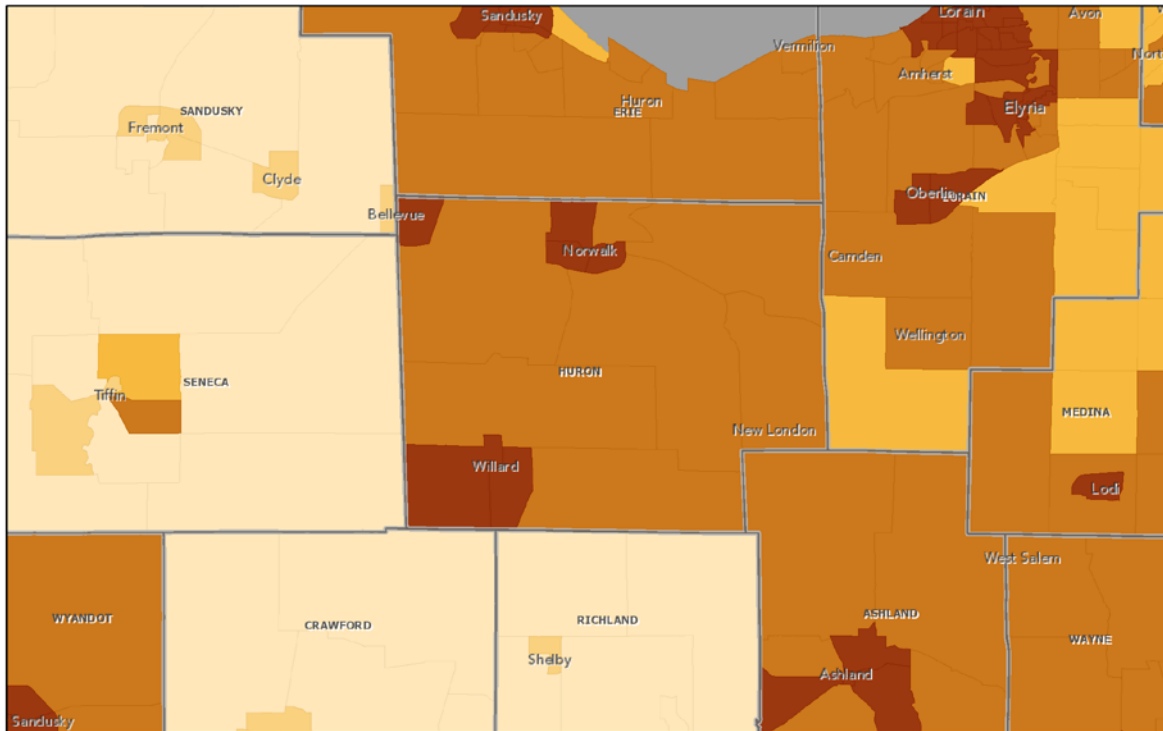
- Over 18.0
- 12.1 - 18.0
- 6.1 - 12.0
- Under 6.1
- No Beer, Wine, or Liquor Stores



Copyright: ©2014 Esri, DeLorme, HERE
US Census Bureau County Business Patterns

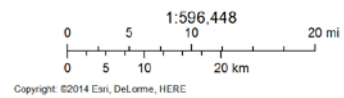
Map by Community Commons

Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures, Percent of Total Expenditures, National Rank by Tract, Nielsen 2011



April 7, 2014

- Top 80th Percentile (Highest Expenditures)
- 60th - 80th Percentile
- 40th - 60th Percentile
- 20th - 40th Percentile
- Bottom 20th Percentile (Lowest Expenditures)
- No Data or Data Suppressed



Copyright: ©2014 Esri, DeLorme, HERE

Map by Community Commons

ADULT ALCOHOL

Adult | DRUG USE

Key Findings

In 2014, 4% of Huron County adults had used marijuana during the past 6 months. 9% of adults had used medication not prescribed for them or took more than prescribed to feel good or high and/or more active or alert during the past 6 months.

Adult Drug Use

- 4% of Huron County adults had used marijuana in the past 6 months, increasing to 11% of those under the age of 30.
- 1% of Huron County adults reported using other recreational drugs such as cocaine, synthetic marijuana/K2, heroin, LSD, inhalants, Ecstasy, bath salts, and methamphetamines.
- When asked about their frequency of marijuana and other recreational drug use in the past six months, 33% of Huron County adults who used drugs did so almost every day, and 30% did so less than once a month.
- 9% of adults had used medication not prescribed for them or they took more than prescribed to feel good or high and/or more active or alert during the past 6 months, increasing to 13% of those over the age of 65 and 15% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- When asked about their frequency of medication misuse in the past six months, 27% of Huron County adults who used these drugs did so almost every day, and 36% did so less than once a month.
- Adults obtained these medications from the following: primary care physician (63%), free from friend or family member (15%), ER or urgent care doctor (11%), multiple doctors (8%), bought from a friend or family member (3%), stole from a friend or family member (3%), and bought from a drug dealer (3%).
- Huron County adults took the following over-the-counter drugs in a way not intended in the past six months: cough and cold medicine (13%), sleeping pills (4%), weight loss or diet pills (2%), motion sickness pills (1%), energy boosters (1%), and other drugs (<1%).
- Huron County adults indicated they did the following with their unused prescription medication: took as prescribed (41%), threw it in the trash (21%), kept it (20%), flushed it down the toilet (17%), took it to the Medication Collection program (15%), gave it away (1%), and some other destruction method (5%).

Adult Drug Use in the U.S.

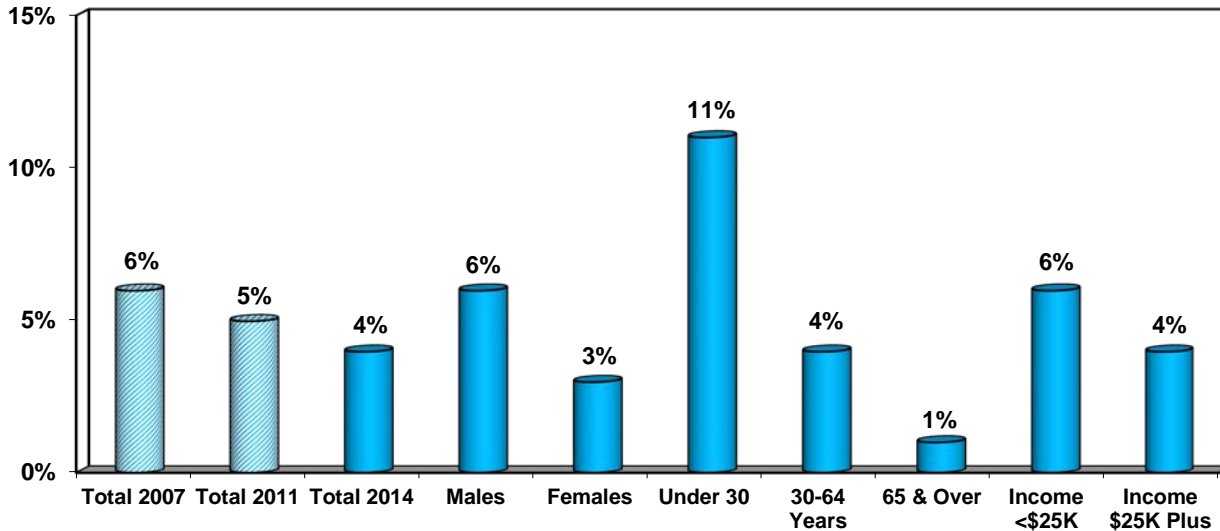
The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) conducts an annual survey of individuals aged 12 and older throughout the nation on various substance abuse issues. The 2012 NSDUH report showed the following key issues:

- The rate of current illicit drug use for persons aged 12 or older was 9% in 2012, increasing to 21% of young adults aged 18-25.
- Illicit drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics (pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, and sedatives) used nonmedically.
- 19% of young adults (aged 18-25) and 5% of adults aged 26 and older used marijuana in the past month.
- 5% of adults aged 18-25 and 2% of adults aged 26 and older reported a nonmedical use of prescription-type drugs in the past month.
- 1% of young adults aged 18-25 reported using cocaine in the past month.

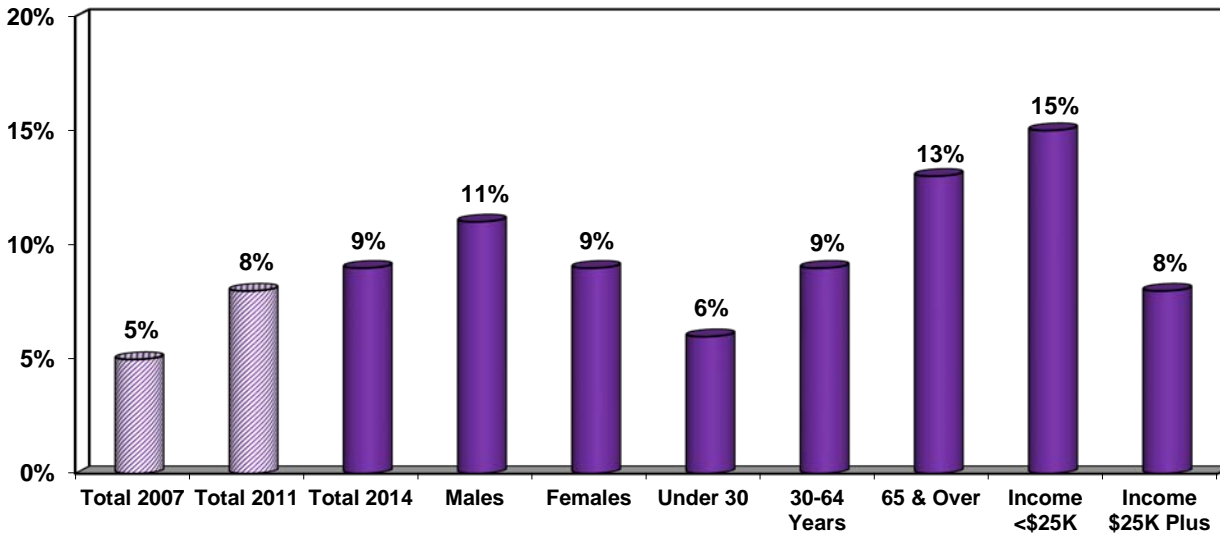
(Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings, from: <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/2012SummNatFindDetTables/NationalFindings/NSDUHresults2012.htm>)

The following graphs are data from the 2014 Huron County Health Assessment indicating adult marijuana use in the past six months and medication misuse in the past six months. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 4% of all Huron County adults used marijuana in the past six months, 11% of adults under the age of 30 were current users, and 6% of adults with incomes less than \$25,000 were current users.

Huron County Adult Marijuana Use in Past 6 Months



Huron County Adult Medication Misuse in Past 6 Months



Adult Comparisons	Huron County 2007	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2012	U.S. 2012
Adults who used marijuana in the past 6 months	6%	5%	4%	N/A	N/A
Adults who used heroin in the past 6 months	0%	<1%	0%	N/A	N/A
Adults who misused prescription drugs in the past 6 months	7%	8%	9%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not available

Abuse of Prescription (Rx) Drugs

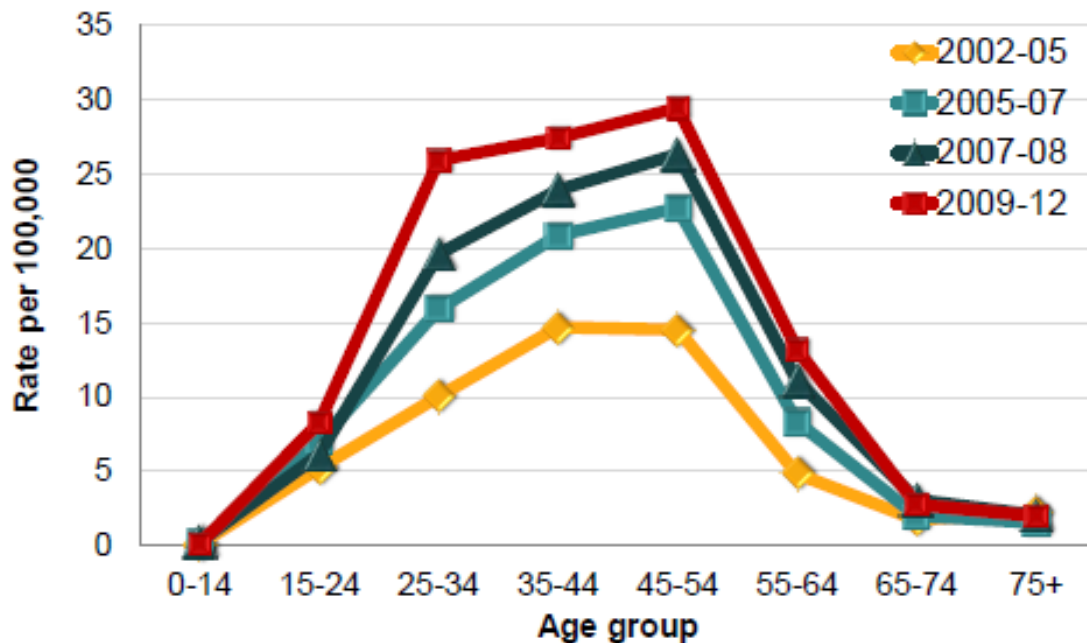
- Young adults (age 18 to 25) are the biggest abusers of prescription (Rx) opioid pain relievers, ADHD, stimulants, and anti-anxiety drugs.
- Reasons for abusing these drugs include: getting high, relieving pain, studying better, dealing with problems, losing weight, feeling better, increasing alertness, and having a good time with friends.
- In 2010, almost 3,000 young adults died from prescription drug (mainly opioid) overdoses. This was a 250% increase from 1999.
- Among young adults, for every death due to Rx drug overdose, there were 17 treatment admissions and 66 emergency room visits.

(Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Abuse of Prescription (Rx) Drugs Affects Young Adults Most, June 2013, from: <http://www.drugabuse.gov/related-topics/trends-statistics/infographics/abuse-prescription-rx-drugs-affects-young-adults-most>)

Overdose Deaths

The Ohio Department of Health’s report “Ohio’s Prescription Drug Overdose Epidemic: Epidemiology, Contributing Factors and Ongoing Prevention Efforts” describes state and county prevalence of prescription drug misuse leading to the overdose death rates.

AVERAGE UNINTENTIONAL DRUG OVERDOSE DEATH RATE BY AGE GROUP, OVER TIME, OHIO RESIDENTS, 2002-2012

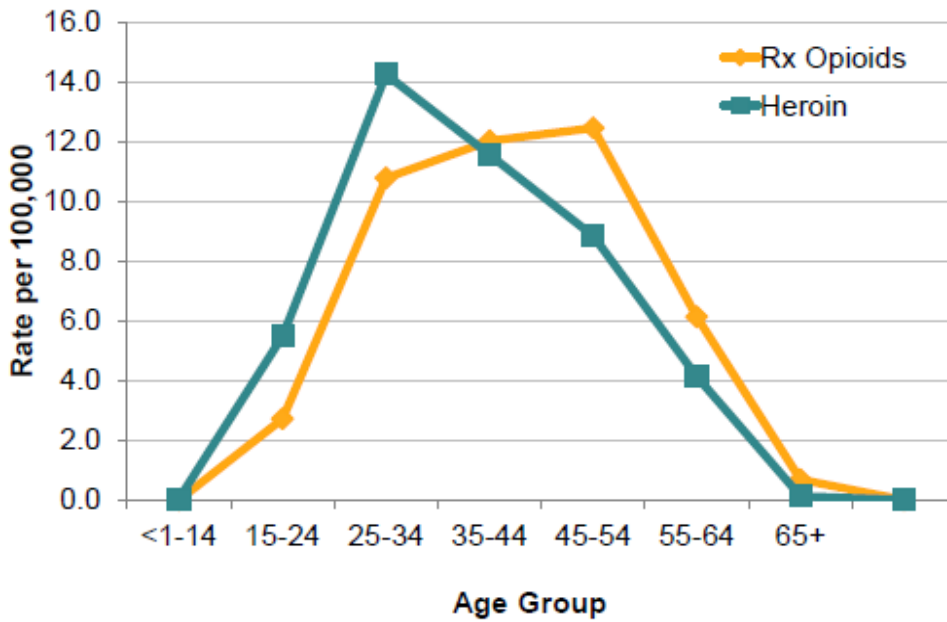


Source: Ohio Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics

ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Program

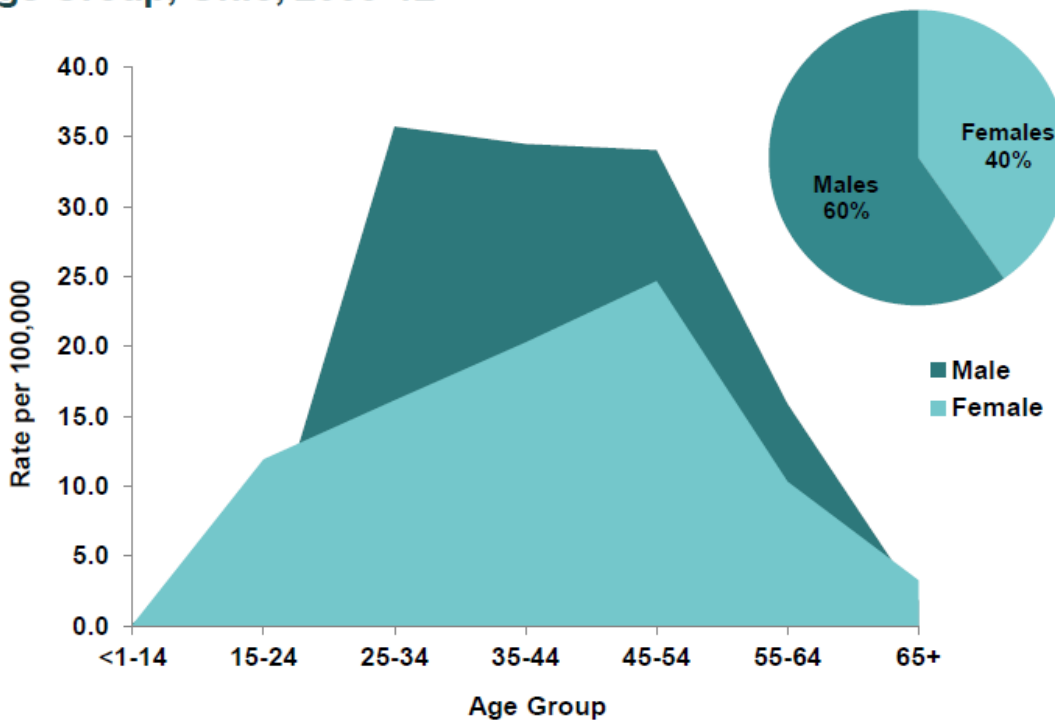
(Source for graph: Ohio Department of Health, Ohio’s Prescription Drug Overdose Epidemic: Epidemiology, Contributing Factors and Ongoing Prevention Efforts, April 17, 2014)

DEATH RATES FROM UNINTENTIONAL OVERDOSE INVOLVING HEROIN AND PRESCRIPTION OPIOIDS, BY AGE GROUP, OHIO, 2012



Source: Ohio Department of Health, Vital Statistics

Average Annual Unintentional Fatal Overdose Rate¹ by Sex, Age Group, Ohio, 2009-12

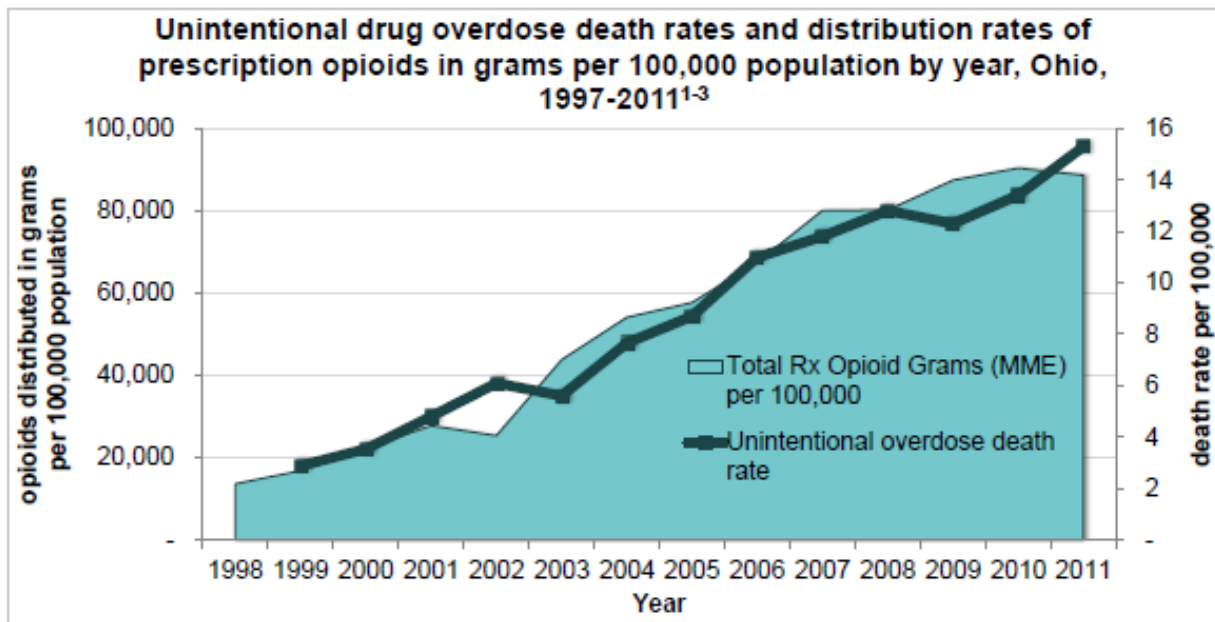
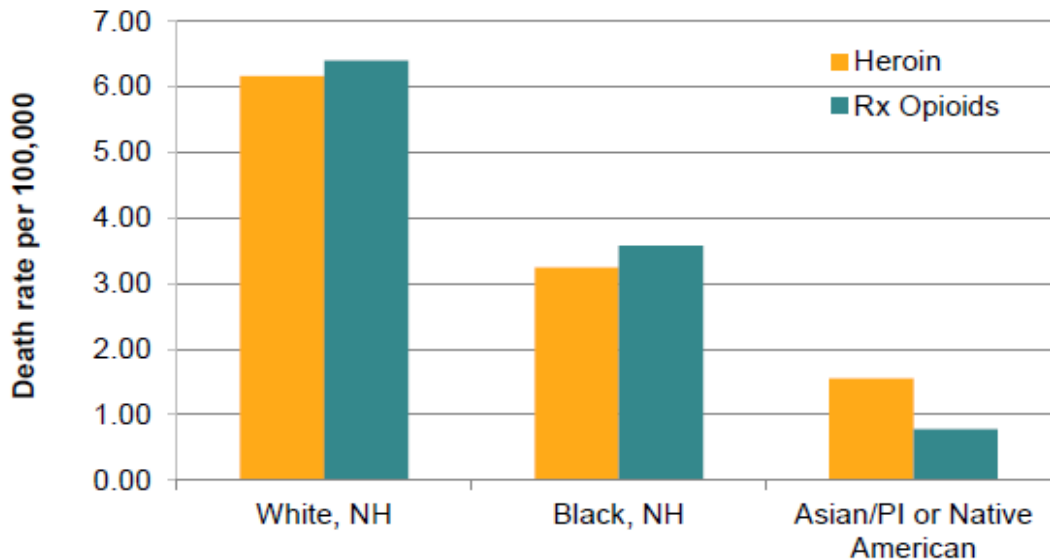


Source: Ohio Department of Health, Vital Statistics

ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Program

(Source for graphs: Ohio Department of Health, Ohio's Prescription Drug Overdose Epidemic: Epidemiology, Contributing Factors and Ongoing Prevention Efforts, April 17, 2014)

DEATH RATES FROM UNINTENTIONAL OVERDOSES INVOLVING HEROIN AND PRESCRIPTION OPIOIDS, BY RACE, OHIO, 2012



Sources: 1. Ohio Vital Statistics; 2. DEA, ARCOS Reports, Retail Drug Summary Reports by State, Cumulative Distribution Reports (Report 4) Ohio, 1997-2007 http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/arcos/retail_drug_summary/index.html; 3. Calculation of oral morphine equivalents used the following assumptions: (1) All drugs other than fentanyl are taken orally; fentanyl is applied transdermally. 2) These doses are approximately equianalgesic: morphine: 30 mg; codeine 200 mg; oxycodone and hydrocodone: 30 mg; hydromorphone: 7.5 mg; methadone: 4 mg; fentanyl: 0.4 mg; meperidine: 300 mg; 4. US Census Bureau, Ohio population estimates 1997-2007; 5. preliminary data for 2007

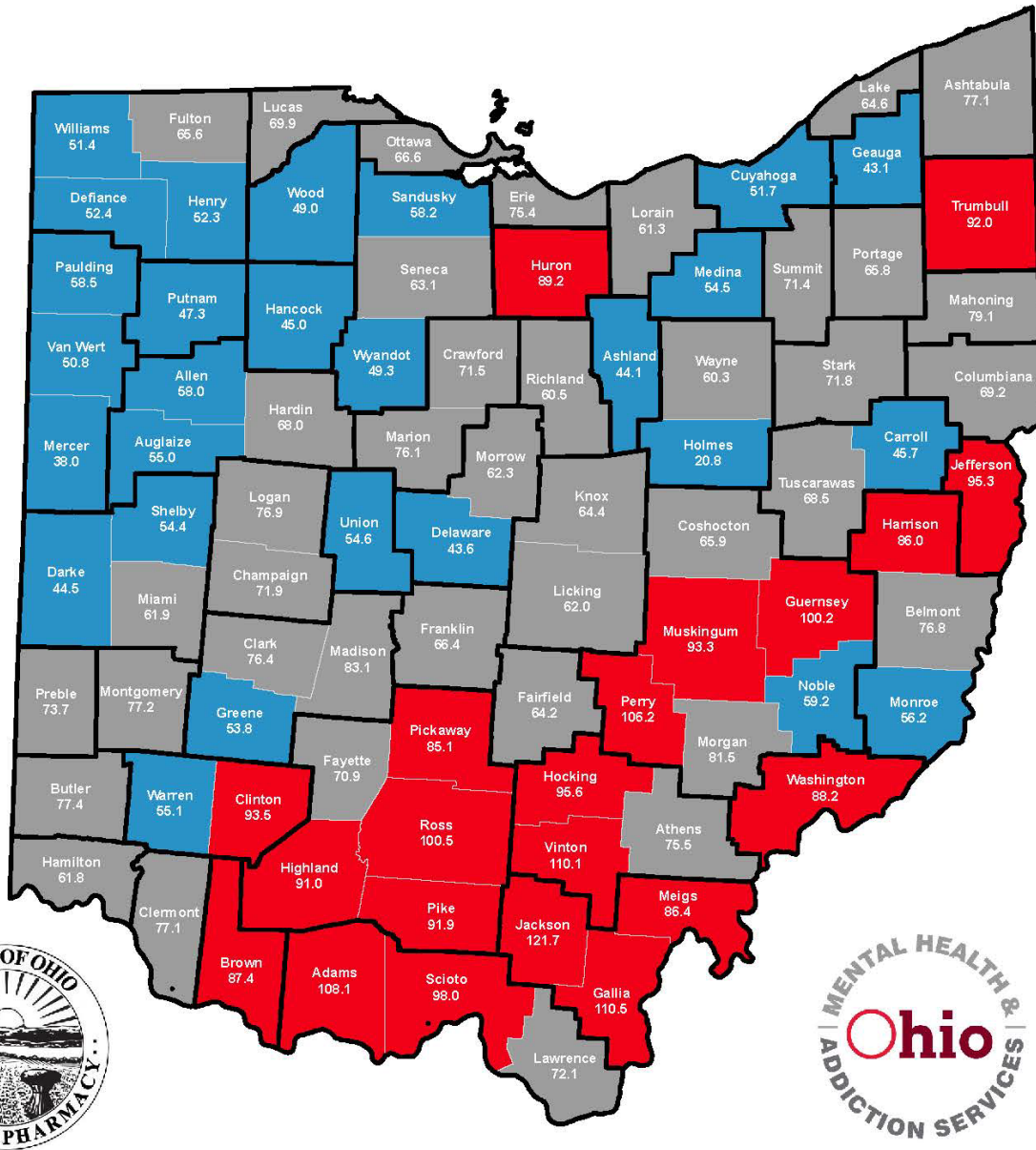
(Source for graphs: Ohio Department of Health, Ohio's Prescription Drug Overdose Epidemic: Epidemiology, Contributing Factors and Ongoing Prevention Efforts, April 17, 2014)

Prescription Analgesic Doses Per Capita

- In 2012, the statewide average per capita dosage rate was 66.7 doses per person.
- The average per capita dosage rate was 89.2 doses per person in Huron County in 2012.

Prescription Analgesic Doses Per Capita

OARRS - 2012

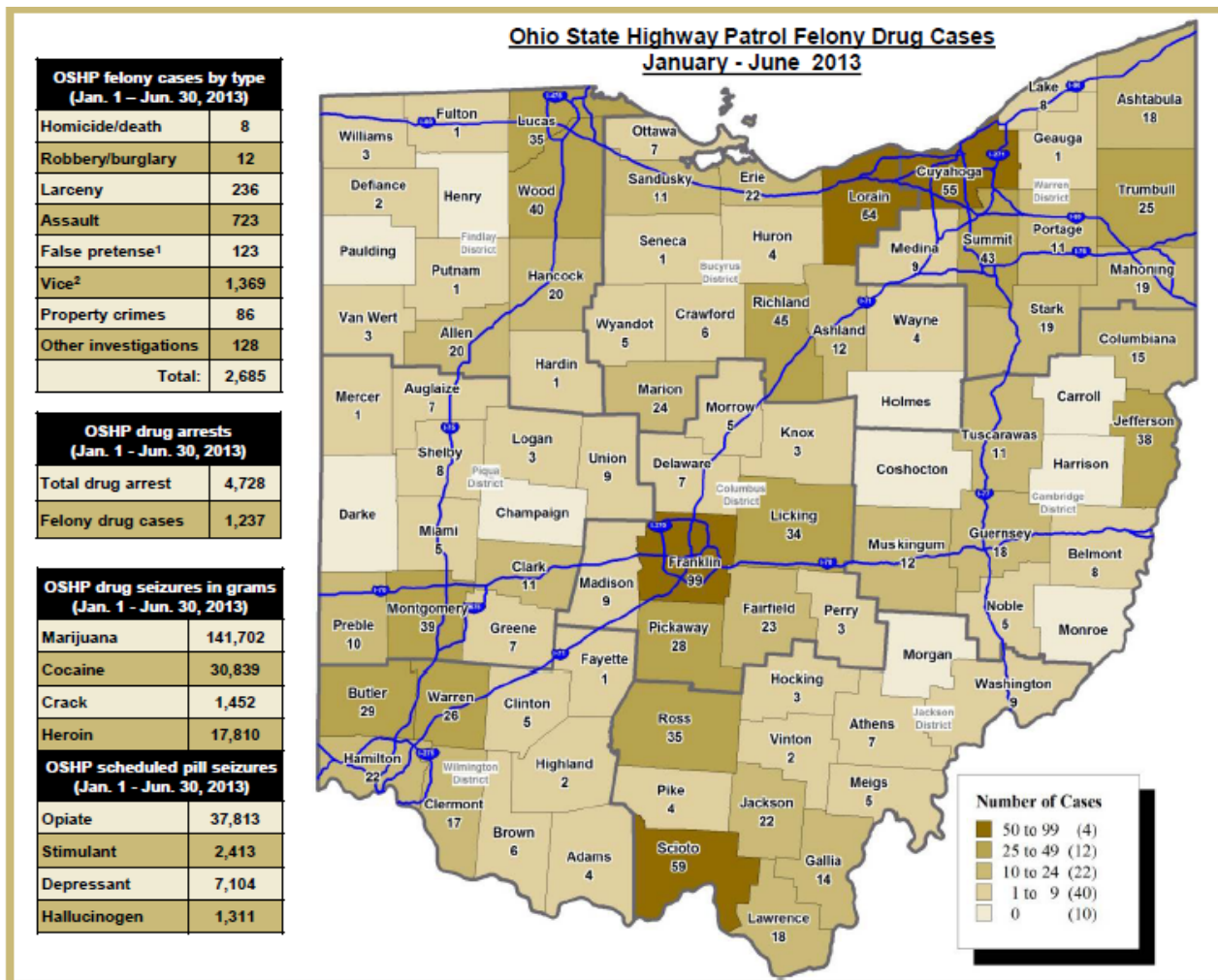


ADULT DRUG USE

(Source: Ohio Mental Health and Addiction Services (OhioMHAS) from the Ohio State Board of Pharmacy, Doses Per Capita September 2013, obtained from: http://mha.ohio.gov/Portals/0/assets/Research/Maps/Ohio_OARRS_Opioids_2012_v2.pdf)

Felony Cases and Drug Arrests January – June 2013

- OSHP investigated a wide range of felony offenses during the first half of 2013, including homicide/death (8); robbery/burglary (12); larceny (236); assault (723); false pretense (123); vice (1,369); property crimes (86); and various other types of felony offenses (128).
- OSHP Troopers made 4,728 total drug arrests during the first 6 months of 2013 – an 18% increase compared to 2012 and a 42% increase compared to the previous 3-year average (2010-2012).
- Of the 4,728 drug arrests, over one-quarter (1,237 or 26%) included one or more felony drug charges. This represents a 26% increase over the previous 3-year average (2010-2012).
- The number of marijuana, cocaine, crack and heroin arrests/cases have all increased substantially. The heroin increase has been especially notable: the total number of heroin cases has increased 100% and the total amount seized has increased 26% compared to the previous 3-year average (2010-2012).
- Increases in scheduled pills seized have also been notable: stimulants (+103%), significantly more opiates (+101%), depressants (+87%), and hallucinogens (+77%) have been seized compared to the 2010-2012 average.



Adult | WOMEN'S HEALTH

Key Findings

In 2014, one third (33%) of Huron County women reported having a mammogram in the past year, increasing to 52% of women over the age of 40. 53% of Huron County women ages 19 and over had a clinical breast exam and 39% had a Pap smear to detect cancer of the cervix in the past year. The Health Assessment determined that 2% of women survived a heart attack and 2% survived a stroke at some time in their life. More than one-third (35%) had high blood pressure, 35% were obese, 26% had high blood cholesterol, and 16% were identified as smokers, known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.

Women's Health Screenings

- In 2014, 59% of women had a mammogram at some time and one-third (33%) had this screening in the past year.
- More than half (52%) of women ages 40 and over had a mammogram in the past year and 71% had one in the past two years. The 2012 BRFSS reported that 74% of women 40 and over in the U.S. and 74% in Ohio, had a mammogram in the past two years.
- Most (88%) Huron County women have had a clinical breast exam at some time in their life and 53% had one within the past year. More than three-fourths (77%) of women ages 40 and over had a clinical breast exam in the past two years. The 2010 BRFSS reported that 77% of women 40 and over in the U.S. and 75% in Ohio, had a clinical breast exam in the past two years.
- This assessment has identified that 91% of Huron County women have had a Pap smear and 39% reported having had the exam in the past year.

Pregnancy

- 30% of Huron County women had been pregnant in the past 5 years.
- During their last pregnancy, Huron County women: took a multi-vitamin (61%), got prenatal care in the first 3 months (60%), took folic acid during pregnancy (37%), took folic acid pre-pregnancy (24%), smoked cigarettes (4%), experienced perinatal depression (2%), consumed alcoholic beverages (2%), looked for options for an unwanted pregnancy (2%), had an abortion (2%), experienced domestic violence (1%), used marijuana (1%), used drugs that were not prescribed for them (1%), and received opiate replacement therapy (ex. Suboxone) (1%).

