



HURON COUNTY

Community Health Assessment

September 2023



Huron County 2023 Community Health Assessment Overview

Huron County's 2023 Community Health Assessment (CHA) is the result of a collaborative effort coordinated by the Huron County Health Partners. It is intended to help community stakeholders better understand the health needs and priorities of Huron County residents.

We acknowledge and thank the many community organizations that shared their time and expertise with this collaborative effort, including:

- Bellevue City School District
- City of Norwalk
- City of Willard
- Enrichment Centers of Huron County
- Family Health Services
- Fisher-Titus Medical Center
- Huron County Board of Mental Health and Addiction Services
- Huron County Clerk of Courts
- Huron County Public Health
- Mercy Health - Willard Hospital
- Monroeville Schools
- New London Schools
- North Central EMS
- PROSPER Coalition
- Western Reserve Local Schools
- Willard City Schools
- Willard Fire and Rescue

Characterizing and understanding the prevalence of acute and chronic health conditions, access to care barriers, health disparities, and other health issues can help direct community resources to where they will have the biggest impact. The Huron County Health Partners' Steering Committee (including Huron County Public Health, Fisher-Titus Medical Center, Mercy Health - Willard Hospital, and the Huron County Board of Mental Health and Addiction Services), along with other community organizations, will begin using the data reported in the Huron County 2023 Community Health Assessment to inform the development and implementation of strategic plans to meet the community's health needs.

We hope the Huron County 2023 Community Health Assessment serves as a guide to target and prioritize limited resources, a vehicle for strengthening community relationships, and a source of information that contributes to keeping people healthy.

About the Community Health Assessment Process

The process followed by the Huron County 2023 Community Health Assessment reflected an adapted version of Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's County Health Rankings and Roadmaps: Assess Needs and Resources process.¹ This process is designed to help stakeholders "understand current community strengths, resources, needs, and gaps," so that they can better focus their efforts and collaboration.

Huron County Public Health, on behalf of the Huron County Health Partners and the Huron County Health Partners Steering Committee, contracted with Illuminology, a central Ohio based research firm, to assist with this work. The primary phases of the Assess Needs and Resources process, as adapted for use in Huron County, included the following steps.

(1) Prepare to assess / generate questions. Community partners were closely involved with the Huron County 2023 Community Health Assessment. On February 24, 2023, 22 community leaders, stakeholders, and employees from participating organizations gathered to discuss their perspectives on emerging health issues in Huron County. Facilitated by Illuminology, this session provided an opportunity for community members to better understand the upcoming community health assessment process, to participate in conversation with one another about the current state of health in the county, and to suggest indicators to be considered in the community health assessment. Both small group discussions and large group "report-outs" occurred during this session.

Illuminology used the information from this session and additional feedback from the Huron County Health Partners Steering Committee to identify which indicators could be assessed via secondary sources and which indicators needed to be included as part of the primary data collection efforts. For a more detailed debrief of this kickoff session, see Appendix A.

(2) Collect secondary data. Secondary data for this health assessment came from national sources (e.g., U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: *Healthy People 2030*; U.S. Census Bureau), state sources (e.g., Ohio Department of Health's Data Warehouse), and local sources (e.g., Fisher-Titus Medical Center, Mercy Health - Willard Hospital, and Bellevue Hospital). Rates and/or percentages were calculated when necessary. Illuminology located and recorded this information into a secondary data repository. All data sources are identified in the References section at the end of the report.

To ensure community stakeholders are able to use this report to make well-informed decisions, only the most recent data available at the time of report preparation are presented. To be considered for inclusion in the Huron County 2023 Community Health Assessment, secondary data must have been collected or published in 2017 or later.

¹ See <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/take-action-to-improve-health/action-center/assess-needs-resources>

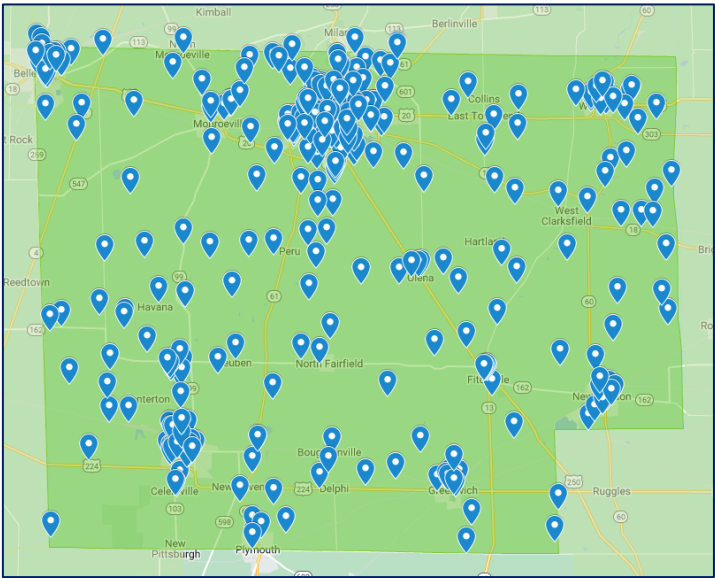
(3) Collect and analyze primary data from adult residents. A representative survey of Huron County adult residents was conducted (i.e., Huron County Health Survey). A self-administered questionnaire, either paper or online, was fielded in multiple waves from May 30, 2023 through August 1, 2023; see Appendix B.

A total of 2,800 addresses were randomly selected from the universe of residential addresses in Huron County. A notification letter was sent to each household, asking the adult in the household who most recently had a birthday to complete the survey online. The letter also stated that if the respondent preferred to complete the survey on paper, a hard copy would be sent in a couple of weeks. In an effort to encourage participation, approximately half of the households were randomly chosen to receive monetary incentives. Some notification letters included \$2 or \$5 cash as a thank you for taking the time to read it, and some other households were informed in the letter that they would receive a \$5 Amazon e-gift card after completing the survey. Several weeks after the initial mailing, a hard copy of the survey was sent to households that had not yet completed the survey online. Each mailing included a cover letter and either a Business Reply Mail envelope or a self-addressed stamped envelope so respondents could complete the survey and mail it back at no cost to them.

In total, 375 Huron County adult residents completed the survey, or 14% of the total number of valid addresses (i.e., addresses that were not vacant or otherwise unable to be surveyed) that were invited to participate. With a random sample of this size, the margin of error is $\pm 5.0\%$ at the 95% confidence level.

Before analyzing responses to the survey, survey weights were computed; this step allows researchers to produce more accurate statistical estimates at the overall county level. First, a base weight was created that adjusted for unequal probabilities of selection into the survey (i.e., compensating for the number of adults in the household). Then, this base weight was adjusted so that respondents' demographic characteristics (i.e., age, gender, educational attainment, presence of children in the household, and Norwalk residence) aligned with population benchmarks for Huron County. These population benchmarks were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. This adjusted base weight was calculated via an iterative proportional

Huron County Health Survey Households - Completed Surveys



fitting procedure within the STATA v17 software package; analyses of weighted data were conducted using complex survey [svy] commands within STATA v17.

(4) Share results with the community. This report presents the analysis and synthesis of all secondary and primary data collected during this effort. This report will be posted on the Huron County Public Health website (<https://www.huroncohealth.com/>) and the Huron County Board of Mental Health and Addiction Services website (huroncountymhas.org), will be used in subsequent community prioritization and planning efforts, and will be widely distributed to organizations that serve and represent residents in the county.

How to Read This Report

Key findings and *Healthy People 2030*. As shown on page 7, the Huron County 2023 Community Health Assessment is organized into multiple, distinct sections. Each section begins with story boxes that highlight and summarize the key research findings from the researchers' perspectives. For some indicators, Huron County is compared to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services *Healthy People 2030* goal, indicated by dark blue boxes containing the Huron County outline. A ✓ icon inside the box indicates that the goal has been met, and an ✗ icon indicates that the goal has not been met.

Comparison to the Huron County 2020 Community Health Assessment. Where possible, results were compared to data from the Huron County 2020 Community Health Assessment, and denoted by a clock symbol: 🕒. In addition, a table comparing 2020 data to 2023 data can be found on page 65. The following differences between 2020 and 2023 data were noted.


Areas of improvement from 2020 to 2023. In 2023 compared to 2020:

- More women over 45 got a mammogram in the past 2 years
- Fewer respondents are overweight or obese according to BMI
- More respondents ate vegetables in the past 7 days
- Fewer respondents got fast food in the past 7 days
- More respondents engaged in physical activity in the past 7 days
- Fewer respondents were forced into sexual activity
- Fewer respondents were ever diagnosed with high blood pressure
- Fewer respondents were ever diagnosed with high cholesterol

Areas of decline from 2020 to 2023. In 2023 compared to 2020:

- More respondents delayed medical care (note: the 2020 question asked about delaying medical care generally and the 2023 question asked about delayed physical health care)

- Fewer respondents reported that accessing fresh fruits and vegetables was not difficult at all
- More respondents had at least one poor mental health day that affected activities in the past 30 days
- More respondents reported using e-cigarettes every day or some days
- More respondents reported using other tobacco/nicotine products every day or some days

Health disparities between populations or areas in the community. Analyses explored statistically significant differences in results based on demographic factors such as age, gender, educational attainment, income, and geographic region. When these analyses suggested the presence of significant differences among specific populations, the report tables display a lightbulb symbol: . These disparities are also outlined in Appendix D. Examples of disparities found in Huron County include how those with lower household incomes are less likely to report their general health is very good or excellent, have more poor health days, and have more difficulties accessing health care.

Overall, the lack of availability of health care seems to be worthy of future discussion and action. Many residents travel outside the county for care. Some may not be able to access care due to lack of health care coverage, lack of transportation, or other issues.

The OHYES! 2021-2022 Report of Huron County (Appendix E) presents results of a youth health survey.

The 2022 County Health Rankings Ohio State Report (Appendix F) provides additional secondary data related to health.

Sources for all secondary data included in this document are marked by an endnote and described in the report's References section (see Appendix G). Caution should be used in drawing conclusions in cases where data are sparse (e.g., counts less than ten).

Data from the Huron County Health Survey are marked by the following endnote symbol: §. In some tables, the percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or because multiple responses were accepted. In some cases, outlying values were winsorized (i.e., replaced with the highest or lowest non-outlying value).

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Community Profile

This section describes the demographic and household characteristics of the population in Huron County, which is located in North-Central Ohio.

Founded about 215 years ago and covering 495 square miles, Norwalk is the seat of this small rural county.



Resident Demographics¹

		Huron County	Ohio
Total Population	Total population	58,367	11,780,017
Gender	Male	49.5%	49.3%
	Female	50.5%	50.7%
Age	Under 18 years	24.0%	22.1%
	18-24 years	7.8%	9.0%
	25-44 years	24.1%	25.5%
	45-64 years	25.7%	25.6%
	65 years and over	18.3%	17.8%
Race	White	91.8%	77.3%
	Black or African American	0.8%	11.9%
	American Indian and Alaska Native	0.0%	0.2%
	Asian	0.1%	2.4%
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.1%
	Some other race	1.6%	1.6%
	Two or more races	5.7%	6.4%
Ethnicity	Hispanic or Latino (any race)	7.0%	4.3%
	Not Hispanic or Latino	93.0%	95.7%
Marital Status*	Never married	29.4%	33.4%
	Now married (not currently separated)	50.7%	47.2%
	Divorced or separated	13.2%	13.4%
	Widowed	6.7%	6.0%

Data are from 2021 *Denominator is population 15 years and over.

Resident Households

		Huron County	Ohio
Total Households¹	Number of households	23,547	4,832,922
Household Ages^{1*}	Households with one or more people under 18 years	30.9%	28.8%
	Households with one or more people 60 years and over	43.1%	40.7%
Household Relationships*	Married-couple family household¹	47.7%	44.7%
	<i>With own children under 18</i>	35.5%	32.1%
	Cohabiting couple household²	7.2%	7.3%
	<i>With own children under 18</i>	3.0%	2.5%
	Male householder, no spouse/partner¹	3.4%	4.8%
	<i>With own children under 18</i>	3.7%	3.9%
	Female householder, no spouse/partner¹	11.8%	12.3%
	<i>With own children under 18</i>	17.0%	11.9%
Non-Family Households¹	Non-family households	37.1%	38.2%
Household Size²	Average household size	2.5	2.4
	Average family size	3.1	3.0
Grandparents As Caregivers^{2**}	Household with grandparents living with grandchildren	4.1%	3.1%
	<i>Household with grandparent responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years</i>	43.9%**	43.5%**
	<i>Household with grandparent not responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years</i>	56.1%**	56.5%**
Household Income^{1*}	Less than \$20,000	13.8%	14.9%
	\$20,000 to \$39,999	17.5%	17.3%
	\$40,000 to \$59,999	16.0%	16.1%
	\$60,000 to \$99,999	30.1%	23.4%
	\$100,000 to \$149,999	15.7%	15.4%
	\$150,000 to \$199,999	4.0%	6.4%
	\$200,000 or more	2.9%	6.5%
Transportation^{2*}	Households without a vehicle	4.7%	7.5%

Data are from 2017-2021 *Denominator is total households **Denominator is households with grandparents living with grandchildren.

Residents - Disability Information¹

		Huron County	Ohio
Disability Status*	Total with a disability	15.1%	14.2%
	Under 18 years	1.3%	1.2%
	18 to 64 years	9.4%	7.2%
	65 years and over	4.5%	5.8%
Disability By Type**	With an ambulatory difficulty	51.8%	47.7%
	With a cognitive difficulty	43.9%	40.1%
	With an independent living difficulty	36.0%	33.5%
	With a hearing difficulty	20.1%	26.4%
	With a self-care difficulty	17.4%	16.8%
	With a vision difficulty	15.0%	17.1%

*Data are from 2021 *Denominator is civilian noninstitutionalized population **Denominator is civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability*

Languages Spoken²

	Huron County*	Ohio*
Speak only English	97.2%	94.7%
Speak a language other than English	2.8%	5.3%
Spanish	1.7%	1.7%
Other languages	1.1%	3.6%

*Data are from 2017-2021 *Denominator is population age 18 and over.*

A statistical portrait of the adult respondents who completed the 2023 Huron County Health Survey is shown next. These percentages have been weighted to match population benchmarks for age, gender, educational attainment, presence of children in the household, and Norwalk residence.

2023 Health Survey: Adult Respondent Demographic Profiles⁵

		Huron County
Gender		(n=375)
	Male	48.1%
	Female	49.6%
	I prefer not to classify myself	2.3%
Age		(n=362)
	18-34	26.3%
	35-44	15.4%
	45-54	17.0%
	55-64	18.5%
	65+	22.8%
Education		(n=370)
	High school diploma / GED or less	57.6%
	Associate’s degree / some college	28.4%
	Bachelor’s degree or more	14.0%
Race		(n=370)
	White	99.6%
	Non-White	0.4%
Ethnicity		(n=343)
	Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin	1.7%
	Non-Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin	98.3%
Household Size		(n=375)
	Average household size	2.7
Household Income		(n=340)
	Less than \$50,000	41.2%
	\$50,000 - \$74,999	19.7%
	\$75,000 - \$99,999	12.3%
	\$100,000 or more	26.9%

2023 Health Survey: Adult Respondent Household Profiles^s



		Huron County
Household Size		(n=375)
	Average household size	2.7
Household Income		(n=340)
	Less than \$50,000	41.2%
	\$50,000 - \$74,999	19.7%
	\$75,000 - \$99,999	12.3%
	\$100,000 or more	26.9%
Children Under 18 (in household)		(n=375)
	0 children	69.1%
	1-2 children	20.2%
	3 or more children	10.8%
Residence within Huron County		(n=375)
	Norwalk resident	29.2%
	Non-Norwalk resident	70.8%

This section details residents' perceptions of the most important health issues facing their community (both in general and related to social and environmental health specifically), and the negative impacts of changes in the economy and cost of living.

Key Findings

<p>Substance Abuse and Mental Health as Important Health Issues</p>	<p>Residents reported that substance abuse is the most important health issue in general and is the second-most social and environmental health issue.</p> <p>Respondents reported that mental health is one of the most important health issues overall. In addition, nearly 40% of respondents reported that changes in the economy negatively impact levels of anxiety / depression.</p>
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<p>Negative Impacts due to Changes in the Economy</p>	<p>Nearly 60% of survey respondents reported having at least one negative impact from changes in the economy, with this being the case for 75% of respondents age 18-34.</p> <p>Higher-income respondents were not less likely to report negative impacts from changes in the economy, suggesting that these changes are affecting Huron County residents across the income spectrum.</p>
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<p>The following symbols indicate the presence of:</p> <p>: a difference in responses between demographic groups of respondents</p> <p>: a comparison between responses to the 2020 adult survey and 2023 adult survey</p>
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Most Important Health Problems Affecting the Community

Open-ended responses from respondents of the 2023 Huron County Health Survey were coded by a researcher and grouped into the categories presented below. Blank and “don't know” responses were not included in the analysis. Generally, substance abuse, mental health issues, and obesity or weight issues are considered important health problems facing the community. When focusing on social or environmental issues specifically, pollution, substance abuse, and poverty / high cost of living rise to the top as important.

Resident Perceptions of Most Important Health Issues^{S*}

	Huron County (n=295)
Drugs / opioids / alcohol / smoking / vaping	37.0%
Obesity / weight issues	18.5%
Mental health / depression / anxiety / isolation	16.9%
Cancer / diabetes / heart disease / hypertension	10.3%
Cost of healthcare or cost of living in general	10.2%
Difficulty accessing healthcare (for reasons besides cost)	5.3%
Other issues that don't fit in categories above	17.4%

**Percentages may sum to higher than 100%; multiple responses were accepted.*

Resident Perceptions of Most Important Social or Environmental Issues^{S*}

	Huron County (n=242)
Air, water, ground, or noise pollution / pesticides / toxins	17.6%
Drugs / alcohol / smoking / vaping / media promoting substance abuse	17.0%
Poverty / financial instability / high cost of living	14.7%
Climate change / not caring for environment	9.4%
Housing issues / lack of affordable housing / homelessness	6.1%
Media - social or otherwise (e.g., news)	6.1%
Lack of mental health care / isolation	5.3%
Negative attitudes / intolerance	5.3%
Insufficient job availability or insufficient workforce	3.0%
Lack of access to health care	2.8%
Other issues	33.1%

**Percentages may sum to higher than 100%; multiple responses were accepted.*

When asked about the things in their lives that had been negatively impacted in the past year by the changes in the economy and cost of living, the most common answer was levels of anxiety and depression (39%). There were no differences in reported impacts based on household income, suggesting that changes in the economy are negatively impacting Huron County residents throughout the income spectrum.

Negatively Impacted by Changes in the Economy and Cost of Living^{S*}

	Huron County (n=375)
None	42.4%
Level of anxiety/depression	38.8%
Financial stability	33.2%
Nutrition habits	16.0%
Relationship(s) with other people	13.6%
Use of preventative health care screenings/visits	12.2%
Exercise habits	9.7%
Social media habits	7.3%
Television or gaming habits	3.7%
Other	2.0%

**Percentages may sum to higher than 100%; multiple responses were accepted.*



Differences by age: As age increases, it becomes less likely that residents reported anxiety and depression as a negative impact of the economy: 65.4% for age 18-34, 57.5% for age 35-44, 30.7% for age 45-64, and 14.2% for age 65 or older.

Those under age 45 are more likely than those 45 or older to report that financial stability is a negative impact of the economy: 50.6% v. 22.0%.

Those under age 35 are more likely than those 35 or older to report that nutrition habits are a negative impact of the economy: 32.5% v. 10.2%.

As age increases, it becomes more likely that residents report no impacts of the economy: 26.0% for age 18-44, 44.3% for age 45-64, and 67.6% for age 65 or older.

Social Determinants of Health

This section provides insight into how Huron County residents fare when it comes to many social determinants of health, including levels of poverty, access to health care, and education outcomes. Social and structural determinants of health provide insight into what causes higher health risks or poorer health outcomes among specific populations, including community and other factors which contribute to health inequities or disparities.

Key Findings

Health Care Access	<p>A majority of survey respondents visited a doctor for a routine exam in the past year. However, about 40% of respondents had to delay getting needed physical health care in the same time frame.</p> <p>About 40% of respondents traveled outside of Huron County to receive healthcare in the past year.</p>
Education	<p>The high school graduation rate in Huron County is higher than in Ohio overall, but the percentage of residents who continue their schooling and earn advanced degrees is lower in Huron County than in Ohio.</p>
Economic Stability	<p>About 15% of Huron County residents under the age of 18 live below the federal poverty level.</p> <p>The unemployment rate in Huron County is slightly lower than in Ohio overall, and the leading industry in Huron County is manufacturing.</p>
Neighborhood and Environment	<p>Over a quarter of Huron County respondents reported that they experience issues with transportation, most commonly financial issues.</p>

The following symbols indicate the presence of:



: a difference in responses between demographic groups of respondents



: a comparison between responses to the 2020 adult survey and 2023 adult survey

Health Care Access

This section discusses health care access in Huron County via the intersecting issues of health care affordability, health care utilization, and resource availability in terms of the number of local health care providers.

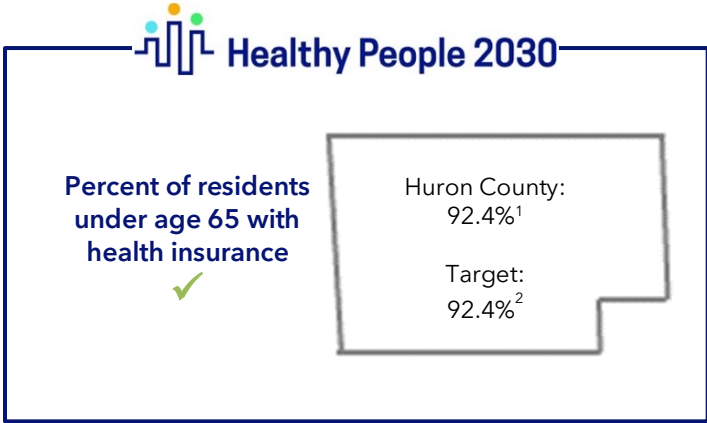
Health Insurance

As shown in the table below, most Huron County adults have health insurance.

Health Insurance Coverage By Age¹

		Huron County	Ohio
With Health Insurance Coverage	Total with insurance	93.7%	93.7%
	Age 18 and under	95.5%	95.4%
	Adults age 19-64	91.1%	91.3%
	Under age 65	92.4%	92.5%
	Age 65+	100.0%	99.5%
Without Health Insurance Coverage	Total without insurance	6.3%	6.3%
	Age 18 and under	4.5%	4.6%
	Adults age 19-64	8.9%	8.7%
	Under age 65	7.6%	7.5%
	Age 65+	<.01%	0.5%

Data are from 2017-2021



Social Determinants of Health

Among Huron County residents with health insurance, employment-based insurance was the most common. Note that residents could have more than one type of health insurance. For example, someone with direct-purchase insurance may also have Medicare coverage.

Health Insurance Coverage¹

	Huron County	Ohio
Total with private health insurance coverage	71.1%	68.9%
<u>Employer-based insurance</u>	59.5%	59.0%
<i>Age 18 and under</i>	62.5%	58.5%
<i>Adults age 19-64</i>	66.8%	66.3%
<i>Adults age 65 and over</i>	30.0%	33.5%
<u>Direct-purchase insurance</u>	13.9%	11.9%
<i>Age 18 and under</i>	6.0%	5.3%
<i>Adults age 19-64</i>	9.5%	8.8%
<i>Adults age 65 and over</i>	41.0%	32.5%
<u>Tricare/military insurance</u>	1.6%	1.7%
<i>Age 18 and under</i>	1.2%	1.4%
<i>Adults age 19-64</i>	1.1%	1.2%
<i>Adults age 65 and over</i>	4.0%	3.6%
Total with public health insurance coverage	38.2%	37.3%
<u>Medicaid/means-tested coverage</u>	20.6%	20.6%
<i>Age 18 and under</i>	35.8%	36.2%
<i>Adults age 19-64</i>	17.5%	17.3%
<i>Adults age 65 and over</i>	7.6%	9.5%
<u>Medicare coverage</u>	19.8%	18.7%
<i>Age 18 and under</i>	1.0%	0.5%
<i>Adults age 19-64</i>	5.1%	4.2%
<i>Adults age 65 and over</i>	98.8%	96.2%
<u>VA health care coverage</u>	1.9%	2.3%
<i>Age 18 and under</i>	0.0%	0.1%
<i>Adults age 19-64</i>	1.2%	1.6%
<i>Adults age 65 and over</i>	7.0%	7.7%

Data are from 2017-2021

Social Determinants of Health

The next table shows the ratios of health practitioners to residents in Huron County and Ohio. The ratio of Huron County physicians (both M.D.s and D.O.s) is 1 to every 2,160 residents. There are far fewer physicians per resident in Huron County compared to the state of Ohio as a whole. Huron County also has fewer licensed dentists and mental health providers per resident, compared to Ohio overall.