Huron County Female Leading Types of Death, 2006 – 2008

1. Heart Diseases (23% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (20%)
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (7%)
4. Alzheimer's Disease (6%)
5. Stroke (5%)

(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4-15-10)

Ohio Female Leading Types of Death, 2006 – 2008

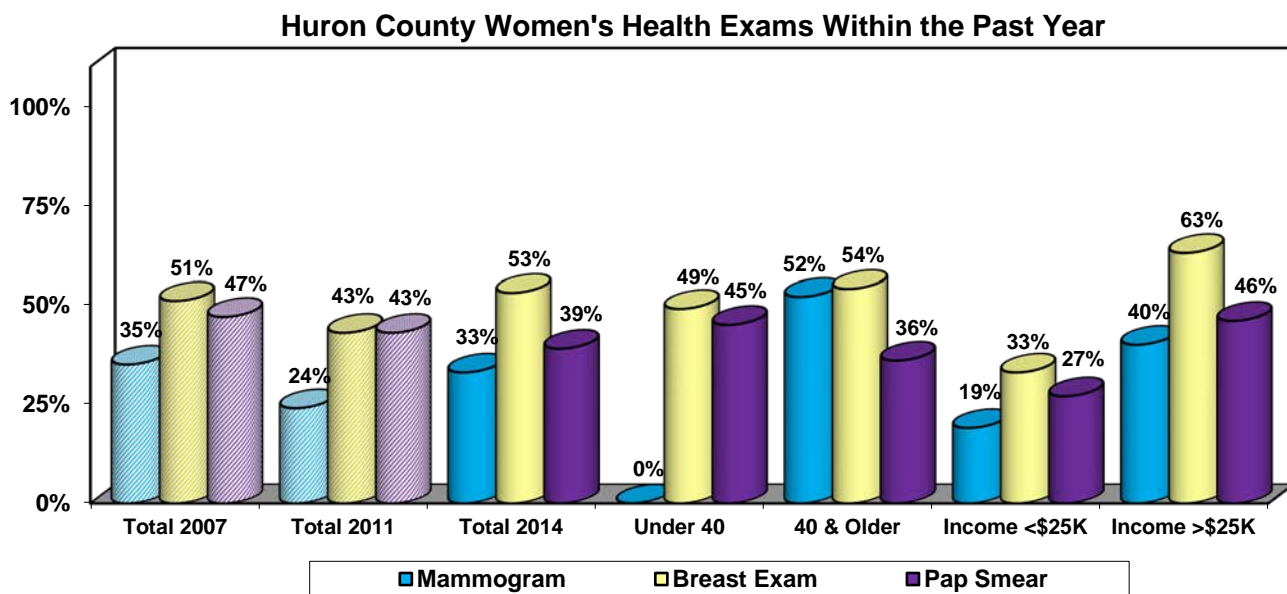
1. Heart Diseases (25% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (22%)
3. Stroke (6%)
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (6%)
5. Alzheimer's disease (5%)

(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4-15-10)

Women's Health Concerns

- From 2006-2008, major cardiovascular diseases (heart disease and stroke) accounted for 28% of all female deaths in Huron County (Source: ODH Information Warehouse).
- Women used the following as their usual source of services for female health concerns: private gynecologist (50%), general or family physician (34%), and a clinic (3%). 10% indicated they did not have a usual source of services for female health concerns.
- In 2014, the health assessment determined that 2% of women had survived a heart attack and 2% had survived a stroke at some time in their life.
- Major risk factors for cardiovascular disease include smoking, obesity, high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, physical inactivity, and diabetes. In Huron County the 2014 Health Assessment has identified that:
 - 62% were overweight or obese (57% U.S., 59% Ohio, 2012 BRFSS)
 - 35% were diagnosed with high blood pressure (30% U.S. and 32% Ohio, 2011 BRFSS)
 - 26% were diagnosed with high blood cholesterol (37% U.S., 37% Ohio, 2011 BRFSS)
 - 16% of all women were current smokers (17% U.S., 21% Ohio, 2012 BRFSS)
 - 10% had been diagnosed with diabetes (11% U.S., 13% Ohio, 2012 BRFSS)

The following graph shows the percentage of Huron County female adults that had various health exams in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the graph include: 33% of Huron County females had a mammogram within the past year, 53% had a clinical breast exam, and 39% had a Pap smear.



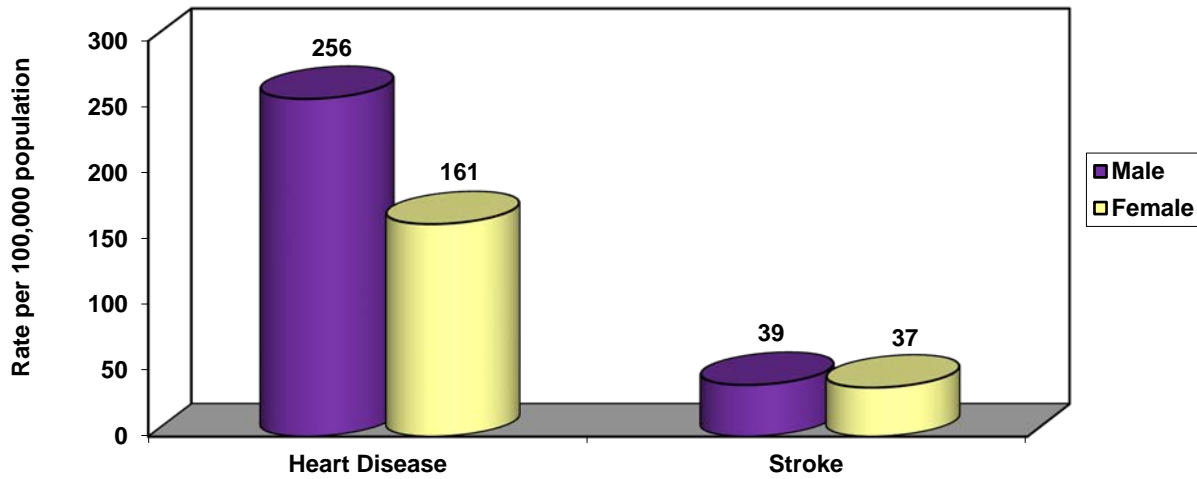
Adult Comparisons	Huron County 2007	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2012	U.S. 2012
Had a clinical breast exam in the past two years (age 40 & over)	73%	66%	77%	75%*	77%*
Had a mammogram in the past two years (age 40 & over)	74%	68%	71%	74%	74%

N/A - Not Available
*2010 BRFSS Data

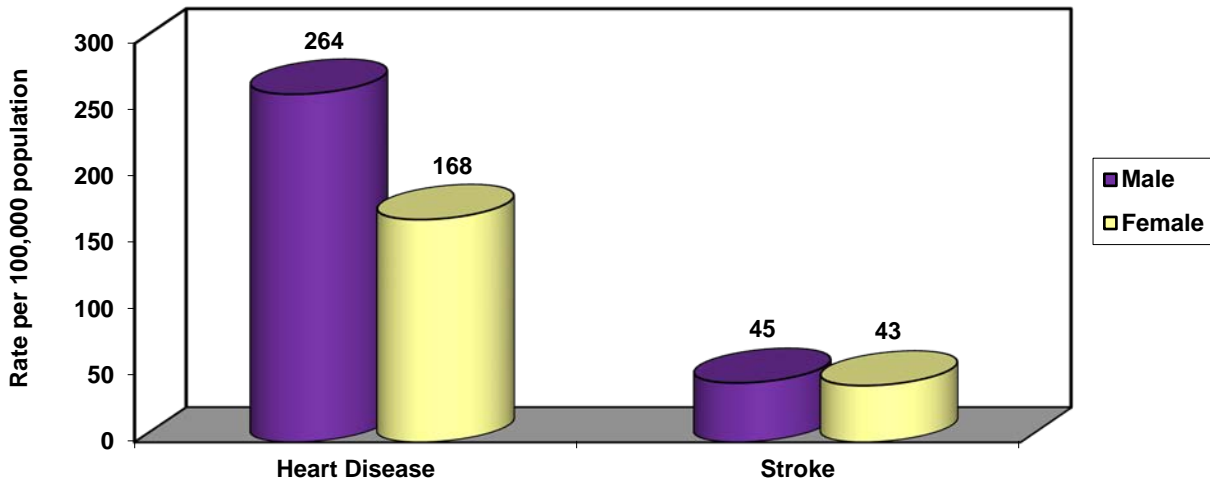
The following graphs show the Huron County and Ohio age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for cardiovascular diseases. The graphs show:

- From 2006-2008, the Huron County and Ohio female age-adjusted mortality rate was lower than the male rate for both heart disease and stroke.
- The Huron County female heart disease mortality rate was lower than the Ohio female rate from 2006 to 2008.

Huron County Age-Adjusted Heart Disease and Stroke Mortality Rates By Gender, 2006-2008



Ohio Age-Adjusted Heart Disease and Stroke Mortality Rates By Gender, 2006-2008

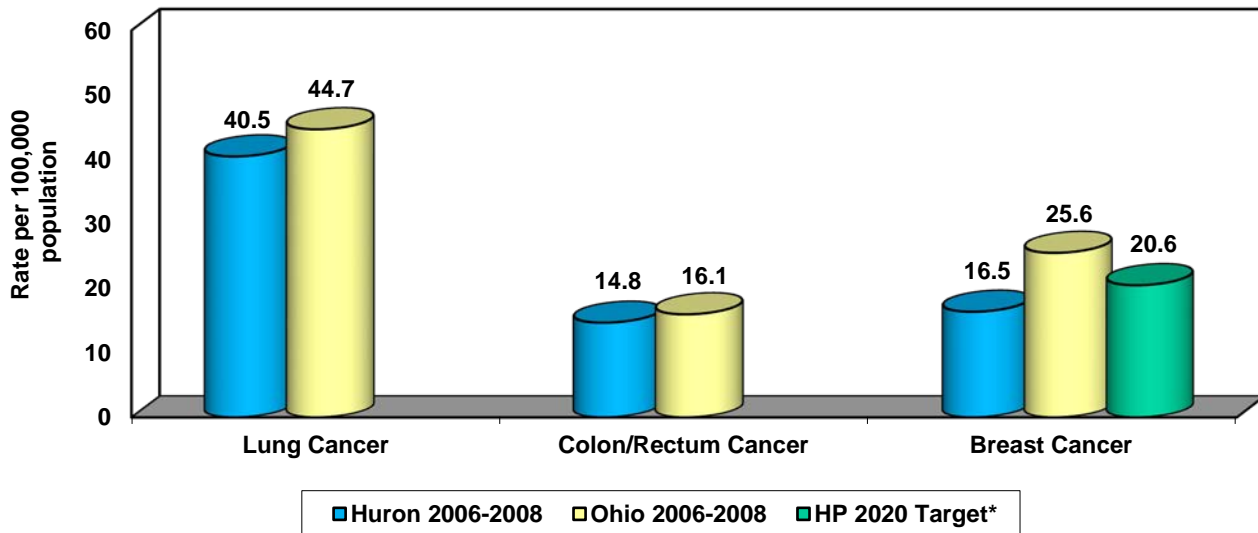


(Source for graphs: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4-15-10)

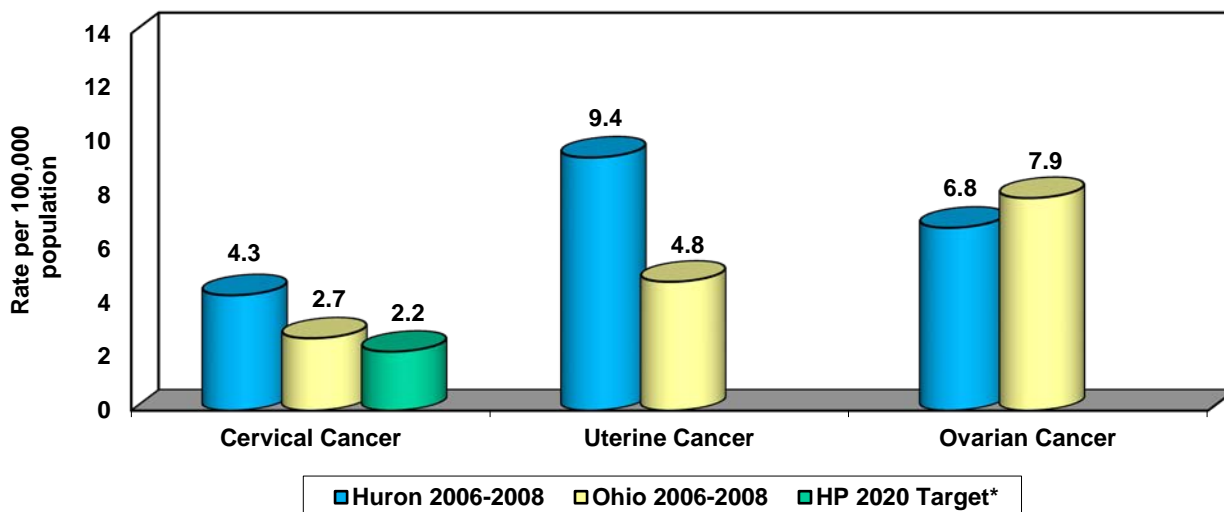
The following graphs show the Huron County age-adjusted cancer mortality rates per 100,000 population for women with comparison to Healthy People 2020 objectives when available. The graphs show:

- From 2006-2008, the Huron County age-adjusted mortality rate for female lung, colon/rectum, and breast cancer was less than the Ohio rate.
- From 2006-2008, the Huron County age-adjusted breast cancer mortality rate was less than the Ohio rate and the Healthy People 2020 target objective.
- The Huron County age-adjusted cervical and uterine cancer mortality rates for 2006-2008 were higher than the Ohio rates, while the ovarian cancer mortality rate was lower.

Huron County Female Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates



Huron County Female Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates



*Note: Healthy People 2020 target rates are not gender specific; Healthy People 2020 Targets may not be available for all diseases.

(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4-15-10, and Healthy People 2020)

Adult | MEN'S HEALTH

Key Findings

In 2014, 42% of Huron County males over the age of 50 had a Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test. The Health Assessment determined that 9% of men survived a heart attack and 3% survived a stroke at some time in their life. Nearly half (45%) of men had been diagnosed with high blood pressure, 35% had high blood cholesterol, and 18% were identified as smokers, which, along with obesity (39%), are known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases. Major cardiovascular diseases (heart disease and stroke) accounted for 29% and cancers accounted for 25% of all male deaths in Huron County from 2006-2008. (Source: ODH Information Warehouse)

Men's Health Screenings and Concerns

- Almost two-fifths (39%) of Huron County males had a Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test at some time in their life and 24% had one in the past year.
- 50% of men had a digital rectal exam in their lifetime and 19% had one in the past year.
- 64% of males age 50 and over had a PSA test at some time in their life, and 42% had one in the past year.
- From 2006-2008, major cardiovascular diseases (heart disease and stroke) accounted for 29% of all male deaths in Huron County (Source: ODH Information Warehouse).
- In 2014, the health assessment determined that 9% of men survived a heart attack and 3% survived a stroke at some time in their life.

19% of Huron County males had a digital rectal exam in the past year.

- Major risk factors for cardiovascular disease include smoking, obesity, high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, physical inactivity, and diabetes. In Huron County the 2014 health assessment has identified that:
 - 77% were overweight or obese (70% U.S., 65% Ohio, 2012 BRFSS)
 - 45% were diagnosed with high blood pressure (32% U.S., 34% Ohio, 2011 BRFSS)
 - 35% were diagnosed with high blood cholesterol (40% U.S., 41% Ohio, 2011 BRFSS)
 - 18% of all men were current smokers (22% U.S., 25% Ohio, 2012 BRFSS)
 - 14% had been diagnosed with diabetes (10% U.S., 10% Ohio, 2012 BRFSS)
- From 2006-2008, the leading cancer deaths for Huron County males were lung, colorectal, pancreas, and prostate cancers. Statistics from the same period for Ohio males show lung, prostate, colorectal, pancreas, and esophagus cancers as the leading cancer deaths (Source: ODH Information Warehouse).

Huron County Male Leading Types of Death, 2006 – 2008

1. Cancers (25% of all deaths)
2. Heart Diseases (25%)
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (8%)
4. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (6%)
5. Stroke (4%)

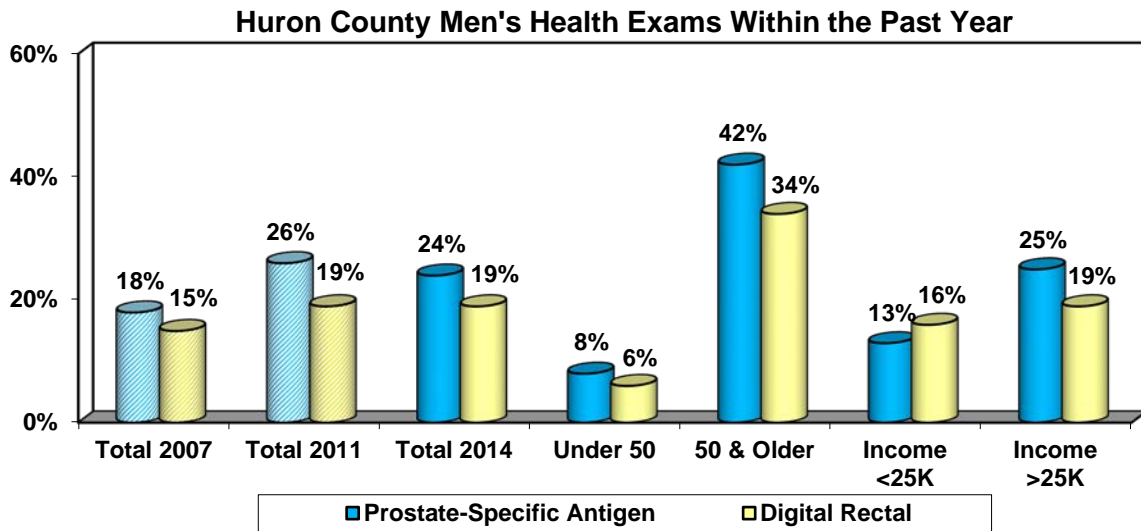
(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4-15-10)

Ohio Male Leading Types of Death, 2006 – 2008

1. Heart Diseases (26% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (25%)
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (6%)
4. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (6%)
5. Stroke (4%)

(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4-15-10)

The following graph shows the percentage of Huron County male adults that had various health exams in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the graph include: 24% of Huron County males had a PSA test within the past year and 19% had a digital rectal exam.



Adult Comparisons	Huron County 2007	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2012	U.S. 2012
Had a digital rectal exam within the past year	15%	19%	19%	N/A	N/A
Age 50+ had a digital rectal exam within the past year	32%	33%	34%	N/A	N/A
Age 50+ had a PSA test in within the past year	48%	50%	42%	N/A	N/A
Been diagnosed with prostate cancer	2%	1%	2%	N/A	N/A

N/A - Not Available

Men's Health Data

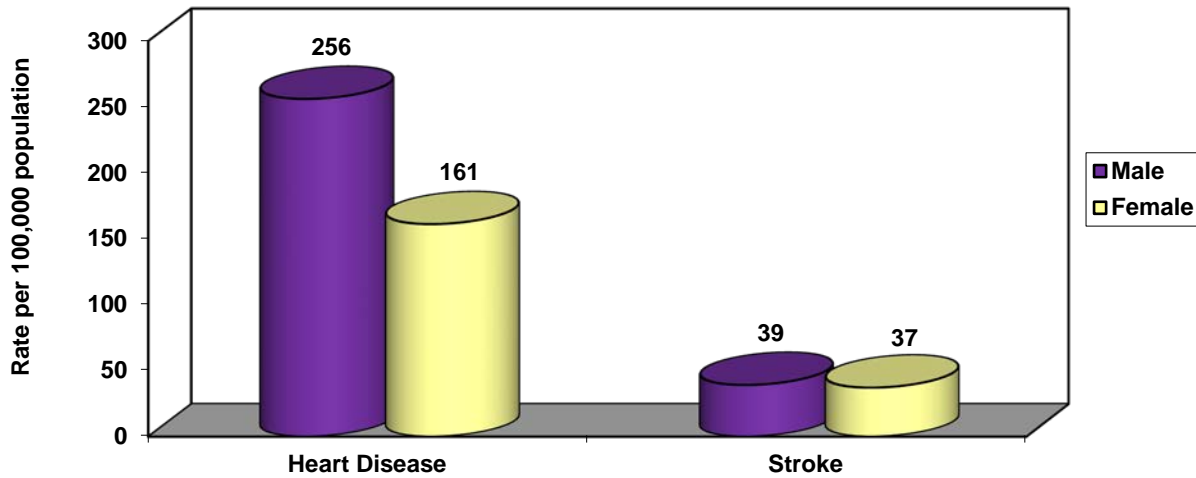
- Approximately 13% of adult males ages 18 years or older reported fair or poor health.
- 22% of adult males in the U.S. currently smoke.
- Of the adult males in the U.S., 31% had 5 or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year.
- Only 52% of adult males in the U.S. met the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines for aerobic activity through leisure-time aerobic activity.
- 34% of men 20 years and over are obese.
- There are 19% of males under the age of 65 without health care coverage.
- The leading causes of death for males in the United States are heart disease, cancer and accidents (unintentional injuries).

(Source: CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, Men's Health, Fast Stats, 1/11/2013 from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/mens_health.htm)

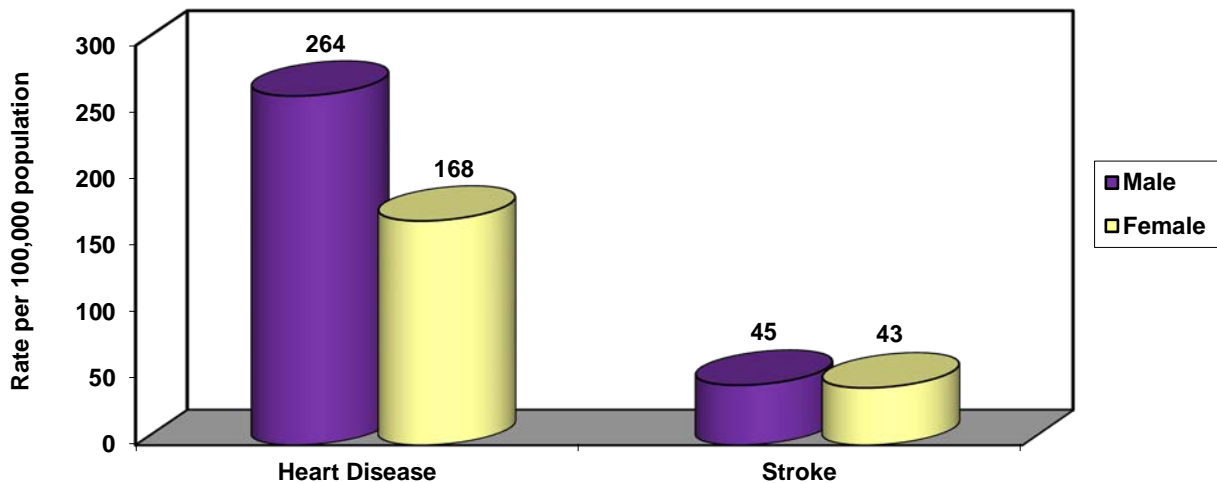
The following graphs show the Huron County and Ohio age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for cardiovascular diseases by gender. The graphs show:

- From 2006-2008, the Huron County and Ohio male age-adjusted mortality rate was higher than the female rate for both heart disease and stroke.
- The Huron County male age-adjusted heart disease mortality rate was lower than the Ohio male rate.

Huron County Age-Adjusted Heart Disease and Stroke Mortality Rates By Gender, 2006-2008



Ohio Age-Adjusted Heart Disease and Stroke Mortality Rates By Gender, 2006-2008

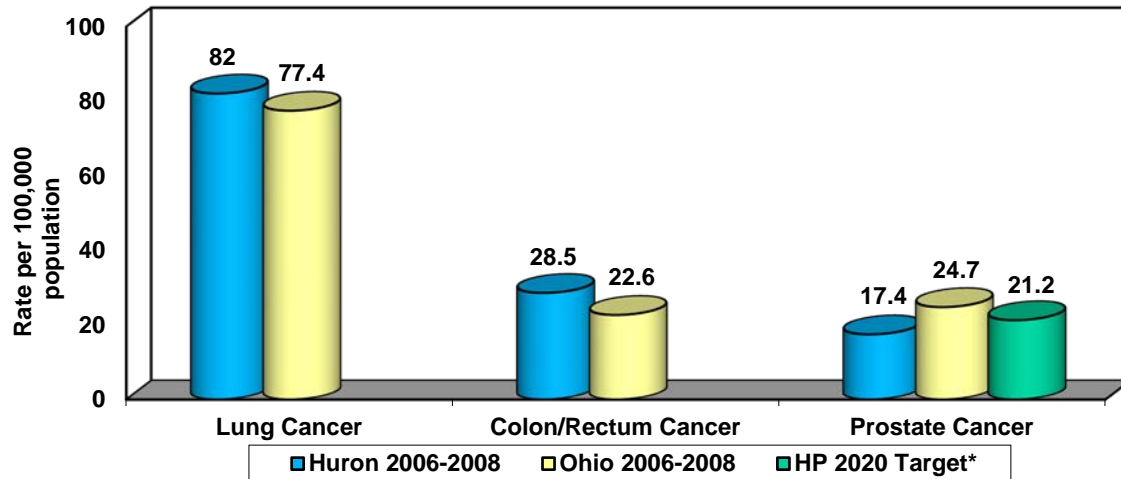


(Source for graphs: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4-15-10)

The following graph shows the Huron County age-adjusted cancer mortality rates per 100,000 population for men with comparison to Healthy People 2020 objective. The graph shows:

- From 2006-2008, the Huron County age-adjusted mortality rates for male lung and colon/rectum cancer were higher than the Ohio rates.
- The age-adjusted prostate cancer mortality rate in Huron County for 2006-2008 was lower than the Ohio rate and the Healthy People 2020 objective.

Huron County Male Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates



*Note: the Healthy People 2020 target rates are not gender specific.
(Source: ODH Information Warehouse and Healthy People 2020)

Heart Health and Stroke Facts for Men

- Heart disease is the leading cause of death for men in the United States, killing 307,225 men in 2009—that's 1 in every 4 male deaths.
- Heart disease is the **leading cause** of death for men of most racial/ethnic groups in the United States, including African Americans, American Indians or Alaska Natives, Hispanics, and whites. For Asian American or Pacific Islander men, heart disease is second only to cancer.
- About 8.5% of all white men, 7.9% of black men, and 6.3% of Mexican American men have coronary heart disease.
- Half of the men who die suddenly of coronary heart disease have **no previous symptoms**. Even if you have no symptoms, you may still be at risk for heart disease.
- Between 70% and 89% of sudden cardiac events occur in men
- High blood pressure, high LDL cholesterol, and smoking are key risk factors for heart disease. About half of Americans (49%) have at least one of these three risk factors. Several other medical conditions and lifestyle choices can also put people at higher risk for heart disease, including:
 - Diabetes
 - Physical inactivity
 - Excessive Alcohol Use
 - Poor diet
 - Overweight and obesity

(Source: CDC, Men and Heart Disease Fact Sheet, updated 10-18-12, from: http://www.cdc.gov/dhdsp/data_statistics/fact_sheets/fs_men_heart.htm)

Cancer and Men

- Every year, cancer claims the lives of nearly 300,000 men in America.
- More men in the U.S. die from lung cancer than any other type of cancer. The most important thing you can do to prevent lung cancer is not to start smoking, or to quit if you smoke.
- Smoking causes cancers of the esophagus, larynx (voice box), mouth, throat, kidney, bladder, pancreas, stomach, and acute myeloid leukemia.
- In men, the following cancers are associated with being overweight: colorectal cancer, esophageal adenocarcinoma (a type of cancer of the tube that connects your throat to your stomach), and cancer of the kidney and pancreas.
- Prostate cancer is the most common cancer in men in the U.S., not counting skin cancer. It is the second most common cause of cancer death in men. While all men are at risk for prostate cancer, some factors increase risk. These include:
 - older age
 - family history of prostate cancer
 - being African American
- Colorectal cancer is the third leading cause of cancer deaths in America men. Screening tests can find precancerous polyps so they can be removed before they turn into cancer. Everyone should be tested for colorectal cancer regularly, starting at age 50.

(Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Cancer Institute, June 18, 2012, <http://www.cdc.gov/features/cancerandmen/>)

Adult | PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Key Findings

More than three-fifths (63%) of adults ages 65 and over had a pneumonia vaccination at some time in their life. Almost half (45%) of Huron County adults had a flu vaccine during the past 12 months. The 2012 BRFSS reported that 60% of U.S. and 61% of Ohio adults ages 65 and over had a flu vaccine in the past year. The CDC recommends anyone 6 months and older should get a flu vaccine annually and anyone 65 and older should get the pneumonia vaccine. About half (49%) of adults ages 50 and over had a colonoscopy/sigmoidoscopy within the past 5 years.

Preventive Medicine

- Almost half (45%) of Huron County adults had a flu vaccine during the past 12 months. Of those who had a flu vaccine, 99% had the shot and 1% had the nasal spray.
- 78% of Huron County adults ages 65 and over had a flu vaccine in the past 12 months. The 2012 BRFSS reported that 60% of U.S. and 61% of Ohio adults ages 65 and over had a flu vaccine in the past year.
- Nearly one in five (19%) adults have had a pneumonia shot in their life, increasing to 63% of those ages 65 and over. The 2012 BRFSS reported that 69% of U.S. and 70% of Ohio adults ages 65 and over had a pneumonia shot in their life.
- Huron County adults have had the following vaccines: tetanus booster (including Tdap) in the past 10 years (42%), pneumonia vaccine in their lifetime (19%), Zoster (shingles) vaccine in their lifetime (6%), pertussis vaccine in the past 10 years (5%), and human papillomavirus vaccine in their lifetime (2%).
- The CDC recommends anyone 6 months and older should get a flu vaccine annually and anyone 65 and older should get the pneumonia vaccine.

Preventive Health Screenings and Exams

- About half (49%) of adults ages 50 and over had a colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy in the past 5 years.
- In the past year, 42% of men ages 50 and over had a Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test.
- In the past year, 52% of Huron County women ages 40 and over have had a mammogram.
- See the Women and Men's Health Sections for further prostate, mammogram, clinical breast exam, and Pap smear screening test information for Huron County adults.

Environmental Health

- Huron County households had the following disaster preparedness supplies: working flashlight and working batteries (89%), cell phone (88%), cell phone with texting (79%), 3-day supply of nonperishable food for everyone in the household (58%), home land-line telephone (54%), working battery-operated radio and working batteries (51%), 3-day supply of prescription medication for each person who takes prescribed medicines (51%), 3-day supply of water for everyone in the household (1 gallon of water per person per day) (39%), generator (34%), communication plan (25%), family disaster plan (13%), and a disaster plan (10%).

- Huron County adults indicated the following as their main method or way of getting information from authorities in a large-scale disaster or emergency: television (63%), radio (53%), internet (40%), friends/family (40%), Huron County Emergency Alert System (35%), neighbors (28%), social media (24%), newspaper (18%), and other methods (2%).
- Huron County adults thought the following threatened their health in the past year.
 - Insects (12%)
 - Temperature regulation (5%)
 - Rodents or mice (4%)
 - Mold (4%)
 - Plumbing problems (3%)
 - Sewage water problems (3%)
 - Chemicals found in household products (2%)
 - Unsafe water supply/wells (2%)
 - Lead paint (1%)
 - Cockroaches (1%)
 - Safety hazards (1%)
 - Bed bugs (1%)
 - Radon (<1%)
 - Excess medications in the home (<1%)
 - Asbestos (<1%)

Adult Comparisons	Huron County 2007	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2012	U.S. 2012
Had a pneumonia vaccination (ages 65 and over)	72%	64%	63%	69%	70%
Had a flu vaccine in the past year (ages 65 and over)	N/A	76%	78%	60%	61%

N/A – Not available

Huron County Adult Health Screening Results

GENERAL SCREENING RESULTS	Total Sample
Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure	39%
Diagnosed with High Blood Cholesterol	30%
Diagnosed with Diabetes	11%
Diagnosed with a Heart Attack	5%
Diagnosed with a Stroke	2%

(Percentages based on all Huron County adults surveyed)

Healthy People 2020

Immunization and Infectious Diseases (IID)

Objective	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2012	U.S. 2012	Healthy People 2020 Target
IID-13.1: Increase the percentage of non-institutionalized high-risk adults aged 65 years and older who are vaccinated against pneumococcal disease	63%	69%	70%	90%

*U.S. baseline is age-adjusted to the 2000 population standard
 (Sources: Healthy People 2020 Objectives, 2012 BRFSS, 2014 Huron County Health Assessment)

Adult | SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND PREGNANCY OUTCOMES

Key Findings

In 2014, over two-thirds (69%) of Huron County adults had sexual intercourse. Six percent of adults had more than one partner. Prevalence estimates suggest that young people aged 15-24 years acquire half of all new STDs and that 1 in 4 sexually active adolescent females have an STD, such as chlamydia or human papillomavirus (HPV) (Source: CDC, *STDs in Adolescents and Young Adults, 2014 STD Surveillance*).

Adult Sexual Behavior

- Over two-thirds (69%) of Huron County adults had sexual intercourse in the past year.
- 6% of adults reported they had intercourse with more than one partner in the past year, increasing to 16% of those under the age of 30.
- Huron County adults used the following methods of birth control: vasectomy (19%), they or their partner were too old (17%), tubes tied (16%), condoms (13%), hysterectomy (12%), birth control pill (12%), withdrawal (5%), IUD (4%), abstinence (3%), infertility (3%), rhythm method (3%), emergency contraception (1%), contraceptive implants (1%), and diaphragm (<1%).
- 9% of Huron County adults were not using any method of birth control.
- Huron County adults did not use birth control for the following reasons:
 - They or their partner had a hysterectomy/vasectomy/tubes tied (38%)
 - They or their partner were too old (16%)
 - They did not think they or their partner could get pregnant (6%)
 - They did not care if they or their partner got pregnant (5%)
 - They wanted to get pregnant (5%)
 - They did not want to use birth control (4%)
 - They or their partner were currently pregnant (3%)
 - They or their partner did not like birth control/fear of side effects (2%)
 - No regular partner (2%)
 - Religious preferences (2%)
 - Their partner did not want to use birth control (1%)
 - They or their partner had just had a baby (1%)
 - They had a same-sex partner (1%)
 - They or their partner were currently breastfeeding (1%)
 - They had a problem getting birth control when they needed it (<1%)
- About one-in-seven (14%) Huron County adults engaged in sexual activity following alcohol or other drug use that they would not have done if sober.

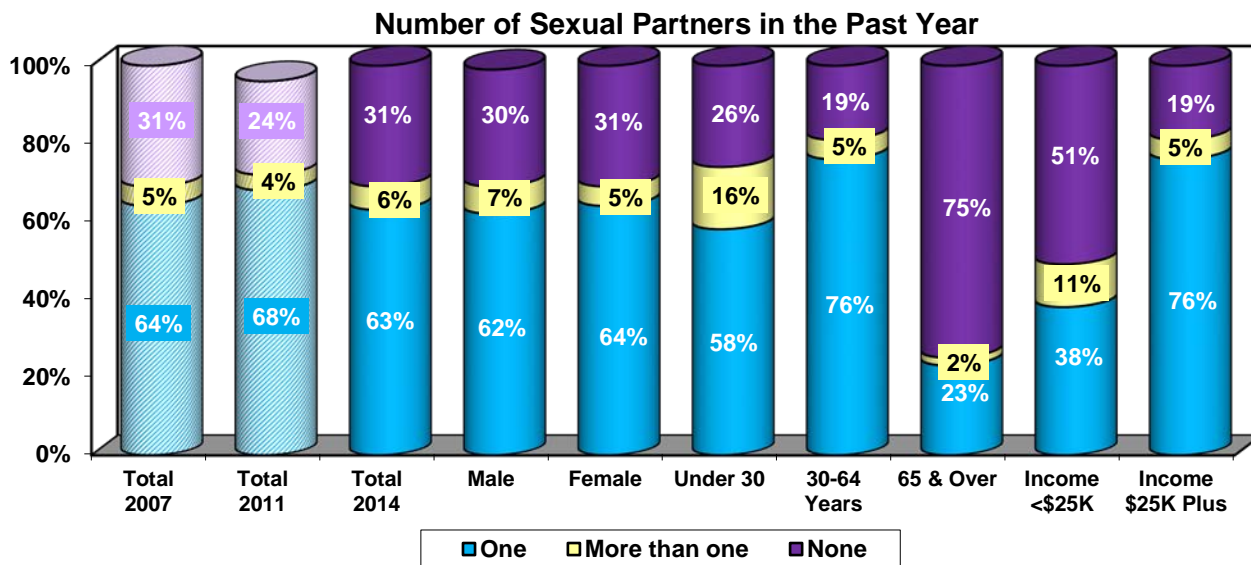
Hepatitis C in the U.S.

- Hepatitis C is a contagious liver disease that ranges from a mild illness lasting a few weeks to a serious, lifelong illness that attacks the liver.
- In 2009, there were an estimated 16,000 acute Hepatitis C virus infections reported in the U.S.
- An estimated 3.2 million persons in the U.S. have chronic Hepatitis C virus infection. Most people do not know they are infected because they do not look or feel sick.
- Approximately 75%-85% of people who become infected with Hepatitis C virus develop chronic infection.
- People can become infected with the Hepatitis C virus during activities such as:
 - Sharing needles, syringes, or other equipment to inject drugs.
 - Needle stick injuries in health care settings.
 - Being born to a mother who has Hepatitis C.

(Source: CDC, *Hepatitis C Information for the Public*, from: <http://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/c/cfaq.htm>)

- The following situations applied to Huron County adults in the past year: had anal sex without a condom (4%), tested for an STD (2%), had sex with someone they did not know (1%), treated for an STD (1%), gave or received money or drugs in exchange for sex (<1%), thought they may have an STD (<1%), tested positive for HIV (<1%), tested positive for Hepatitis C (<1%), and used intravenous drugs (<1%).
- 6% of adults were forced to participate in sexual activity when they did not want to, increasing to 9% of females and 12% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.

The following graph shows the sexual activity of Huron County adults. Examples of how to interpret the information in the graph include: 63% of all Huron County adults had one sexual partner in the last 12 months and 6% had more than one, and 62% of males had one partner in the past year.



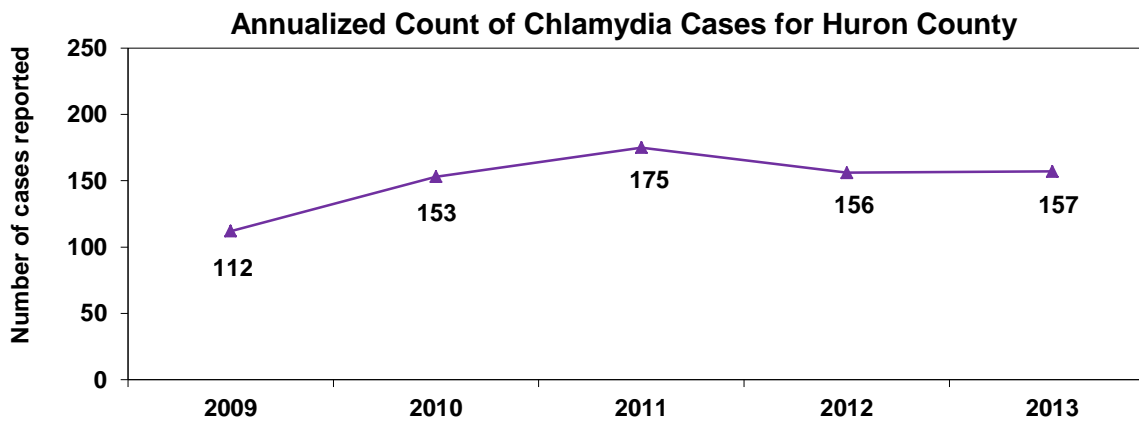
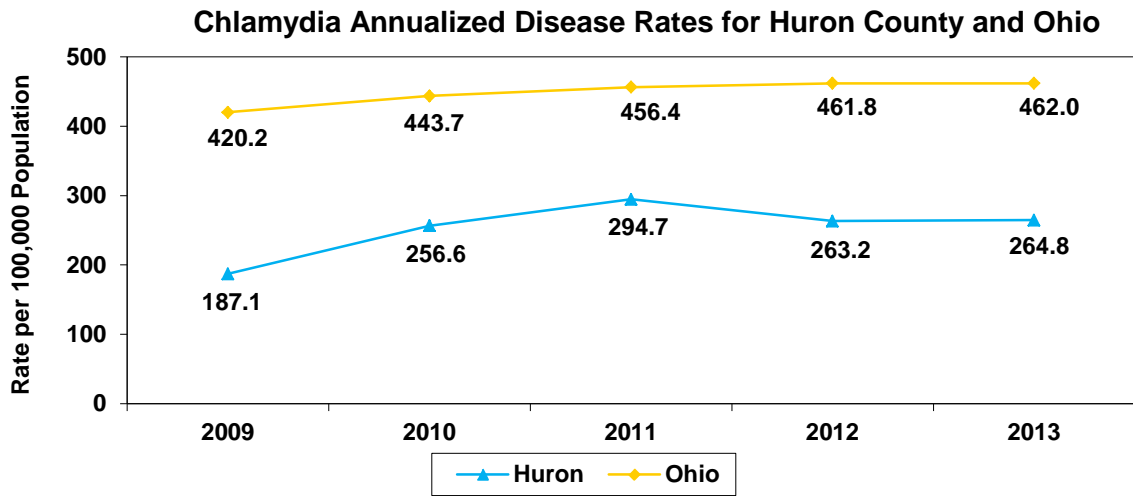
Respondents were asked: "During the past 12 months, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse?"

Adult Comparisons	Huron County 2007	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2012	U.S. 2012
Had more than one sexual partner in past year	5%	4%	6%	N/A	N/A

N/A - Not available

The following graphs show Huron County chlamydia disease rates per 100,000 population updated June 27, 2014 by the Ohio Department of Health. The graphs show:

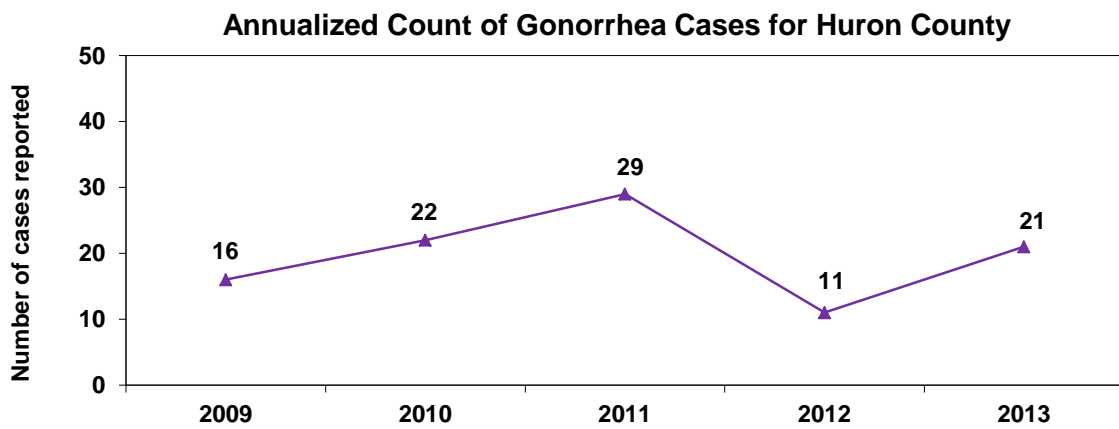
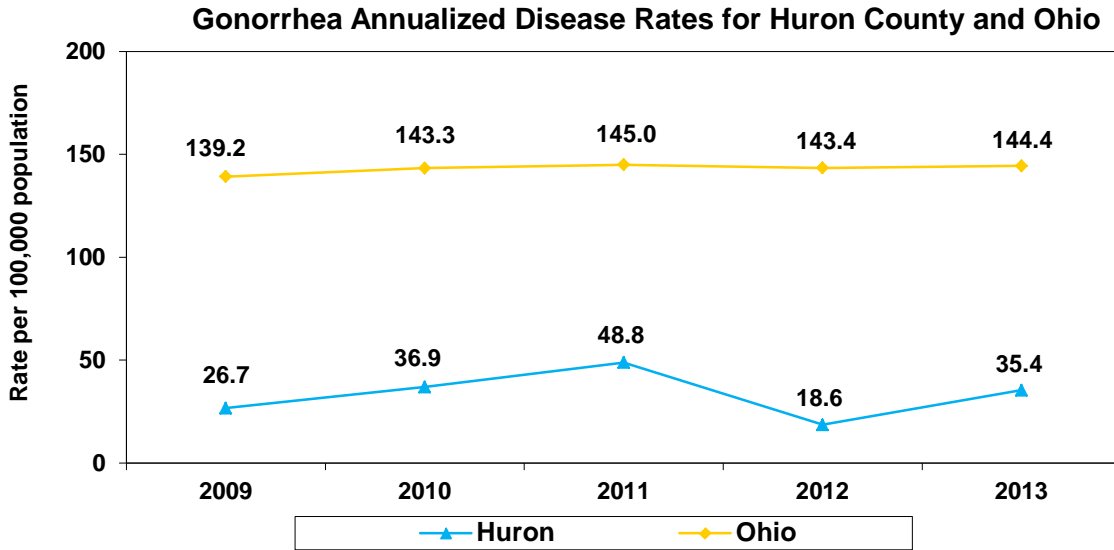
- Huron County chlamydia rates increased overall from 2009 to 2013. Huron County rates remained below the Ohio rates.
- In 2012, the U.S. rate for new chlamydia cases was 456.7 per 100,000 population. (Source: CDC, *STD Trends in the U.S., 2014*)



(Source for graphs: ODH, *STD Surveillance*, data reported through 6-27-14)

The following graphs show Huron County gonorrhea disease rates per 100,000 population updated June 27, 2014 by the Ohio Department of Health. The graphs show:

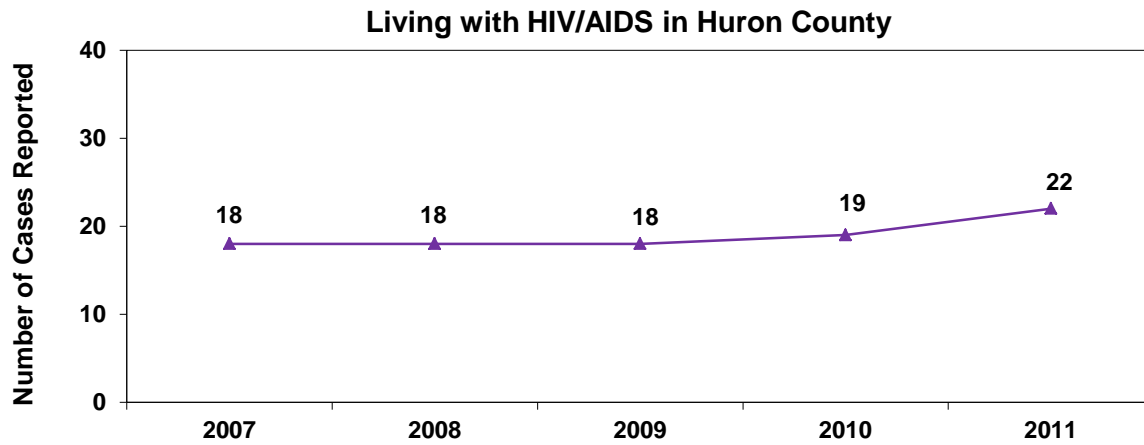
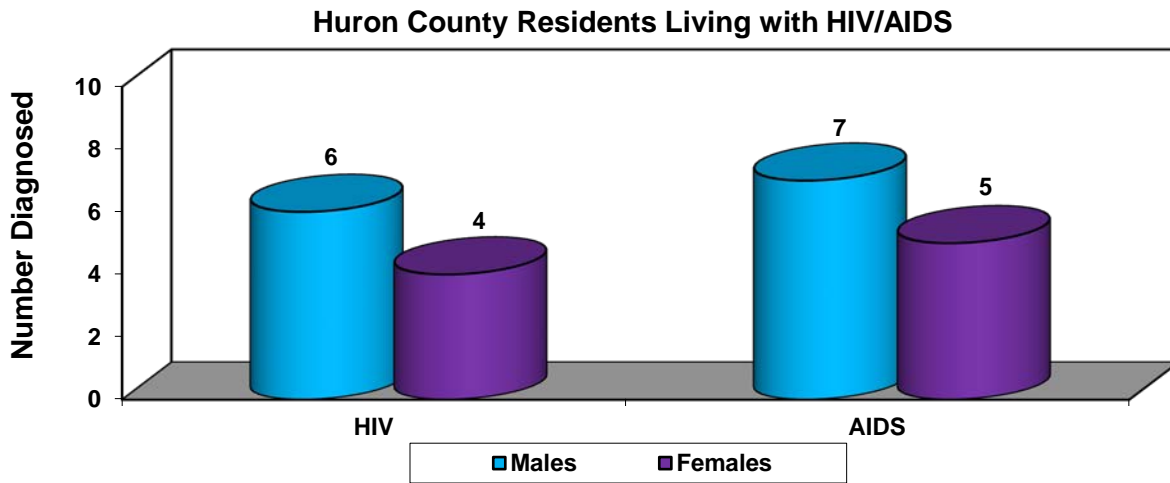
- The Huron County gonorrhea rate fluctuated from 2009 to 2013.
- The Ohio gonorrhea rate fluctuated from 2009 to 2013.
- In 2012, the U.S. rate for new gonorrhea cases for the total population was 107.5 per 100,000 population (Source: CDC, STD Trends in the U.S., 2014)
- The Healthy People 2020 Objective for gonorrhea is 257 new female and 198 new male cases per 100,000 population.



(Source for graphs: ODH, STD Surveillance, data reported through 6-27-14)

The following graphs show Huron County HIV/AIDS rates per 100,000 population updated June 30, 2013 by the Ohio Department of Health. The graphs show:

- The Huron County rate of 44.6 per 100,000 males living with HIV/AIDS was higher than the female rate of 29.8 per 100,000 population.
- From 2007-2011, the number of people living with HIV/AIDS in Huron County increased.

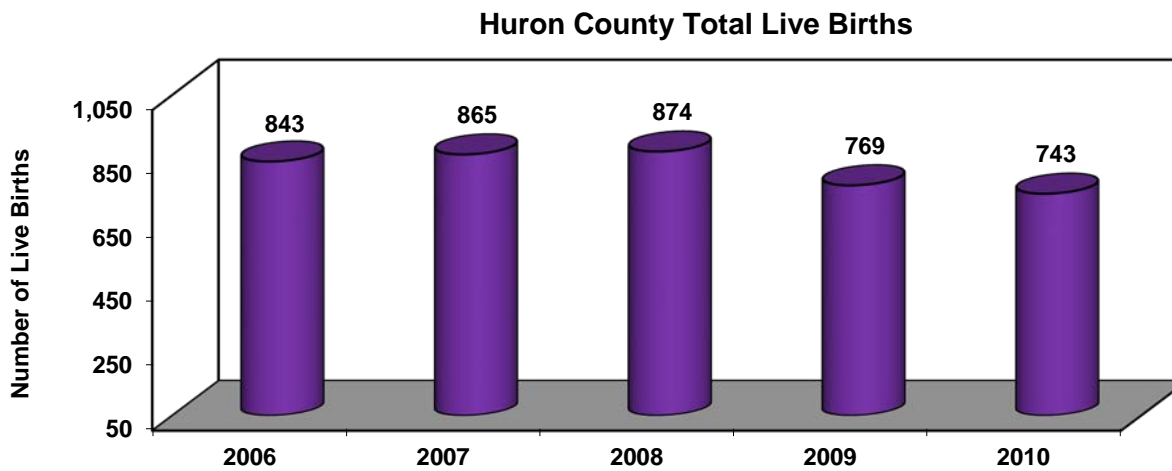
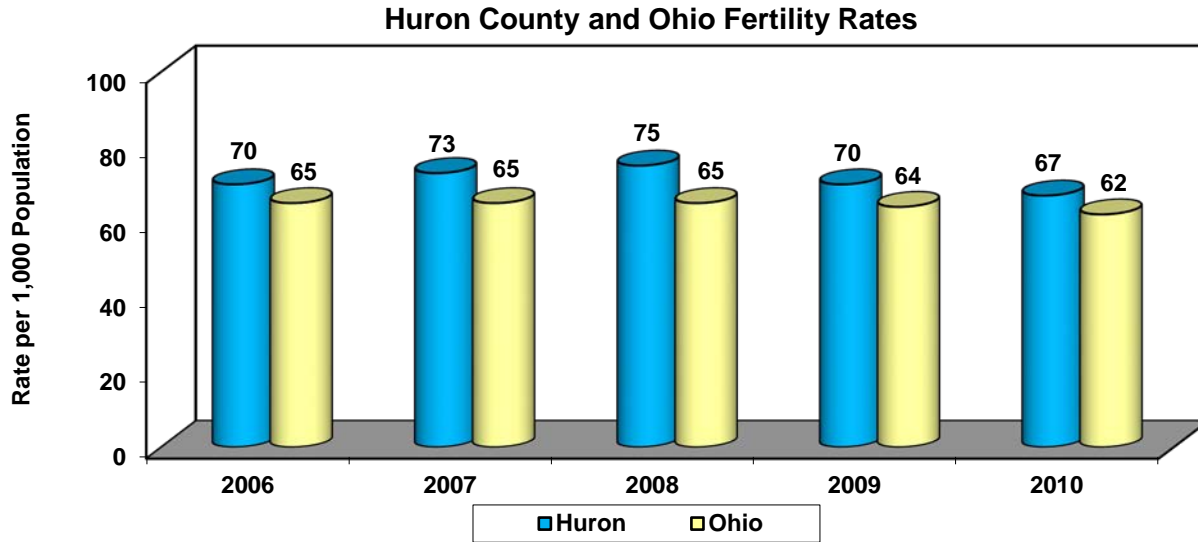


(Source for graphs: ODH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, Updated 6-30-2013)

Pregnancy Outcomes

*Please note that the pregnancy outcomes data includes all births to adults and adolescents.

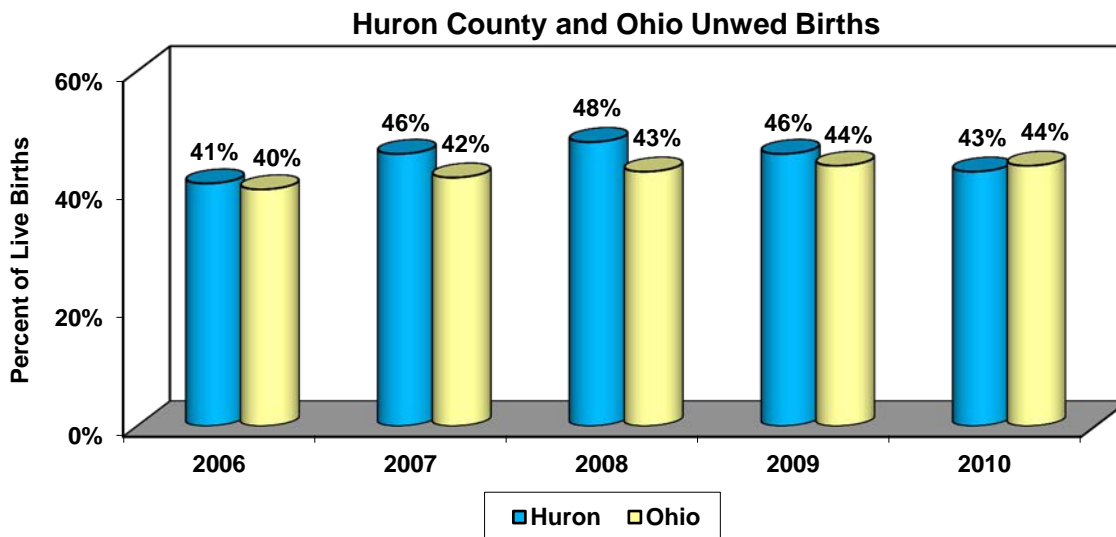
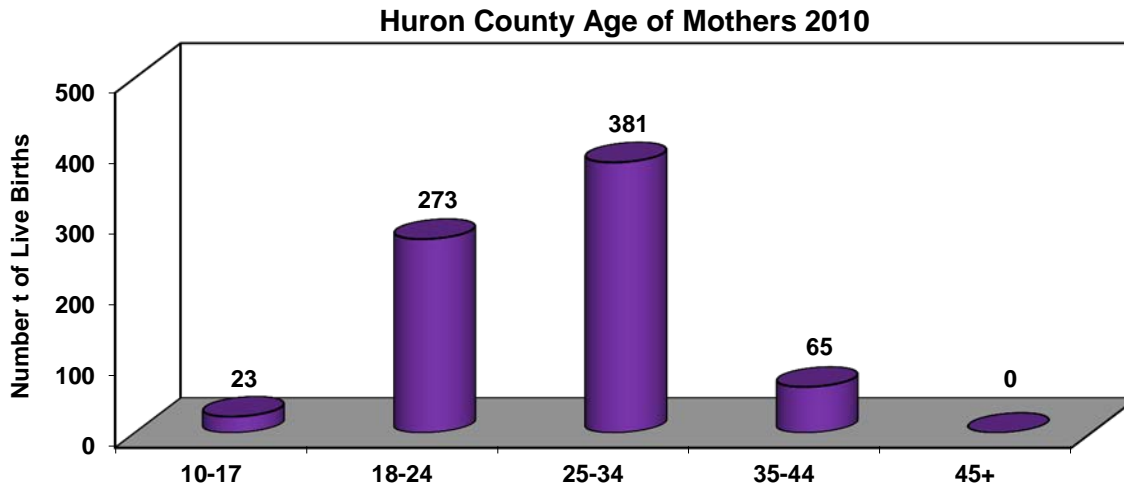
- In 2011, the U.S. fertility rate was 63.2 per 1,000 women ages 15-44 (Source: National Vital Statistics Report 2012).
- From 2006-2010, there was an average of 819 live births per year in Huron County.



(Source for graphs: ODH Information Warehouse Updated 4-13-12)

The following graphs show Huron County age of mothers and Huron County and Ohio percentage of unwed births updated January 13, 2012 by the Ohio Department of Health. The graphs show:

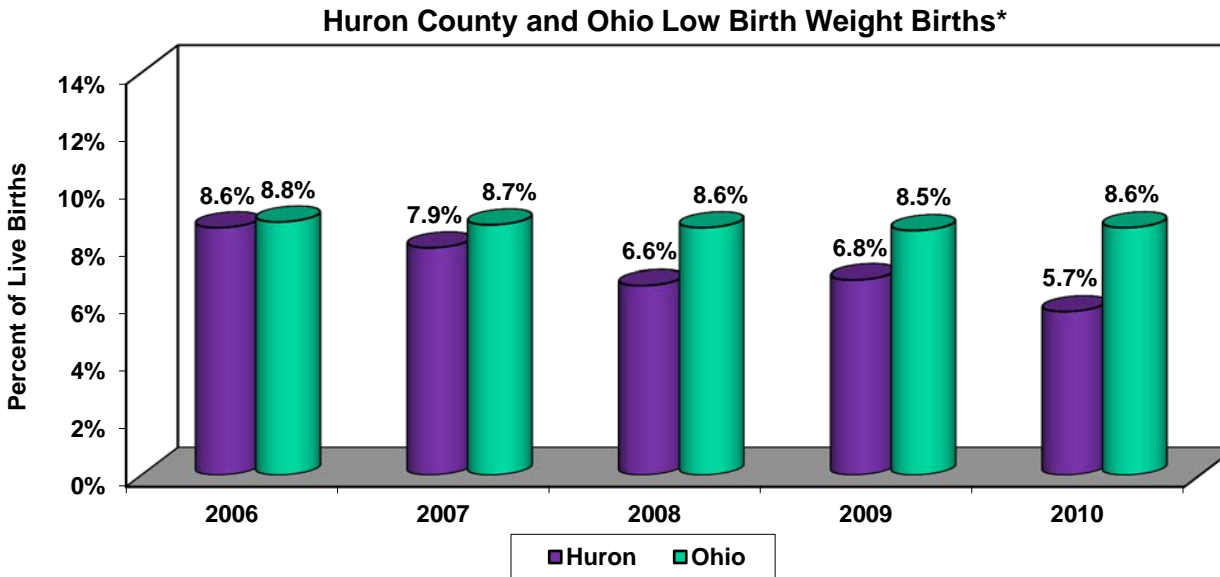
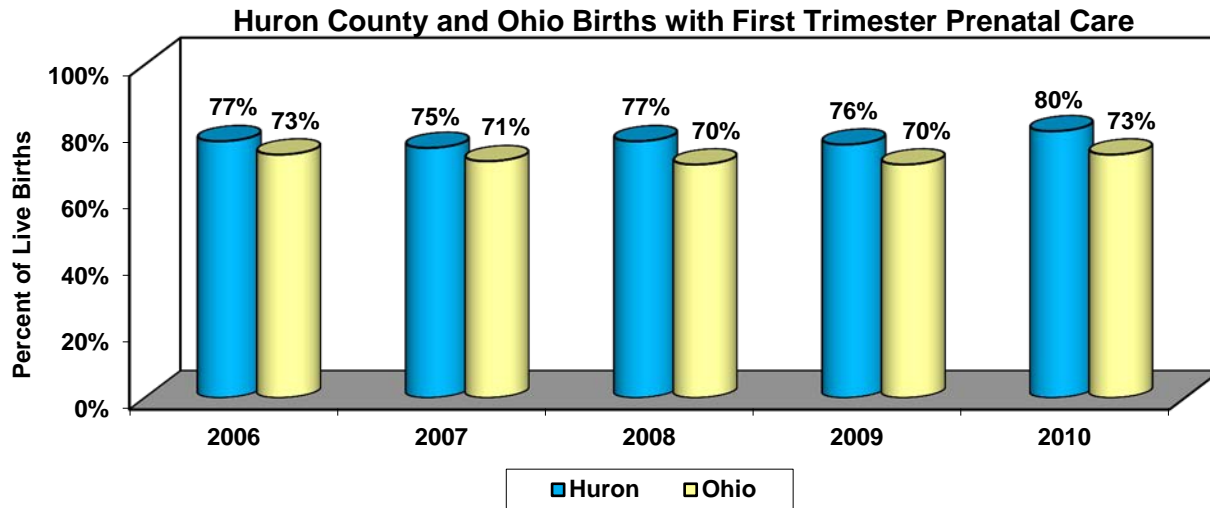
- The percentage of births to unwed mothers in Huron County fluctuated from year to year, and was below the Ohio percentage in 2010.
- In 2011, 41% of U.S. births were to unwed mothers. (Source: National Vital Statistics Report 2012)



(Source for graphs: ODH Information Warehouse Updated 1-13-12)

The following graphs show Huron County and Ohio percentage of births with first trimester prenatal care and low birth weight rates updated January 13, 2012 by the Ohio Department of Health. The graphs show:

- In 2010, 80% of Huron County mothers received prenatal care during the first trimester. (Source: ODH, Birth Statistics, 2010)
- In 2011, 8.1% of all U.S. live births were low birth weight births. (Source: National Vital Statistics Report 2012)



*Low Birth Weight is defined as weighing less than 2,500 grams or 5 pounds, 8 ounces.
 (Source for graphs: ODH Information Warehouse Updated 1-13-12)

Adult | QUALITY OF LIFE

Key Findings

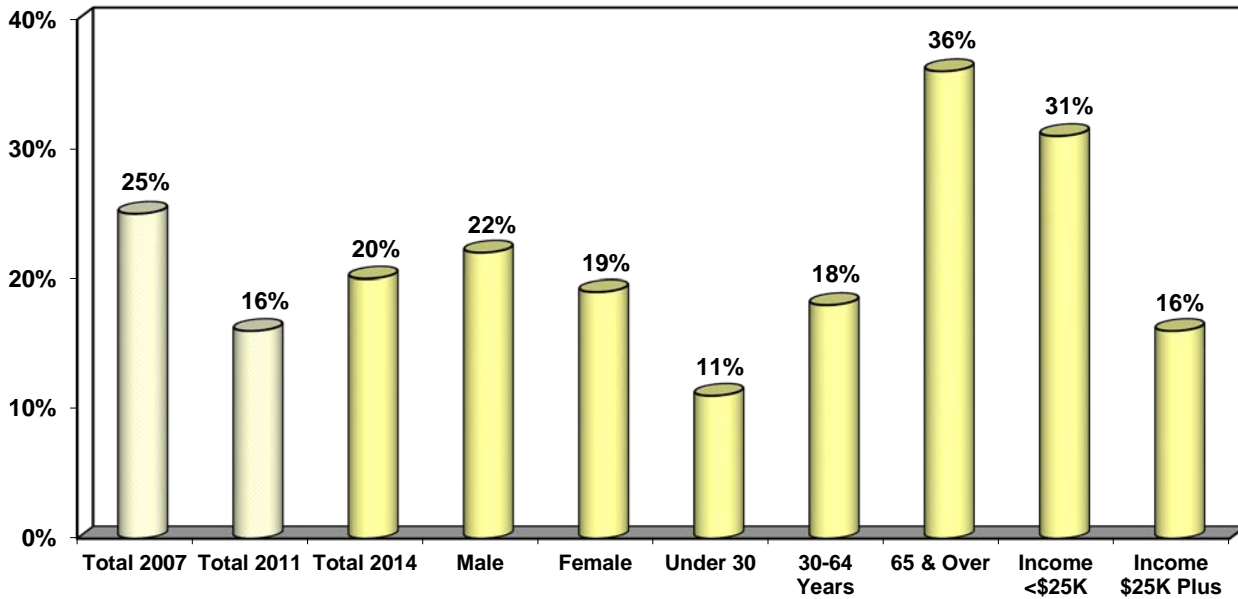
In 2014, 20% of Huron County adults were limited in some way because of a physical, mental or emotional problem. Among those who were limited in some way, the following were the most limiting problems or impairments reported: back or neck problems (71%), arthritis (63%), walking problems (40%), stress, depression, anxiety, or emotional problems (38%), and high blood pressure (33%).

Impairments and Health Problems

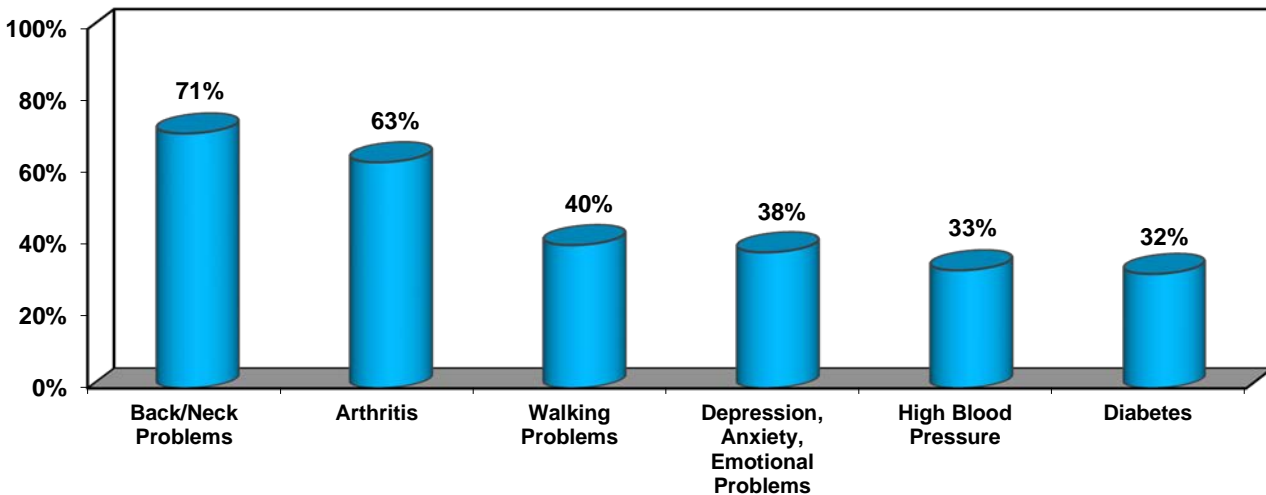
- In 2014, 20% of Huron County adults were limited in some way because of a physical, mental or emotional problem (20% Ohio and U.S., 2012 BRFSS), increasing to 36% of those over the age of 65.
- Among those who were limited in some way, the following most limiting problems or impairments were reported: back or neck problems (71%), arthritis (63%), walking problems (40%), stress, depression, anxiety, or emotional problems (38%), high blood pressure (33%), diabetes (32%), lung/breathing problems (26%), eye/vision problems (25%), hearing problems (24%), heart problems (23%), tobacco dependency (20%), fractures, bone/joint injuries (18%), cancer (8%), stroke-related problems (8%), a learning disability (7%), alcohol dependency (3%), a developmental disability (2%), and drug addiction (1%).
- 11% of Huron County adults had 4 or more Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) happen to them as a child (under the age of 18). 5% had three experiences, 10% had two experiences, and 20% had one experience.
- The following experiences were reported: their parents became separated or divorced (23%), lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic (20%), a parent or adult in their home swore at them, insulted them, or put them down (17%), lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal (12%), someone at least 5 years older than them or an adult touched them sexually (9%), a parent or other adult in their home hit, beat, kicked, or physically hurt them in any way (not including spanking) (8%), parents or other adults in their home slapped, hit, kicked, punched or beat each other up (8%), lived with someone who used illegal street drugs, or who abused prescription medications (8%), someone at least 5 years older than them or an adult tried to make them touch them sexually (6%), lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail, or other correctional facility (5%), someone at least 5 years older than them or an adult forced them to have sex (2%), and their parents were not married (2%).
- Huron County adults were responsible for providing regular care or assistance to the following: multiple children (29%), a friend, family member or spouse who has a health problem (8%), an elderly parent or loved one (6%), an adult child (4%), someone with special needs (3%), a friend, family member or spouse with a mental health issue (3%), children with discipline issues (3%), and a friend, family member or spouse with dementia (2%).
- Huron County adults would have a problem getting the following if they needed it today: someone to help them pay for medical expenses (15%), someone to loan them \$50 (14%), someone to help if they were sick in bed (14%), someone to take them to the doctor (11%), someone to talk to about their problems (10%), someone to accompany them to their doctor appointments (9%), someone to explain directions from their doctor (7%), and back-up child care (7%).
- Huron County adults received the social and emotion support they needed from the following: family (86%), friends (73%), church (36%), neighbors (17%), community (7%), a professional (5%), a self-help group (1%), and other (6%).

The following graphs show the percentage of Huron County adults that were limited in some way and the most limiting health problems. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the graph include: 20% of Huron County adults are limited in some way, 22% of males, and 36% of those 65 and older.

Huron County Adults Limited in Some Way



Huron County Most Limiting Health Problems*



(*Based on those adults who reported being limited in some way. Adults could select more than one problem.)

Adult Comparisons	Huron County 2007	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2012	U.S 2012
Limited in some way because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem	25%	16%	20%	20%	20%

The Impact of Arthritis

- Arthritis is the most frequent cause of disability among adults in the United States, with osteoarthritis (OA) being the most common type.
- 67 million (25%) adults aged 18 years or older will have doctor-diagnosed arthritis by the year 2030.
- Data indicates that lack of exercise and age are marked risk factors for developing arthritis.
- Arthritis is a co-morbidity of diabetes, heart disease, high cholesterol, high blood pressure and obesity.
- Anxiety and depression can develop in people with diagnosed arthritis. Health care providers should screen all people with arthritis, for both anxiety and depression.

(Source: CDC, *Arthritis Data and Statistics, 2011*, http://www.cdc.gov/arthritis/data_statistics.htm & Murphy, LB. 2012. "Anxiety and depression among US adults with arthritis: Prevalence and correlates," <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22550055>)

Adult | SOCIAL CONTEXT AND SAFETY

Key Findings

In 2014, 6% of Huron County adults were threatened or abused in the past year (including physical, sexual, emotional, financial, and verbal abuse). 46% of adults reported gambling in the past year. Adults who reported gambling reported experiencing the following due to gambling: gambling while drunk or high (3%), someone else expressed concern for their gambling (1%), gambling with larger amounts of money to get the same excitement (1%), and lying to family members or others to hide their gambling (<1%).

Social Context

- 6% of Huron County adults were threatened or abused in the past year. They were threatened or abused by the following: a spouse or partner (49%), someone outside their home (38%), a child (13%), a parent (3%), and someone else (5%).

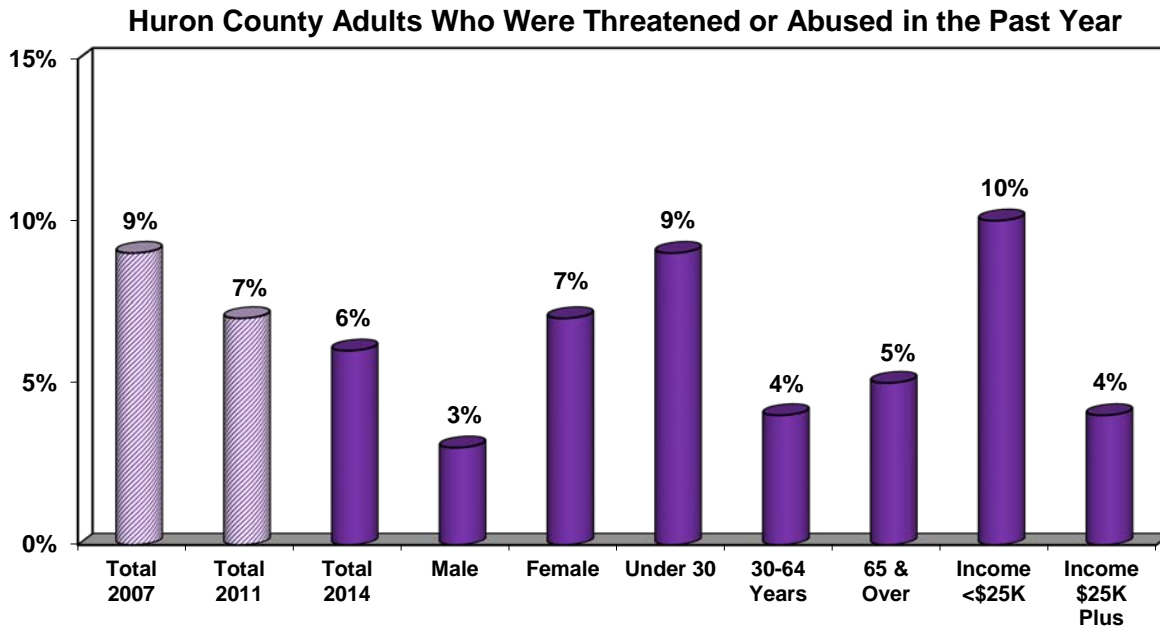
6% of Huron County adults were threatened or abused in the past year.