Licensed Practitioners³

	Huron County Ratio	Ohio Ratio
Licensed primary care physicians: MDs & DOs*	1:2,160	1:1,290
Licensed dentists	1:2,900	1:1,570
Mental health providers**	1:720	1:350

*Data are from 2019 (primary care physicians), 2020 (licensed dentists), and 2021 (mental health providers) *Primary care physicians include practicing non-federal physicians (M.D.s and D.O.s) under age 75 specializing in general practice medicine, family medicine, internal medicine, and pediatrics. **Mental health providers are defined as psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, mental health providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse, and advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care.*

A majority (71%) of respondents visited a doctor for a routine checkup within the year before taking the survey.

Amount Of Time Since Last Visiting Doctor For A Routine Checkup⁵

	Huron County (n=363)
Within the past year	71.2%
Within the past 2 years	9.6%
Within the past 5 years	10.5%
5 or more years ago	8.7%



Differences by age: Those age 35 or older are more likely than those under age 35 to have visited a doctor for a routine checkup within the past year: 80.7% v. 40.4%.

Differences by education: Those with a bachelor’s degree or more education are more likely than those with some college or less education to have visited a doctor for a routine checkup within the past year: 84.2% v. 68.9%.



Percentage of respondents reporting visiting a doctor in the past year for a routine checkup in 2020: 67.0%.

Over half (59%) of respondents also visited a dentist within the year before taking the survey; 13% have not seen a dentist in the past 5 years.

Amount Of Time Since Last Visiting Dentist For Any Reason^s

	Huron County (n=367)
Within the past year	59.3%
Within the past 2 years	17.7%
Within the past 5 years	10.4%
5 or more years ago	12.7%



Differences by age: Those age 35 or older are more likely than those under age 35 to have visited a dentist within the past year: 65.2% v. 38.5%.

Differences by income: Those with household income of \$75,000 or higher are more likely than those with household income of less than \$75,000 to have visited a dentist within the past year: 70.4% v. 48.5%.



Percentage of respondents reporting visiting a dentist in the past year in 2020: 63.8%.

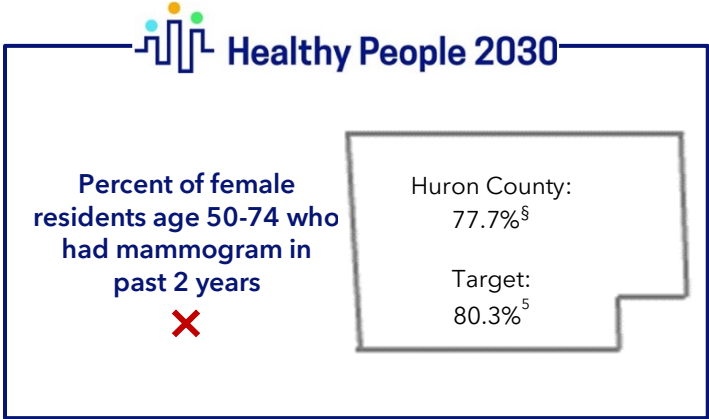
Women's Health Screenings

According to the American Cancer Society, women between 40 and 44 have the option to start breast cancer screenings with a mammogram every year. Additionally, they recommend that women between 45 and 54 have annual mammograms, while women 55 and older may opt to have a mammogram every other year.⁴ The next table displays the amount of time since having the last mammogram for women 40 and older who completed the survey. Over half of these women (57%) have had a mammogram within the past year, and 10% of them have never had a mammogram. Only 2.5% of women age 45 or older have never had a mammogram.

Amount Of Time Since Having Last Mammogram (Women 40 or Older)^s

	Huron County (n=106)
Within the past year	57.3%
Within the past 2 years	17.1%
Within the past 3 years	8.3%
Within the past 5 years	2.6%
5 or more years ago	5.1%
Never	9.5%

- Percentage of respondents age 45 or older reporting having a mammogram within the past 2 years in 2020: 68.6%; in 2023: 79.0%.



According to the Mayo Clinic, normally doctors recommend Pap tests every three years for women age 21 to 65.⁶ The next table displays the amount of time since having the last test for women age 21 to 65 who completed the survey. A majority of these women (70%) have had a Pap test in the past 3 years, but 8% have never had one.

Amount Of Time Since Having Last Pap Test (Women 21 to 65)[§]

	Huron County (n=158)
Within the past year	42.9%
Within the past 2 years	20.8%
Within the past 3 years	6.6%
Within the past 5 years	11.3%
5 or more years ago	11.0%
Never	7.5%

- Percentage of respondents reporting having a Pap test within the past 3 years in 2020: 79.9%.

Delayed Health Care

The next two pages review a series of indicators that suggest county residents are not getting the healthcare they need. First, 38% of all respondents delayed getting some sort of necessary physical health care in the past year. The most common reasons for delaying were not being able to schedule an appointment soon enough (12%) and not being able to afford the co-pay (7.8%). The most common “other” reasons provided for delaying were other out-of-pocket costs for treatment and not being able to find the time to go.

Reasons for Delaying Needed Physical Health Care in Past Year^{S*}

	Huron County (n=375)
Could not schedule an appointment soon enough	11.8%
Could not afford the co-pay	7.8%
Did not have insurance	5.8%
Were unable to schedule an appointment	3.6%
Did not have transportation	5.6%
To avoid exposure to COVID-19	4.6%
Could not access telehealth care	2.1%
To avoid spreading COVID-19	0.6%
Other	9.9%
Did not delay getting needed care	62.4%

**Percentages may sum to higher than 100%; multiple responses were accepted.*



Differences by presence of children in household: Those without children in the household were more likely than those with children in the household to not have delayed getting needed care: 71.9% v. 41.2%.



Percentage of respondents reporting delaying medical care (in general - not specific to physical health care) in 2020: 29.7%.

Around 21% of respondents delayed getting some sort of necessary mental health care in the past year. The most common reason for delaying was cost.

Reasons for Delaying Needed Mental Health Care in Past Year^{S*}

	Huron County (n=375)
Couldn't afford the care	7.4%
Unsure what services were available	5.6%
Uncomfortable admitting a mental health issue	5.0%
Difficulty finding a provider with availability	4.1%
To avoid exposure to COVID-19	3.8%
To avoid spreading COVID-19	0.6%
Other	3.1%
Did not delay getting needed care	79.4%

**Percentages may sum to higher than 100%; multiple responses were accepted*



Differences by age: Those age 45 or older were more likely than those younger than 45 to not have delayed getting needed care: 87.1% v. 67.8%.

Differences by income: Those with lower household income were more likely to have delayed getting needed care: 30.7% for those with less than \$50,000, 23.3% for those with \$50,000 to \$74,999, and 12.4% for those with \$75,000 or higher.

Around 11% of respondents reported they needed prescriptions but did not fill them. Inability to pay the co-pay was the most common reason selected, and the most common “other” reason provided for delaying was other out-of-pocket costs.

Reasons Residents Didn't Fill Prescriptions^{s*}

	Huron County (n=375)
Couldn't afford the co-pay	4.7%
Didn't have insurance	3.4%
Didn't have transportation	1.3%
Other	2.9%
No / Not applicable (prescriptions were filled if needed)	89.2%

**Percentages may sum to higher than 100%; multiple responses were accepted.*




Percentage of respondents reporting prescriptions were filled if needed in 2020: 91.9%.

Almost half (42.2%) of respondents report traveling outside of the county at least once in the past year to receive needed medical care. Respondents most commonly traveled out of the county for primary care, a surgery or procedure, dental care, or orthopedic care.

Reasons Residents Traveled Outside Of Huron County To Receive Medical Care^{5*}

		Huron County (n=148)
General Health Care	Primary care	15.8%
	Surgery / procedure	14.5%
	Diagnostic imaging tests (mammogram / CT scan / X-ray)	8.2%
	All medical care	4.8%
	Other medical care	18.6%
Specialty Care	Dental	13.7%
	Orthopedics	9.9%
	Cardiology	9.4%
	Oncology	8.3%
	Dermatology	7.5%
	Fertility	5.1%
	Vision	2.9%
	Other specialty care	22.8%

**Percentages may sum to higher than 100%; multiple responses were accepted.*

 Percentage of respondents who traveled outside the county for medical care in the past year in 2020: 38.7%.

Other Health Resource Access Issues

The Internet is an important resource for accessing information about health issues and accessing medical care through virtual telehealth visits with providers. However, some residents of Huron County do not have access to this resource: 10% of residents in the county do not have access to a computer, and 13% do not have access to the Internet.

Households' Internet Access Availability

		Huron County	Ohio
Access to a Computer⁷	With a computer	89.8%	93.6%
	<i>With dial-up Internet subscription alone*</i>	0.8%	0.2%
	<i>With a broadband Internet subscription*</i>	90.8%	94.0%
	<i>With no Internet access*</i>	8.4%	5.8%
	Without a computer	10.2%	6.4%
Access to Internet Subscription¹	With an Internet subscription	84.0%	86.5%
	Dial-up only**	0.7%	0.3%
	Cellular data with no other type of Internet**	16.7%	12.0%
	Broadband, such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL**	74.7%	83.4%
	Satellite Internet service**	9.9%	7.1%
	Internet access without a subscription	3.2%	2.4%
	No Internet access	12.8%	11.1%

*Access to computer data are from 2021. Access to Internet data are from 2017-2021. *Denominator is total number of households with a computer **Denominator is total number of households with an Internet subscription*

When residents were asked about the types of outdoor spaces they would like more of for physical and/or leisure activities, the most common answers were walking paths (39%), parks (25%), and bike paths (22%). Swimming pools and ice rinks were the most common “other” answers provided.

Huron County Should Have More of These Outdoor Spaces...^{5*}

	Huron County (n=375)
Walking paths	39.3%
Parks	25.1%
Bike paths	22.3%
Playgrounds	18.1%
Sports fields/courts	6.0%
Other	7.2%
None	43.5%

**Percentages may sum to higher than 100%; multiple responses were accepted.*



Differences by age:

Interest in more walking paths decreases as age increases: 59.5% for those age 18-34, 38.8% for those age 35-64, and 17.3% for those age 65 or older.

Interest in more parks decreases as age increases: 45.5% for those age 18-34, 23.9% for those age 35-64, and 8.0% for those age 65 or older.

Those who are age 18-44 are more likely than those age 45 or older to be interested in more playgrounds: 40.5% v. 3.2%.

Those who are age 45 or older are more likely than those age 18-44 to not be interested in more outdoor spaces: 55.6% v. 25.3%.

Differences by gender: Males are more likely than females to not be interested in more outdoor spaces: 57.7% v. 28.4%.

Differences by education: Interest in more bike paths increases as education increases: 13.6% for those with a high school degree/GED or less education, 27.7% for those with some college, and 48.7% for those with a bachelor’s degree or higher education.

Education

Educational attainment and literacy affect health by shaping people’s employment opportunities, ultimately affecting their economic stability. Education can also positively impact psychological wellbeing. As reviewed below, Huron County residents have lower formal education levels than Ohioans as a whole: More than half (60%) of Huron County residents have a high school education or less compared to 41% in Ohio. About 15% of Huron County residents have a bachelor’s degree or higher, compared to 31% in Ohio as a whole.