- 28% of Huron County adults attempted to get assistance from a social service agency. They looked for assistance from the following: Huron County Job & Family Services (15%), food pantry/food bank (8%), CAC (7%), Huron County Medical Assistance Program (6%), Huron County Health Department (5%), church (5%), Salvation Army (2%), Christie Lane (1%), American Red Cross (1%), and United Fund (<1%). 3% did not know where to look for assistance.
- Huron County adults sought assistance for the following in the past year: food (9%), utilities (7%), free medical care (5%), rent/mortgage (3%), home repair (3%), free tax preparation (2%), transportation (2%), personal debts (2%), legal aid services (1%), clothing (1%), credit counseling (<1%), and emergency shelter (<1%).
- 4% of adults reported they went to bed hungry because they could not afford food at least one night per week. <1% of adults went to bed hungry every night of the week.
- 46% of adults reported gambling in the past year. They reported the following types of gambling: lottery (37%), casinos (14%), at home with friends (7%), at work with co-workers (7%), bingo (4%), online (1%), horse track (1%), and other types of gambling (1%).
- Among those who reported gambling, 1% reported doing so daily, and 41% reported gambling once or twice a year.
- Adults who reported gambling reported experiencing the following due to gambling: gambling while drunk or high (3%), someone else expressed concern for their gambling (1%), gambling with larger amounts of money to get the same excitement (1%), and lying to family members or others to hide their gambling (<1%).

Adult Comparisons	Huron County 2007	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2012	U.S. 2012
Have a carbon monoxide detector	49%	44%	53%	N/A	N/A
Threatened or abused in the past year	9%	7%	6%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not available

The following graph shows the percentage of Huron County adults that have been threatened or abused in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the first graph include: 6% of all Huron County adults have been abused, 7% of females, and 19% of those under the age of 30.



Safety

- Huron County adults had the following safety items in their home: working smoke alarm/detector (94%), fire extinguisher (67%), carbon monoxide detector (53%), Poison Control number (1-800-222-1222) by the phone (27%), and the suicide hotline number (6%).
- Huron County adults reported doing the following while driving: wearing a seatbelt (91%), eating (49%), talking on hand-held cell phone (48%), talking on hands-free cell phone (20%), texting (11%), using internet on their cell phone (5%), checking facebook on their cell phone (2%), being under the influence of alcohol (1%), reading (1%), being under the influence of drugs (<1%), and other activities (such as applying makeup, shaving, etc.) (2%).
- Adults indicated that Huron County residents need more education about the following: drug abuse (51%), prescription drug abuse (39%), healthy eating (33%), bullying (31%), distracted driving (31%), nutrition (28%), teenage pregnancy (27%), suicide prevention (26%), physical fitness (26%), driving under the influence-DUI (24%), senior/elder care (23%), tobacco use (21%), violence (19%), sexting (17%), chronic disease prevention (15%), homelessness (13%), disaster preparedness (11%), cooking (11%), speed (10%), seat belt/restraint usage (10%), bicycle safety (7%), falls (5%), and other issues (4%).

Veterans' Affairs

- As a result of military service, the following have affected veterans' immediate family members: post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (5%), had problems getting VA benefits (3%), marital problems (2%), major health problems due to injury (1%), access to medical care (1%), substance/drug abuse (1%), incarceration/re-entry (<1%), housing issues (<1%), could not find/keep a job (<1%), access to mental health treatment (<1%), and suicide attempt (<1%). 91% did not have any problems listed.

Victims of Gun Violence in America

- More than 100,000 people are shot in murders, assaults, suicides and suicide attempts, accidents or by police intervention in America in an average year.
 - 31,537 people die from gun violence and 71,386 people survive gun injuries.
- Every day, an average of 282 people are shot in America. Of those 282 people, 86 people die and 196 are wounded, but survive.
 - Of the 282 people who are shot every day, an average of 50 are children and teens.
 - Of the 86 people who die, 32 are murdered, 51 are suicides, 2 die accidentally and 1 from unknown intent.
 - Of the 196 people who are shot but survive, 140 are from assault, 43 are shot accidentally, 10 are suicide attempts, 2 are police interventions and 1 with an unknown intent.

(Source: Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence, "There Are Too Many Victims of Gun Violence" fact sheet, retrieved from: <http://www.bradiycampaign.org/sites/default/files/GunDeathandInjuryStatSheet3YearAverageFINAL.pdf>)

Distracted Driving

- Distracted driving is driving while doing another activity that takes your attention away from driving. Distracted driving can increase the chance of a motor vehicle crash.
- Each day, more than 9 people are killed and more than 1,060 people are injured in crashes that were reported to involve a distracted driver.
- In 2011, 3,331 people were killed in crashes involving a distracted driver. An additional 387,000 people were injured in motor vehicle crashes involving a distracted driver in 2011
- 69% of drivers in the U.S. ages 18-64 reported that they had talked on their cell phone while driving, and 31% reported that they had read or sent text messages or email messages while driving at least once within the last 30 days.
- Nearly half of all U.S. high school students aged 16 years or older text or email while driving.

(Source: CDC, *Distracted Driving*, updated May 23, 2013, http://www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety/distracted_driving/index.html)

Ohio State Patrol Activity Statistics

- The table below shows activity that has been produced by the Ohio State Highway Patrol for Huron County from 1/1/2014 through 6/9/2014, and also shows a previous year comparison for the same time frame.
- The table also shows a previous year comparison for the same time frame.

Year to Date Activity	2013	2014
Enforcement Stops	1,746	1,663
Non-Enforcement Activity	3,734	4,098
Warnings	1,553	1,403
Motorist Assists	748	1,019
Crashes Investigated	143	243
OVI Enforcement	24	44
Driving Under Suspension Enforcement	47	85
Seat Belt Enforcement	210	344
Commercial Vehicle Enforcement	140	103
Case Investigations Initiated	10	16
Felony Arrests	1	5
Felony Warrants Served	1	2
Misdemeanor Summons Issued	16	29
Misdemeanor Warrants Served	12	10
Drug Violations	9	17
Identity Theft Enforcements	0	1
Resisting Arrest Violations	1	0
Weapons Violations	0	1

(Source: Ohio State Highway Patrol Statistics, Huron County Activity Statistics, Provisional data was last updated 6/9/2014, obtained from: <http://www.statepatrol.ohio.gov/statistics/statspage.asp?Area1=39&B1=Submit>)

Ohio State Highway Patrol Statistics

- Below are the yearly activity summaries and officer complaints from 2009-2013.
- In 2013 there were 64,468 total crashes in the state of Ohio.

Crashes Investigated	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	5 Year Total
Total Crashes	67,695	69,077	66,628	64,561	64,468	333,429
Fatal	494	514	499	535	468	2,510
Injury	20,271	20,741	20,118	19,498	18,586	99,214
Property/Unknown	46,930	47,822	46,011	44,528	46,414	231,705

Traffic Enforcement	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	5 Year Total
Total Contacts	1,428,830	1,386,383	1,404,060	1,495,564	1,582,694	7,307,531
Enforcement	523,525	514,247	512,125	567,858	601,371	2,719,126
Non-Enforcement	915,305	872,136	891,935	927,706	981,323	4,588,405
OVI Arrests	24,254	22,090	23,747	24,529	24,128	118,748
Speed Citations	318,543	325,423	323,477	362,821	381,500	1,711,765
Safety Belt Citations	98,039	86,623	84,176	91,595	97,463	457,896
Driver License Citations	26,019	25,367	25,656	28,299	32,344	137,685
Traffic Warnings	410,659	371,085	367,739	409,029	440,349	1,998,861
Motorist Assists	324,906	308,573	312,104	304,293	291,837	1,541,713

Crime Enforcement	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	5 Year Total
Cases	11,191	11,209	9,040	9,244	9,975	50,659
Stolen Vehicles Recovered	673	676	653	735	654	3,391
Drug Arrests	5,327	5,665	6,164	7,644	9,628	34,428
Illegal Weapon Arrests	315	332	362	395	568	1,972
Resisting Arrests	733	682	726	721	731	3,593

(Source: OSHP Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) System and DPS Electronic Crash Record System. Updated: 01/30/2014)

Traffic Stop Data

- This data is compiled from all traffic stops in which a citation, inspection, warning, or vehicle defect notice was issued by Ohio State Highway Patrol Troopers in 2013.

Crime Enforcement	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Unknown	Total
Traffic Stop Contracts	13,558	131,805	21,701	818,994	4,278	991,001

(Source: OSHP Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) System and DPS Electronic Crash Record System. Updated: 01/30/2014)

Complaint Data

- This data represents all citizen complaints filed with the Ohio State High Patrol from January – December 2013.
- In 2013, there were a total of 30 filed citizen complaints.

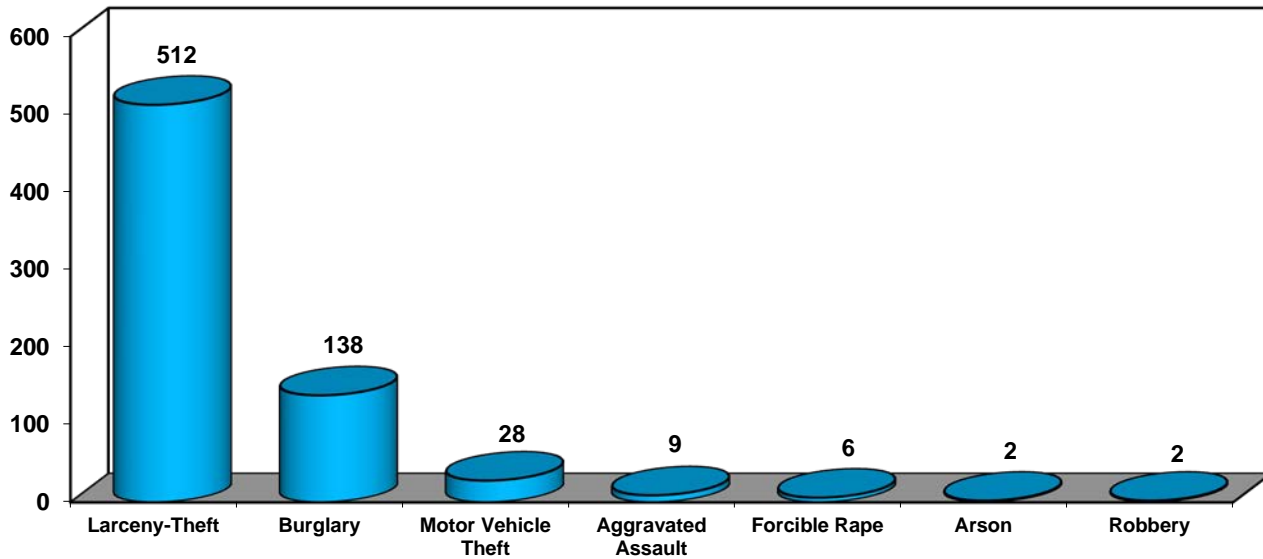
	Citizen Complaints Filed	Chargeable Findings	Non-Chargeable Findings
Harassment	2	0	2
Sexual Harassment	0	0	0
Racial Harassment	0	0	0
Improper or Unfair Enforcement Practices	1	0	1
Arrest Complaint	6	1	5
Mistakes and/or Poor Quality Reports	0	0	0
Failure to Assist Public	1	1	0
Improper Vehicle Operation	1	1	0
Dishonesty, Untruthfulness, Falsification	0	0	0
Improper Use of Electronic Equipment	0	0	0
Personal Activity of Employee	1	0	1
Failure to Act	0	0	0
Care of Recovered Property	0	0	0
Excessive Force	0	0	0
Other agency / Beyond Our Control	0	0	0
Negligence by Employee	2	0	2
Improper Interaction with other public service agencies	0	0	0
Verbal Abuse	2	2	0
Unprofessional Demeanor (attitude)	7	4	3
Racially Biased Traffic Stop or Enforcement	1	0	1
Personal Conduct while Off Duty	1	0	1
Misuse of LEADS	0	0	0
Lost or Damaged Property	0	0	0
Request for Bribes or Gratuities by Employee	4	3	1
Use of Position for Personal Gain	1	0	1
Conducting Personal Business while On Duty	0	0	0
Total Complaints	30	12	18

(Source: Ohio State Highway Patrol Statistics, obtained from: <http://www.statepatrol.ohio.gov/statistics/statspage2.asp>)

Crime Data

- In 2011, the total population in Huron County was 54,036.
- There were a total of 678 property crimes and 17 violent crimes in 2011.

Total Number of Crimes in Huron County in 2011



(Source: Office of Criminal Justice Services, Crime Statistics and Crime Reports, 2011, from http://www.ocjs.ohio.gov/crime_stats_reports.stm)

Arrests/Incarceration Data

- In 2012, the total inmate population in the state of Ohio was 50,616.
- In FY 2014, the total budget is \$1,581,403,588. The budget has increased \$18,304,782 since FY 2013.
- The average daily cost per inmate in 2012 was \$62.57, and the annual budget was \$22,836.34.

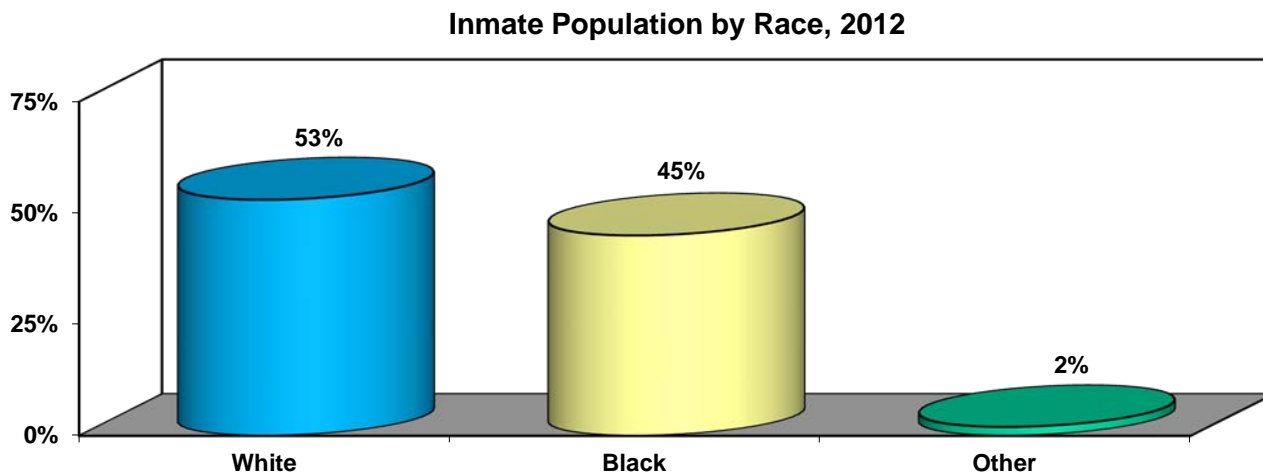
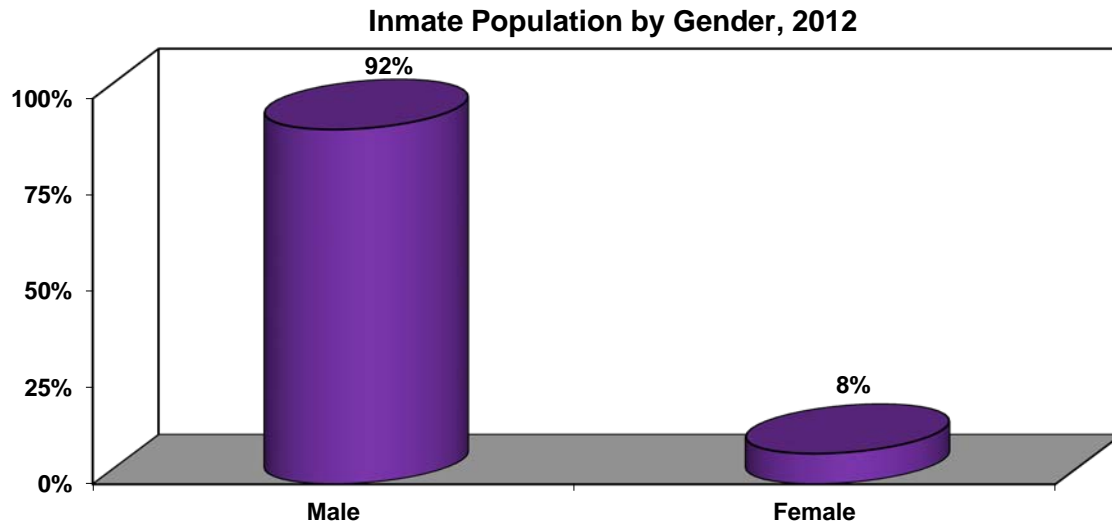
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Counts	2012
Inmates Under 18 Years of Age	20
Inmates Over 50 Years of Age	7,400
Pregnant Females	46
Mothers/Babies in the ABC Nursery	2
Inmates Serving Life Without Parole (LWOP)	447

Age Range of Offender Population	2012
Male	37.0 years
Female	36.9 years
Average Stay in Prison	2.0 years

(Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Fact Sheet, January 2014, from <http://www.drc.ohio.gov/web/Reports/FactSheet/January%202014.pdf>)

The following graphs show the Ohio inmate population in 2012 by gender and race. These graphs show:

- The percentage of Ohio males who are incarcerated is extremely higher than the percentage of females.
- More than half of the Ohio population that is incarcerated is White, followed by African Americans at 45%.



(Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Fact Sheet, January 2014, from <http://www.drc.ohio.gov/web/Reports/FactSheet/January%202014.pdf>)

Adult | MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE

Key Findings

In 2014, 3% of Huron County adults considered attempting suicide. According to the 2008-2009 National Survey on Drug Use and Health survey, 4% of U.S. adults reported having suicidal thoughts in the past year. 10% of adults had a period of two or more weeks when they felt so sad or hopeless nearly every day that they stopped doing usual activities.

Adult Mental Health

- In the past year, 10% of Huron County adults had a period of two or more weeks when they felt so sad or hopeless nearly every day that they stopped doing usual activities, increasing to 15% of those under the age of 30 and 22% those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- The 2012 BRFSS reports 19% of Ohio and 18% of U.S. adult have been told they have a form of depression.
- 3% of Huron County adults considered attempting suicide in the past year.
- One percent (1%) of adults reported attempting suicide in the past year.
- According to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health's (NSDUH) 2008-2009 data, 5% of Ohio adults and 4% of U.S. adults had serious thoughts of suicide during the past year. One percent of Ohio and U.S. adults made a suicide plan. One percent of Ohio and U.S. adults attempted suicide in the past year. (Source: CDC, NSDUH, *Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors*).
- According to the Huron County Suicide and Overdose Deaths 2000-2012 data, the 2010 Ohio and U.S. suicide rate was 12.1 deaths per 100,000. Huron County's suicide rate was 10.9 deaths per 100,000 (Source: *Huron County Vital Statistics, Suicide and Overdose Deaths 2000-2012*).
- 14% of Huron County adults used a program or service for themselves or a loved one to help with depression, anxiety, or emotional problems.
- Reasons for not using a program or service to help with depression, anxiety, or emotional problems included: had not thought of it (3%), could not afford to go (2%), fear (1%), co-pay/deductible was too high (1%), did not know how to find a program (1%), stigma of seeking mental health services (1%), didn't feel the services they had received were good (1%), other priorities (1%), transportation (<1%), could not get to the office or clinic (<1%), and other reasons (1%). 82% of adults did not need a program or service to help with depression, anxiety, or emotional problems.
- Huron County adults were diagnosed with or treated for the following mental health issues: depression (14%), an anxiety disorder (9%), bipolar (3%), attention deficit disorder (ADD/ADHD) (3%), life-adjustment disorder/issue (1%), a psychotic disorder (1%), and some other mental health disorder (2%). 11% indicated they had taken medication for one or more mental health issue.

**Huron County and Ohio
Mental Health Resources – 2013**

- The Huron County ratio of population to mental health providers is 2,302:1
- Number of mental health providers in Huron County- 26
- Ohio number of mental health providers- 1,051:1

(Source: County Health Rankings, 2014)

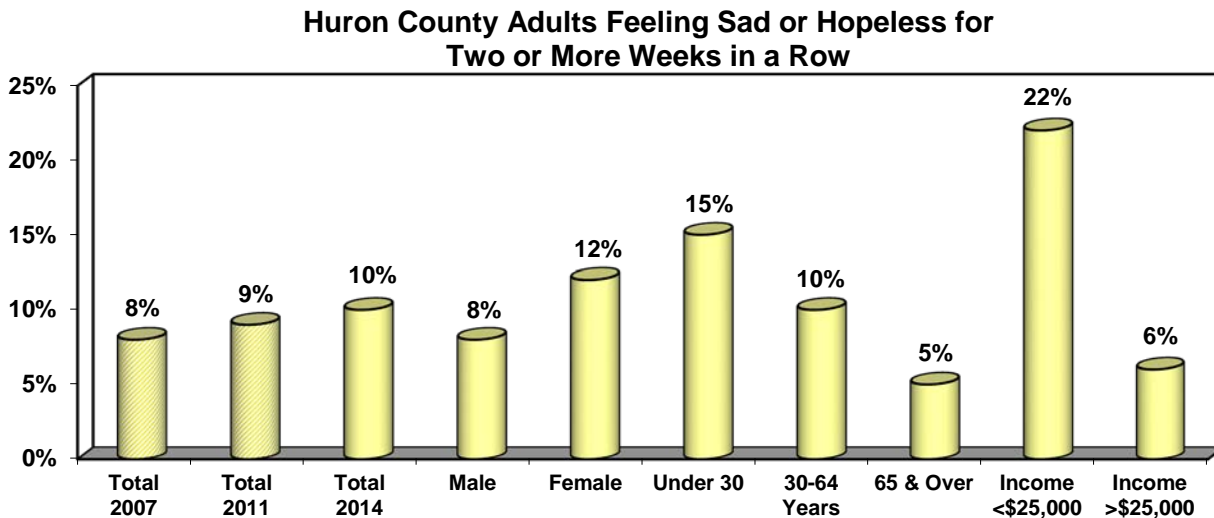
MENTAL HEALTH

Adult Comparisons	Huron County 2007	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2012	U.S. 2012
Two or more weeks in a row felt sad or hopeless	8%	9%	10%	N/A	N/A
Considered attempting suicide	3%	3%	3%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not available

- Huron County adults experienced the following in the past 12 months: a close family member went to the hospital (33%), death of a family member or close friend (30%), had bills they could not pay (20%), someone close to them had a problem with drinking or drugs (8%), someone in their household had their hours at work reduced (7%), due to unforeseen circumstances, their household income had been cut by 50% (6%), moved to a new address (6%), someone in their household lost their job (6%), had someone homeless living with them (4%), were abused by someone physically, emotionally, sexually and/or verbally (3%), became separated or divorced (3%), they or a family member were incarcerated (2%), were financially exploited (2%), were hit or slapped by their spouse or partner (1%), were threatened by someone close to them (1%), were involved in a physical fight (<1%), their child was threatened by someone close to them (<1%), and were homeless (<1%).

The following graph shows the percentage of Huron County adults who felt sad or hopeless for two or more weeks in a row. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 10% of all Huron County adults felt sad or hopeless, 15% of those under 30, and 22% of those with lower incomes.



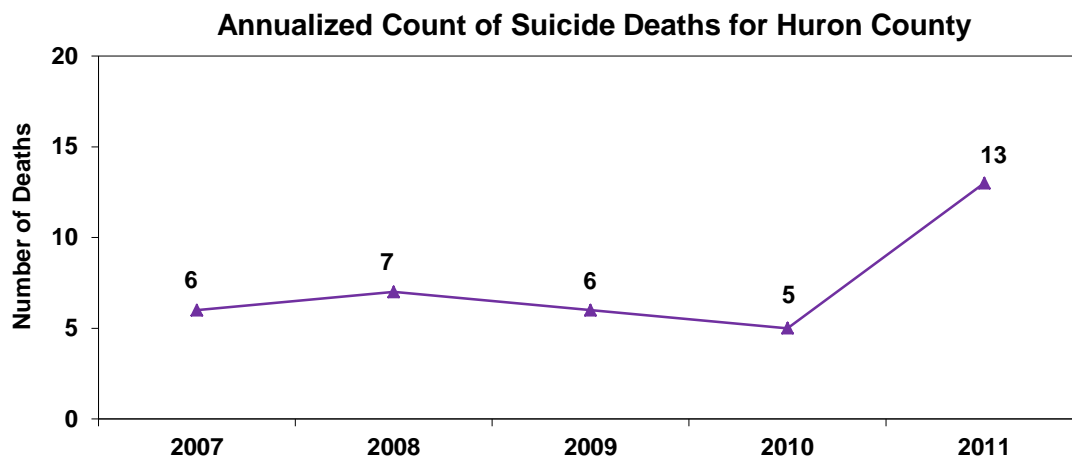
Adult Depression, Suicidal Thoughts and Behavior Prevalence in the U.S.

- The CDC reported that 9% of American adults suffer from depression as defined as having significant symptoms for at least 2 weeks before the survey.
- In 2008/2009, 4% of adults in the U.S. reported having had suicidal thoughts in the past year.
- Those more likely to have suicidal thoughts in the past year were the following:
 - Adults aged 18-29 years
 - Females
 - Non-Hispanic Whites
 - Adults with less than a high school education
 - Unemployed adults
- The group with the lowest prevalence for suicidal thoughts and plans were non-Hispanic Asians. Non-Hispanic Blacks were more likely than non-Hispanic Asians to report suicide attempts in the past year.

(Source: CDC, "An Estimated 1 in 10 U.S. Adults Report Depression", from: <http://www.cdc.gov/features/dsdepression>; CDC, "Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors among Adults aged 18 and older in the U.S. 2008-2009" from: <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss6013a1.htm>)

The following graph shows the Huron County suicide counts. The graph shows:

- The Huron County suicide count increased overall from 2007-2011, primarily due to one outlier year. Preliminary data for 2012 indicates 3 suicides in Huron County.
- From 2007-2011, there have been 37 suicide deaths in Huron County.
- The Healthy People 2020 goal for suicide deaths is 10.2 deaths per 100,000 (Source: Healthy People 2020).



(Source: Ohio Suicide Prevention Foundation, Ohio Statistics, 2011, from: http://www.ohiospf.org/content.php?pageurl=ohio_statistics)

Mental Health Services in Ohio

(Ohio Facts 2012, FY 2011*)

- The Ohio Department of Mental Health operated 5 behavioral health organizations that provided inpatient services at seven hospital sites. In FY 2011, state hospitals served 6,730 individuals at a cost of \$214.6 million. The average daily cost per resident was \$602.
- In FY 2011, Ohio’s 50 community-based behavioral health boards served over 360,000 individuals throughout the state.
- In FY 2011, approximately 268,500 individuals received Medicaid mental health services through Ohio Department of Mental Health.

(Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Ohio Department of Mental Health, <http://www.lsc.state.oh.us/fiscal/ohiofacts/sept2012/health&humanservices.pdf>)

Nonfatal Suicidal Thoughts and Behavior Survey

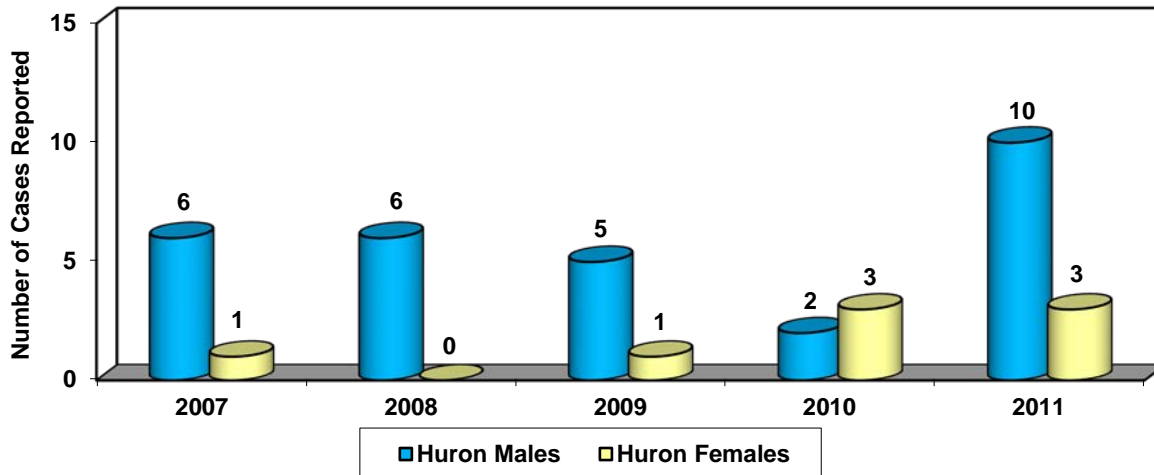
- Among adults in the U.S. from 2008-2009, they reported the following:
 - Almost 4% reported having suicidal ideation in the past year.
 - 1% of adults made suicide plans in the past year.
 - 0.5% reported making a suicide attempt in the past year.
- There is one suicide for every 25 attempted suicides.
- Among young adults ages 15-24 years old, there are about 100-200 suicide attempts for every completed suicide.

(Source: CDC, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Suicide Facts at a Glance, 2012)

The following graphs show the Huron County suicide counts. The graphs show:

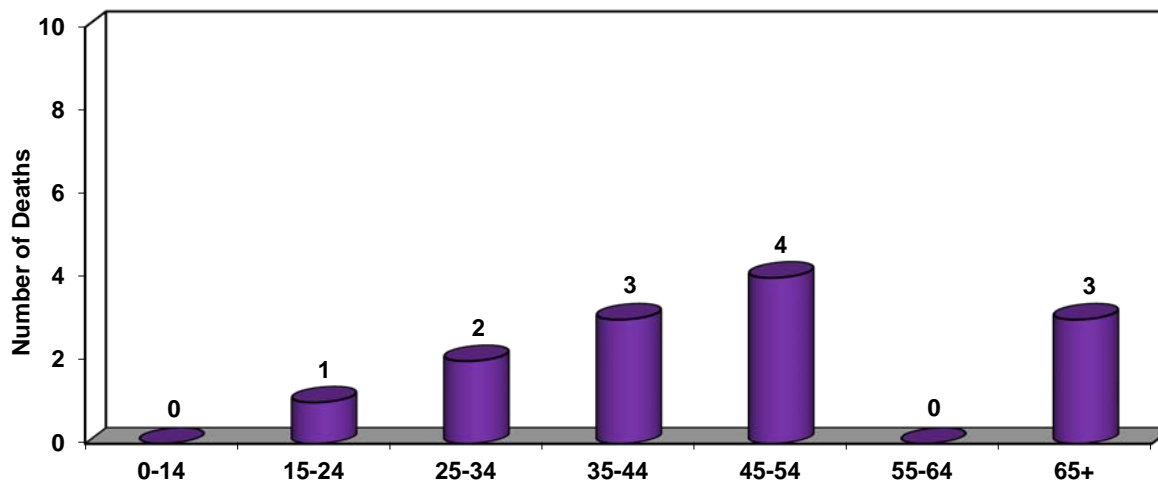
- The Huron County male age-adjusted suicide count exceeded the female count from 2007 to 2009 and 2011.
- In 2011, 77% of suicide deaths were males.
- In 2011, 30% of all Huron County suicide deaths occurred to those ages 45-54 years old.

Huron County Suicide Number of Deaths by Gender



**Huron County Number of Suicide Deaths By Age Group
2011**

Total Deaths = 13



(Source: Ohio Suicide Prevention Foundation, Ohio Statistics, 2011, from: http://www.ohiospf.org/content.php?pageurl=ohio_statistics)

Ohio Suicide Data

- In 2010, 1,420 Ohio residents died by way of suicide.
- Males in Ohio are four times more likely to die by suicide, as compared to females.
- The highest rates for suicide are among males aged 85 and older followed by males age 25-34, 45-54, and 35-44 years of age.
- Approximately 90% of suicides are by persons who have not been diagnosed or treated for depression, other mental illness and/or addiction.

(Source: Ohio Suicide Prevention Foundation, Strategic Plan 2013-2016, from: http://mha.ohio.gov/Portals/0/assets/Prevention/Suicide/OSPF%20Final%20Ohio%20Suicide%20Prevention%20Plan%20for%202013--2016%200002-OSPF-STRATEGIC_PLAN_2013-2016-R10.pdf)

Adult and Youth | ORAL HEALTH

Key Findings

The 2014 Health Assessment has determined that three-fifths (60%) of Huron County adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year. The 2012 BRFSS reported that 67% of U.S. adults and 68% of Ohio adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the previous twelve months. More than two-thirds (69%) of Huron County youth in grades 6-12 had visited the dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work in the past year (2013 YRBS reported 75% for Ohio).

Huron County Dental Care Resources – 2012

- Number of licensed dentists- 20
- Number of primary care dentists- 18
- Ratio of population per dentist- 2,964:1
- Number of dentists who treat Medicaid patients- 15
- Ratio of Medicaid population per dentist who treats Medicaid patients- 969:1

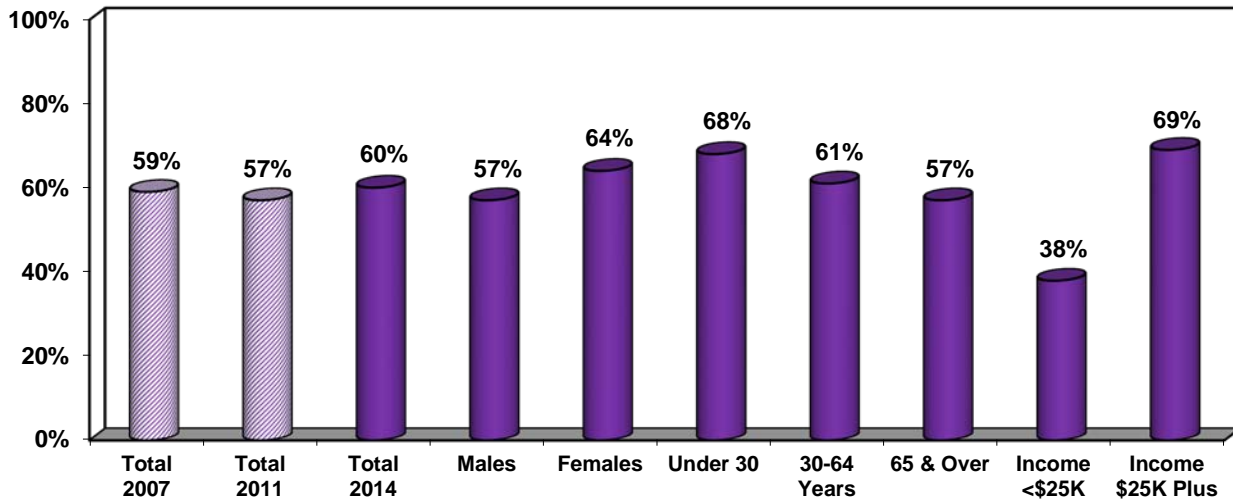
(Source: ODH Ohio Oral Health Surveillance System, 2012)

Access to Dental Care

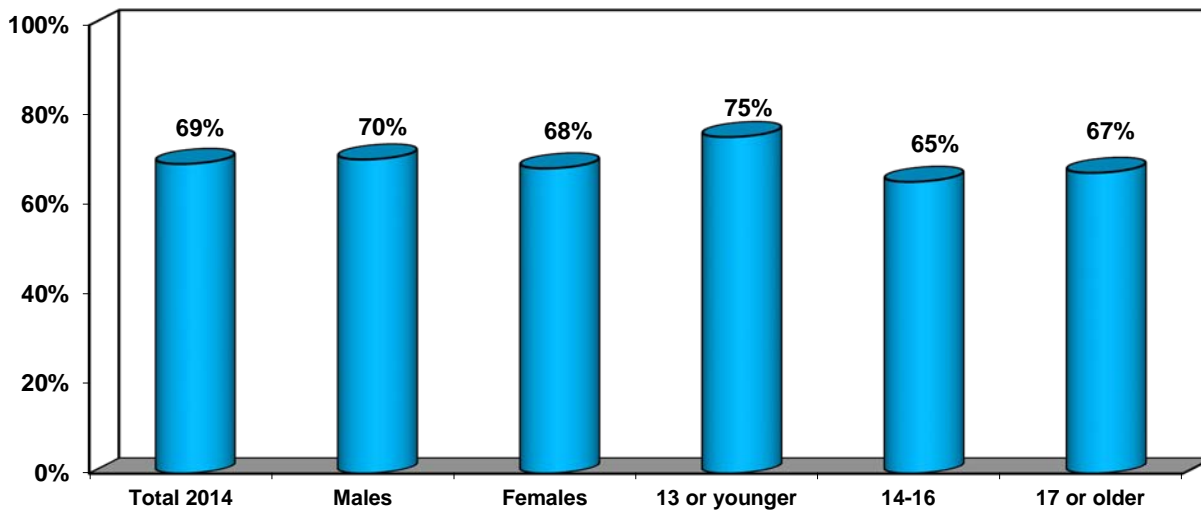
- In the past year, 60% of Huron County adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic, decreasing to 38% of adults with annual household incomes less than \$25,000.
- The 2012 BRFSS reported that 67% of U.S. adults and 68% of Ohio adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the previous twelve months.
- Two-thirds (67%) of Huron County adults with dental insurance have been to the dentist in the past year, compared to 58% of those without dental insurance.
- When asked the main reason for not visiting a dentist in the last year, 29% said cost, 26% had no oral health problems, 7% had not thought of it, 4% had other priorities, 4% said fear, apprehension, nervousness, pain, and dislike going, 3% said their dentist did not accept their medical coverage, 2% did not have/know a dentist, 1% could not get to the office, and 1% could not find a dentist to who took Medicaid.
- Nearly half (48%) of adults had one or more of their permanent teeth removed, increasing to 74% of those ages 65 and over. The 2012 BRFSS reported that 45% of U.S. adults and 46% of Ohio adults had one or more permanent teeth removed.
- The 2014 Health Assessment reports that 27% of Huron County adults ages 65 and over had all of their permanent teeth removed. The 2012 BRFSS reported that 16% of U.S. adults and 20% of Ohio adults ages 65 and over had all of their permanent teeth removed.
- Huron County youth last saw a dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work: less than a year ago (69%), 1 to 2 years ago (10%), more than 2 years ago (6%), never (1%), and do not know (15%).

The following graphs provide information about the frequency of Huron County adult and youth dental visits. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 60% of all Huron County adults had been to the dentist in the past year, 68% of those under the age of 30, and 38% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.

Huron County Adults Visiting a Dentist in the Past Year



Huron County Youth Visiting a Dentist in the Past Year



Adult Oral Health	Within the Past Year	Within the Past 2 Years	Within the Past 5 Years	5 or More years	Never
Time Since Last Visit to Dentist/Dental Clinic					
Males	57%	12%	14%	12%	1%
Females	64%	12%	9%	11%	2%
Total	60%	12%	12%	12%	1%

Totals may not equal 100% as some respondents answered do not know.

Youth Comparisons	6 th -12 th Grade Youth			9 th -12 th Grade Youth		
	Huron County 2007	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Youth who visited a dentist for a check-up within the past year	N/A	N/A	69%	68%	75%	N/A

N/A - Not available

Adult Comparisons	Huron County 2007	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2012	U.S. 2012
Adults who have visited the dentist in the past year	59%	57%	60%	68%	67%
Adults who had one or more permanent teeth removed	48%	47%	48%	46%	45%
Adults 65 years and older who had all of their permanent teeth removed	23%	18%	27%	20%	16%

Adult | HEALTH INEQUITY

Key Findings

Social determinants of health are the complex, integrated, and overlapping social structures and economic systems that are responsible for most health inequities. Social determinants of health are shaped by the distribution of money, power, and resources throughout local communities, nations, and the world (Source: CDC, Social Determinants of Health, March 10, 2014). In 2014, Huron County adults with incomes of less than \$25,000 were more likely to have been uninsured (16% compared to 7% of those with higher incomes).

Health Status

- Huron County adults with incomes less than \$25,000 were more likely than those with higher incomes to:
 - Have rated their health status as fair or poor (27% compared to 7% of those with higher incomes).
 - Have rated their physical health as not good on four or more days in the previous month (33% compared to 17% of those with higher incomes).
 - Have rated their mental health as not good on four or more days in the previous month (37% compared to 16% of those with higher incomes).

Social Determinants of Health

Social determinants of health are the complex, integrated, and overlapping social structures and economic systems that are responsible for most health inequities. These social structures and economic systems include the social environment, physical environment, health services, and structural and societal factors. Social determinants of health are shaped by the distribution of money, power, and resources throughout local communities, nations, and the world.

- Factors related to health outcomes include:
 - How a person develops during the first few years of life (early childhood development)
 - How much education a person obtains
 - Being able to get and keep a job
 - What kind of work a person does
 - Having food or being able to get food (food security)
 - Having access to health services and the quality of those services
 - Housing status
 - How much money a person earns
 - Discrimination and social support

(Source: CDC, Social Determinants of Health, March 10, 2014, from: <http://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/faq.html>)

Health Care Utilization

- Adults with incomes less than \$25,000 were more likely than those with higher incomes to:
 - Have been uninsured (16% compared to 7% of those with higher incomes).
- Adults with incomes less than \$25,000 were less likely than those with higher incomes to:
 - Have had a mammogram in the past year (19% compared to 40% of those with higher incomes).
 - Have had a clinical breast exam in the past year (33% compared to 63% of those with higher incomes).
 - Have had a PSA test in the past year (13% compared to 25% of those with higher incomes).
 - Have been to the dentist in the past year (38% compared to 69% of those with higher incomes).

Chronic Disease Prevalence

- Adults with incomes less than \$25,000 were more likely than those with higher incomes to:
 - Have been diagnosed with high blood pressure (46% compared to 37% of those with higher incomes).
 - Have been diagnosed with asthma (20% compared to 11% of those with higher incomes).
 - Felt sad or hopeless for two or more weeks in a row (22% compared to 6% of those with higher incomes).
- Adults with incomes less than \$25,000 were less likely than those with higher incomes to:
 - Be considered obese (33% compared to 39% of those with higher incomes).

Social Context

- Adults with incomes less than \$25,000 were more likely than those with higher incomes to:
 - Have been threatened or abused (10% compared to 4% of those with higher incomes).
 - Have more than one sexual partner (11% compared to 5% of those with higher incomes).
 - Have been limited in some way (31% compared to 16% of those with higher incomes).

Substance Use and Abuse

- Adults with incomes less than \$25,000 were more likely than those with higher incomes to:
 - Be a current smoker (27% compared to 17% of those with higher incomes).
 - Binge drink (41% compared to 35% of those with higher incomes).
 - Have abused prescription medications in the past six months (15% compared to 8% of those with higher incomes).
- Adults with incomes less than \$25,000 were less likely than those with higher incomes to:
 - Be current drinkers (30% compared to 55% of those with higher incomes).

Determinants of Health

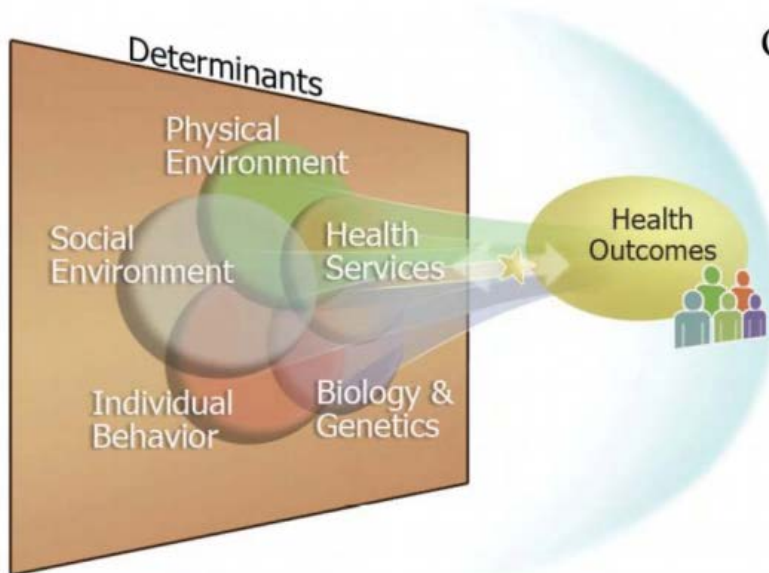
What determines how healthy someone is? Determinants of Health are the factors that contribute to a person's overall state of health. These factors may be biological, socioeconomic, psychosocial, behavioral, or social in nature. Scientists generally recognize five determinants of health of a population:

1. Biology and genetics. Examples: sex and age
2. Individual behavior. Examples: alcohol use, injection drug use (needles), unprotected sex, and smoking
3. Social environment. Examples: discrimination, income, and education
4. Physical environment. Examples: where a person lives and crowding conditions
5. Health services. Examples: Access to quality health care and having or not having health insurance

(Source: CDC, *Social Determinants of Health*, March 10, 2014, from: <http://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/faq.html>)

Healthy People 2020

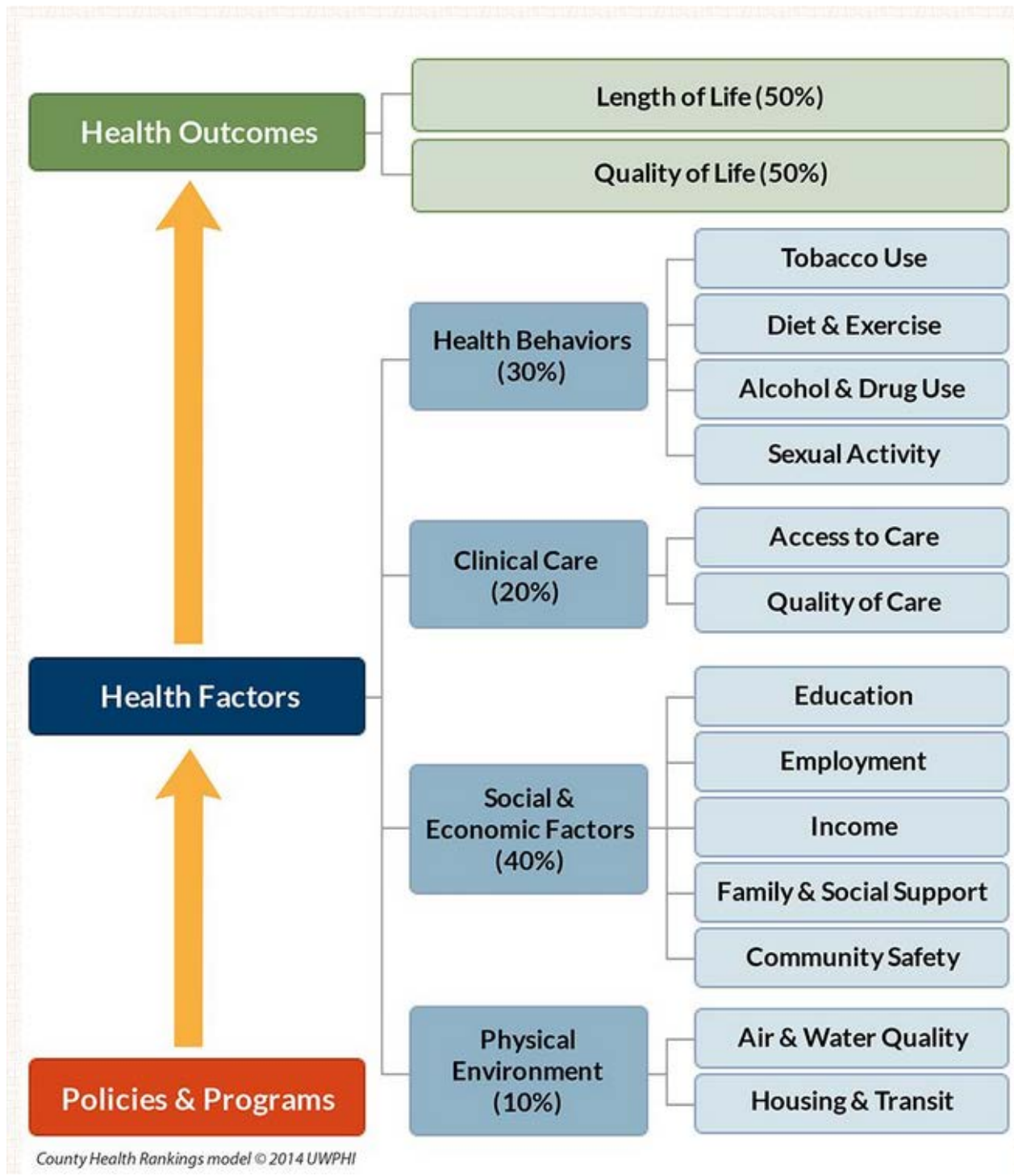
A society in which all people live long, healthy lives



Overarching Goals:

- Attain high quality, longer lives free of preventable disease, disability, injury, and premature death.
- Achieve health equity, eliminate disparities, and improve the health of all groups
- Create social and physical environments that promote good health for all.
- Promote quality of life, healthy development and healthy behaviors across all life stages.

The County Health Rankings use a model, called the “County Health Rankings Model”. This diagram is a clear way to display the indicators (in light blue), the determinants (dark blue) and how they contribute to health outcomes (green). See Figure below.



HEALTH INEQUITY

(Source: County Health Rankings 2014 Model, from: <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>)

Addressing the Issues

- Through the partnership of the Huron County Health Partners, and using the National Association of County & City Officials (NACCHO) model called Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP), identifying social determinants is a process that is underway. Through the use of four assessments, the Health Partners will be able to identify strategic health issues in the county. These strategies and goals will be placed in to a document called the Community Health Improvement Plan. This plan will help guide all partners toward the same initiatives and create a multi-disciplinary approach and sharing of resources. See figure 2 below.

FIGURE 2. MAPP Academic Model



(Source: Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) Handbook)

Four Pronged Approach to Addressing Social Determinants

- After identification, the root causes of issues will be examined, many of which have social determinants as a factor. The goals and objectives will be made to address the root causes. Evaluation measures will be taken to show if the chosen indicators are improved. The group will follow the recommendations for making a difference for the specific indicators. The CDC recommends a four pronged approach to addressing social determinants.
 1. **Public Health Policy**
 2. **Data Systems**
 3. **Agency Partnerships and Capacity Building**
 4. **Prevention Research and Evaluations**

Public Health Policy

- Policies that promote health are used to address some of the hard to reach areas of public health. Mostly social determinants should be used to inform policy makers, so that policies that are made can be seen through a health perspective. For example, a policy that influences businesses, and economic development that could have potential impact on individual incomes, should be informed of the health costs or benefits for a community. This requires policy makers to seek out the subject matter experts to become informed and aware. Therefore, government and private foundations, and philanthropic groups should be partners in health.

Data Systems

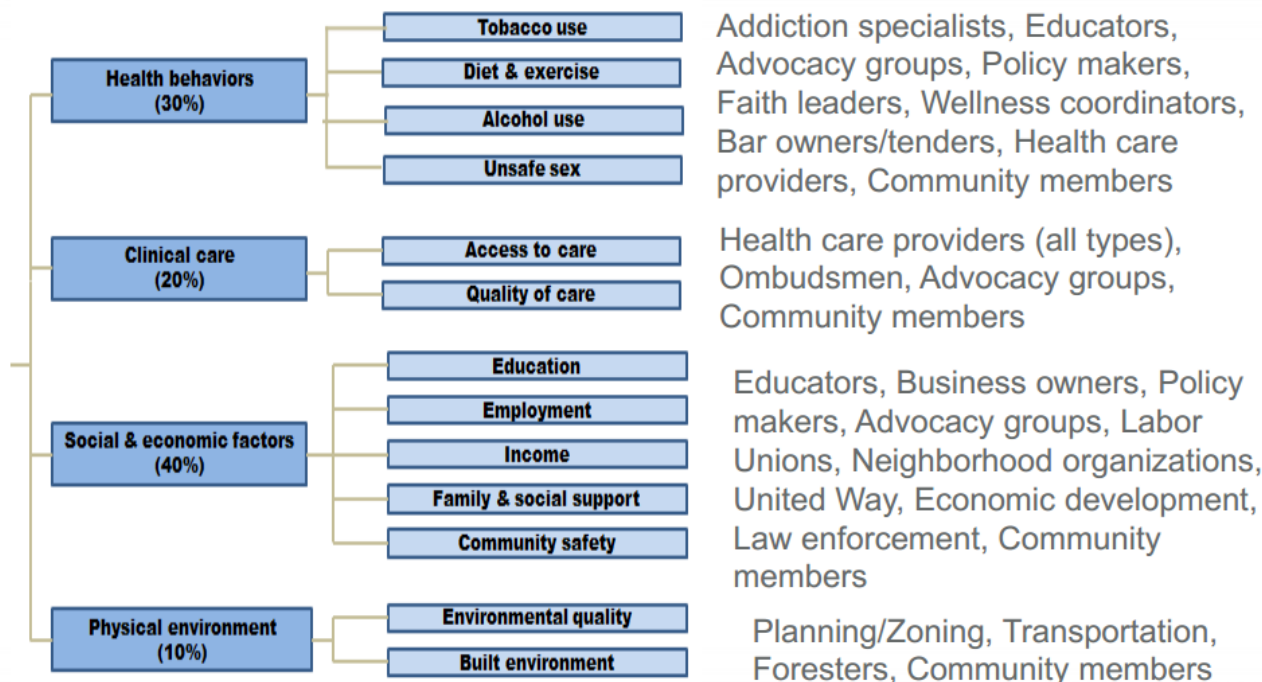
- The collection and analysis of data is important to understand and measure any health indicator. Creation and use of specific systems to monitor social factors is necessary to inform policies, and programs to address social issues. The Huron County Health Partners have identified health indicators that need to be measured. Using the Community Health Status Survey, we can monitor health indicators and compare them to state and national averages and to previous years of Assessments. Additional Social and Economic Data is listed for Huron County in the Appendices I, V, & VI.

Partnerships

- Without the use of partnerships, agencies would only be able to make goals and strategies within their own operations. This would limit the community impact. If partnerships are built in the community, goals and strategies can become more of a community-wide awareness and efforts can have broad impact.
- Each health determinant has partners that can work closely together to address the indicators that are within their clientele and subject matter. See the diagram below as a summary of possible partners for public health services. The Huron County Health Partners have been holding work group meetings to draft and implement a Community Health Improvement Plan.

Health Factors

Possible Partners



County Health Rankings model © 2010 UWPHI

NACCHO
National Association of County & City Health Officials

Prevention Research and Evaluations

- Without the use of partnerships, agencies would only be able to make goals and strategies within their own operations. This would limit the community impact. If partnerships are built in the community, goals and strategies can become more of a community-wide awareness and efforts can have broad impact.
- The strategies that have been used for years in a local community, may work to improve health indicators, or they may not and could be a misuse of power, resources, and wealth. Local agencies determine how much needed prevention resources are used. Without programs and services many groups of people will suffer from social disparities, which affects the overall health of the county. These programs need to be research and evaluation driven. Using programs, policies and services that are evidence-based, and have been evaluated are the best way to spend local resources for prevention.

(Source: CDC, *Social Determinants of Health Frequently Asked Questions*, March 10, 2014, from: <http://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/faq.html#a>)

Youth | WEIGHT STATUS

Key Findings

The 2014 Health Assessment identified that 17% of Huron County youth were obese, according to Body Mass Index (BMI) by age. When asked how they would describe their weight, 34% of Huron County youth reported that they were slightly or very overweight. 72% of youth were exercising for 60 minutes on 3 or more days per week. 91% of youth were involved in extracurricular activities.

Youth Weight Status

- BMI for children is calculated differently from adults. The CDC uses BMI-for-age, which is gender and age specific as children's body fatness changes over the years as they grow. In children and teens, BMI is used to assess underweight, normal, overweight, and obese.
- In 2014, 17% of youth were classified as obese by Body Mass Index (BMI) calculations (2013 YRBS reported 13% for Ohio and 14% for the U.S.). 13% of youth were classified as overweight (2013 YRBS reported 16% for Ohio and 17% for the U.S.). 68% were normal weight, and 2% were underweight.

17% of Huron County youth were classified as obese.

- 34% of youth described themselves as being either slightly or very overweight (2013 YRBS reported 28% for Ohio and 31% for the U.S.).
- Nearly half (49%) of all youth were trying to lose weight, increasing to 64% of Huron County female youth (compared to 34% of males) (2013 YRBS reported 47% for Ohio and 48% for the U.S.).
- Huron County youth reported doing the following to lose weight or keep from gaining weight in the past 30 days:
 - 50% of youth exercised.
 - 31% of youth ate less food, fewer calories, or foods lower in fat.
 - 7% reported going without eating for 24 hours or more (2013 YRBS reported 10% for Ohio and 13% for the U.S.).
 - 2% reported taking diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice (2013 YRBS reported 5% for Ohio and the U.S.).
 - 2% vomited or took laxatives to lose weight (2013 YRBS reported 5% for Ohio and 4% for the U.S.).
 - 1% reported smoking to lose weight.

Nutrition

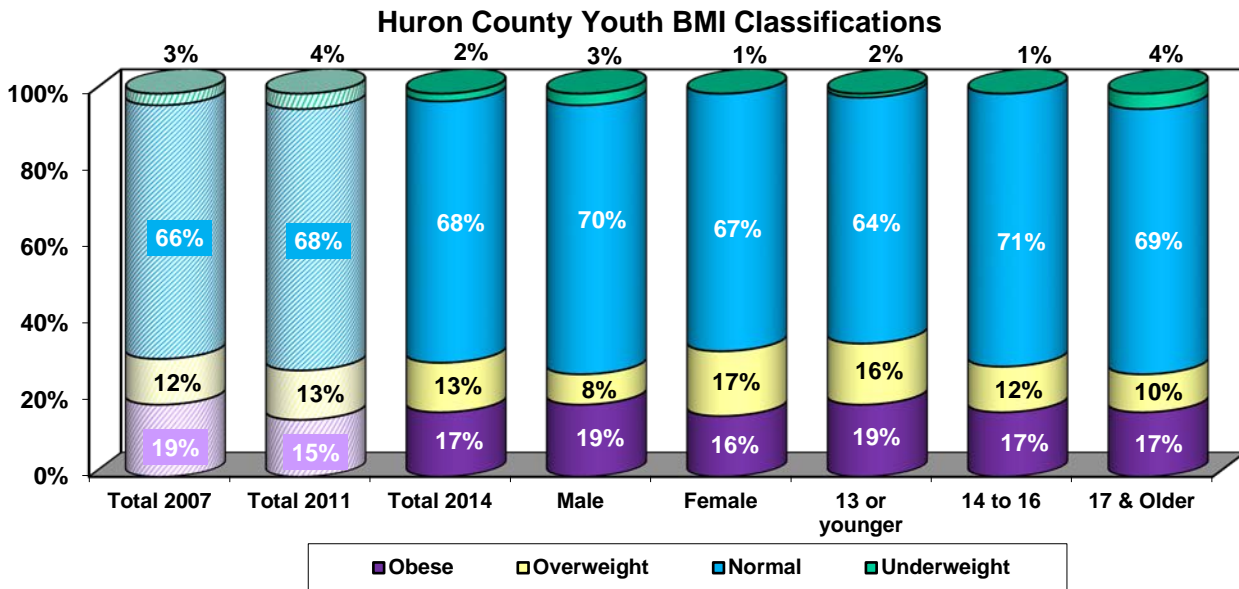
- 15% of Huron County youth ate 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day. 78% ate 1 to 4 servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- 30% of youth drank soda pop, punch, Kool-Aid, sports drinks, energy drinks or other fruit flavored drinks at least once per day during the past week.
- Huron County youth consumed the following sources of calcium daily: milk (86%), other dairy products (52%), yogurt (34%), calcium-fortified juice (12%), calcium supplements (5%), and other calcium sources (9%). 5% of Huron County youth did not consume any source of calcium on a daily basis.
- Youth ate out in a restaurant or brought home take-out food an average of 2.2 times per week.

Physical Activity

- 72% of Huron County youth participated in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on 3 or more days in the past week. 47% did so on 5 or more days in the past week (2013 YRBS reports 48% for Ohio and 47% for the U.S.), and 26% did so every day in the past week (2013 YRBS reports 26% for Ohio and 27% for the U.S.). 13% of youth did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day in the past week (2013 YRBS reports 13% for Ohio and 15% for the U.S.).
- The CDC recommends that children and adolescents participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity per day. As part of their 60 minutes per day; aerobic activity, muscle strengthening, and bone strengthening are three distinct types of physical activity that children should engage in, appropriate to their age. Children should participate in each of these types of activity on at least three days per week.
- Huron County youth spent an average of 2.7 hours texting, 2.3 hours socializing on their computer/tablet or cell phone, 1.7 hours watching TV, and 1.1 hours playing video games on an average day of the week.
- One-quarter (25%) of youth spent 3 or more hours watching TV on an average day (2013 YRBS reported 28% for Ohio and 33% for the U.S.).
- 91% of youth participated in extracurricular activities. They participated in the following: sports or intramural programs (59%), exercising (outside of school) (46%), school club or social organization (37%), church youth group (22%), caring for siblings after school (21%), church or religious organization (20%), part-time job (19%), babysitting for other kids (18%), volunteering in the community (10%), caring for parents or grandparents (4%) or some other organized activity (Scouts, 4H, etc.) (10%).

Huron County 6 th -12 th Grade Youth did the following to lose weight in the past 30 days:	Percent
Exercised	50%
Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods lower in fat	31%
Went without eating for 24 hours	7%
Took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice	2%
Vomited or took laxatives	2%
Smoked cigarettes	1%

The following graph shows the percentage of Huron County youth who were classified as obese, overweight, normal weight, or underweight by Body Mass Index (BMI). Examples of how to interpret the information in the first graph include: 68% of all Huron County youth were classified as normal weight, 17% were obese, 13% were overweight, and 2% were underweight for their age and gender.



Physical Activity Facts:

- Regular physical activity in childhood and adolescence improves strength and endurance, helps build healthy bones and muscles, helps control weight, reduces anxiety and stress, increases self-esteem, and may improve blood pressure and cholesterol levels.
- The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services recommends that young people aged 6–17 years participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity daily.
- The percentage of high school students who attended physical education classes daily decreased from 42% in 1991 to 25% in 1995 and remained stable at that level until 2011 (31%).
- Regular physical activity
 - Helps build and maintain healthy bones and muscles.
 - Helps reduce the risk of developing obesity and chronic diseases, such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and colon cancer.
 - Reduces feelings of depression and anxiety and promotes psychological well-being.
 - May help improve students' academic performance, including academic achievement and academic behavior.

(Sources: CDC, *Adolescent and School Health*, Updated: 2/19/2013, from: <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/physicalactivity/facts.htm>)

Youth Comparisons	6 th -12 th Grade Youth			9 th -12 th Grade Youth		
	Huron County 2007	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Obese	19%	15%	17%	16%	13%	14%
Overweight	12%	13%	13%	12%	16%	17%
Described themselves as slightly or very overweight	30%	32%	34%	33%	28%	31%
Trying to lose weight	45%	48%	49%	44%	47%	48%
Exercised to lose weight	N/A	58%	50%	51%	61%*	61%*
Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods lower in fat to lose weight	N/A	31%	31%	34%	43%*	39%*
Went without eating for 24 hours or more	15%	5%	7%	7%	10%	13%
Took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice	5%	3%	2%	4%	5%	5%
Vomited or took laxatives	2%	3%	2%	3%	5%	4%
Ate 1 to 4 servings of fruits and vegetables per day	N/A	80%	78%	77%	85%*	78%*
Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on every day in past week	N/A	32%	26%	27%	26%	27%
Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days in past week	N/A	56%	47%	49%	48%	47%
Did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day in past week	N/A%	7%	13%	16%	13%	15%
Watched TV 3 or more hours per day	34%	40%	25%	27%	28%	35%

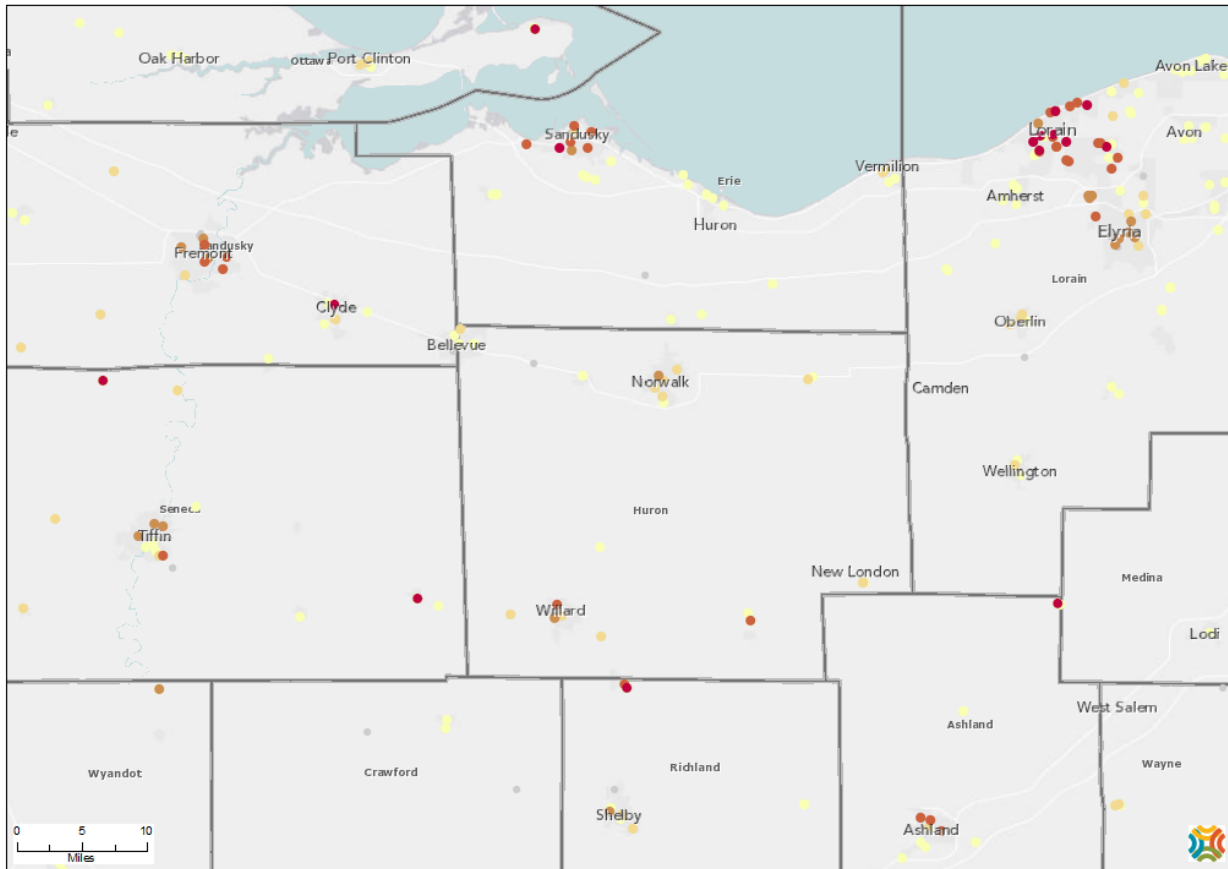
N/A – Not available

* Comparative YRBSS data for Ohio is 2007 and U.S. is 2009

Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch by Location

- The map below shows what percentage of students who are eligible for free or reduced lunches by location.
- In 2011, 45% of Huron County and Ohio school-aged children received a free or reduced lunch.

Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch by Location, NCEC CCD 2010-2011



Map Legend

Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch by Location, NCEC CCD 2010-11

- Over 90.1%
- 75.1 - 90.0%
- 60.1 - 75.0%
- 45.1 - 60.0%
- Under 45.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed

Community Commons, 7/25/2014

(Source: Community Commons & The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center, datacenter.kidscount.org)

Youth | TOBACCO USE

Key Findings

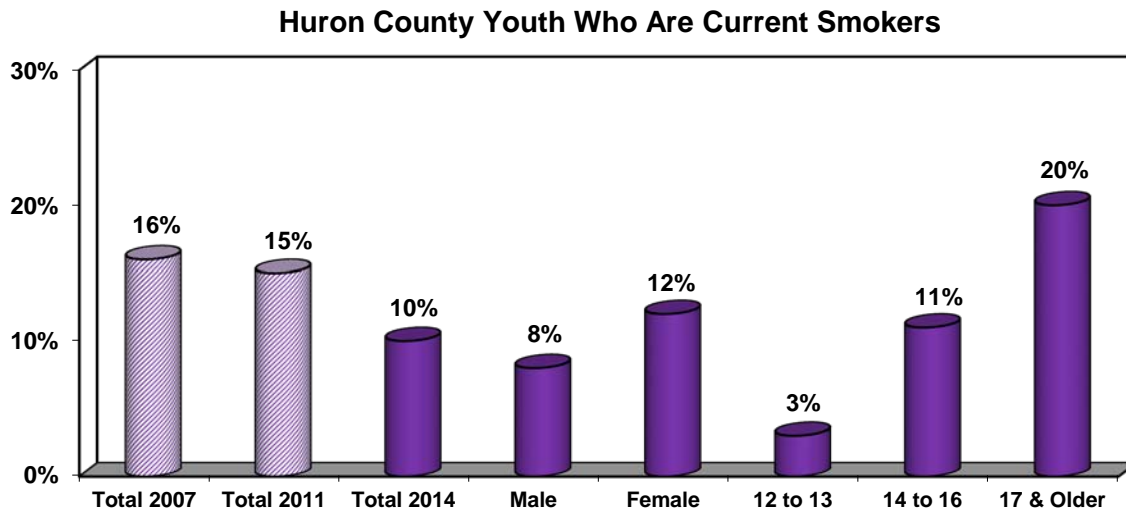
The 2014 Health Assessment identified that 10% of Huron County youth in grades 6-12 were smokers, increasing to 20% of those who were over the age of 17. Of those 6th -12th grade youth who currently smoked, 70% had tried to quit.

In 2014, 10% of Huron County youth were current smokers, having smoked at some time in the past 30 days.

Youth Tobacco Use Behaviors

- The 2014 health assessment indicated that 27% of Huron County youth had tried cigarette smoking (2013 YRBS reported 41% for the U.S.).
- 19% of those who had smoked a whole cigarette did so at 10 years old or younger, and 32% had done so by 12 years old. The average age of onset for smoking was 13.6 years old.
- 5% of all Huron County youth had smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before the age of 13 (2013 YRBS reported 9% for the U.S.).
- In 2014, 10% of Huron County youth were current smokers, having smoked at some time in the past 30 days (2013 YRBS reported 15% for Ohio and 16% for the U.S.). One-fifth (20%) of those ages 17 years old and older were current smokers, compared to 3% of 12-13 year olds.
- 17% of current smokers smoked cigarettes daily.
- 2% of all Huron County youth smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days during the past month (2013 YRBS reported that 7% of youth in Ohio smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days during the past month and 6% for the U.S.).
- 69% of the Huron County youth identified as current smokers were also current drinkers, defined as having had a drink of alcohol in the past 30 days.
- 43% of youth smokers borrowed cigarettes from someone else, 31% took them from a family member, 29% said a person 18 years or older gave them the cigarettes, 29% gave someone else money to buy them cigarettes, 24% indicated they bought cigarettes from a store or gas station, (2013 YRBS reported 18% for the U.S.), and 16% got them some other way. No one reported getting them from a vending machine or taking them from a store.
- Huron County youth used the following forms of tobacco the most in the past year: cigarettes (15%), Black and Milds (12%), hookah (8%), e-cigarette (7%), chewing tobacco or snuff (7%), cigars (6%), swishers (6%), cigarillos (5%), flavored cigarettes (4%), snus (2%), little cigars (1%), and bidis (<1%).
- Over two-thirds (70%) of Huron County 6th-12th grade youth smokers had ever tried to quit smoking (2013 YRBS reported 48% for the U.S.).
- More than half (53%) of Huron County youth were exposed to second hand smoke. Youth reported being exposed to second hand smoke in the following places: home (30%), another relative's home (29%), in the car (22%) and at a friend's home (21%).
- 84% of Huron County youth reported that their parents would disapprove of them smoking cigarettes.

The following graph shows the percentage of Huron County youth who smoke cigarettes. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 10% of all Huron County youth were current smokers, 8% of males smoked, and 12% of females were current smokers.



5% of all Huron County youth had smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before the age of 13.

Behaviors of Huron County Youth
Current Smokers vs. Non-Current Smokers

Youth Behaviors	Current Smoker (10%)	Non-Current Smoker (90%)
Participated in extracurricular activities	93%	91%
Have had at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days	69%	11%
Have had sexual intercourse	58%	23%
Have been bullied in the past 12 months	57%	43%
Misused prescription medications in the past 30 days	50%	6%
Have used marijuana in the past 30 days	45%	4%
Have been in a physical fight in the past 12 months	40%	19%
Attempted suicide in the past 12 months	26%	4%

Current smokers are those youth surveyed who have self-reported smoking at any time during the past 30 days.

Youth Comparisons	6 th -12 th Grade Youth			9 th -12 th Grade Youth		
	Huron County 2007	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Ever tried cigarettes	40%	35%	27%	41%	52%*	41%
Current smokers	16%	15%	10%	16%	15%	16%
Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days during the past month (of all youth)	N/A	6%	2%	4%	7%	6%
Smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before the age of 13 (of all youth)	15%	12%	5%	6%	14%*	9%

N/A – Not available

*Comparative YRBSS data for Ohio is 2011

Electronic Cigarettes and Teenagers

- The percentage of U.S. middle and high school students who tried electronic cigarettes more than doubled from 2011 to 2012.
- E-cigarettes look like regular cigarettes, but they are operated by battery. An atomizer heats a solution of liquid, flavorings, and nicotine that creates a mist that is inhaled.
- The percentage of high school students who had ever used e-cigarettes rose from 4.7% in 2011 to 10.0% in 2012. In the same time period, high school students using e-cigarettes within the past 30 days rose from 1.5% to 2.8%.
- The percentage of middle school students who had ever used e-cigarettes also doubled from 1.4% to 2.7%.
- Altogether, as of 2012 more than 1.78 million middle and high school students in the US had tried e-cigarettes.
- 76% of current young e-cigarette users also smoked regular cigarettes. Some experts fear that e-cigarettes may encourage children to try regular cigarettes.
- Nicotine is a highly addictive drug. Many teens that start with e-cigarettes may be condemned to struggling with a lifelong addiction to nicotine and conventional cigarettes."