Educational Attainment¹

	Huron County	Ohio
Less than 9 th grade	3.6%	2.7%
9 th to 12 th grade (no diploma)	4.8%	5.5%
High school graduate / GED	51.3%	32.8%
Some college (no degree)	15.0%	19.2%
Associate degree	10.6%	9.0%
Bachelor’s degree	10.9%	18.9%
Graduate or professional degree	3.7%	11.8%

Data are from 2021

The next table shows the graduation rates for Huron County’s public school districts. The average four-year high school graduation rate across these public schools is 94.4%. This is

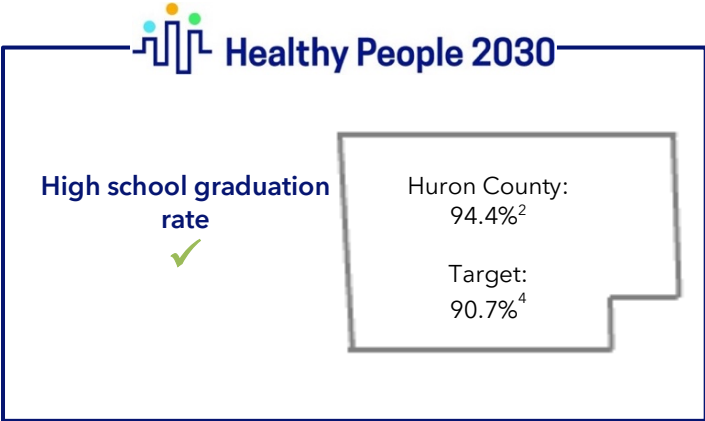
Social Determinants of Health

higher than the average for public schools in Ohio overall (87.0%).² The *Healthy People 2030* high school graduation rate goal of 90.7% is met.

Four Year High School Graduation Rates^{3*}

	Huron County School Districts	
	Total	Rate
Bellevue City	163	98.8%
Norwalk City	192	94.1%
Willard City	105	84.7%
Monroeville Local	57	100.0%
New London Local	63	92.6%
South Central Local	49	98.0%
Western Reserve Local	83	96.5%

Data are from 2021



Regarding young children preparing to enter kindergarten in Huron County, 71% are considered to have “demonstrated readiness” or to be “approaching readiness,” meaning they entered with “sufficient skills, knowledge and abilities to engage with kindergarten-level instruction” or “needed supports to be able to engage with kindergarten-level instruction,” respectively.

Kindergarten Readiness⁵

	Huron County	Ohio
Demonstrated or approaching readiness	70.8%	71.7%

Data are from 2021-2022

The next table displays Huron County school enrollment for the 2022-2023 school year.

School Enrollment⁶

	Huron County
Preschool	335
Kindergarten	670
Grades 1-2	1,325
Grades 3-5	1,921
Grades 6-8	1,993
Grades 9-12	2,511

These data represent a headcount of students in attendance during the first full week of classes in October 2022

Economic Stability

Economic stability plays an important role in health, with at least one study on this topic showing that during the study period, those with greater income had greater life expectancy (Chetty et al., 2016).¹

In Huron County, 17% of children are below the 100% federal poverty level (FPL), which is a slightly lower percentage than in the state of Ohio overall (19%).

Income and Poverty

	Huron County	Ohio
Median household income^{2*}	\$62,603	\$62,262
Poverty Status^{3**}		
Total persons below 100% FPL	12.3%	13.4%
Children under 18 below 100% FPL	16.5%	18.6%

**Data are from 2021 **Data are from 2017-2021*

According to the survey, 14.9% of Huron County residents personally know someone in the community who was homeless in the past year.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has historically considered families whose housing costs exceed 30% of their income to be cost-burdened.⁴ The table below provides insight into cost-burdened families in Huron County - nearly 40% of respondents reported that 30% or more of their income goes towards housing costs.

Amount of Household Income That Goes Toward Housing Costs⁵

	Huron County (n=368)
Less than 30%	50.2%
30%-50%	26.2%
Higher than 50%	12.7%
Don't know	10.9%



Differences by age: Those who are age 45 or older are more likely than those under age 45 to have less than 30% of household income going toward housing costs: 56.6% v. 39.0%.

Differences by gender: Males are more likely than females to have less than 30% of household income going toward housing costs: 59.8% v. 39.6%.

Differences by income: Likelihood of having less than 30% of household income going toward housing costs increases with household income: 38.0% for those with income less than \$50,000, 50.3% for those with income between \$50,000 and \$99,999, and 68.8% for those with income of \$100,000 or more.

Economic stability is linked to food insecurity. People who are food insecure do not get adequate food or have disrupted eating patterns due to lack of money and other resources. In Huron County, 12% of all residents are food insecure and 13% of children are estimated to be food insecure. These percentages are similar to the percentages for Ohio as a whole.

Food Access

		Huron County	Ohio
Food Insecure Persons⁵	Total residents	12.4%	11.8%
	Children	13.4%	14.8%
Food Stamp Households²	Total households	10.3%	13.0%
	With children under 18 years*	43.4%	46.8%

*Data are from 2021 *Denominator is total households receiving food stamps.*

Relatedly, some researchers use the food environment index when assessing access to nutritious foods. This index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment ranges from 0 (worst) to 10 (best). Huron County's food environment index score is 7.6, higher than Ohio's score (6.8).⁶

Another economic indicator that may influence the health of the community is the unemployment rate. The unemployment rate in Huron County is slightly lower than in Ohio

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overall, using the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services' unemployment definition as those people, 16 years of age and over, who were "actively seeking work, waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off, or waiting to report within 30 days to a new payroll job." Those who have stopped looking for a new job (and who therefore removed themselves from the civilian labor force) are not included in this statistic.

Employment Status

		Huron County	Ohio
Unemployment Rate³	Annual average unemployment rate*	4.3%	5.3%
	In labor force**	61.7%	62.6%
Employment Rate of Labor Force²	<i>Civilian labor force***</i>	100.0%	99.8%
	Employed*	96.7%	94.6%
	Unemployed*	3.3%	5.4%
	<i>Armed forces***</i>	0.0%	0.2%
	Not in labor force**	38.3%	37.4%

Unemployment rate data are from 2017-2021. Employment rate data are from 2021. *Denominator is civilian labor force
 Denominator is total area population 16 years and over *Denominator is total labor force

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The leading industry in Huron County is manufacturing, with 23% employed in that industry- a higher percentage than in Ohio overall (15%).

Residents Employed in Various Industries²

	Huron County	Ohio
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	27,536	5,600,209
Manufacturing	22.5%	14.9%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	14.8%	24.1%
Retail trade	12.8%	11.2%
Construction	9.9%	5.9%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	8.8%	8.3%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	8.3%	9.9%
Industries Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	6.4%	6.1%
Other services, except public administration	4.0%	4.2%
Public administration	3.5%	3.8%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	3.4%	1.0%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	3.0%	6.9%
Wholesale trade	2.2%	2.4%
Information	0.3%	1.3%

Data are from 2021

Readers who wish to learn more about the current state of jobs and public assistance (veterans' services, SNAP, etc.) in this county are encouraged to access the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services' "QuickView" report, at <http://jfs.ohio.gov/County/QuickView/Index.stm>.

Neighborhood and Built Environment

Neighborhood and built environment refer to what extent individuals feel safe in their community and how the environment influences their quality of life.

Rates of different types of violent crime and property crime are shown in the next table.

Violent and Property Crime^{1*}

		Huron County	
		Count	Rate*
Violent Crime	Violent crime total	21	1.15
	Murder	1	0.05
	Forcible rape	7	0.38
	Robbery	3	0.16
	Aggravated assault	10	0.55
Property Crime	Property crime total	190	10.40
	Burglary	21	1.15
	Larceny/Theft	165	9.03
	Motor vehicle theft	4	0.22
	Arson	0	0.00

*Data are from 2022 and only from law enforcement agencies with complete reporting for the entire year and only the populations of Norwalk and Monroeville in Huron County *Rates are per 1,000 of the population.*

Over a quarter (29%) of Huron County respondents reported that they experience issues with transportation, most commonly financial issues. The most common “other” reason was no longer being able to drive safely.

Transportation Issues^{5*}

	Huron County (n=375)
Financial issues	20.2%
Don't have valid driver's license	4.5%
Don't have a vehicle	4.1%
Sharing a vehicle	3.2%
Lack of access to public transportation	3.1%
Other	1.3%
Don't have transportation issues	71.5%

**Percentages may sum to higher than 100%; multiple responses were accepted.*



Differences by age: Having financial issues related to transportation decreases as age increases: 47.9% for those age 18-34, 13.8% for age 35-64, and 5.6% for individuals 65 or older.

Differences by income: Those with an annual household income of less than \$50,000 are more likely than those with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more to have financial issues related to transportation: 39.7% vs. 9.0%.

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Among those who reported having issues with transportation, about 36% have transportation issues every day or a few times a week.

How Often Transportation Issues Impact Daily Life^s

	Huron County (n=97)
Every day	14.0%
A few times a week	22.3%
A few times a month	18.9%
A few times a year	44.8%

This section describes behaviors of Huron County residents that may impact their health outcomes.

Key Findings

Weight, Nutrition, and Physical Activity

Almost three quarters of Huron County residents qualify as overweight or obese according to BMI estimates; however, the percentage of overweight or obese residents is significantly lower than it was in 2020.

In addition, more residents ate vegetables and engaged in physical activity, and fewer got fast food compared to 2020.

The following symbols indicate the presence of:



: a difference in responses between demographic groups of respondents



: a comparison between responses to the 2020 adult survey and 2023 adult survey

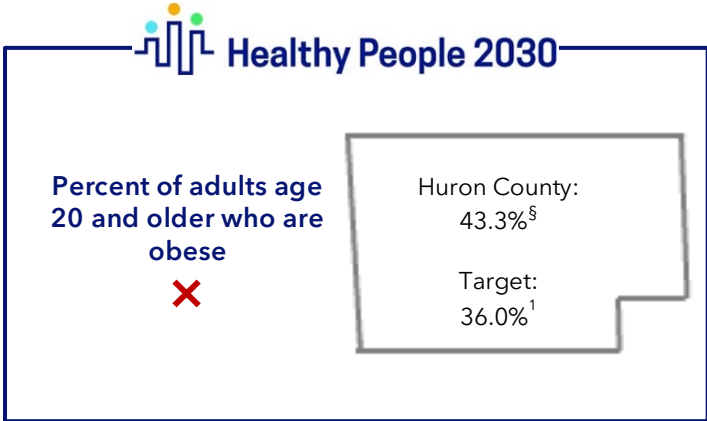
Nutrition and Physical Activity

According to Body Mass Index (BMI) measurements, 29% of Huron County respondents are overweight and 43% are obese. The percent of obese residents age 20 and older in Huron County (43.3%) does not meet the *Healthy People 2030* target of 36.0%.¹ However, since 2020 there has been an increase in the percent of residents who are considered normal weight according to their BMI.

Adult Body Mass Index[§]

	Huron County 2023 (n=346)	Huron County 2020* (n=194)
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	0.2%	1.4%
Normal weight (BMI = 18.5 - 24.9)	28.1%	19.4%
Overweight (BMI= 25 - 29.9)	29.0%	32.2%
Obese (BMI > 29.9)	42.7%	46.9%

**Extreme outlier cases were not included in this analysis.*



BMI is just one measure of physical health. Age, sex, ethnicity, and muscle mass can influence the way BMI correlates with actual levels of body fat.² For example, a trained athlete may have a higher BMI due to increased muscle mass and may be deemed healthy by other measurements. Other ways to measure health are shown next, in the form of nutrition and physical activity.

According to U.S. Departments of Agriculture (USDA) and Health and Human Services (HHS), nutrient-dense foods such as fruits and vegetables are core elements of a healthy diet.³ Nearly all Huron County residents reported eating fruit (91%) and vegetables (99%) at least once in the past week. Fast food consumption has decreased since 2020.

Nutrition^s

	Huron County 2023 (average n=352)		Huron County 2020 (average n=207)	
	Average times in past 7 days	Percentage at least once in past 7 days	Average times in past 7 days	Percentage at least once in past 7 days
Drinking 100% fruit juice	1.7	50.9%	1.5	49.3%
Eating fruit	5.7	91.1%	5.7	91.7%
Eating vegetables	6.7	98.9%	7.3	94.3%
Drinking a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop	2.6	60.5%	3.0	57.4%
Drinking a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink	0.7	22.1%	0.7	26.6%
Getting food from a fast food restaurant	1.4	64.3%	1.8	79.3%



Differences by age: Those age 18-54 drink more servings of soda or pop, on average, than those age 55 or older: 3.4 v. 1.6.

Differences by gender: Males drink more servings of fruit juice, on average, than females: 2.0 v. 1.4.

Males drink more servings of soda, on average, than females: 3.4 v. 2.0.

Males drink more servings of sports drinks, on average, than females: 1.1 v. 0.4.

Differences by education: Those with some college or less education drink more soda or pop, on average, than those with a bachelor’s degree or higher education: 2.7 v. 2.3.

Differences by presence of children in household: Those with children in the household drink more servings of fruit juice, on average, than those without children in the household: 2.1 v. 1.5.

Almost three-quarters (73%) of Huron County residents reported it was not difficult at all to access fresh fruits and vegetables. This number has dropped since 2020, when 81% of Huron County residents reported it was not difficult at all.

Difficulty of Getting Fresh Fruits and Vegetables⁵

	Huron County (n=366)
Not difficult at all	73.0%
Slightly difficult	13.6%
Moderately difficult	9.9%
Very difficult	3.5%
Extremely difficult	0.0%



Differences by age: As age increases, difficulty of getting fresh fruits and vegetables decreases. “Not difficult at all”: 53.1% for those age 18-34, 75.1% for those age 35-64, and 89.4% for those age 65 or older.

Differences by education: Those with some college or less education were more likely to report that getting fresh fruits and vegetables was not difficult at all, on average, than those with a bachelor’s degree or higher education: 73.8% v. 67.3%.




Percentage of respondents who reported it was not difficult at all to access fresh fruits and vegetables in 2020: 81.0%.

A majority (88.8%) of Huron County adults said they participated in physical activity for at least 60 minutes per day on at least one day during the past 7 days; 26.7% of Huron County adult respondents did exercises to strengthen and tone their muscles during the past 7 days. On average, Huron County adults participated in physical activity for at least 60 minutes per day on 4 of the past 7 days. For comparison, the U.S. Department of Health recommends adults do at least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity aerobic activity per week.⁴

Physical Activity In Past 7 Days[§]

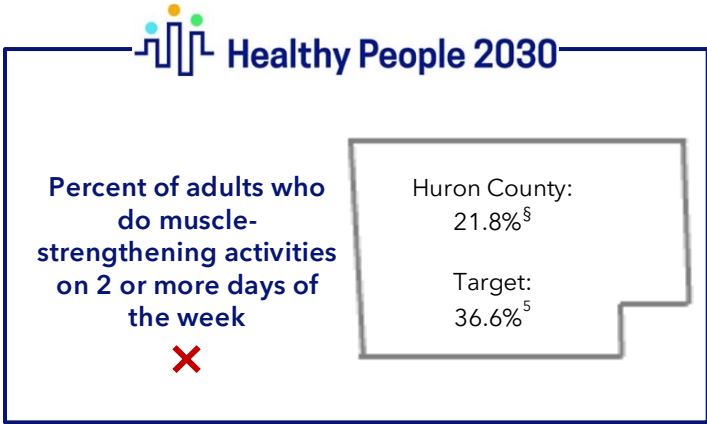
	Huron County 2023 (n=359)		Huron County 2020 (average n=201)	
	Average times in past 7 days	Percentage at least once in past 7 days	Average times in past 7 days	Percentage at least once in past 7 days
On how many of past 7 days engaged in physical activity for a total of at least 60 minutes (average)	4.0	88.8%	3.2	76.5%
On how many of past 7 days did exercises to strengthen or tone muscles (average)	0.9	26.7%	0.8	26.5%

 **Differences by gender:** Males engaged in physical activity for more days in the past 7 days than females: 4.2 v. 3.7 days, on average.

Differences by education: Those with some college or more education engaged in fewer days of physical activity in the past 7 days than those with a high school degree or less: 3.5 v. 4.4, on average.

Those with a bachelor’s degree or higher education did more strength training exercises than those with some college or less: 1.6 v. 0.7 days, on average.

Huron County does not meet the *Healthy People 2030* target for percent of adults who do muscle-strengthening activities on 2 or more days of the week.



The 2023 Huron County survey also measured how community members spend their time doing other activities.

Average Daily Hours Spent on TV, Internet, and Sleep⁵

	Huron County 2023 (average n=362)	Huron County 2020 (average n=209)
Average hours per day watching television	2.7	2.2
Average hours per day on the Internet	3.3	2.4
Average hours of sleep each night	6.7	6.9



Differences by age: Watching television increases with age: 1.9 hours for those 18-44, 2.3 hours for those 44-54, 3.2 hours for those 55-64, and 4.1 hours for those 65 or older.

Internet use decreases with age: 4.9 hours for those 18-34, 3.3 hours for those 35-44, and 2.5 hours for those age 45 or older.

Differences by gender: Females spend more hours per day using the Internet than males: 3.8 v. 2.8.

Males sleep for more hours per night than females: 7.0 vs. 6.5.

Differences by education: Those who have some college or more education spend fewer hours per day watching television than do those with a high school degree or less education: 2.0 v. 3.3.

Hours of sleep each night increases with education level: 6.6 hours for those with a high school degree or less education, 6.8 hours for those with some college, and 7.0 hours for those with a bachelor's degree or higher education.

Differences by income: Watching television decreases with income: 3.6 hours for those with income of less than \$50,000, 2.4 hours for those with income between \$50,000 to \$99,999, and 1.8 hours for those with income of \$100,000 or more.

Those with income of \$100,000 or more reported sleeping more hours each night than those with income of less than \$100,000: 7.2 vs. 6.5.

Differences by location: Norwalk residents use the Internet for more hours per day than do non-residents of Norwalk: 3.8 vs. 3.1.

Behavioral Risk Factors

In terms of health-specific education, the adult survey asked Huron County residents whether they or a family member would like to receive help or information for several issues, many of them behavioral health-related. Though few wanted information, those who did indicated that information which helped them with mental health and body weight would be most valuable.

Would Like to Receive Help or Information About...^{5*}

	Huron County (n=375)
Depression, anxiety, or mental health	8.8%
Weight problem	8.8%
Marital or family problems	3.5%
Food assistance	3.1%
Alcohol or drug abuse	2.9%
Tobacco cessation	2.8%
Job training or employment help	2.6%
Elderly care assistance	1.8%
Affordable housing	1.7%
Childcare assistance	1.3%
Transportation	0.5%
End-of-life or hospice care	0.4%
Gambling problem	0.4%
Social media usage	0.4%
Other	0.6%
None	87.1%

**Percentages may sum to higher than 100%; multiple responses were accepted.*

🕒 In 2020, the top three types of information preferred were related to weight problems (7.3%), depression, anxiety or mental health (6.6%), or tobacco cessation (4.3%).

When residents were asked about the barriers that prevent them from getting help and information, the most common answers were not knowing about any services in the community (34%), and the time/effort it takes to find/access services (21%).

Barriers to Receiving Help^{s*}

	Huron County (n=98)
Don't know of any services	34.0%
Time or effort to find/access services	20.8%
Not eligible for services	14.2%
Other	8.5%
No barriers	29.3%

**Percentages may sum to higher than 100%; multiple responses were accepted.*



Differences by gender: Females are more likely than males to report that they are not eligible for services: 26.6% vs. 1.8%.

Differences by income: Those with a household income of less than \$75,000 a year are more likely than those with an income of \$75,000 or more to report that they didn't know of any available services: 49.2% vs. 6.9%.

When residents were asked how they would like to receive information about community events, the most common answers selected were a printed guide (44%) and a website (25%). Those who selected social media overwhelmingly prefer Facebook, and the "other" responses included calls/texts and traditional media outlets.

Communication Preference^{s*}

	Huron County (n=98)
Printed guide	43.8%
Website	25.1%
Email newsletter	19.4%
Social media	9.2%
Family and friends	7.0%
2-1-1	0.0%
Other	12.3%

**Percentages may sum to higher than 100%; multiple responses were accepted.*



The 2023 Community Health Assessment also measured mental health and substance use, important components of overall health.

Key Findings

Mental and Social Health	<p>About 17% of respondents have been diagnosed with a depressive disorder and about 19% have been diagnosed with an anxiety disorder. These diagnoses are more likely among residents with lower household incomes.</p> <p>Almost a quarter of respondents indicated that poor mental health kept them from doing their usual activities at least once in the past month.</p>
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Substance Misuse	<p>Around 11% of adults smoke cigarettes every day, and this behavior is more commonly reported among residents with lower household incomes.</p> <p>A third of Huron County adults reported binge drinking at least once in the past month, and 40% reported knowing someone in the community with a substance abuse problem.</p>
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The following symbols indicate the presence of:

- : a difference in responses between demographic groups of respondents
- : a comparison between responses to the 2020 adult survey and 2023 adult survey

Mental and Social Health

According to the survey, 17% of Huron County respondents have been diagnosed with a depressive disorder and 19% have been diagnosed with an anxiety disorder.

Diagnoses Of Mental Health Conditions⁵

		Huron County (n=375)
Ever Been Told That You Had...	A depressive disorder	17.2%
	An anxiety disorder	18.8%



Differences by income: Those with income of less than \$50,000 a year are more likely than those with income of \$50,000 or more to be diagnosed with depression: 29.8% vs. 10.3%.

Anxiety disorder diagnoses decrease with higher household income: 34.0% of those with income of less than \$50,000 a year, 12.6% of those with income between \$50,000 and \$74,999, 9.6% of those with income between \$75,000 and \$99,999, and 6.6% of those with income of \$100,000 or more a year.



In 2020, 20.7% of respondents reported being diagnosed with a depressive disorder and 18.7% reported being diagnosed with an anxiety disorder.

Around 41% of respondents indicated that they had at least one poor mental health day in the past month; overall, the average number of poor mental health days reported was 4.7 days.

Poor Mental Health Days in the Past 30 Days⁵

		Huron County (n=363)
Percent who had poor mental health day(s)		40.8%
Days of poor mental health (average)		4.7

Among those who had at least one poor mental health day, they had 11.5 poor mental health days on average.



Differences by income: Those with income of less than \$50,000 a year reported more poor mental health days than those with income of \$50,000 or more: 7.9 vs.

3.0 days, on average.

- Percentage of respondents who had at least one poor mental health day in 2020: 38.0%

Almost a quarter (23%) of respondents indicated that poor mental health kept them from doing their usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation at least once in the past month.

Days Poor Mental Health Affected Activities in the Past 30 Days^s

	Huron County (n= 361)
Percent who had at least one poor mental health day that affected activities	23.0%
Days poor mental health affected activities (average)	3.2

Among those who had at least one poor mental health day that affected activities, they had 13.8 poor mental health days that affected activities on average.

- Percentage of respondents who had at least one poor mental health day that affected activities in 2020: 14.0%.

Four percent of Huron County adults reported seriously considering attempting suicide during the past year.

Suicidal Thoughts^s

	Huron County (n=370)
Have had suicidal thoughts in past 12 months	3.6%

- Percentage of respondents who had suicidal thoughts in past 12 months in 2020: 4.0%

The next table presents suicide deaths from 2019-2020. The suicide rate for Huron County is higher than the rate for Ohio overall.

Suicide¹

	Huron County		Ohio	
	Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*
Suicides	22	18.9	3,450	14.8

Data are from 2019-2020 *Rate per 100,000 population.

Domestic Violence and Child Abuse

The following table presents domestic violence incidents in 2021. Total incidents include DVI charge, other charge, and no charge.

Domestic Violence

	Huron County		Ohio	
Domestic violence incidents²	140		64,855	
<i>DVI charge</i>	94		28,691	
<i>Other charge</i>	7		2,413	
<i>No charge</i>	39		33,751	
Total victims³	145		52,166	
<i>Victim with injury</i>	83	57.2%*	20,904	40.1%*

Data are from 2021 *Percentage of all people involved in incidents who were injured.

Seven percent of survey respondents reported being forced into sexual activity.