(Source: CDC, Press Release, September 5, 2013, <http://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2013/p0905-ecigarette-use.html> & ACS, *Electronic Cigarette Use Doubles Among Teenagers*, September 9, 2013, <http://www.cancer.org/cancer/news/electronic-cigarette-use-doubles-among-teenagers>)

Youth | ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Key Findings

In 2014, the Health Assessment results indicated that 45% of Huron County youth in grades 6-12 had drunk at least one drink of alcohol in their life, increasing to 73% of youth seventeen and older. 28% of those 6th-12th graders who drank, took their first drink at 12 years or younger. 17% of all Huron County 6th-12th grade youth and 39% of those over the age of 17 had at least one drink in the past 30 days. More than half (51%) of the 6th-12th grade youth who reported drinking in the past 30 days had at least one episode of binge drinking. 2% of all youth drivers had driven a car in the past month after they had been drinking alcohol.

In Huron County in 2014, 17% of youth had at least one drink in the past 30 days.

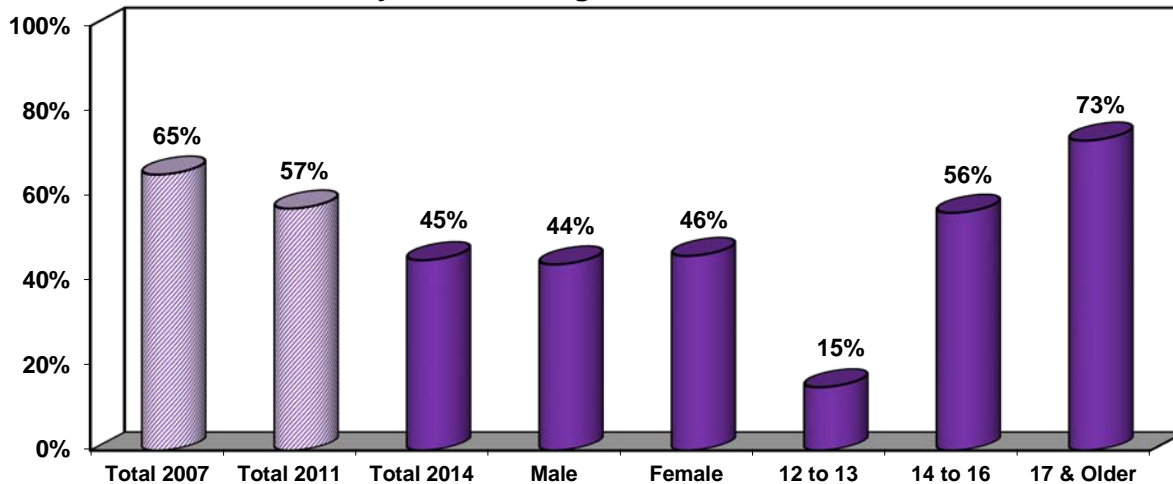
Youth Alcohol Consumption

- In 2014, the Health Assessment results indicated that over two-fifths (45%) of all Huron County youth (ages 12 to 18) had at least one drink of alcohol in their life, increasing to 73% of those ages 17 and older (2013 YRBS reports 66% for the U.S.).
- About one-fifth (17%) of youth had at least one drink in the past 30 days, increasing to 39% of those ages 17 and older (2013 YRBS reports 30% for Ohio and 35% for the U.S.).
- Of those who drank, 51% had five or more alcoholic drinks on an occasion in the last month and would be considered binge drinkers by definition, increasing to 63% of those ages 17 and older.
- Based on all youth surveyed, 9% were defined as binge drinkers, increasing to 25% of those ages 17 and older (2013 YRBS reports 16% for Ohio and 21% for the U.S.).
- Over a quarter (28%) of Huron County youth who reported drinking at some time in their life had their first drink at 12 years old or younger; 33% took their first drink between the ages of 13 and 14, and 39% started drinking between the ages of 15 and 18. The average age of onset was 13.5 years old.
- Of all Huron County youth, 11% had drunk alcohol for the first time before the age of 13 (2013 YRBS reports 13% of Ohio youth drank alcohol for the first time before the age of 13 and 19% for the U.S.).
- Huron County youth drinkers reported they got their alcohol from the following: someone gave it to them (39%) (2013 YRBS reports 38% for Ohio and 42% for the U.S.), an older friend or sibling bought it (33%), gave someone else money to buy it (23%), someone older bought it (21%), a parent gave it to them (19%), a friend's parent gave it to them (12%), took it from a store or family member (5%), bought it at a restaurant/bar/club (3%), bought it in a liquor store/ convenience store/gas station (1%), bought it at a public event (1%), bought it with a fake ID (1%), and some other way (20%). *(More than one response could be reported)*
- About three-quarters (76%) of Huron County youth reported that their parents would disapprove of them drinking alcohol, decreasing to 65% of those ages 17 and older.

- During the past month 13% of all Huron County youth had ridden in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol (2013 YRBS reports 17% for Ohio and 22% for the U.S.).
- 2% of youth drivers had driven a car in the past month after they had been drinking alcohol (2013 YRBS reports 4% for Ohio and 10% for the U.S.).

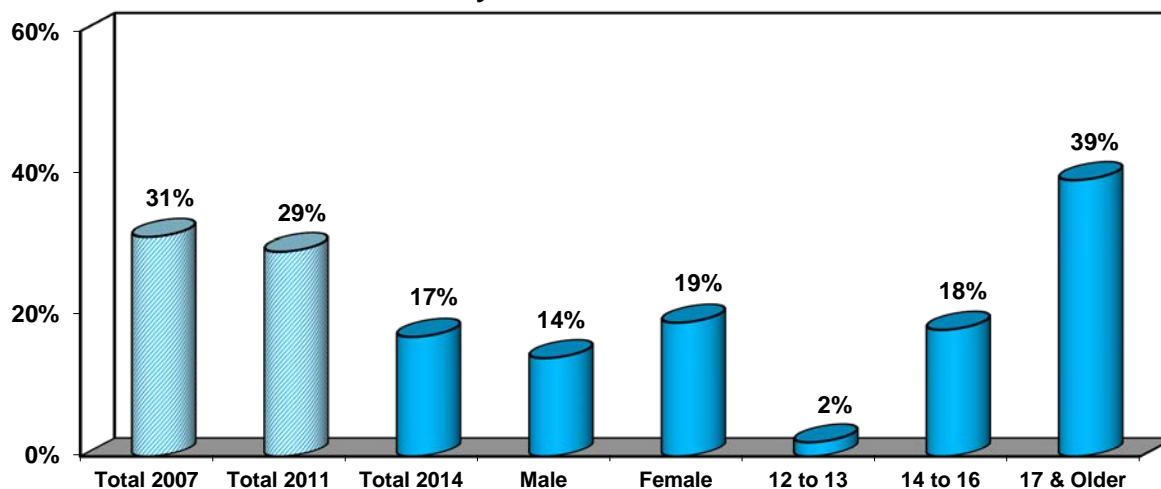
The following graphs show the percentage of Huron County youth who have drunk in their lifetime and those who are current drinkers. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 45% of all Huron County youth have drunk at some time in their life: 44% of males and 46% of females.

Huron County Youth Having At Least One Drink In Their Lifetime



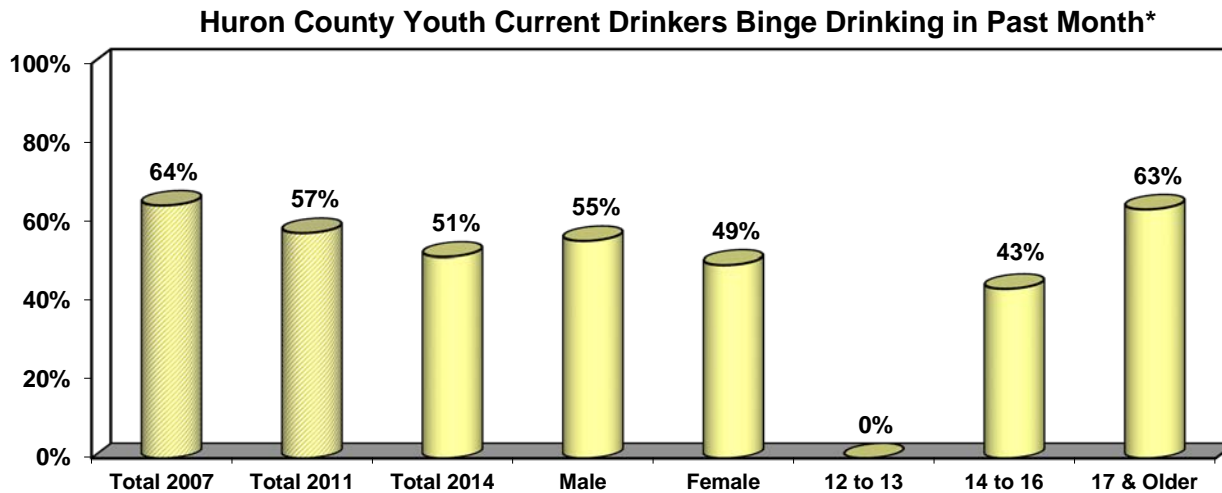
19% of Huron County youth drinkers reported they got their alcohol from a parent giving it to them.

Huron County Youth Who Are Current Drinkers



Based on all Huron County youth surveyed, 9% were defined as binge drinkers.

The following graph shows the percentage of Huron County youth who were binge drinkers. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 51% of current drinkers binge drank in the past month, 55% of males, and 49% of females had binge drank. The table shows differences in specific risk behaviors between current drinkers and non-current drinkers.



*Based on all current drinkers. Binge drinking is defined as having five or more drinks on an occasion.

Of all Huron County youth, 11% had drunk alcohol for the first time before the age of 13.

Behaviors of Huron County Youth
Current Drinkers vs. Non-Current Drinkers

Youth Behaviors	Current Drinker (17%)	Non-Current Drinker (83%)
Participated in extracurricular activities	94%	91%
Have had sexual intercourse	66%	18%
Have had 3 or more adverse childhood experiences	51%	19%
Have been bullied in the past 12 months	48%	43%
Have smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days	40%	4%
Misused prescription medications in the past 30 days	38%	5%
Have been in a physical fight in the past 12 months	34%	19%
Have used marijuana in the past 30 days	34%	3%
Attempted suicide in the past 12 months	14%	5%

Current drinkers are those youth surveyed who have self-reported drinking at any time during the past 30 days.

Youth Comparisons	6 th -12 th Grade Youth			9 th -12 th Grade Youth		
	Huron County 2007	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Ever tried alcohol	65%	57%	45%	67%	71%*	66%
Current drinker	31%	29%	17%	28%	30%	35%
Binge drinker (of all youth)	20%	16%	9%	17%	16%	21%
Drank for the first time before age 13 (of all youth)	30%	20%	11%	12%	13%	19%
Rode with someone who was drinking	16%	19%	13%	13%	17%	22%
Drank and drove (of youth drivers)	5%	5%	2%	2%	4%	10%
Obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them	N/A	53%	39%	43%	38%	42%

N/A - Not available

*Comparative YRBSS data for Ohio is 2011

Underage Drinking

Youth who drink alcohol are more likely to experience:

- School problems, such as higher absence and poor or failing grades.
- Social problems, such as fighting and lack of participation in youth activities.
- Legal problems, such as arrest for driving or physically hurting someone while drunk.
- Physical problems, such as hangovers or illnesses.
- Unwanted, unplanned, and unprotected sexual activity.
- Disruption of normal growth and sexual development.
- Physical and sexual assault.
- Alcohol-related car crashes and other unintentional injuries, such as burns, falls, and drowning.
- Higher risk for suicide and homicide.
- Memory problems.
- Abuse of other drugs.
- Changes in brain development that may have life-long effects.
- Death from alcohol poisoning.

In general, the risk of youth experiencing these problems is greater for those who binge drink than for those who do not binge drink,

Youth who start drinking before age 15 years are five times more likely to develop alcohol dependence or abuse later in life than those who begin drinking at or after age 21 years.

(Source: CDC, Alcohol and Public Health, 10/29/2012, from: <http://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/underage-drinking.htm>)

Youth | DRUG USE

Key Findings

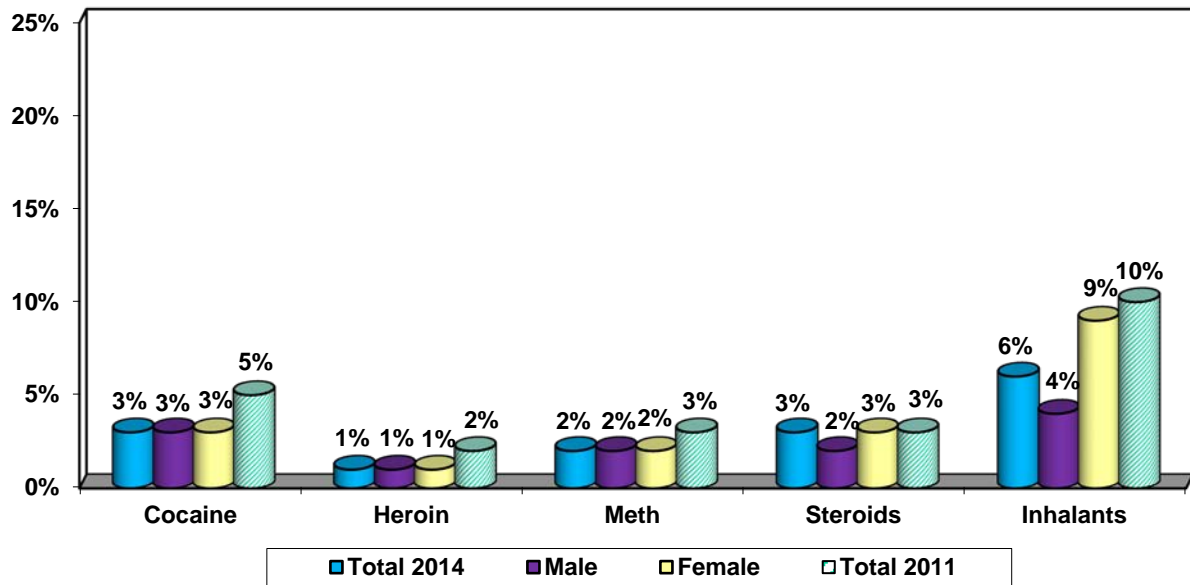
In 2014, 8% of Huron County 6th-12th grade youth had used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days, increasing to 22% of those ages 17 and older. 11% of youth used medications that were not prescribed for them or took more than prescribed to get high in the past 30 days, increasing to 21% of those over the age of 17.

Youth Drug Use

- In 2014, 8% of all Huron County youth had used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days, increasing to 22% of those over the age of 17. The 2013 YRBS found a prevalence of 21% for Ohio youth and a prevalence of 23% for U.S. youth.
- 11% Huron County youth used medications that were not prescribed for them or took more than prescribed to feel good or get high at some time in their lives, increasing to 21% of those over the age of 17.
- Huron County youth have tried the following in their life:
 - 6% of youth used inhalants, (2013 YRBS reports 9% for Ohio and U.S.)
 - 4% misused cough syrup
 - 4% used K2/spice
 - 4% used posh/salvia/synthetic marijuana
 - 3% used cocaine, increasing to 6% of high school youth (2013 YRBS reports 4% for Ohio and 6% for U.S.)
 - 3% used steroids, (2013 YRBS reports 3% for Ohio and U.S.)
 - 3% misused over-the-counter medications
 - 3% used ecstasy/MDMA (2013 YRBS reports 7% for the U.S.)
 - 2% used methamphetamines, (2013 YRBS reports 3% for the U.S.)
 - 1% used heroin, (2013 YRBS reports 2% for Ohio and U.S.)
 - 1% misused hand sanitizer
 - 1% used GhB
 - <1% had been to a pharm party/used skittles
 - <1% used a needle to inject an illegal drug, (2013 YRBS reports 2% for Ohio and U.S.)
 - No one reported using bath salts.
- During the past 12 months, 8% of all Huron County youth reported that someone had offered, sold, or given them an illegal drug on school property, increasing to 12% of high school youth (2013 YRBS reports 20% for Ohio and 22% for the U.S.).
- In the past 30 days, youth reported being on school property under the influence of the following: marijuana (4%), alcohol (2%), prescription drugs not prescribed for them (2%), synthetic marijuana/K2/spice/posh (1%), inhalants (1%), and other illegal drugs (1%).
- More than four-fifths (82%) of Huron County youth reported that their parents would disapprove of them using marijuana, and (87%) reported their parents would disapprove of them misusing prescription drugs.

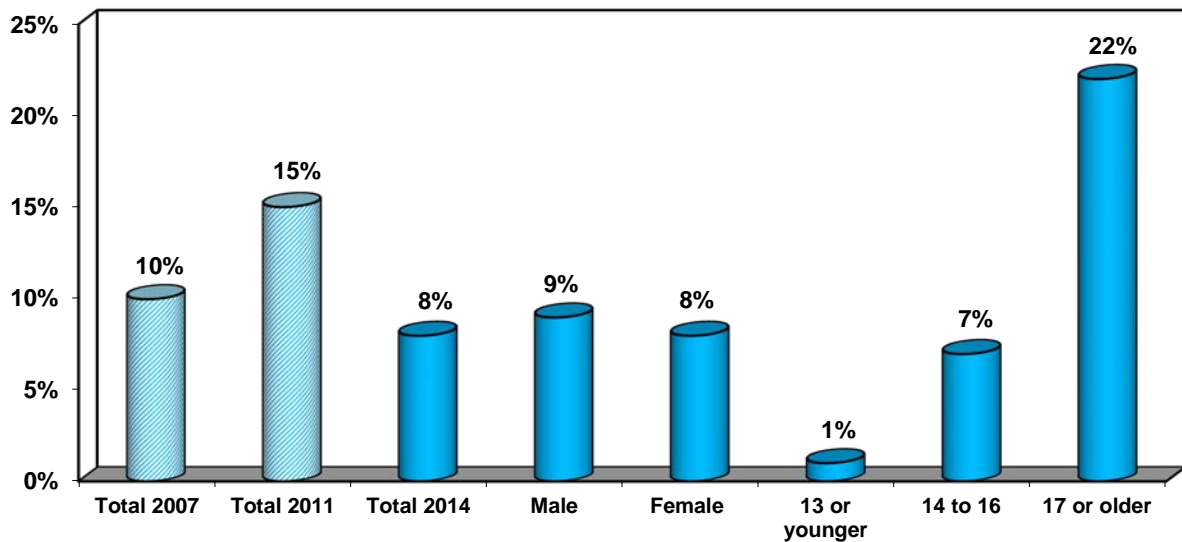
The following graphs are data from the 2014 Huron County Health Assessment indicating youth lifetime drug use and marijuana use in the past 30 days. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 3% of youth have used cocaine at some point in their lives, and 6% of youth have used inhalants at some point in their life.

Huron County Youth Lifetime Drug Use



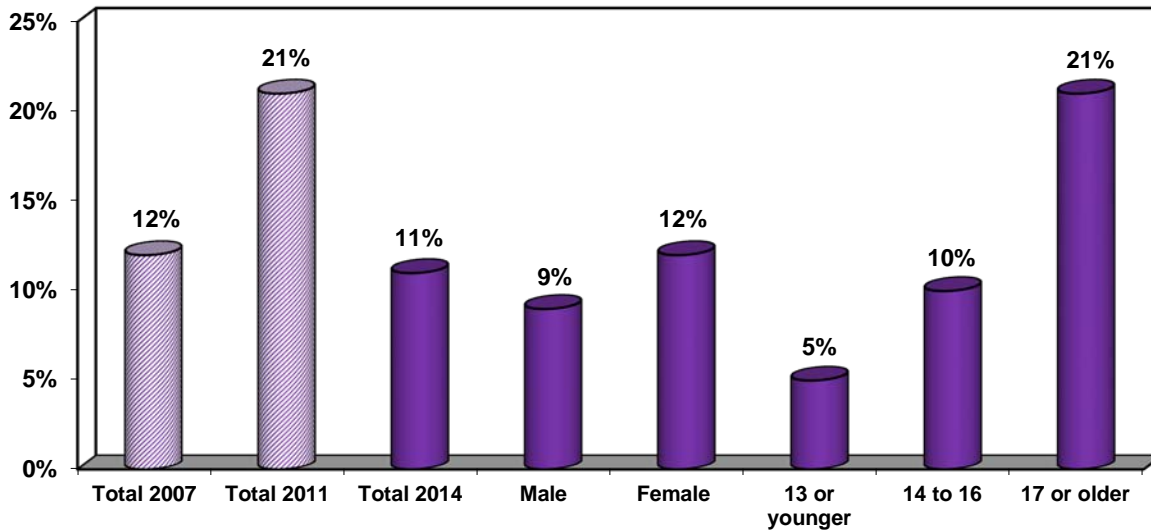
16% of Huron County high school youth had used marijuana in the past month.

Huron County Youth Marijuana Use in Past Month



The following graph is data from the 2014 Huron County Health Assessment indicating youth lifetime prescription medication abuse. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 11% of youth have misused medication at some point in their life.

Huron County Youth Lifetime Prescription Medication Abuse



Youth Comparisons	6 th -12 th Grade Youth			9 th -12 th Grade Youth		
	Huron County 2007	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Youth who used marijuana in the past month	10%	15%	8%	16%	21%	23%
Ever used methamphetamines	3%	3%	2%	3%	6%*	3%
Ever used cocaine	6%	5%	3%	6%	4%	6%
Ever used heroin	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%
Ever used steroids	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Ever used inhalants	10%	10%	6%	9%	9%	9%
Ever misused medications	12%	21%	11%	17%	N/A	18%
Ever used a needle to inject drugs	1%	2%	<1%	1%	2%	2%
Ever been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property in the past year	13%	14%	8%	12%	20%	22%

N/A - Not available
 *2007 YRBS Data

Inhalants

- Inhalants are invisible, volatile substances found in common household products that produce chemical vapors that are inhaled to induce psychoactive or mind altering effects.
- There are more than 1,000 products that are very dangerous when inhaled. Examples include things like typewriter correction fluid, air conditioning refrigerant, felt tip markers, spray paint, air freshener, household glue, nail polish remover, and hairspray.
- Common street names include: Gluey, Huff, Rush, and Whippets.
- Inhalants are often among the first drugs that young children use. About 1 in 5 youth report having used inhalants by the eighth grade.
- Inhalants are one of the few substance abused more by younger children than older ones.
- Inhaled chemicals are rapidly absorbed through the lungs into the bloodstream and quickly distributed to the brain and other organs. Within minutes of inhalation, the user experiences intoxication along with other effects similar to those produced by alcohol.
- Effects of inhalants may include slurred speech, an inability to coordinate movements, euphoria, and dizziness. After heavy use of inhalants, abusers may feel drowsy for several hours and experience a lingering headache.
- Additional symptoms exhibited by long-term inhalant abusers include: weight loss, muscle weakness, disorientation, inattentiveness, lack of coordination, irritability, depression, and damage to the nervous system and other organs.
- Inhalant abuse can cause damage to the parts of the brain that control thinking, moving, seeing, and hearing. Cognitive abnormalities can range from mild impairment to severe dementia.
- Inhalant abuse can also cause death by asphyxiation from repeated inhalations, which lead to high concentrations of inhaled fumes displacing the available oxygen in the lungs, suffocation by blocking air from entering the lungs when inhaling fumes from a plastic bag placed over the head, and choking from swallowing vomit after inhaling substances.

(Source: U.S. Department of Justice : DEA Briefs & Background, Drug Fact Sheets, June 2012, from: <http://www.justice.gov/dea/druginfo/factsheets.shtml>)

Youth Drug Use in the U.S.

The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) conducts an annual survey of individuals aged 12 and older throughout the nation on various substance abuse issues. Additional statistics from the Monitoring the Future (MTF) study were included for 8th, 10th and 12th grade youth. The 2012 NSDUH report showed the following key issues:

- The rate of current illicit drug use for persons aged 12-17 was 10% in 2012.
- Illicit drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics (pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, and sedatives) used nonmedically.
- The rate of current marijuana use is 7% for youth aged 12-17.
- 3% of youth aged 12-17 reported using non-medical psychotherapeutic drugs in the past month.
- According to the 2013 Monitoring the Future study, 15% of 12th graders misused any prescription drugs in the past year.

(Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings, from: <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/2012SummNatFindDetTables/NationalFindings/NSDUHresults2012.htm>, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Monitoring the Future, National Survey Results on Drug Use, 1975-2013, from: <http://monitoringthefuture.org//pubs/monographs/mtf-overview2013.pdf>)

Youth | SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Key Findings

In 2014, about one-quarter (26%) of Huron County youth have had sexual intercourse, increasing to 65% of those ages 17 and over. 23% of youth had participated in oral sex and 8% had participated in anal sex. 22% of youth participated in sexting. Of those who were sexually active, 55% had multiple sexual partners. Two Huron County schools did not ask sexual behavior questions.

65% of Huron County youth ages 17 and over have had sexual intercourse.

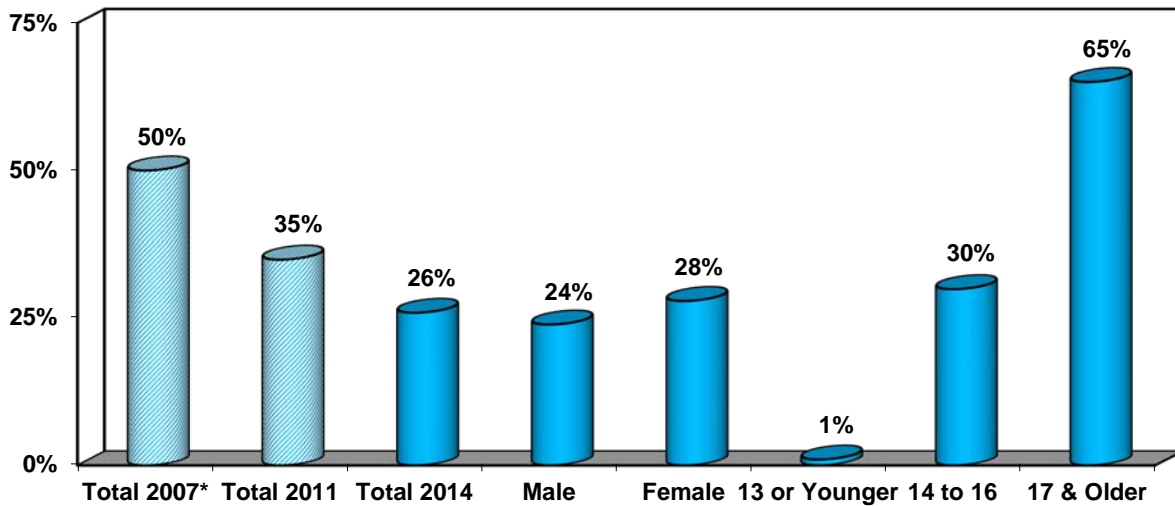
Youth Sexual Behavior

- Two Huron County schools did not ask sexual behavior questions.
- Over one-quarter (26%) of Huron County youth have had sexual intercourse, increasing to 65% of those ages 17 and over (The 2013 YRBS reports 43% for Ohio and 47% of U.S. youth have had sexual intercourse).
- 23% of youth had participated in oral sex, increasing to 61% of those ages 17 and over.
- 8% of youth had participated in anal sex, increasing to 21% of those ages 17 and over.
- 22% of youth had participated in sexting, increasing to 53% of those ages 17 and over.
- 25% of youth had viewed pornography, increasing to 35% of males and 50% of those ages 17 and over.
- Of those youth who were sexually active in their lifetime, 45% had one sexual partner and 55% had multiple partners.
- 21% of all Huron County sexually active high school youth had 4 or more partners (2013 YRBS reports 28% for Ohio).
- 6% of all Huron County youth had 4 or more sexual partners (2013 YRBS reports 12% for Ohio and 15% for the U.S.).
- Of those youth who were sexually active, 13% had done so by the age of 13. Another 52% had done so by 15 years of age. The average age of onset was 14.9 years old.
- Of all high school youth, 2% were sexually active before the age of 13 (2013 YRBS reports 4% for Ohio and 6% for the U.S.).
- 62% of youth who were sexually active used condoms to prevent pregnancy, 37% used birth control pills, 12% used the withdrawal method, 5% used Depo-Provera, and 5% used some other method. 3% reported they were gay or lesbian. However, 8% were engaging in intercourse without a reliable method of protection.

- Huron County youth had experienced the following: wanted to get pregnant (2%), had been pregnant (1%), tried to get pregnant (1%), had a miscarriage (1%), had been treated for an STD (1%), got someone pregnant (<1%), had a child (<1%), and had sex in exchange for something of value such as food, drugs, shelter or money (<1%). No one reported having an abortion.
- When asked where they were taught about pregnancy prevention, STDs, AIDS/HIV, and birth control, Huron County youth reported the following: school (63%), parents (52%), friends (29%), doctor (21%), internet (16%), siblings (13%), church (9%), and somewhere else (6%).

The following graphs show the percentage of Huron County youth who participated in sexual intercourse and oral sex. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 26% of all Huron County youth had sexual intercourse, 24% of males, and 28% of females had sex.

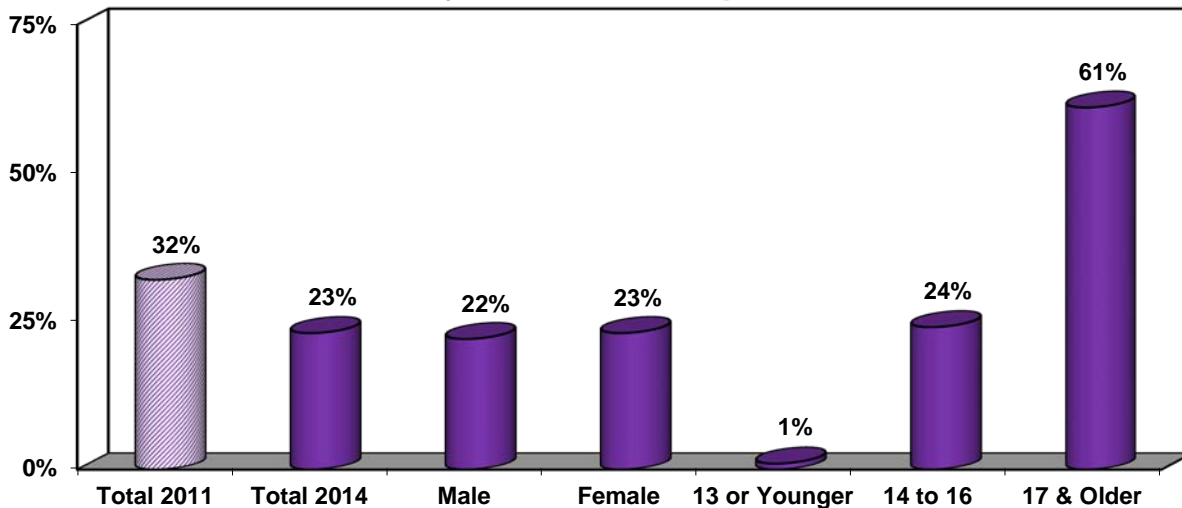
Huron County Youth Who Had Sexual Intercourse



**Huron County high school students were only asked sexual health questions in 2007.*

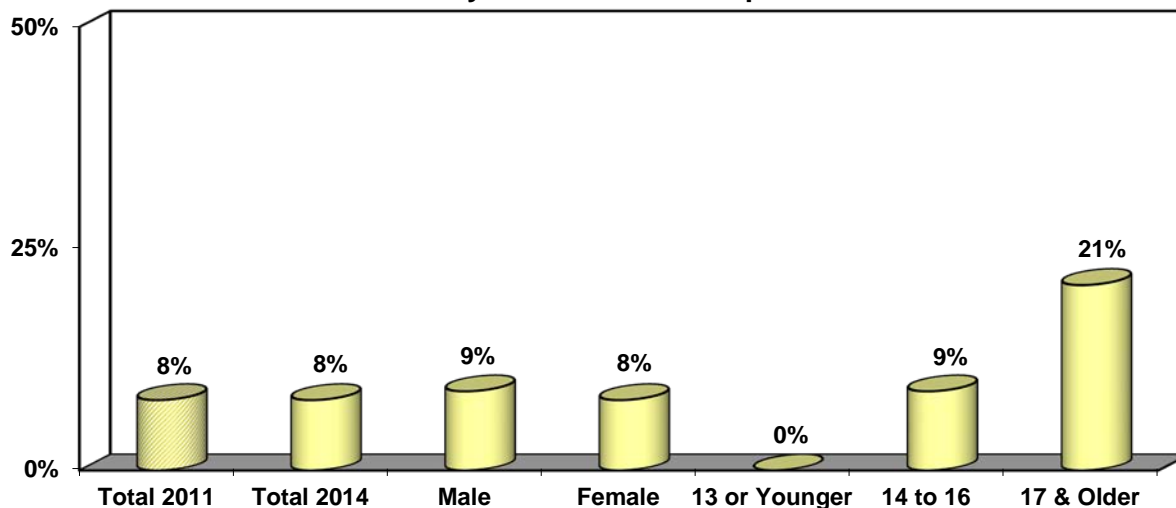
8% of Huron County youth who were sexually active were not using a reliable method of protection to prevent pregnancy.

Huron County Youth Who Participated in Oral Sex

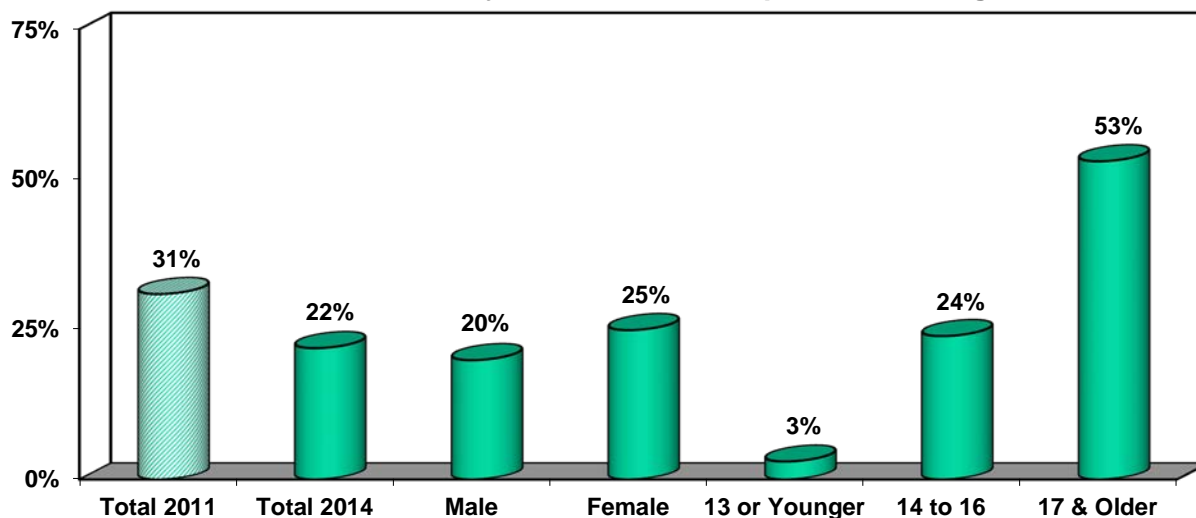


The following graphs show the percentage of Huron County youth who participated in anal sex and sexting. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 8% of all Huron County youth participated in anal sex, 9% of males, and 8% of females.

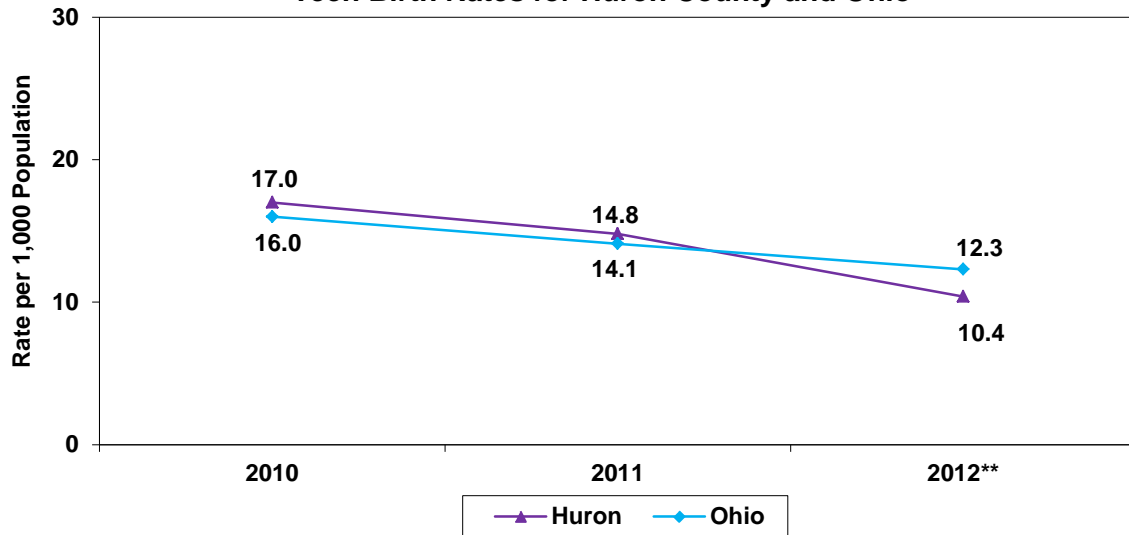
Huron County Youth Who Participated in Anal Sex



Huron County Youth Who Participated in Sexting



Teen Birth Rates for Huron County and Ohio*



*Teen birth rates include women ages 15-17

**2012 data is preliminary

(Source: Ohio Department of Health Information Warehouse Updated 2-26-13)

Youth Comparisons	6 th -12 th Grade Youth			9 th -12 th Grade Youth		
	Huron County 2007 [¥]	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Ever had sexual intercourse	50%	35%	26%	49%	43%	47%
Used a condom at last intercourse	59%	74%	62%	64%	51%	59%
Used birth control pills at last intercourse	30%	41%	37%	41%	24%	19%
Did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse	14%	13%	8%	8%	12%	14%
Had four or more sexual partners (of sexually active youth)	28%	30%	21%	21%	28%	N/A
Had sexual intercourse before age 13 (of all youth)	N/A	6%	2%	2%	4%	6%

[¥] - Only Huron County high school youth were asked sexual health questions in 2007.