Sexual Activity: Missing/Impaired Consent⁵

	Huron County (n=360)
Have been forced into sexual activity	7.1%

🕒 Percentage of respondents reporting being forced into sexual activity in 2020: 13.6%.

The following table presents the number of child abuse reports from 2021-2022. Note: this may not be accurate to the total counts of child abuse, which may be underreported.

Child Abuse⁴

		Huron County Count	Ohio Count
Child Abuse*	Total child abuse reports	585	90,755
	Physical abuse	34%	31%
	Neglect	20%	24%
	Family in need of services/dependency/other	16%	13%
	Sexual abuse	14%	9%
	Multiple allegations of abuse/neglect	10%	20%
	Emotional maltreatment	1%	1%

*Data are from 2021-2022; specific counts were unavailable, percent rounded to nearest whole number by source *Denominator is total child abuse reports.*

Substance Misuse

In Huron County, 40.2% of adults reported smoking at least 100 cigarettes in their lives. Among them, 64.9% are former smokers - they currently do not smoke cigarettes at all. About 14% of Huron County adults reported smoking every day or some days; very low percentages of Huron County adults reported using e-cigarettes, chewing tobacco, or other tobacco/nicotine products every day or some days.

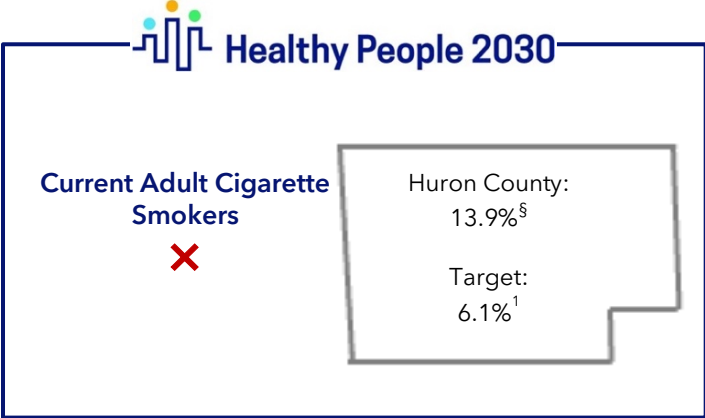
Tobacco and Nicotine Use⁵

	Huron County (average n=353)			
	Cigarettes	E-cigarettes	Chewing tobacco	Other Tobacco/Nicotine
Every day	10.5%	5.5%	0.6%	3.5%
Some days	3.4%	1.4%	3.4%	2.8%
Not at all	86.2%	93.1%	96.0%	93.7%



Differences by income: Those with income of less than \$50,000 a year were more likely than those with income of \$50,000 or more to report that they smoke cigarettes every day: 23.4% vs. 3.0%.

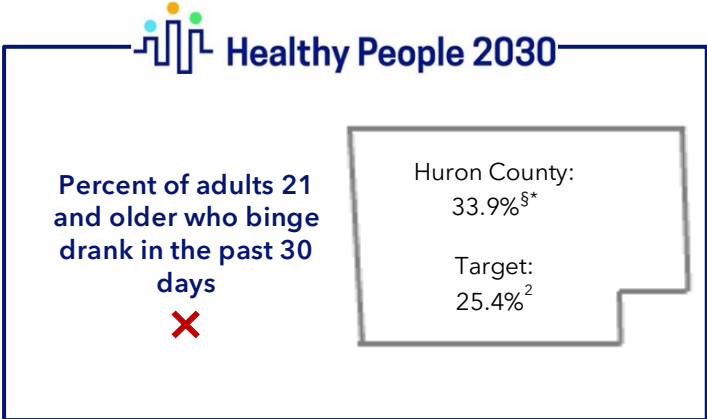
Percentage of respondents who used substances every day or some days in 2020: cigarettes (12.8%), e-cigarettes (0.4%), chewing tobacco (2.8%), and other tobacco/nicotine (1.9%).



Overall, 32.3% of Huron County adults reported binge drinking (i.e., five or more drinks on one occasion for men, four or more drinks on one occasion for women) at least once in the past month; among those who binge drank, the average number of days on which they reported binge drinking was 4 days.

Differences by education: Those who have a bachelor’s degree or higher education are more likely than those who have some college or less education to have binge drunk at least once in the past month: 54.0% vs. 29.1%.

Percentage of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month in 2020: 30.3%.




**This percentage is slightly different from the 32.3% presented above because it only includes those age 21 and older.*

In terms of drug abuse or addiction, 40% of respondents know someone in their community who has a problem with alcohol, marijuana, prescription pain medicine, heroin, or methamphetamines.

Know Anyone With A Drug Abuse Or Addiction Problem⁵

	Huron County (n=375)
Alcohol	35.2%
Marijuana	22.4%
Prescription pain medicine	12.6%
Heroin	11.1%
Methamphetamines	10.3%
At least one of the above	39.6%


 Percentage of respondents who reported knowing someone with an abuse or addiction problem in 2020: heroin (12.2%), methamphetamines (10.3%), and prescription pain medicine (14.7%).

Less than 1% of survey respondents reported misusing prescription medication by using medication that was not prescribed to them or taking more medicine than was prescribed in order to feel good, high, more active, or more alert.

Around 11% of Huron County respondents reported using marijuana in the past 30 days. Among those, about half used marijuana every day.

Self-Reported Marijuana Use⁵

	Huron County
Frequency of use	(n=368)
Have used in the past 30 days	10.5%
	(n=39)
Reason for use	
Non-medical reasons	43.8%
Medical reasons	33.9%
Both medical and non-medical reasons	22.3%

 Percentage of respondents who reported using marijuana in the past 30 days in 2020: 5.6%.

In 2020, there were 34 deaths from unintentional drug overdose, a rate of 64.6/100,000; in Ohio, the count was 5,017 and the rate was 45.6/100,000.³ In 2022, 208 Naloxone administrations (including Narcan) were recorded by EMS in Huron County. For Ohio in the same time period, 38,280 administrations were recorded.⁴

The next table shows the counts of motor vehicle crashes, including those involving alcohol and/or drugs.

Motor Vehicle Activity

	Huron County		Ohio	
	Count		Count	
Total alcohol or drug related crashes ⁵	51		11,822	
Total alcohol or drug related injuries ⁵	34		7,062	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Motor vehicle deaths ⁶	4	**	1,295	N/A
Alcohol or drug related motor vehicle deaths ⁵	1	**	731	N/A
Alcohol-related motor vehicle deaths ⁶	1	**	425	N/A
Motor vehicle OVI activity calls for service ^{7*}	460		68,131	



*Data are from 2022, except counts of calls for service data from 2021 *Includes calls for service: Reckless/OVI **Rates based on counts of less than ten are considered unreliable.*

This section reviews maternal and infant health in Huron County.

Key Findings

Maternal and Infant Health	The percentage of pre-term births in Huron County (9.7%) is very close to meeting the <i>Healthy People 2030</i> target of 9.4%.
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The following symbols indicate the presence of:

- : a difference in responses between demographic groups of respondents
- : a comparison between responses to the 2020 adult survey and 2023 adult survey

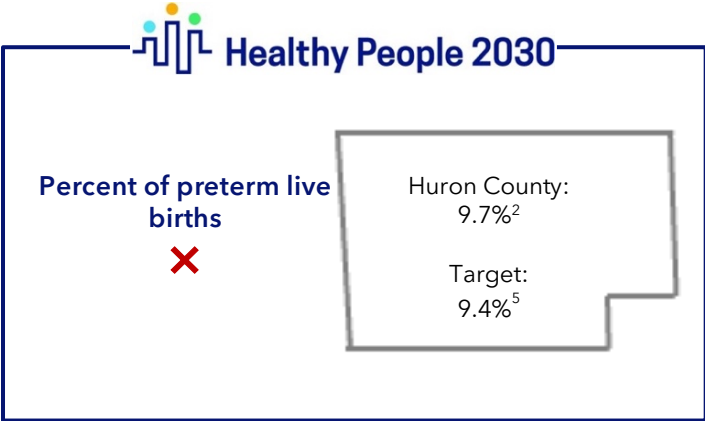
Maternal and Infant Health

The next table presents birth and infant health data. The count of total infant deaths compared to total births is too low to compute a reliable rate, therefore it is undetermined whether the *Healthy People 2030* target of 5.0/1,000¹ is met.

Infant Health Indicators

		Huron County		Ohio	
		Count		Count	
Total Births²		629		129,313	
		Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*
Infant Mortality Rate³	Total	2	**	864	6.7
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Low Birth Weight²	Low birth weight babies (<2500 grams)	40	6.4%	9,163	7.1%
	Very low birth weight babies (<1500 grams)	7	1.1%	1,805	1.4%
Preterm Births²	Preterm births (<37 weeks)	61	9.7%	13,328	10.3%
Tobacco Use²	Cigarette use during 3 rd trimester	102	16.2%	11,948	9.2%
Hospitalizations for Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS)⁴		15	--	1,526	--

Data are from 2020, except hospitalizations for neonatal abstinence syndrome data from 2021 *Rate per 1,000 using live birth data. **Rates based on counts of less than 10 are unreliable.





This section presents residents’ general health and the leading causes of death, illness, and injury in Huron County.

Key Findings

General Health	<p>A majority of Huron County respondents reported that in general their health is “good,” or “very good.” Those with lower income report that their general health as worse than those with higher income.</p> <p>Slightly less than half of Huron County adults reported having at least one poor physical health day in the past 30 days, and almost a third indicated that poor physical health kept them from doing their usual activities at least once in the same time frame.</p>
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Illness and Mortality	<p>Heart disease is the leading cause of death in Huron County, followed by cancer. Prostate cancer and breast cancer have the highest incidence rates in Huron County; lung cancer has the highest cancer mortality rate in the county.</p> <p>The most common chronic health condition reported by respondents was high blood pressure. Diagnoses of high blood cholesterol decreased significantly from 2020 to 2023.</p>
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<p>The following symbols indicate the presence of:</p> <p>: a difference in responses between demographic groups of respondents</p> <p>: a comparison between responses to the 2020 adult survey and 2023 adult survey</p>
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General Health

The majority of Huron County respondents reported that in general their health is good or very good (74%).

Perceptions of Health Status[§]

	Huron County (n=372)
Excellent	7.3%
Very good	39.3%
Good	34.9%
Fair	16.7%
Poor	1.9%


 **Differences by income:** Likelihood of reporting health is very good or excellent increases as income increases: 22.4% for those with income of less than \$50,000, 49.3% for those with income between \$50,000 and \$74,999, 63.9% for those with income between \$75,000 and \$99,999, and 69.2% for those with income of \$100,000 or more a year.


 Percentage who reported having excellent or very good health in 2020: 51.0%.

Slightly less than half (45%) of Huron County adults reported having at least one poor physical health day in the past 30 days; overall, the average number of days reported was 4.4.

Poor Physical Health Days in the Past 30 Days[§]

	Huron County (n=357)
Percent who had poor physical health day(s)	44.5%
Days of poor physical health (average)	4.4


 **Differences by income:** Those with household income of less than \$75,000 a year reported, more poor physical health days than those with income of \$75,000 or more: 6.1 days v. 2.0 days, on average.


 Percentage who reported having at least one poor physical health day in the past 30 days in 2020: 49.1%.

Almost a third (30%) of respondents indicated that poor physical health kept them from doing their usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation at least once in the past month.

Days Poor Physical Health Affected Activities in the Past 30 Days^s

	Huron County (n=364)
Percent who had at least one poor physical health day that affected activities	30.2%
Days poor physical health affected activities (average)	2.9

 **Differences by income:** Those with income of less than \$75,000 a year reported more days that poor physical health affected their normal activities than those with income of \$75,000 or more: 4.0 days v. 1.4 days, on average.

 Percentage who reported having at least one poor physical health day that affected activities in the past 30 days in 2020: 28.4%.

Emergency Department and Hospital Utilization

The following information reflects data from Huron County’s three hospitals: Fisher-Titus Medical Center, Mercy Health - Willard Hospital, and Bellevue Hospital. In 2022 there were 51,080 emergency department visits recorded in Huron County. Common reasons include respiratory infections, chest pain, and abdominal pain.