N/A - Not available

Youth | MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE

Key Findings

In 2014, over one-quarter (26%) of youth reported they felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities (2013 YRBS reported 26% for Ohio and 30% for the U.S.). In 2014, the Health Assessment results indicated that 14% of Huron County 6th-12th grade youth had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year and 6% admitted actually attempting suicide in the past year.

Youth Mental Health

- In 2014, over one-quarter (26%) of youth reported they felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities, increasing to 35% of females (2013 YRBS reported 26% for Ohio and 30% for the U.S.).
- 14% of youth reported they had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past 12 months. 18% of high school youth had seriously considered attempting suicide, compared to the 2013 YRBS rate of 17% for U.S. youth and 14% for Ohio youth.
- In the past year, 6% of Huron County youth had attempted suicide and 2% had made more than one attempt. The 2013 YRBS reported a suicide attempt prevalence rate of 8% for U.S. youth and a 6% rate for Ohio youth.
- Of all youth, 2% made a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse, (2013 YRBS reported 1% for Ohio and 3% for the U.S.).
- Of those who attempted suicide, 12% resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.
- Huron County youth reported the following causes of anxiety, stress and depression: academic success (38%), fighting with friends (36%), sports (30%), fighting at home (30%), death of close family member or friend (24%), peer pressure (24%), dating relationship (24%), breakup (23%), being bullied (21%), parent divorce/separation (15%), poverty/no money (13%), caring for younger siblings (11%), parent lost their job (8%), alcohol or drug use at home (8%), not feeling safe at home (6%), parent/caregiver with a substance abuse problem (6%), ill parent (5%), family member in the military (5%), not having enough to eat (4%), sexual orientation (3%), not feeling safe in the community (2%), not having a place to live (1%), and other stress at home (24%).
- Huron County youth reported the following ways of dealing with anxiety, stress, or depression: sleeping (44%), hobbies (37%), exercising (32%), texting someone (31%), talking to a peer (24%), talking to someone in their family (22%), praying (21%), eating (20%), using social media (13%), breaking something (10%), shopping (10%), writing in a journal (8%), self-harm (8%), reading the Bible (8%), smoking/using tobacco (7%), talk to a counselor /teacher (7%), using illegal drugs (5%), drinking alcohol (4%), using prescribed medication (2%), talking to a medical professional (2%), vandalism/violent behavior (2%), using un-prescribed medication (1%), harming someone else (1%), and gambling (1%). 18% of youth reported they did not have anxiety, stress, or depression.

2013 Ohio Suicide Statistics for Youth Grades 9-12

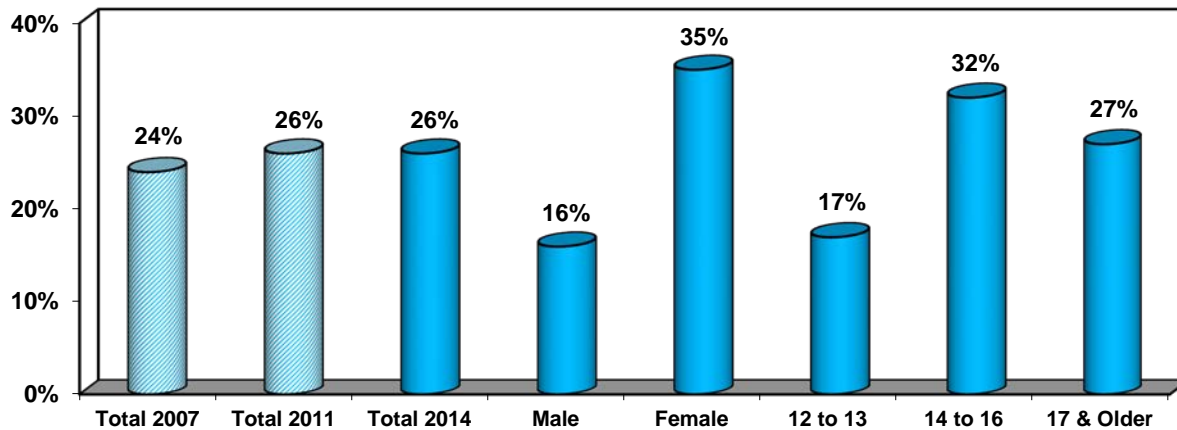
- 14% of Ohio youth seriously considered attempting suicide in the 12 months prior to the survey.
- 11% of Ohio youth made a plan about how they would attempt suicide in the 12 months prior to the survey.
- 6% of youth had attempted suicide one or more times in the 12 months prior to the survey.
- 1% of youth had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or an overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse in the 12 months prior to the survey.

(Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Healthy Youth. YRBSS 2013)

- The following would keep youth from seeking help for anxiety, stress, depression, or thoughts of suicide: they can handle it themselves (35%), worried what others might think (25%), did not know where to go (17%), cost (9%), no time (8%), their family would not support them (5%), and transportation (3%). 43% of youth reported they would seek help.

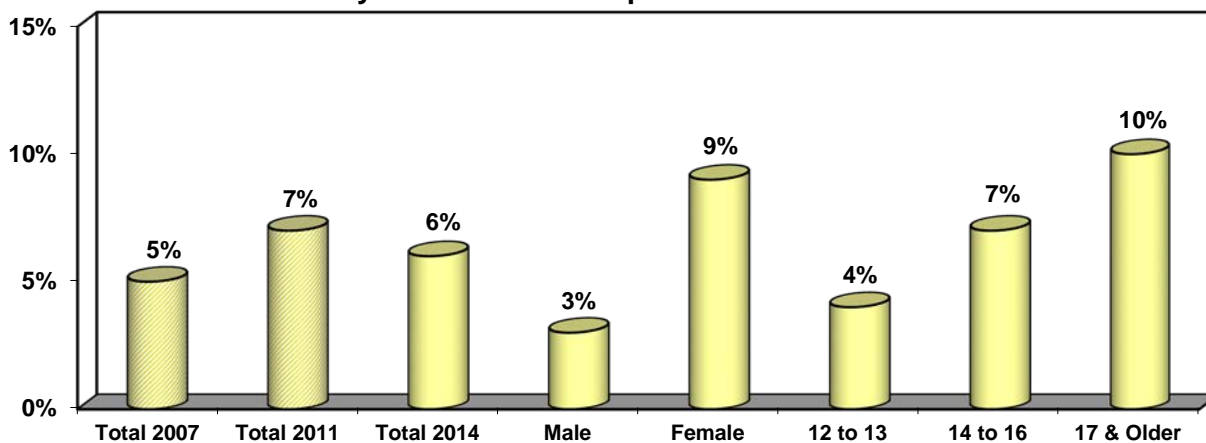
The following graphs show the percentage of Huron County youth who had felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row and attempted suicide in the past 12 months (i.e., the first graph shows that 26% of all youth had felt sad or hopeless for two weeks or more, 16% of males and 35% of females).

Huron County Youth Who Felt Sad or Hopeless Almost Every Day for Two Weeks or More in a Row



Huron County youth reported the following leading causes of anxiety, stress and depression: academic success (38%), fighting with friends (36%), sports (30%), and fighting at home (30%).

Huron County Youth Who Attempted Suicide in Past 12 Months



Youth Comparisons	6 th -12 th Grade Youth			9 th -12 th Grade Youth		
	Huron County 2007	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Youth who had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year	11%	15%	14%	18%	14%	17%
Youth who had attempted suicide in the past year	5%	7%	6%	8%	6%	8%
Suicide attempt resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (of all youth)	N/A	N/A	2%	3%	1%	3%
Youth who felt sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row	24%	26%	26%	30%	26%	30%

N/A – Not available

Youth | SAFETY

Key Findings

In 2014, 85% of Huron County youth self-reported that they wore a seatbelt when driving a car in the past month. 13% of youth had ridden in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol in the past month. 50% of youth drivers texted while driving. 22% of youth had purposefully hurt themselves at some time in their lives

11% of Huron County youth had suffered a blow or jolt to their head while playing with a sports team in the past year

Personal Safety

- In the past 30 days, 13% of youth had ridden in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol, (2013 YRBS reported 17% for Ohio and 22% for the U.S.) and 2% of youth drivers had driven a car themselves after drinking alcohol, (2013 YRBS reported 4% for Ohio and 10% for the U.S.).
- Huron County youth drivers did the following while driving in the past month: wore a seatbelt (85%), talked on their cell phone (61%), ate (57%), texted (50%), used the internet on their cell phone (12%), checked facebook on their cell phone (9%), applied makeup (3%), played electronic games on cell phone (3%), read (2%), and used cell phone for other things (15%). 12% of youth drivers did not drive while distracted in the past month.

50% of Huron County youth drivers texted while driving in the past month.

- 89% of youth had a Twitter, Instagram, facebook, online gaming, or other social network account.
- Of those who had an account, they reported the following:
 - They knew all of "my friends" (50%)
 - Their account was currently checked private (36%)
 - Their parents had their password (25%)
 - They knew all of the people they play online (14%)
 - They had been asked to share personal info (11%)
 - They were bullied because of their accounts (10%)
 - They had been asked to meet someone they met online (8%)
 - They shared personal information (8%)
 - Their friends had their password (8%)
 - They had problems as a result of their account (6%)
 - Their parents do not know they have an account (4%)
 - They had participated in sexual activity with someone they met online (2%)
- Half (50%) of the youth who had a Twitter, Instagram, facebook, online gaming, or other social network account believed that sharing information online is dangerous.
- 22% of youth had purposefully hurt themselves at some time in their lives. They did so in the following ways: cutting (15%), scratching (7%), hitting (5%), burning (4%), biting (3%), and self-embedding (2%).
- Huron County youth reported the following plans for their future: attend a 4-year college (63%), follow their career path (51%), attend a community college or technical/trade school (22%), join the military (15%), and not finish high school (1%). 2% had no hope for their future.

Personal Health

- 10% of Huron County youth have used a tanning booth or bed, increasing to 32% of those 17 years old and older. 8% of youth used a tanning bed or booth only on special occasions and 1% used it every day.
- 11% of youth reported in the past year they had suffered a blow or jolt to their head while playing with a sports team (either during a game or during practice) which caused them to get “knocked out”, have memory problems, double or blurry vision, headaches or “pressure” in the head, or nausea or vomiting (2013 YRBS reported 12% for Ohio).
- 15% of youth had been told by a doctor or nurse that they have asthma and 2% of youth were told they had diabetes.
- More than two-thirds (69%) of youth had been to the dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning or other dental work in the past year (2013 YRBS reported 75% for Ohio).
- Huron County youth reported the following adverse childhood experiences: parents became separated or were divorced (32%), parents or adults in home swore at them, insulted them or put them down (31%), lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic (22%), lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal (19%), lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve in prison or jail (19%), parents were not married (13%), lived with someone who used illegal drugs or misused prescription drugs (13%), parents or adults in home abused them (8%), parents or adults in home abused each other (7%), an adult or someone 5 years older than them touched them sexually (4%), an adult or someone 5 years older tried to make them touch them sexually (2%), and an adult or someone 5 years older than them forced them to have sex (1%).
- 24% of youth had three or more adverse childhood experiences.

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE)

- Childhood abuse, neglect, and exposure to other traumatic stressors which we term adverse childhood experiences (ACE) are common. The most common are separated or divorced parents, verbal, physical or sexual abuse, witness of domestic violence, and having a family member with depression or mental illness.
- According to the CDC, 59% of people surveyed in 5 states in 2009 reported having had at least one ACE while 9% reported five or more ACEs.
- The short and long-term outcomes of these childhood exposures include a multitude of health and social problems such as:
 - Depression
 - Fetal death
 - Illicit drug use
 - Liver disease
 - STD's
 - Multiple sexual partners
 - Alcoholism and alcohol abuse
 - COPD
 - Unintended pregnancies
 - Suicide attempts
 - Early initiation of smoking
 - Risk for intimate partner violence
- Given the high prevalence of ACEs, additional efforts are needed at the state and local level to reduce and prevent childhood maltreatment and associated family dysfunction in the US.

(Source: CDC, Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study, January 18, 2013, <http://www.cdc.gov/ace/about.htm> & Adverse Childhood Experiences Reported by Adults, Last Reviewed: June 3, 2011, <http://www.cdc.gov/features/dsaces/index.html>)

Youth Comparisons	6 th -12 th Grade Youth			9 th -12 th Grade Youth		
	Huron County 2007	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Ridden with someone who had been drinking alcohol in past month	16%	19%	13%	13%	17%	22%
Drove a car after drinking alcohol (of all youth drivers)	5%	5%	2%	2%	4%	10%
Visited a dentist for a check-up within the past year	65%	74%	69%	68%	75%	N/A
Suffered blow or jolt to head	N/A	N/A	11%	12%	12%	N/A

N/A – Not available

Youth | VIOLENCE ISSUES

Key Findings

In Huron County, 22% of youth had been involved in a physical fight in the past year. 5% of youth had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in the past year. 44% of youth had been bullied in the past year and 32% had been bullied on school property.

Violence-Related Behaviors

- 1% of youth had carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife or club) on school property in the past 30 days (2013 YRBS reported 5% for the U.S.).
- 5% of youth were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in the past year (2013 YRBS reported 7% for the U.S.).
- 4% of youth did not go to school on one or more days in the past month because they did not feel safe at school or on their way to or from school (2013 YRBS reported 5% for Ohio and 7% for the U.S.).
- 44% of youth had been bullied in the past year. The following types of bullying were reported:
 - 34% were verbally bullied (teased, taunted or called harmful names)
 - 25% were indirectly bullied (spread mean rumors about them or kept them out of a "group")
 - 11% were cyber bullied (teased, taunted or threatened by e-mail or cell phone) (2013 YRBS reported 15% for Ohio and the U.S.)
 - 8% were physically bullied (were hit, kicked, punched or people took their belongings)
 - 3% were sexually bullied (used nude or semi-nude pictures to pressure someone to have sex that did not want to, blackmail, intimidate, or exploit another person)
- In the past year, 32% of youth had been bullied on school property (2013 YRBS reported 21% for Ohio and 20% for the U.S.).
- In the past year, 22% of youth had been involved in a physical fight, increasing to 30% of males. 10% had been in a fight on more than one occasion (2013 YRBS reported 20% for Ohio and 25% for the U.S.).
- In the past year, 7% of youth had been involved in a physical fight on school property (2013 YRBS reported 6% for Ohio and 8% for the U.S.).

Types of Bullying

- **Verbal Bullying:** Any bullying that is done by speaking. Calling names, teasing, threatening somebody, and making fun of others are all forms of verbal bullying.
- **Indirect Bullying:** A form of bullying that involves mean rumors being spread about someone or keeping someone out of a "group".
- **Physical Bullying:** Any bullying that hurts someone's body or damages their possessions. Stealing, shoving, hitting, fighting, and destroying property all are types of physical bullying.
- **Cyber Bullying:** Any bullying that happens over any technological device. This includes email, instant messaging, social networking sites (such as Facebook), text messages, and cell phones.
- **Sexual Bullying:** Any bullying that involves comments, gestures, action or attention that is intended to hurt, offend or intimidate someone that focuses on appearance, body parts, or sexual orientation.

(Source: RESPECT, *Bullying Definitions*, obtained from: <http://www.respect2all.org/parents/bullying-definitions> & *Teens Health, Sexual Harassment and Sexual Bullying*, obtained from: http://kidshealth.org/teen/sexual_health/guys/harassment.html)

- 4% of youth reported a boyfriend or girlfriend hit, slapped, or physically hurt them on purpose in the past 12 months, increasing to 6% of those in high school (2013 YRBS reported 7% for Ohio).
- 9% of youth reported an adult or caregiver hit, slapped, or physically hurt them on purpose in the past 12 months, increasing to 13% of females.
- 5% of youth were physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to, increasing to 9% of females, (2013 YRBS reported 8% for Ohio and 7% for the U.S.).
- 6% of youth were physically forced to participate in sexual activity when they did not want to in the past 12 months, increasing to 12% of females.

Behaviors of Huron County Youth
Bullied vs. Non-Bullied

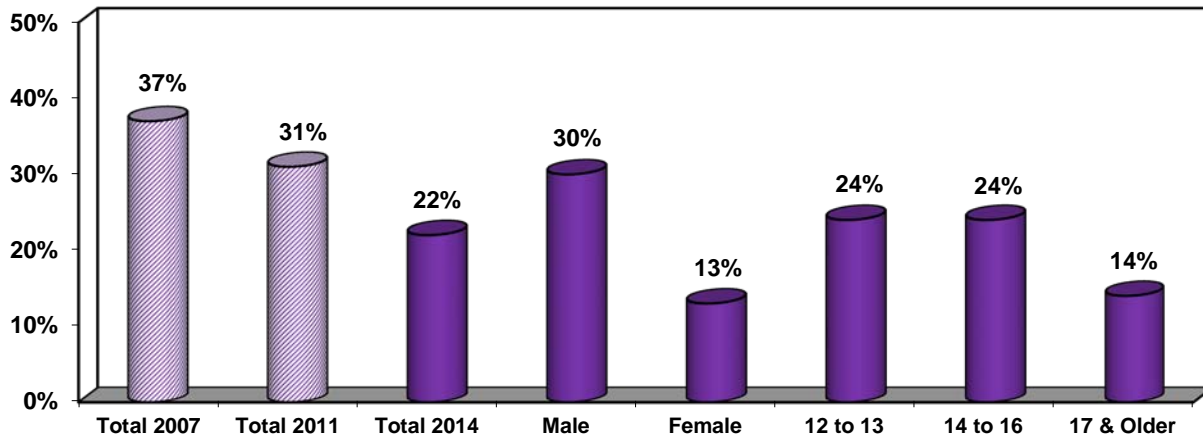
Youth Behaviors	Bullied (44%)	Non-Bullied (56%)
Contemplated suicide in the past 12 months	21%	9%
Have drank alcohol in the past 30 days	19%	16%
Misused prescription medications in the past 30 days	15%	8%
Have smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days	13%	8%
Attempted suicide in the past 12 months	10%	4%
Have used marijuana in the past 30 days	9%	8%

Types of Bullying Huron County Youth Experienced in Past Year

Youth Behaviors	Total	Male	Female	13 or younger	14-16 Years old	17 and older
Verbally Bullied	34%	26%	41%	34%	34%	34%
Indirectly Bullied	25%	13%	37%	22%	25%	31%
Cyber Bullied	11%	5%	17%	8%	11%	16%
Physically Bullied	8%	9%	8%	10%	9%	5%
Sexually Bullied	3%	1%	4%	3%	3%	3%

The following graph shows Huron County youth involved in a physical fight in the past year. The graph shows the number of youth in each segment giving each answer (i.e., the graph shows that 22% of all youth had been in a fight in the past year, 30% of males and 13% of females).

Huron County Youth Involved in a Physical Fight in the Past Year



Youth Comparisons	6 th -12 th Grade Youth			9 th -12 th Grade Youth		
	Huron County 2007	Huron County 2011	Huron County 2014	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Carried a weapon on school property in past month	2%	3%	1%	2%	4%*	5%
Been in a physical fight in past year	37%	31%	22%	18%	20%	25%
Been in a fight on school property in past year	13%	12%	7%	5%	6%	8%
Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in past year	7%	9%	5%	6%	8%*	7%
Did not go to school because felt unsafe in past month	3%	3%	4%	4%	5%	7%
Electronically/cyber bullied in past year	N/A	13%	11%	13%	15%	15%
Bullied in past year	49%	51%	44%	45%	N/A	N/A
Bullied on school property in past year	N/A	N/A	32%	29%	21%	20%
Hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend in past year	8%	9%	4%	6%	7%	9%**
Ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse	4%	4%	5%	8%	8%	7%

N/A - Not available

*2007 YRBS

**2011 YRBS

Child HEALTH & FUNCTIONAL STATUS

Key Findings

In 2014, 63% of Huron County parents had taken their child ages 0-11 to the dentist in the past year. 12% of Huron County parents reported their child ages 0-11 had been diagnosed with asthma. 8% of parents reported their child had been diagnosed with ADD/ADHD.

Health of Children ages 0-11

- In 2014, 24% of children were classified as obese by Body Mass Index (BMI) calculations. 21% of children were classified as overweight, 43% were normal weight, and 12% were underweight.
- 37% of parents reported their child had been tested for lead poisoning, and the results were within normal limits. 1% reported the levels were elevated and 2% reported medical follow-up was needed. 20% of parents did not know if their child had been tested for lead.
- 63% of children had been to the dentist in the past year, increasing to 81% of 6-11 year olds.
- Parents gave the following reasons for not getting dental care for their child: child was not old enough to go to the dentist (20%), cost (6%), no insurance (3%), child refused to go (2%), treatment was ongoing (2%), no referral (2%), could not find a dentist who accepted their child's insurance (1%), inconvenient times/could not get an appointment (1%), dissatisfaction with dentist (1%), not available in area/transportation problems (1%), and other reasons (9%).
- A doctor told Huron County parents their 0-11 year old child had the following conditions:
 - Asthma (12%)
 - Dental problems (10%)
 - Speech and language delay (8%)
 - ADD/ADHD (8%)
 - Learning disability (6%)
 - Urinary tract infection (5%)
 - Autism (5%)
 - Vision problems that cannot be corrected with glasses (4%)
 - Developmental delay/physical impairment (4%)
 - Hearing problems (3%)
 - Anxiety problems (3%)
 - Birth defect (3%)
 - Bone/joint/muscle problems (2%)
 - Behavioral/conduct problem (2%)
 - Head injury (2%)
 - Other life-threatening illness (2%)
 - Pneumonia (2%)
 - Epilepsy (2%)
 - Intellectual disability/mental retardation (1%)
 - Depression problems (1%)
 - Genetic disease (1%)
 - Appendicitis (1%)
- Huron County children spent an average of 2.0 hours watching TV, 1.3 hours reading, 0.8 hours playing video game, and 0.6 hours on the computer on an average day of the week.

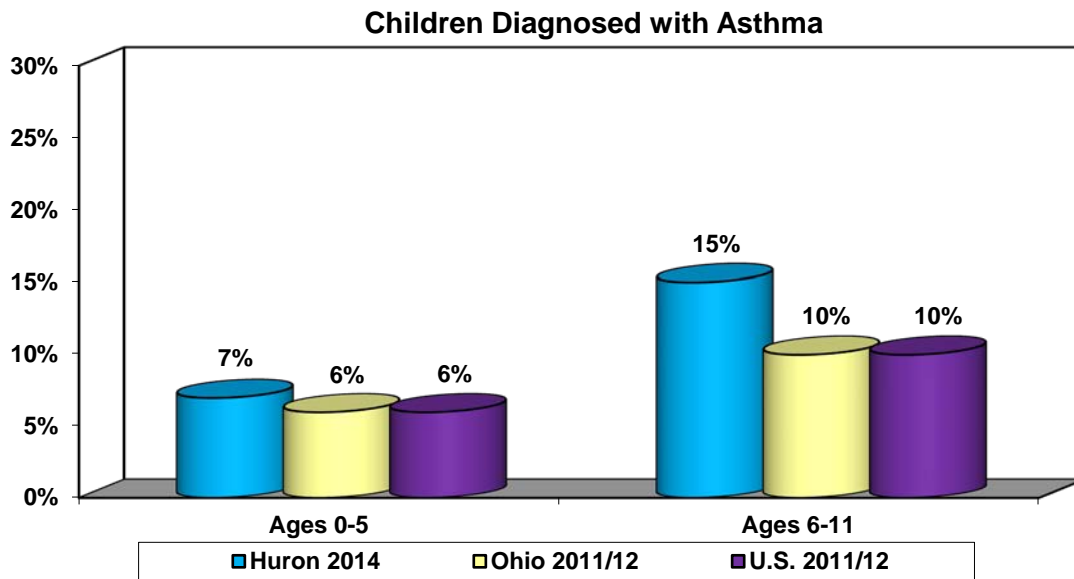
National Survey of Children's Health 2011/12

- 6% of Ohio children ages 0-5 were diagnosed with asthma, increasing to 10% of 6-11 year olds.
- 12% of Ohio children ages 6-11 were diagnosed with ADD/ADHD.

(Source: National Survey of Children's Health, 2011/12 <http://nschdata.org>)

Asthma

The following graph shows that Huron County has a higher percentage of children ages 0-5 and 6-11 who are diagnosed with asthma than both Ohio and the U.S.



Asthma and Children

- Asthma is one of the most common chronic disorders in childhood, currently affecting an estimated 7.1 million children under 18 years; of which 4.1 million suffered from an asthma attack or episode in 2011.
- An asthma episode is a series of events that results in narrowed airways. These include: swelling of the lining, tightening of the muscle, and increased secretion of mucus in the airway. The narrowed airway is responsible for the difficulty in breathing with the familiar "wheeze".
- Secondhand smoke can cause serious harm to children. An estimated 400,000 to 1 million children with asthma have their condition worsened by exposure to secondhand smoke.
- In 2009, approximately 774,000 emergency room visits were due to asthma in those under 15, and 157 children under the age of 15 died from asthma that year.
- The annual direct health care cost of asthma is approximately \$50.1 billion; indirect costs (e.g. lost productivity) add another \$5.9 billion, for a total of \$56.0 billion dollars.
- Asthma is characterized by excessive sensitivity of the lungs to various stimuli. Triggers range from viral infections to allergies, to irritating gases and particles in the air. Each child reacts differently to the factors that may trigger asthma, including:
 - Respiratory infections and colds
 - Cigarette smoke
 - Allergic reactions to such allergens as pollen, mold, animal dander, feather, dust, food, and cockroaches
 - Indoor and outdoor air pollutants, including ozone and particle pollution
 - Exposure to cold air or sudden temperature change
 - Excitement/stress
 - Exercise

(Source: American Lung Association, *Asthma & Children Fact Sheet*, October 2012, from: <http://www.lung.org/lung-disease/asthma/resources/facts-and-figures/asthma-children-fact-sheet.html>)

Child Comparisons	Ages 0-5			Ages 6-11		
	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2011/12	U.S. 2011/12	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2011/12	U.S. 2011/12
Child had no problems with teeth	95%	91%	89%	84%	78%	75%
Diagnosed with asthma	7%	6%	6%	15%	10%	10%
Diagnosed with autism	5%	N/A	2%**	3%	N/A	3%
Diagnosed with ADHD/ADD	5%	N/A	2%**	10%	12%	9%
Diagnosed with behavioral or conduct problems	2%	N/A	2%**	2%	5%	4%
Diagnosed with vision problems that cannot be corrected	0%	N/A	<1%	6%	N/A	2%
Diagnosed with bone, joint, or muscle problems	0%	N/A	1%	2%	N/A	2%
Diagnosed with epilepsy	0%	N/A	<1%	2%	N/A	1%
Diagnosed with a head injury	3%	N/A	<1%	1%	N/A	<1%
Diagnosed with diabetes	0%	N/A	N/A	0%	N/A	<1%
Diagnosed with depression	0%	N/A	<1%**	1%	N/A	2%

** - Ages 2-5

N/A - Not available

Childhood Obesity Facts

- Childhood obesity has more than doubled in children and tripled in adolescents in the past 30 years.
- The percentage of children aged 6-11 years in the United States who were obese increased from 7% in 1980 to nearly 18% in 2010.
- In 2010, more than one third of children and adolescents were overweight or obese.
- Children and adolescents who are obese are at greater risk for bone and joint problems, sleep apnea, and social and psychological problems such as stigmatization and poor self-esteem.
- Children and adolescents who are obese are likely to be obese as adult and are therefore more at risk for adult health problems such as heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke, several types of cancer, and osteoarthritis. One study showed that children who became obese as early as age 2 were more likely to be obese as adults.

(Source: CDC, Adolescent and School Health, Childhood Obesity Facts, July 2013, <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/obesity/facts.htm>)

Attention-Deficit / Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

- 3%-7% of school-aged children have ADHD. However, studies have estimated higher rates in community samples.
- Parents report that approximately 9.5% of children 4-17 years of age (5.4 million) have been diagnosed with ADHD as of 2007.
- Parent-reported ADHD diagnosis in Ohio was 13.3%
- Rates of ADHD diagnosis increased an average of 3% per year from 1997 to 2006 and an average of 5.5% per year from 2003 to 2007.
- Boys (13.2%) were more likely than girls (5.6%) to have ever been diagnosed with ADHD.
- Rates of ADHD diagnosis increased at a greater rate among older teens as compared to younger children.
- The highest rates of parent-reported ADHD diagnosis were noted among children covered by Medicaid and multiracial children.

(Source: CDC, Attention-Deficit / Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), 5/13/2013, from: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/adhd/data.html>)

Child HEALTH CARE ACCESS, UTILIZATION AND MEDICAL HOME

Key Findings

In 2014, 87% of Huron County parents reported their 0-11 year old saw a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional for medical care. 15% of parents reported they received benefits from the SNAP/food stamps program. 11% of parents reported their child did not get all of the medical care they needed.

National Survey of Children's Health 2011/12

- 7% of 0-5 year old and 5% of 6-11 year old Ohio children were without insurance at some time in the past year.
- 40% of 0-5 year old and 34% of 6-11 year old Ohio children had public insurance.
- 94% of 0-5 year old and 86% of 6-11 year old Ohio children had been to the doctor for preventive care in the past year.

(Source: National Survey of Children's Health, 2011/12
<http://nschdata.org>)

Health Care Access and Utilization

- In the past year, 87% of Huron County children saw a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional for any kind of medical care, including sick-child care, well-child checkups, physical exams, and hospitalizations.
- In the past year, parents reported that someone in the household received the following: free or reduced cost breakfast or lunches at school (19%), SNAP/food stamps (15%), benefits from WIC program (9%), out-of-home daycare (9%), mental health/substance abuse treatment (6%), health department immunization program (4%), Help Me Grow (3%), cash assistance from a welfare program (3%), Head Start (2%), and subsidized childcare through JFS (1%).
- On average, Huron County parents took their child to the emergency room for the following reasons in the past year: accidents, injury, or poisonings (0.3 times), other sick visits (0.3 times), ear infections (0.2 times), primary care (0.1 times), broken bones (0.1 times), and doctor's office told them to go (0.1 times).
- On average, parents took their child to the doctor for the following in the past year: regular visits (1.4 times), dental visits (1.2 times), other visits for any illness (1.0 time), ear infections (0.4 times), behavioral problems (0.2 times), injuries (0.1 times), asthma (0.1 times), and head lice (0.02 times).
- 11% of parents reported their child did not get all of the medical care they needed in the past year for the following reasons: cost (2%), no referral (2%), no insurance (2%), inconvenient times/could not get an appointment (1%), did not like the doctor (1%), treatment is ongoing (1%), child refused to go (1%), vaccine shortage (1%), and other reasons (5%).
- Huron County children needed the following special services for their health in the past year: counseling (2%), speech therapy (2%), medical equipment (wheelchairs, etc.) (1%), physical therapy (1%), occupational therapy (1%), and special education (1%). 5% of children needed multiple types of special services.

Medical Home

- In 2014, 95% of Huron County parents reported that their child had one particular place they usually went if they were sick or needed advice about their health. They reported the following places: a private doctor's office (92%), a hospital emergency room (1%), a community health center (1%), an urgent care center (1%), and the health department (1%).
- Huron County children have been referred to the following specialists: ear, nose, and throat doctor (26%), psychiatrist (5%), allergist (5%), cardiologist (heart doctor) (4%), dermatologist (3%), pediatric ophthalmologist (3%), oncologist (cancer doctor) (1%), endocrinologist (diabetes doctor) (1%), and other specialists (14%).

Child Comparisons	Ages 0-5			Ages 6-11		
	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2011/12	U.S. 2011/12	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2011/12	U.S. 2011/12
Received all the medical care they needed	97%	99%*	99%*	89%	98%*	98%*

*2003 National Survey of Children's Health data

Emergency Room Visits in the United States

- In 2009, 10.4 million children living in the United States had an emergency room visit in the past 12 months (14%); 5.0 million children had two or more visits (7%).
- Children in single-mother families were twice as likely to have had two or more visits to an emergency room in the past 12 months (10%) than children in two-parent families (5%).
- 10% of children with Medicaid or other public insurance had two or more emergency room visits in the past year. 6% of uninsured children had two or more emergency room visits in the past year. 4% of children with private health insurance had two or more emergency room visits in the past year.

(Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2009)

Child | FAMILY FUNCTIONING & CHILD SAFETY CHARACTERISTICS

Key Findings

In 2014, 1% of Huron County parents reported their 0-11 year old went to bed hungry at least one day per week. 91% of parents reported they felt their child was always or usually safe in their neighborhood.

Family Functioning

- 1% of parents reported their child went to bed hungry at least one day per week because their family did not have enough money for food.
- 45% of parents reported that every family member who lived in their household ate a meal together every day of the week, increasing to 52% of parents of 0-5 year olds. Families ate a meal together an average of 5.8 times per week.
- 41% of parents of 6-11 year olds reported they felt their child was always safe at school. 44% reported usually, 4% reported sometimes, and 5% reported they felt their child was never safe at school.
- Parents discussed the following topics with their 6-11 year olds: bullying (64%), eating habits (61%), refusal skills/peer pressure (59%), screen time (TV or computer) (51%), tobacco (36%), body image (34%), alcohol (33%), marijuana and other drugs (30%), media issues (25%), dating and relationships (16%), abstinence and how to refuse sex (10%), birth control (4%), and condoms, safer sex and STD prevention (3%).
- Parents reported their child regularly attended the following: elementary school (53%), child care outside of their home provided by a relative (31%), child care in their home provided by a relative (26%), nursery school, pre-school, or kindergarten (25%), family-based child care outside of their home (16%), child care in their home provided by a baby sitter (10%), a child care center (7%), and head start or early start program (7%).

Child Safety Characteristics

- Huron County children have moved to a new address an average of 1.1 times in their life. 52% of children have never moved to a new address.
- 54% of parents reported their child under the age of 8 years old and less than 4 feet, 9 inches always rode in a booster seat when a passenger in a car.
- 11% reported their child under the age of 8 years old and less than 4 feet, 9 inches never rode in a booster seat. 26% of parents reported their child did not need a booster seat since they were taller than the recommended height.
- Parents reported their child spent the following unsupervised time after school on an average school day: no unsupervised time (85%), less than one hour (7%), 1-2 hours (6%), 3-4 hours (1%), and more than 4 hours (1%).
- Parents reported their neighborhood was: always safe (43%), usually safe (48%), sometimes safe (4%), and never safe (5%). 36% of those with incomes less than \$25,000 reported their neighborhood was always safe, compared to 48% of those with higher incomes.

National Survey of Children's Health 2011/12

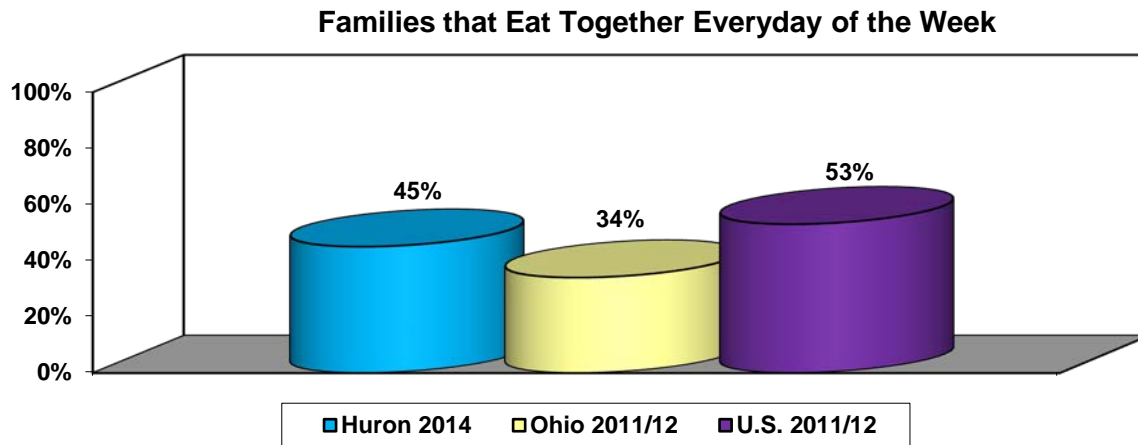
- 63% of Ohio and 61% of U.S. parents of 0-5 year olds reported their family ate a meal together every night of the week.
- 29% of 0-5 year old and 34% of 6-11 year old Ohio children lived in a household with someone who smokes.

(Source: National Survey of Children's Health, 2011/12, obtained from: <http://nschdata.org>)

Family Dinners

The following graph shows the percent of Huron County families that eat a meal together every day of the week along with the percent of Ohio families and the percent of U.S. families.

- U.S. families as a whole have the largest percent, followed by Huron County and Ohio families.



(Source: National Survey of Children's Health & 2014 Huron County Health Assessment)

Child Comparisons	Ages 0-5			Ages 6-11		
	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2011/12	U.S. 2011/12	Huron County 2014	Ohio 2011/12	U.S. 2011/12
Family eats a meal together every day of the week	52%	63%	61%	42%	45%	47%
Parent felt child was usually/always safe at school	N/A	N/A	N/A	85%	96%	94%

N/A - Not available

Child | PARENT HEALTH

Key Findings

In 2014, 12% of Huron County parents were uninsured. 26% of parents were overweight and 38% were obese. Parents missed work an average of 1.2 days per year due to their child being ill or injured.

Parent Health

- Those filling out the survey had the following relationship to the child: mother (53%), father (44%), grandparent (2%), and other non-relative (1%).
- More than three-fifths (63%) of parents rated their health as excellent or very good, decreasing to 52% of parents with incomes less than \$25,000. 8% of parents had rated their health as fair or poor.
- 12% of parents were uninsured, increasing to 27% of parents with incomes less than \$25,000.
- 64% of parents were either overweight (26%) or obese (38%), and 36% were normal weight.
- Parents missed work an average of 1.2 days per year due to their child being ill or injured, 0.3 days per year due to their child's medical appointments, 0.1 days due to child's asthma, and 0.1 days due to behavioral or emotional problems.
- During the past 12 months, 16% of parents or family members had to quit a job, not take a job, or greatly change their job because of problems with child care.
- In general, parents face the following challenges in regards to the day-to-day demands of parenthood/raising children: demands of multiple children (38%), financial burdens (25%), being a single parent (12%), child has special needs (6%), difficulty with lifestyle changes (6%), loss of freedom (4%), alcohol and/or drug abuse (2%), post-partum depression (1%), and other challenges (5%).

National Survey of Children's Health 2011/2012

- 78% of mothers of 0-5 year olds and 70% of mothers of 6-11 year olds in Ohio rated their mental and emotional health as excellent or very good.
- 83% of fathers of 0-5 year olds and 80% of fathers of 6-11 year olds in Ohio rated their mental and emotional health as excellent or very good.
- 7% of mothers of 0-5 year olds and 10% of mothers of 6-11 year olds in Ohio rated their mental and emotional health as fair or poor.
- 7% of fathers of 6-11 year olds in Ohio rated their mental and emotional health as fair or poor.

(Source: National Survey of Children's Health, 2011/12, <http://nschdata.org>)

Tips for Parents – Ideas to Help Children Maintain a Healthy Weight

- Encourage healthy eating habits by providing fruits, vegetables, whole grains, low-fat or non-fat dairy products, and lean meats and proteins for your family.
- Limit or reduce the consumption of calorie-rich, sugary and/or saturated fat in your home.
- Adding physical activity into the family's routine will lead to it becoming a healthy habit. Some examples of moderate intensity physical activity include brisk walking, playing tag, jumping rope, playing soccer, swimming and dancing.
- Encourage fun activities to reduce the amount of sedentary time watching TV, playing video games or on the computer.
- The goal is to reduce the rate of weight gain in overweight and obese children and teens while still accounting for normal growth and development. Children and teens should not be placed on a diet without consulting a doctor.

(Source: CDC, Healthy Weight, "Tips for Parents – Ideas to Help Children Maintain a Healthy Weight", <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyweight/children/index.html>, October 31, 2011)

Appendix I | HURON COUNTY HEALTH ASSESSMENT INFORMATION SOURCES

Source	Data Used	Website
American Academy of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asthma Statistics 	www.aaaai.org/about-the-aaaai/newsroom/asthma-statistics.aspx
American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts and Figures 2014. Atlanta: ACS, 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2014 Cancer Facts, Figures, and Estimates Nutrition Recommendations 	www.cancer.org
American Heart Association, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smoke-free Living: Benefits & Milestones 	www.heart.org/HEARTORG/
American Lung Association, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asthma and Children Fact Sheet 	www.lung.org/lung-disease/asthma/resources/facts-and-figures/asthma-children-fact-sheet.html
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Behavioral Surveillance Branch, Centers for Disease Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2009 - 2012 Adult Ohio and U.S. Correlating Statistics 	www.cdc.gov
Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victims of Gun Violence 	www.bradycampaign.org/sites/default/files/GunDeathandInjuryStatSheet3YearAverageFINAL.pdf

Source	Data Used	Website
Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) ▪ Asthma Attacks ▪ Cancer and Men ▪ Depression Statistics ▪ Distracted Driving ▪ Electronic Cigarettes and Teenagers ▪ Impact of Arthritis ▪ Health Care Access Among the Employed and Unemployed ▪ Health Care Access and Utilization ▪ Healthy Weight ▪ Heart Health and Stroke Facts ▪ Hepatitis C ▪ Obesity Facts ▪ Seasonal Influenza ▪ Smoking facts ▪ Social Determinants of Health ▪ Tips for Parents 	www.cdc.gov
CDC, Alcohol and Public Health, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Underage Drinking 	www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/underage-drinking.htm
CDC, Adolescent and School Health, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth Physical Activity Facts 	www.cdc.gov/healthyouth/physicalactivity/facts.htm
CDC, Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ADHD 	www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/adhd/data.html
CDC, National Center for Health Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Men's Health ▪ U.S. Leading Causes of Death ▪ U.S. Female Fertility Rate ▪ U.S. Births to Unwed Mothers ▪ U.S. Low Birth Weight, Live Births 	www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/
CDC, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, "Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors Among Adults Aged \geq 18 Years U.S., 2008-2009"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Suicide Statistics 	www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss6013a1.htm?_cid=ss6013a1_e
CDC, Physical Activity for Everyone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Physical Activity Recommendations 	www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/everyone/guidelines/adults.html
CDC, Sexually Transmitted Diseases Surveillance, 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ U.S. Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Rates ▪ STD's in Adolescents and Young Adults ▪ U.S. STD Surveillance Profile, 2014 	www.cdc.gov/std/stats/

Source	Data Used	Website
Community Commons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures ▪ Beer, Wine & Liquor Stores ▪ Cigarette Expenditures ▪ Fast Food Rate 	www.communitycommons.org/
County Health Rankings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Health Rankings Model 	www.countyhealthrankings.org/
Healthy People 2020: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All Healthy People 2020 Target Data Points ▪ Some U.S. Baseline Statistics ▪ Predictors of Access to Health Care 	www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020
Mobilizing for Action through Planning Partnerships (MAPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MAPP Academic Model 	www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/mapp/
National Health Interview Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emergency Room Visits 	
National Institute on Drug Abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Abuse of Prescription Drugs ▪ Youth Drug Use from Monitoring the Future 	www.drugabuse.gov
National Survey Of Children's Health, 2011/12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Asthma, ADHD ▪ Physical Activity ▪ TV, Video Games & Computer Usage ▪ Reading to Child ▪ Preventive Care ▪ Insurance Status ▪ Safe Schools ▪ Extracurricular Activities ▪ Neighborhood Safety ▪ Children & Smoking ▪ Smoking in Home of a Child ▪ Breastfeeding ▪ Family Dinners 	http://childhealthdata.org/
Office of Criminal Justice Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Crime Statistics and Crime Reports 	www.ocjs.ohio.gov/crime_stats_reports.stm
Office of Health Transformation, Ohio Medicaid Assessment Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ohio Statistics 	http://healthtransformation.ohio.gov/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=oid6Wo-y0gs%3D&tabid=160
Ohio Department of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oral Health Isn't Optional, 2011 	www.odh.ohio.gov/~media/ODH/ASSETS/Files/ohs/oral%20health/ohioreport8_9.ashx
Ohio Department of Health, Ohio's Prescription Drug Overdose Epidemic: Epidemiology, Contributing Factors and Ongoing Efforts Presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overdose Graphs 	

APPENDIX I

Source	Data Used	Website
Ohio Department of Health, Information Warehouse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diabetes Facts Obesity and Diabetes in Ohio Huron County and Ohio Mortality Statistics Huron County and Ohio Birth Statistics Huron County and Ohio Sexually Transmitted Diseases HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program Statistics: Access to Health Services 	www.odh.ohio.gov/
Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huron County and Ohio Cancer Mortality Huron County and Ohio Cancer Incidence 	www.odh.ohio.gov/
Ohio Department of Job & Family Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty Statistics Huron County and Ohio Medicaid Statistics Huron County Health Care Statistics 	http://jfs.ohio.gov/county/cntypro/pdf11/Huron.pdf
Ohio Department of Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2013 Huron County and Ohio Crash Facts 	https://ext.dps.state.oh.us/crashstatistics/CrashReports.aspx
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrests/Incarceration Data Inmate Population by Gender and Race 	www.drc.ohio.gov/web/Reports/FactSheet/January%202014.pdf
Ohio Mental Health and Addiction Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doses Per Capita 	http://mha.ohio.gov/Portals/0/assets/Research/Maps/Ohio_OARRS_Opioids_2012_v2.pdf
Ohio State Highway Patrol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliant Data Electronic Crash Records Felony Cases and Drug Arrests Huron County Activity Statistics 	http://statepatrol.ohio.gov/
Ohio Suicide Prevention Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ohio Suicide Statistics 	www.ohiospf.org/content.php?pageurl=ohio_statistics
RESPECT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of Bullying 	www.respect2all.org/parents/bullying-definitions
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adult Drug Use Youth Drug Use 	www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/2012SummNatFindDetTables/NationalFindings/NSDUHresults2012.htm
Teens Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual Harassment and Sexual Bullying 	http://kidshealth.org/teen/sexual_health/guys/harassment.html

Source	Data Used	Website
U. S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau; Bureau of Economic Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ American Community Survey 3 year estimates, 2010-2012 ▪ Ohio and Huron County 2010 Census Demographic Information ▪ Ohio and U.S. Health Insurance Sources ▪ Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates ▪ Federal Poverty Thresholds 	www.census.gov
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Ohio Department of Mental Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mental Health Services in Ohio 	www.lsc.state.oh.us/fiscal/ohiofacts/sept2012/health&human services.pdf
World Life Expectancy, Ohio Suicide Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Suicide Statistics 	www.worldlifeexpectancy.com/usa/ohio-suicide
Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Adolescent and School Health, Centers for Disease Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2005 - 2011 youth Ohio and U.S. correlating statistics 	http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/YouthOnline/App/Default.aspx

Appendix II | HURON COUNTY

ACRONYMS AND TERMS

AHS	Access to Quality Health Services (topic area for Healthy People 2020)
Adult	Defined as 19 years of age and older.
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates	Death rate per 100,000 adjusted for the age distribution of the population.
Adult Binge Drinking	Consumption of five alcoholic beverages or more (for males) or four or more alcoholic beverages (for females) on one occasion.
BMI	Body Mass Index is defined as the contrasting measurement/relationship of weight to height.
BRFSS	Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System , an adult survey conducted by the CDC.
CBP	U.S. Census Bureau's County Business Patterns data series.
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention .
CVD	Cardiovascular Disease
Current Smoker	Individual who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smokes daily or on some days.
HCNO	Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio
HDS	Heart Disease and Stroke (topic area for Healthy People 2020)
HP 2020	Healthy People 2020, a comprehensive set of health objectives published by the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
Health Indicator	A measure of the health of people in a community, such as cancer mortality rates, rates of obesity, or incidence of cigarette smoking.
High Blood Cholesterol	240 mg/dL and above
High Blood Pressure	Systolic \geq 140 and Diastolic \geq 90
IID	Immunization and Infectious Diseases (topic area for Healthy People 2020)
N/A	Data is not available.
NSCH	National Survey of Children's Health
NSDUH	National Survey on Drug Use and Health
ODH	Ohio Department of Health

Race/Ethnicity	Census 2010: U.S. Census data consider race and Hispanic origin separately. Census 2010 adhered to the standards of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), which define Hispanic or Latino as “a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race.” Data are presented as “Hispanic or Latino” and “Not Hispanic or Latino.” Census 2010 reported five race categories including: White, Black or African American, American Indian & Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Data reported, “White alone” or “Black alone”, means the respondents reported only one race.
SAMHSA	Substance and Mental Health Services Administration
Weapon	Defined in the YRBSS as “a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club”
Youth	Defined as 12 through 18 years of age
Youth BMI Classifications	Underweight is defined as BMI-for-age \leq 5 th percentile Overweight is defined as BMI-for-age 85 th percentile to < 95 th percentile. Obese is defined as \geq 95 th percentile.
Youth Binge Drinking	Consumption of five alcoholic beverages or more on one occasion.
YRBSS	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System , a youth survey conducted by the CDC

Appendix III | METHODS FOR WEIGHTING THE 2014 HURON COUNTY ASSESSMENT DATA

Data from sample surveys have the potential for bias if there are different rates of response for different segments of the population. In other words, some subgroups of the population may be more represented in the completed surveys than they are in the population from which those surveys are sampled. If a sample has 25% of its respondents being male and 75% being female, then the sample is biased towards the views of females (if females respond differently than males). This same phenomenon holds true for any possible characteristic that may alter how an individual responds to the survey items.

In some cases, the procedures of the survey methods may purposefully over-sample a segment of the population in order to gain an appropriate number of responses from that subgroup for appropriate data analysis when investigating them separately (this is often done for minority groups). Whether the over-sampling is done inadvertently or purposefully, the data needs to be weighted so that the proportioned characteristics of the sample accurately reflect the proportioned characteristics of the population. In the 2014 Huron County survey, a weighting was applied prior to the analysis that weighted the survey respondents to reflect the actual distribution of Huron County based on age, sex, race, and income.

Weightings were created for each category within sex (male, female), race (White, Non-White), age (9 different age categories), and income (7 different income categories). The numerical value of the weight for each category was calculated by taking the percent of Huron County within the specific category and dividing that by the percent of the sample within that same specific category. Using sex as an example, the following represents the data from the 2014 Huron County Survey and the 2010 Census.

Sex	<u>2014 Huron Survey</u>		<u>2010 Census</u>		<u>Weight</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
Male	365	50.694444	29,371	49.258713	0.971679
Female	355	49.305556	30,255	50.741287	1.029119

In this example, it shows that there was a slightly larger portion of males in the sample compared to the actual portion in Huron County. The weighting for males was calculated by taking the percent of males in Huron County (based on Census information) (49.258713%) and dividing that by the percent found in the 2014 Huron County sample (50.694444%) [$49.258713/50.694444 =$ weighting of 0.971679 for males]. The same was done for females [$50.741287/49.305556 =$ weighting of 1.029119 for females]. Thus males' responses are weighted lighter by a factor of 0.971679 and females' responses weighted more by a factor of 1.029119.

This same thing was done for each of the 20 specific categories as described above. For example, a respondent who was female, White, in the age category 35-44, and with a household income in the \$50-\$75k category would have an individual weighting of 0.822433 [1.029119 (weight for females) x 0.979767 (weight for White) x 0.825715 (weight for age 35-44) x 0.987828 (weight for income \$50-\$75k)]. Thus, each individual in the 2014 Huron County sample has their own individual weighting based on their combination of age, race, sex, and income. See next page for each specific weighting and the numbers from which they were calculated.

Multiple sets of weightings were created and used in the statistical software package (SPSS 21.0) when calculating frequencies. For analyses done for the entire sample and analyses done based on subgroups other than age, race, sex, or income – the weightings that were calculated based on the product of the four weighting variables (age, race, sex, income) for each individual. When analyses were done comparing groups within one of the four weighting variables (e.g., smoking status by race/ethnicity), that specific variable was not used in the weighting score that was applied in the software package. In the example smoking status by race, the weighting score that was applied during analysis included only age, sex, and income. Thus a total of eight weighting scores for each individual were created and applied depending on the analysis conducted. The weight categories were as follows:

- 1) **Total weight** (product of 4 weights) – for all analyses that did not separate age, race, sex, or income.
- 2) **Weight without sex** (product of age, race, and income weights) – used when analyzing by sex.
- 3) **Weight without age** (product of sex, race, and income weights) – used when analyzing by age.
- 4) **Weight without race** (product of age, sex, and income weights) – used when analyzing by race.
- 5) **Weight without income** (product of age, race, and sex weights) – used when analyzing by income.
- 6) **Weight without sex or age** (product of race and income weights) – used when analyzing by sex and age.
- 7) **Weight without sex or race** (product of age and income weights) – used when analyzing by sex and race.
- 8) **Weight without sex or income** (product of age and race weights) – used when analyzing by sex and income.

Category	Huron Sample	%	2010 Census *	%	Weighting Value
Sex:					
Male	365	50.694444%	29,371	49.258713%	0.971679
Female	355	49.305556%	30,255	50.741287%	1.029119
Age:					
20-24	26	3.651685%	3,176	7.476988%	2.047544
25-34	93	13.061798%	7,021	16.528945%	1.265442
35-44	157	22.050562%	7,734	18.207501%	0.825716
45-54	130	18.258427%	8,998	21.183229%	1.160189
55-59	93	13.061798%	4,043	9.518092%	0.728697
60-64	85	11.938202%	3,421	8.053770%	0.674622
65-74	84	11.797753%	4,397	10.351484%	0.877412
75-84	40	5.617978%	2,652	6.243379%	1.111321
85+	4	0.561798%	1,035	2.436613%	4.337171
Race:					
White	698	96.809986%	56,556	94.851239%	0.979767
Non-White	23	3.190014%	3,070	5.148761%	1.614025
Household Income					
Less than \$10,000	33	5.007587%	1,130	4.983902%	0.995270
\$10k-\$15k	34	5.159332%	1,411	6.223261%	1.206214
\$15k-\$25k	71	10.773900%	2,875	12.680281%	1.176944
\$25k-\$35k	69	10.470410%	2,396	10.567636%	1.009286
\$35k-\$50	105	15.933232%	3,920	17.289287%	1.085109
\$50k-\$75k	147	22.306525%	4,996	22.035020%	0.987828
\$75k or more	200	30.349014%	5,945	26.220615%	0.863969
<p>Note: The weighting ratios are calculated by taking the ratio of the proportion of the population of Huron County in each subcategory by the proportion of the sample in the Huron County survey for that same category.</p> <p>* Huron County population figures taken from the 2010 Census.</p>					

Appendix IV | HURON COUNTY SCHOOLS

The following schools were randomly chosen and agreed to participate in the 2014 Huron County Health Assessment:

Bellevue City

Bellevue Middle School
Bellevue High School

Monroeville Local

Monroeville Junior/Senior High School

New London Local

New London Middle School
New London High School

Norwalk City

Main Street Intermediate School
Norwalk Middle School
Norwalk High School

South Central Local

South Central Middle School
South Central High School

Western Reserve Local

Western Reserve Elementary School
Western Reserve Middle School
Western Reserve High School

Willard City

Willard High School

Parochial Schools

St. Paul High School
Immaculate Conception School

Appendix V | HURON COUNTY SAMPLE DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE*

Variable	2014 Survey Sample	Huron County Census 2012 (3 year estimates)	Ohio Census 2012
Age			
20-29	7.3%	11.2%	13.0%
30-39	19.4%	12.9%	11.9%
40-49	20.9%	13.4%	13.5%
50-59	20.1%	14.2%	14.7%
60 plus	28.9%	20.0%	20.9%
Race/Ethnicity			
White	96.1%	94.3%	82.7%
Black or African American	0.4%	1.0%	12.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.1%	0.4%	0.2%
Asian	0.1%	0.3%	1.7%
Other	0.7%	2.1%	0.8%
Hispanic Origin (may be of any race)	1.2%	5.7%	3.2%
Marital Status†			
Married Couple	70.9%	54.1%	48.0%
Never been married/member of an unmarried couple	11.3%	25.2%	31.3%
Divorced/Separated	11.9%	15.3%	14.3%
Widowed	3.9%	5.4%	6.4%
Education†			
Less than High School Diploma	6.4%	11.2%	11.2%
High School Diploma	36.7%	48.7%	34.6%
Some college/ College graduate	55.0%	40.1%	54.3%
Income (Families)			
\$14,999 and less	9.1%	8.4%	9.1%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9.7%	7.1%	8.4%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	23.7%	27.4%	23.5%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	20.0%	23.2%	20.9%
\$75,000 or more	27.2%	33.9%	38.1%

* The percents reported are the actual percent within each category who responded to the survey. The data contained within the report however are based on weighted data (weighted by age, race, sex, and income). Percents may not add to 100% due to missing data (non-responses).

† The Ohio and Huron County Census percentages are slightly different than the percent who responded to the survey. Marital status is calculated for those individuals 15 years and older. Education is calculated for those 25 years and older.

Appendix VI | DEMOGRAPHICS AND HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

Huron County Population by Age Groups and Gender
U.S. Census 2010

Age	Total	Males	Females
Huron County	59,626	29,371	30,255
0-4 years	4,053	2,052	2,001
1-4 years	3,288	1,652	1,636
< 1 year	765	400	365
1-2 years	1,657	843	814
3-4 years	1,631	809	822
5-9 years	4,176	2,115	2,061
5-6 years	1,625	828	797
7-9 years	2,551	1,287	1,264
10-14 years	4,583	2,355	2,228
10-12 years	2,712	1,377	1,335
13-14 years	1,871	978	893
12-18 years	6,469	3,382	3,087
15-19 years	4,337	2,272	2,065
15-17 years	2,855	1,476	1,379
18-19 years	1,482	796	686
20-24 years	3,176	1,591	1,585
25-29 years	3,431	1,745	1,686
30-34 years	3,590	1,765	1,825
35-39 years	3,749	1,889	1,860
40-44 years	3,985	1,966	2,019
45-49 years	4,488	2,221	2,267
50-54 years	4,510	2,218	2,292
55-59 years	4,043	1,979	2,064
60-64 years	3,421	1,704	1,717
65-69 years	2,482	1,166	1,316
70-74 years	1,915	904	1,011
75-79 years	1,512	625	887
80-84 years	1,140	464	676
85-89 years	682	231	451
90-94 years	286	93	193
95-99 years	64	16	48
100-104 years	1	0	1
105-109 years	1	0	1
110 years & over	1	0	1
Total 85 years and over	1,035	340	695
Total 65 years and over	8,084	3,499	4,585
Total 19 years and over	43,128	20,926	22,202

HURON COUNTY PROFILE

General Demographic Characteristics, Continued

General Demographic Characteristics (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2012)

2012 ACS 3-year estimates

<i>Total Population</i>	<i>Huron</i>		<i>Ohio</i>	
2012 Total Population	59,421		11,544,225	
2000 Total Population	59,487		11,353,140	
Largest City-Norwalk				
2012 Total Population	16,999	100%		
2000 Total Population	16,238	100%		
Population By Race/Ethnicity				
Total Population	59,421	100%	11,541,175	100%
White Alone	56,024	94.3%	9,558,840	82.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3,415	5.7%	366,472	3.2%
African American	622	1.0%	1,404,531	12.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	239	0.4%	20,999	0.2%
Asian	179	0.3%	198,940	1.7%
Two or more races	1,095	1.8%	260,363	2.3%
Other	1,262	2.1%	94,817	0.8%
Population By Age 2010				
Under 5 years	4,053	6.8%	720,856	6.2%
5 to 17 years	11,614	19.5%	2,009,895	17.4%
18 to 24 years	4,658	7.8%	1,099,491	9.5%
25 to 44 years	14,755	24.7%	2,889,790	25.1%
45 to 64 years	16,462	27.6%	3,194,457	27.7%
65 years and more	8,084	13.6%	1,622,015	14.1%
Median age (years)	38.1		39.3	
Household By Type				
Total Households	22,350	100%	4,452,141	100%
Family Households (families)	15,848	70.9%	2,932,868	64.6%
With own children <18 years	7,074	31.7%	1,254,362	27.6%
Married-Couple Family Households	12,283	55.0%	2,150,888	47.4%
With own children <18 years	4,675	20.9%	810,069	17.8%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	2,521	11.3%	584,957	12.9%
With own children <18 years	1,708	7.6%	344,576	7.6%
Non-family Households	6,502	29.1%	1,609,273	35.4%
Householder living alone	5,145	23.0%	1,351,944	29.8%
Householder 65 years and >	2,219	9.9%	488,877	10.8%
Households With Individuals < 18 years	7,868	35.2%	1,392,639	30.7%
Households With Individuals 65 years and >	5,736	25.7%	1,170,675	25.8%
Average Household Size	2.62 people			
Average Family Size	3.07 people			

General Demographic Characteristics, Continued
(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2012)

2012 ACS 3-year estimates

	Huron	Ohio
Median Value of Owner-Occupied Units	\$118,800	\$130,600
Median Monthly Owner Costs (With Mortgage)	\$1,144	\$1,267
Median Monthly Owner Costs (Not Mortgaged)	\$399	\$431
Median Gross Rent for Renter-Occupied Units	\$600	\$708
Median Rooms Per Housing Unit	6.1	5.8
Total Housing Units	25,160	5,128,144
No Telephone Service	395	133,081
Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	40	45,493
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	13	20,105

Selected Social Characteristics

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2012)

2012 ACS 3-year estimates

	Huron		Ohio	
School Enrollment				
Population 3 Years and Over Enrolled In School	15,497	100%	3,051,986	100%
Nursery & Preschool	1,413	9.1%	184,745	6.1%
Kindergarten	1,191	7.7%	148,700	4.9%
Elementary School (Grades 1-8)	6,738	43.5%	1,204,023	39.5%
High School (Grades 9-12)	3,453	22.3%	636,669	20.9%
College or Graduate School	2,702	17.4%	877,849	28.8%
Educational Attainment				
Population 25 Years and Over	39,428	100%	7,744,886	100%
< 9 th Grade Education	1,565	4.0%	249,708	3.2%
9 th to 12 th Grade, No Diploma	2,858	7.2%	644,363	8.3%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	19,213	48.7%	2,695,713	34.8%
Some College, No Degree	7,989	20.3%	1,615,727	20.9%
Associate Degree	2,662	6.8%	610,446	7.9%
Bachelor's Degree	3,240	8.2%	1,218,062	15.7%
Graduate Or Professional Degree	1,901	4.8%	710,867	9.2%
Percent High School Graduate or Higher	*(X)	88.8%	*(X)	88.5%
Percent Bachelor's Degree or Higher	*(X)	13.0%	*(X)	24.9%
*(X) - Not available				
Marital Status				
Population 15 Years and Over	46,788	100%	9,324,910	100%
Never Married	11,797	25.2%	2,881,025	30.9%
Now Married, Excluding Separated	25,331	54.1%	4,523,701	48.5%
Separated	759	1.6%	173,589	1.9%
Widowed	2,529	5.4%	614,187	6.6%
Female	2,080	8.6%	482,927	10.0%
Divorced	6,372	13.6%	1,132,408	12.1%
Female	3,772	15.7%	636,099	13.2%

Selected Social Characteristics, Continued
(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2012)

2012 ACS 3-year estimates

	Huron		Ohio	
Grandparents As Caregivers				
Grandparent Living in Household with 1 or more own grandchildren <18 years	1,355	100%	218,062	100%
Grandparent Responsible for Grandchildren	433	32.0%	102,546	47.0%
Veteran Status				
Civilian Veterans 18 years and over	4,706	10.7%	874,723	9.9%
Disability Status of the Civilian Non-institutionalized Population				
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	58,881	100%	11,367,097	100%
With a Disability	8,018	13.6%	1,518,101	13.4%
Under 18 years	15,349	100%	2,688,089	100%
With a Disability	850	5.5%	131,384	4.9%
18 to 64 years	35,600	100%	7,089,808	100%
With a Disability	3,992	11.2%	814,315	11.5%
65 Years and Over	7,932	100%	1,589,200	100%
With a Disability	3,176	40.0%	572,402	36.0%

Selected Economic Characteristics
(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2012)

2012 ACS 3-year estimates

	Huron		Ohio	
Employment Status				
Population 16 Years and Over	45,721	100%	9,165,238	100%
In Labor Force	29,730	65.0%	5,840,821	63.7%
Not In Labor Force	15,991	35.0%	3,324,417	36.3%
Females 16 Years and Over	23,525	100%	4,740,976	100%
In Labor Force	14,127	60.1%	2,808,271	59.2%
Population Living With Own Children <6 Years	4,764	100%	824,838	100%
All Parents In Family In Labor Force	3,407	71.5%	564,299	68.4%

Selected Economic Characteristics, Continued
(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2012)

2012 ACS 3-year estimates

Occupations	Huron		Ohio	
Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over	26,954	100%	5,234,043	100%
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations	6,735	25.0%	812,372	15.5%
Management, business, science, and art occupations	6,381	23.7%	1,784,693	34.1%
Sales and Office Occupations	6,259	23.2%	1,289,157	24.6%
Service Occupations	4,249	15.8%	1,289,157	24.6%
Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations	3,330	12.4%	404,910	7.7%
 Leading Industries				
Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over	26,954	100%	5,234,043	100%
Manufacturing	6,120	22.7%	796,000	15.2%
Educational, health and social services	5,974	22.2%	1,281,982	4.6%
Trade (retail and wholesale)	3,405	12.6%	757,712	14.5%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	2,030	7.5%	461,440	8.8%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	1,608	6.0%	478,823	9.1%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	1,583	5.9%	251,691	4.8%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing	800	3.0%	337,308	6.4%
Other services (except public administration)	1,228	4.6%	241,006	4.6%
Construction	2,592	9.6%	271,173	5.2%
Public administration	758	2.8%	213,663	4.1%
Information	277	1.0%	90,825	1.7%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	579	2.1%	52,420	1.0%
 Class of Worker				
Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over	26,954	100%	5,234,043	100%
Private Wage and Salary Workers	22,697	84.2%	4,266,055	81.5%
Government Workers	2,972	11.0%	690,609	13.2%
Self-Employed Workers in Own Not Incorporated Business	1,254	4.7%	270,695	5.2%
Unpaid Family Workers	31	0.1%	6,684	0.1%
 Median Earnings				
Male, Full-time, Year-Round Workers	\$45,434		\$47,167	
Female, Full-time, Year-Round Workers	\$31,445		\$36,240	

Selected Economic Characteristics, Continued
(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2012)

2012 ACS 3-year estimates

	Huron		Ohio	
Income In 2012				
Households	22,350	100%	4,542,141	100%
< \$10,000	1,246	5.6%	378,709	8.3%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,425	6.4%	276,809	6.1%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	2,572	11.5%	547,834	12.1%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2,544	11.4%	515,282	11.3%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3,678	16.5%	667,815	14.7%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4,887	21.9%	850,674	18.7%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2,912	13.0%	529,690	11.7%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2,237	10.0%	490,262	10.8%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	567	2.5%	154,830	3.4%
\$200,000 or more	282	1.3%	130,236	2.9%
Median Household Income	\$48,448		\$47,030	

Income In 2012				
Families	15,848	100%	2,932,868	100%
< \$10,000	737	4.7%	159,845	5.5%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	594	3.7%	102,033	3.5%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1,133	7.1%	243,395	8.3%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1,540	9.7%	280,283	9.6%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2,800	17.7%	421,422	14.4%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3,683	23.2%	614,477	21.0%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2,554	16.1%	433,143	14.8%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2,071	13.1%	423,954	14.5%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	454	2.9%	138,546	4.7%
\$200,000 or more	282	1.8%	115,770	3.9%

Median Household Income (families) **\$56,441** **\$60,022**

Per Capita Income In 2012 \$22,436 \$25,395

Poverty Status In 2012	Number Below Poverty Level	% Below Poverty Level	Number Below Poverty Level	% Below Poverty Level
Families	*(X)	10.5%	*(X)	11.8%
Individuals	*(X)	14.0%	*(X)	16.1%

*(X) – Not available

Selected Economic Characteristics, Continued
 (Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis)

Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Per Capita Personal Income Figures

	Income	Rank of Ohio Counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2012	\$32,245	63 rd of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2011	\$31,548	61 st of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2010	\$29,835	54 th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2009	\$28,831	62 nd of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2001	\$25,050	47 th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2000	\$24,645	43 rd of 88 counties

(BEA PCPI figures are greater than Census figures for comparable years due to deductions for retirement, Medicaid, Medicare payments, and the value of food stamps, among other things)

Employment Statistics

Category	Huron	Ohio
Labor Force	26,100	5,718,000
Employed	24,400	5,413,000
Unemployed	1,700	304,900
Unemployment Rate* in May 2014	6.7	5.3
Unemployment Rate* in April 2014	7.9	5.3
Unemployment Rate* in May 2013	9.2	7.0

**Rate equals unemployment divided by labor force.*

(Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Ohio Labor Market Info, Current Civilian Labor Force Estimates, April 2014)

Estimated Poverty Status in 2012

Age Groups	Number	90% Confidence Interval	Percent	90% Confidence Interval
Huron County				
All ages in poverty	7,743	6,440 to 9,046	13.2%	11.0 to 15.4
Ages 0-17 in poverty	2,931	2,334 to 3,528	20.0%	15.9 to 24.1
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	2,000	1,581 to 2,419	18.4%	14.5 to 22.3
Median household income	\$46,303	43,593 to 49,013		
Ohio				
All ages in poverty	1,818,886	1,797,356 to 1,840,416	16.2%	16.0 to 16.4
Ages 0-17 in poverty	617,006	603,764 to 630,248	23.6%	23.1 to 24.1
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	411,818	400,008 to 423,628	21.4%	20.8 to 22.0
Median household income	\$46,873	46,582 to 47,164		
United States				
All ages in poverty	48,760,123	48,528,543 to 48,991,703	15.9%	15.8 to 16.0
Ages 0-17 in poverty	16,396,863	16,275,868 to 16,517,858	22.6%	22.4 to 22.8
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	11,086,537	10,995,403 to 11,177,671	21.0%	20.8 to 21.2
Median household income	\$51,371	51,318 to 51,424		

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/data/interactive/#>)

Federal Poverty Thresholds in 2013 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years of Age

Size of Family Unit	No Children	One Child	Two Children	Three Children	Four Children	Five Children
1 Person <65 years	\$12,119					
1 Person 65 and >	\$11,173					
2 people Householder < 65 years	\$15,600	\$16,057				
2 People Householder 65 and >	\$14,081	\$15,996				
3 People	\$18,222	\$18,751	\$18,769			
4 People	\$24,028	\$24,421	\$23,624	\$23,707		
5 People	\$28,977	\$29,398	\$28,498	\$27,801	\$27,376	
6 People	\$33,329	\$33,461	\$32,771	\$32,110	\$31,128	\$30,545
7 People	\$38,349	\$38,588	\$37,763	\$37,187	\$36,115	\$34,865
8 People	\$42,890	\$43,269	\$42,490	\$41,807	\$40,839	\$39,610
9 People or >	\$51,594	\$51,844	\$51,154	\$50,575	\$49,625	\$48,317

(Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Poverty Thresholds 2013, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html>)

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps

Building a Culture of Health, County by County

Huron (HU)

	Huron County	Error Margin	Top U.S. Performers*	Ohio	Rank (of 88)
Health Outcomes					33
Length of Life					32
Premature death	6,957	6,215-7,699	5,317	7,457	
Quality of Life					31
Poor or fair health	16%	12-22%	10%	15%	
Poor physical health days	3.4	2.3-4.6	2.5	3.7	
Poor mental health days	4.3	3.2-5.4	2.4	3.8	
Low birthweight	6.9%	6.3-7.6%	6.0%	8.7%	
Health Factors					71
Health Behaviors					84
Adult smoking	31%	19-47%	14%	21%	
Adult obesity	33%	27-39%	25%	30%	
Food environment index	7.6		8.7	7.4	
Physical inactivity	32%	26-39%	21%	27%	
Access to exercise opportunities	57%		85%	78%	
Excessive drinking	26%	14-43%	10%	18%	
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	44%		14%	36%	
Sexually transmitted infections	294		123	456	
Teen births	45	42-48	20	37	
Clinical Care					49
Uninsured	15%	13-16%	11%	14%	
Primary care physicians	2,204:1		1,051:1	1,332:1	
Dentists	3,325:1		1,439:1	1,837:1	
Mental health providers	2,302:1		536:1	1,051:1	
Preventable hospital stays	97	89-105	46	78	
Diabetic screening	86%	80-92%	90%	84%	
Mammography screening	68%	62-75%	71%	60%	
Social & Economic Factors					57
High school graduation	86%			80%	
Some college	46%	42-50%	70%	62%	
Unemployment	10.2%		4.4%	7.2%	
Children in poverty	20%	15-25%	13%	24%	
Inadequate social support	22%	14-32%	14%	20%	
Children in single-parent households	34%	29-39%	20%	34%	
Violent crime	41		64	318	
Injury deaths	59	50-68	49	60	
Physical Environment					45
Air pollution - particulate matter	13.5		9.5	13.5	
Drinking water violations	7%		0%	2%	
Severe housing problems	11%	9-12%	9%	15%	
Driving alone to work	84%	83-86%	71%	83%	
Long commute - driving alone	28%	26-31%	15%	29%	

* 90th percentile, i.e., only 10% are better.

Note: Blank values reflect unreliable or missing data

2014