Top 10 causes of ED visits in Huron County

Fisher-Titus Medical Center (n=26,964)		Mercy Health - Willard Hospital (n=10,300)		Bellevue Hospital* (n=13,816)	
Reason for visit	Count	Reason for visit	Count	Reason for visit	Count
Acute upper respiratory infection, unspecified (J06.9)	967	Lab test negative for COVID-19 virus	450	Abdominal pain	--
Unspecified abdominal pain (R10.9)	625	Chest pain, unspecified type	239	Shortness of breath	--
COVID-19 (U07.1)	588	COVID-19	211	Chest pain	--
Chest pain, unspecified (R07.9)	514	Urinary tract infection without hematuria, site unspecified	201	Nausea and/or vomiting	--
Urinary tract infection, site not specified (N39.0)	413	Viral URI with cough	195	Lower extremity injury	--
Nausea with vomiting, unspecified (R11.2)	280	Dehydration	182	Back pain	--
Headache, unspecified (R51.9)	263	COVID-19 virus infection	155	Upper extremity injury	--
Other specified injuries of head, initial encounter (S09.8XXA)	257	Dizziness	143	General weakness	--
Acute pharyngitis, unspecified (J02.9)	216	COPD exacerbation (HCC)	141	Lower extremity pain	--
Suicidal ideations (R45.851)	214	Anxiety state	137	Fever	--

Data are from 2022 *Bellevue Hospital did not provide specific counts

Top 10 causes of ED admissions in Huron County

Fisher-Titus Medical Center		Mercy Health - Willard Hospital	
Reason for visit	Count	Reason for visit	Count
Sepsis, unspecified organism (A41.9)	204	Lab test negative for COVID-19 virus	69
COVID-19 (U07.1)	133	Urinary tract infection without hematuria, site unspecified	29
Acute respiratory failure with hypoxia (J96.01)	105	COPD exacerbation (HCC)	29
Hypertensive heart disease with heart failure (I11.0)	80	Dehydration	26
Hypertensive heart and chronic kidney disease with heart failure and stage 1 through stage 4 chronic kidney disease, or unspecified chronic kidney disease (I13.0)	68	Shortness of breath	23
Pneumonia, unspecified organism (J18.9)	63	Chest pain, unspecified type	17
Hypo-osmolality and hyponatremia (E87.1)	62	Fall, initial encounter	16
Acute and chronic respiratory failure with hypoxia (J96.21)	61	COVID-19	15
Urinary tract infection, site not specified (N39.0)	58	Acute cystitis with hematuria	15
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with (acute) exacerbation (J44.1)	55	COVID-19 virus infection	12

Data are from 2022 *Bellevue Hospital did not provide ED admissions data

Top 10 causes of non-ED admissions in Huron County

Fisher-Titus Medical Center		Mercy Health - Willard Hospital	
Diagnosis and ICD Code	Count	Diagnosis and ICD Code	Count
Sepsis, unspecified organism (A41.9)	91	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to COVID-19 (Z20.828)	881
COVID-19 (U07.1)	51	Chest pain, unspecified (R07.9)	564
Acute respiratory failure with hypoxia (J96.01)	48	Acute upper respiratory infection, unspecified (J06.9)	485
Hypertensive heart disease with heart failure (I11.0)	31	COVID-19 (U07.1)	370
Hypertensive heart and chronic kidney disease with heart failure and stage 1 through stage 4 chronic kidney disease, or unspecified chronic kidney disease (I13.0)	31	Nausea with vomiting, unspecified (R11.2)	364
Maternal care for low transverse scar from previous cesarean delivery (O34.211)	30	Unspecified fall, initial encounter (W19.XXXA)	360
Acute and chronic respiratory failure with hypercapnia (J96.22)	29	Other chest pain (R07.89)	336
Gestational [pregnancy-induced] hypertension without significant proteinuria, complicating childbirth (O13.4)	26	Other long term (current) drug therapy (Z79.899)	332
Acute and chronic respiratory failure with hypoxia (J96.21)	26	Exposure to other specified factors, initial encounter (X58.XXXA)	323
Non-ST elevation (NSTEMI) myocardial infarction (I21.4)	23	Nicotine dependence, cigarettes, uncomplicated (F17.210)	313

Data are from 2022 *Bellevue Hospital did not provide non-ED admissions data

Turning to the top causes of death in Huron County, heart disease was most common, followed by cancer and COVID-19. Note that these data are from 2020 - more recent annual counts of COVID-19 are likely lower.

Mortality - Leading Causes¹

Description	Huron County		Ohio	
	Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*
Total	788	1062	143,660	953.6
Diseases of heart (I00-I09,I11,I13,I20-I51)	156	206.1	30,528	196.7
Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	134	171.8	24,858	159.1
COVID-19 (U071)	79	105.0	13,621	87.4
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01-X59,Y85-Y86)	63	104.1	9,432	78.2
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	44	59.8	5,949	38.0
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	44	55.2	7,041	44.6
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	36	47.1	4,381	28.3
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69)	36	48.2	7,055	45.4
Influenza and pneumonia (J09-J18)	18	22.9	2,043	13.3
Septicemia (A40-A41)	12	15.0	2,045	13.3
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73-K74)	12	16.6	1,798	12.5
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	10	13.3	1,651	10.8
Intentional self-harm (suicide) (*U03,X60-X84,Y87.0)	8	**	1,642	13.8
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00-N07,N17-N19,N25-N27)	6	**	2,183	14.0
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12,I15)	5	**	1,546	9.9
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	3	**	412	3.6
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40-Y84,Y88)	3	**	244	1.6

*Data are from 2020 *Rate per 100,000 population, age-adjusted **Rates based on counts of less than ten are considered unreliable.*

With regard to cancer incidence rates, prostate cancer had the greatest incidence in Huron County, followed by female breast cancer. Considering only cancer-related deaths, lung and bronchus cancers have the highest mortality rate in Huron County. Huron County does not meet the *Healthy People 2030* target for overall cancer death rate.

Cancer Incidence Rates - Top Cancers²

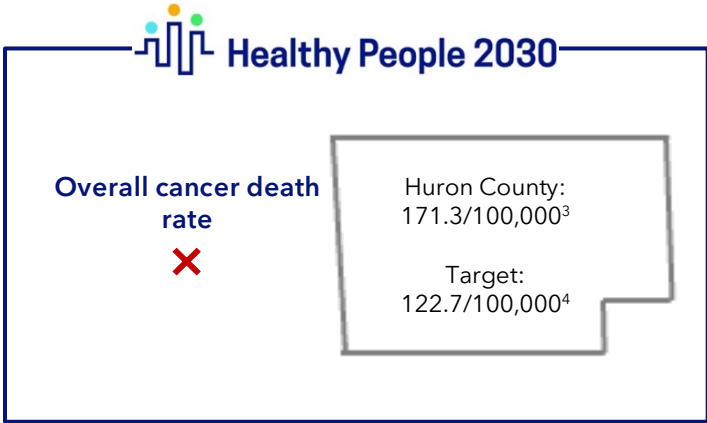
	Huron County		Ohio	
	Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*
Total cancer incidence	395	522.9	65,163	429.0
Prostate	45	114.8	8,329	107.5
Breast	58	75.2	9,516	65.4
Colon and Rectum	45	65.5	5,172	35
Lung and Bronchus	47	57.1	9,277	57.3
Other Sites/Types	33	45.2	5,089	34.1

Data are from 2020. *Rate per 100,000 population, age-adjusted; Rates are sex specific for cancer of the breast and prostate

Cancer Mortality Rates - Top Cancers³

	Huron County		Ohio	
	Count	Rate**	Count	Rate**
Total Cancer Mortality	134	171.3	24,858	158.5
Lung and Bronchus	31	38.7	6,230	38.7
Other Sites/Types	14	18.4	3,046	19.7
Pancreas	10	11.9	1,863	11.7
Breast	8	N/A	1,671	11.1
Brain and Other Central Nervous System	7	N/A	668	4.5

Data are from 2020 *Rate per 100,000 population, age-adjusted; Rates are sex specific for cancer of the breast **Rates based on counts of less than ten are considered unreliable.



In 2022, chlamydia was the most common reportable infectious disease in Huron County. The total counts of reportable infectious diseases have been decreasing annually since 2018.

Huron County 2022 Reportable Infectious Diseases^{5*}

Reportable Disease	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Enteric Disease					
Campylobacteriosis	11	15	9	7	8
Cryptosporidiosis	0	0	0	2	5
Cyclosporiasis	0	0	0	1	1
Giardiasis	1	2	0	0	9
Salmonellosis	10	8	5	14	13
Yersiniosis	1	1	1	0	2
E-Coli	1	4	1	0	0
Shigella	1	2	2	0	0
Hepatitis E	0	0	0	0	1
Hepatitis Disease					
Hepatitis A	0	19	6	5	3
Hepatitis B	9	25	33	35	41
Hepatitis C	40	55	69	73	104
Sexually Transmitted Disease					
Chlamydia	155	162	173	181	208
Gonorrhea	27	29	28	26	28
Vaccine Preventable Disease					
Haemophilus influenzae	1	3	1	2	3
Pertussis	2	0	6	11	1
Varicella	0	1	0	0	4
Mumps	0	0	0	0	1
Other Disease					
CP-CRE	6	6	2	3	5
Brucellosis	1	0	0	0	0
Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis	0	1	0	0	0
Influenza-associated hospitalization	39	0	58	57	74
Legionellosis	0	5	2	4	2
Lyme Disease	5	3	1	6	5
Babesiosis	0	1	0	0	0
Meningitis - aseptic/viral	3	1	1	3	10
Meningococcal Disease- Neisseria Meningitidis	0	0	0	0	1
Streptococcal - Group A - invasive	3	0	2	3	3
Meningitis - bacterial	0	0	1	2	0
Streptococcus pneumoniae	5	1	7	7	8
MIS-C associated with COVID-19	1	2	0	0	0
Total	322	346	408	442	540

*Counts include all probable, suspect, and confirmed cases. These diseases are reportable per Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 3701-3. For more information about Reportable Infectious Diseases in Ohio, please go to odh.ohio.gov/ and visit the Infectious Disease Control Manual (IDCM) page.

Turning to chronic health conditions, 33% of adult Huron County respondents have at some point been told by a health professional that they have high blood pressure and 24% have been diagnosed with arthritis. High cholesterol diagnoses decreased from 34% to 18% from 2020 to 2023.

Diagnoses Of Chronic Health Conditions⁵

	Huron County 2023 (n=375)	Huron County 2020 (average n=209)	
Ever Been Told That You Had...	High blood pressure	33.4%	40.5%
	Arthritis	24.3%	N/A
	High blood cholesterol	18.4%	34.3%
	Diabetes	11.8%	10.9%
	Asthma	8.6%	5.9%
	Cancer	7.9%	N/A
	Coronary heart disease (including CHF)	6.0%	3.5%
	Heart attack	3.3%	2.1%
	COPD	3.2%	N/A



Differences by age: High blood pressure diagnoses increase with age: 4.6% of those age 18-34, 11.5% of those age 35-44, 26.5% of those age 45-54, 55.2% of those age 55-64, and 62.2% of those 65 and older.

Arthritis diagnoses increase with age: 0.0% of those age 18-34, 6.5% of those age 35-44, 29.3% of those age 45-54, 43.1% of those age 55-64, and 48.9% of those 65 and older.

High blood cholesterol diagnoses increase with age: 0.0% of those age 18-34, 13.9% of those age 35-44, 20.1% of those age 45-54, and 30.6% of those 55 and older.

Those over the age of 55 are more likely than those under the age of 55 to report a diabetes diagnosis: 21.4% v. 5.4%.

Those over the age of 45 are more likely than those under the age of 45 to have suffered a heart attack: 5.8% v. 0.0%.

Those over the age of 65 are more likely than those under the age of 65 to report a cancer diagnosis: 19.0% v. 4.4%.

Differences by education: Arthritis diagnoses decrease as education increases: 32.3% for those with a high school degree or less education, 16.6% for those with some college, and 8.1% for those with a bachelor's degree or higher education.

Differences by gender: Females were more likely than males to report an asthma diagnosis: 14.4% v. 3.0%.

Differences by income: The likelihood of an asthma diagnosis decreases as household income increases: 14.9% of those with income of less than \$50,000, 5.6% of those with income between \$50,000 and \$74,999, 4.8% of those with income between \$75,000 and \$99,999, and 2.8% of those with income over \$100,000 a year.

Those with income of less than \$75,000 a year are more likely than those with income of \$75,000 or more a year to report a diabetes diagnosis: 18.0% v. 2.9%.

Those with income of less than \$75,000 a year are more likely than those with income of \$75,000 or more a year to report a cancer diagnosis: 12.2% v. 2.0%.

Differences by location: Residents of Norwalk are more likely than non-residents of Norwalk to report a diabetes diagnosis: 20.9% v. 8.0%.

Non-residents of Norwalk are more likely than residents of Norwalk to report a cancer diagnosis: 10.1% v. 2.5%

Summary

The Huron County 2023 Community Health Assessment provides a comprehensive overview of the community's health status, illuminating areas of strength as well as areas in which there could be improvement.

Consistent with Public Health Accreditation Board requirements and IRS regulations, Huron County Public Health, Fisher-Titus Medical Center, Mercy Health - Willard Hospital, and the Huron County Board of Mental Health and Addiction Services will use this report to inform the development and implementation of strategies to address these findings. It is intended that a wide range of stakeholders will also use this report for their own planning efforts.

Huron County Public Health solicited feedback on the draft report of the Huron County 2023 Community Health Assessment from community stakeholders as well as the general public, and the feedback was incorporated into the draft. Subsequent planning documents and reports will be shared with community stakeholders and with the public as well. For example, Appendix C of this report includes a preliminary list of community assets and resources that could possibly be mobilized and leveraged to address the priority health issues identified by this process. This list will be reviewed and (if necessary) revised by Huron County Public Health and its partners after the health department's Community Health Improvement Plan is formulated.

The Huron County Health Partners will provide annual updates to this assessment as new data becomes available. Users of the Huron County 2023 Community Health Assessment are encouraged to send feedback and comments that can help improve the usefulness of this information when future editions are developed. Questions and comments about the Huron County 2023 Community Health Assessment may be directed to:

Nicole Marks, MPH, Huron County Public Health
567-244-3225 | nmarks@huroncohealth.com

Karen Hines, PhD, Illuminology
614-447-3176 | karen@illumimology.net

Trends over Time

This section of this report presents an overview of changes in health indicators over time in Huron County.

The table below displays long-term results for indicators for which data are available.

Health Indicator	2007	2011	2014	2017	2020	2023
Social Determinants Of Health						
Visited a doctor for routine checkup in the past year	49%	52%	56%	56%	67%	71%
Behavioral Risk Factors						
Current cigarette smokers (currently smoke all or some days)	20%	18%	17%	15%	13%	11%
Former cigarette smokers (smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime & now do not smoke)	25%	26%	27%	24%	29%	26%
Binge drinkers (4-5 or more drinks in a couple of hours on occasion at least once in the past month)	27%	19%	16%	25%	30%	32%
Overweight or obese	68%	71%	70%	67%	79%	72%
Forced into sexual activity when they did not want to	N/A	7%	6%	7%	14%	7%
Mental And Social Health						
Had 4 or more poor mental health days in last 30	21%	23%	20%	30%	26%	29%
Seriously considered attempting suicide in last year	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%
Overall Physical Health						
Had 4 or more poor physical health days in past 30	20%	16%	19%	26%	24%	27%

Trends over Time

The table below of this report presents an overview of changes in health indicators from 2020 to 2023. The row is **green** if community health improved over time, **orange** if community health declined over time, and white if there was little change.²

	2020 (221 completed survey responses)	2023 (375 completed survey responses)
Visited a doctor for routine visit (past year)	67.0%	71.2%
Visited a dentist (past year)	63.8%	59.3%
Women age 45 or older had mammogram (past 2 years)	68.6%	79.0%
Women age 21 to 65 had Pap test (past 3 years)	79.9%	70.3%
Didn't delay medical care (past 12 months)	70.3%	62.4%
Prescriptions filled if needed (past 12 months)	91.9%	89.2%
Went outside Huron County for healthcare (past year)	38.7%	42.2%
Classified as overweight or obese by BMI	79.1%	71.7%
Drank fruit juice (past 7 days)	49.3%	50.9%
Ate fruit (past 7 days)	91.7%	91.9%
Ate vegetables (past 7 days)	94.3%	98.9%
Drank soda or pop (past 7 days)	57.4%	60.5%
Drank a sports drink (past 7 days)	26.6%	22.1%
Got fast food (past 7 days)	79.3%	64.3%
Accessing fresh fruits and vegetables not difficult at all	81.0%	73.0%
Engaged in physical activity (past 7 days)	76.5%	88.8%
Did strength training exercises	26.5%	26.7%
Average hours watching TV (per day)	2.2	2.7
Average hours on the Internet (per day)	2.4	3.3
Average hours of sleep (per night)	6.9	6.7
Ever diagnosed with a depressive disorder	20.7%	17.2%
Ever diagnosed with an anxiety disorder	18.7%	18.8%
At least one poor mental health day (past month)	38.0%	40.8%
At least one poor mental health day affected activities (past month)	14.0%	23.0%
Had suicidal thoughts (past 12 months)	4.0%	3.6%
Forced into sexual activity	13.6%	7.1%
Smoke cigarettes every day or some days	12.8%	13.9%
Use e-cigarettes every day or some days	0.4%	6.9%
Use chewing tobacco every day or some days	2.8%	4.0%
Use other tobacco/nicotine every day or some days	1.9%	6.3%
Binge drank (past month)	30.3%	32.3%
Know someone with abuse or addiction problem with heroin	12.2%	11.1%

² To test whether the difference between the 2020 and 2023 percentages was statistically significant, a 2-sample proportions test was computed for each health indicator. This analytic procedure calculates the difference between the 2020 and 2023 percentages, considers the total number of observations in each sample, and then computes a z statistic. When the z statistic was statistically significant ($p < .05$), which suggests the difference between the two percentages is not due to chance alone, a green or orange color was used to mark the cell.

Trends over Time

	2020 (221 completed survey responses)	2023 (375 completed survey responses)
Know someone with abuse or addiction problem with methamphetamines	10.3%	10.3%
Know someone with abuse or addiction problem with prescription pain medicine	14.7%	12.6%
Used marijuana in past 30 days*	5.6%	10.5%
Overall health is excellent or very good	51.0%	46.6%
At least one poor physical health day (past month)	49.1%	44.5%
At least one poor physical health day affected activities (past month)	28.4%	30.2%
Ever diagnosed with high blood pressure	40.5%	33.4%
Ever diagnosed with high blood cholesterol	34.3%	18.4%
Ever diagnosed with diabetes	10.9%	11.8%
Ever diagnosed with asthma	5.9%	8.6%
Ever diagnosed with coronary heart disease	3.5%	6.0%
Ever had a heart attack	2.1%	2.1%

*The percentage of respondents who used marijuana in the past 30 days was significantly lower in 2020 - it is unclear whether this is a positive or negative health outcome.

Huron County's 2023 Community Health Assessment

Kickoff Debrief

On February 24, 2023, a group of 22 Huron County community members representing a diverse array of public health, health system, social service, and other governmental entities participated in a robust discussion about the upcoming community health assessment (CHA) effort.

After receiving a brief orientation to the plan for this CHA effort, the community members split up into three small groups. The groups discussed three questions across three rounds, and some members switched groups between each round such that the groups were different for each round:

Discussion Questions:

Round 1: What does a healthy Huron County look like to you?

Round 2: Given your vision for a healthy Huron County, what do you think are the biggest barriers or issues that are keeping the county from getting there?

Round 3: Overall, what do you believe are the **three most important** issues that should be considered in our upcoming community health assessment and planning work?

After finishing the small group conversations, the community members shared their group's perceptions of the most important issues to be considered in the CHA process to the large group. Overall, many groups discussed similar issues, resulting in a consensus that the following issues should be incorporated into this effort (at a broad level).

- Meeting basic needs - access
 - Transportation
 - Health care
 - Affordable housing
- Collaboration and communication
 - Public awareness of resources
 - Public willingness to engage
 - Organizational collaboration
 - Data collection and sharing
 - Overcoming language barriers
- Mental and social health

- All ages (older adults - reduce loneliness)
- Reduce drug abuse/opioid epidemic
- Reduce stigma

The following indicators and constructs are suggested as specific ones to consider including in the upcoming CHA effort, based on what was discussed at the kickoff meeting. Note that this list of indicators and constructs is not a final, comprehensive one; it will continue to evolve as this study proceeds. The indicators are segmented into potential secondary data indicators and potential constructs to measure in the adult survey questionnaire, according to an initial review of the best fit for the indicators and constructs.

Potential secondary data indicators

Health care access / utilization

- Health resource availability (licensed physicians, dentists, mental health, prenatal care providers)
- Health insurance access by type & age
- ED and non-ED visits by major diagnosis
- ER visits for mental health reasons

Mental and social health & addiction

- Counts/rates of child abuse
- Suicide rate
- Narcan administrations
- Crime

Social determinants

- Transportation (HHs w/o a car)
- Food insecurity
- Access to broadband internet
- Cost-burdened households
- Employment rate
- Education

Potential constructs to measure in the adult survey questionnaire

Mental and social health & addiction

- Current prevalence of depression, anxiety, suicidal ideation

- Current prevalence of substance use: opiates, methamphetamines, alcohol (heavy/binge drinking), cigarette use, (teen) vaping, marijuana, heroin, prescription drugs
- Stigma; fear of admitting mental health issues
- Public awareness of mental health services
- Mental health's effects on engagement with family, capacity to work, etc.
- Mental/behavioral health provider availability
- Affordability of mental/behavioral health providers
- Pipeline to mental/behavioral health providers
- Current use of mental/behavioral health providers
- Impact of COVID-19 on mental health
- Social health

Chronic health conditions

- Current prevalence of obesity (adults and children)
- Current prevalence of other chronic health conditions: e.g., heart disease, high blood pressure, diabetes, etc.

Health care and services access / utilization

- Last visit to PCP
- Public awareness of services
- Transportation access to services
- Utilization of health care services outside the county, and reasons for traveling for care
- Utilization of preventative screenings
- Effect of COVID-19 on health care utilization
- Access to pharmacies and prescription assistance
- Trust in health care services
- Wait times for services
- Services/resources needed
- Reasons for not accessing services

Health behaviors

- Change in activities/behaviors due to COVID-19
- Accessibility of/barriers to healthy behaviors (nutritious meals, exercise)
- Fast food consumption

Health education and literacy

- Trusted sources for health information
- Awareness and utilization of local public health information resources

Social determinants / demographics

- Age
- Race/ethnicity
- Household size
- Presence of children in household
- Educational attainment
- Household income (2022)
- Homelessness
- Affordable housing availability
- Availability of green spaces/leisure spaces
- Spiritual health

Appendix B: Adult Survey Questionnaire

The following pages show a hard copy version of the adult survey questionnaire.

HURON COUNTY HEALTH SURVEY

This survey should be completed by the adult (age 18+) at this address who MOST RECENTLY had a birthday. All responses will remain confidential; please answer honestly.

ABOUT YOUR COMMUNITY

1. In your opinion, what is the most important **health issue** affecting the people who live in Huron County? [Please write your answer below]
2. In your opinion, what is the most important **social or environmental issue** affecting the people who live in Huron County? [Please write your answer below]

ABOUT YOUR OVERALL HEALTH

These questions ask about your physical and mental health.

3. Would you say that in general your health is... [Circle one answer]

Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
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4. Thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your **physical health not good**? [Write a number] ___ ___
5. And during the past 30 days, for about how many days did **poor physical health** keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation? [Write a number] ___ ___
6. Thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for about how many days during the past 30 days was your **mental health not good**? [Write a number] ___ ___
7. And during the past 30 days, for about how many days did **poor mental health** keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation? [Write a number] ___ ___
8. During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide? [Circle one answer]

Yes	No
-----	----
9. Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional EVER told you that you had... [Fill in the circles that apply]

<input type="radio"/> Asthma	<input type="radio"/> High blood pressure
<input type="radio"/> Arthritis	<input type="radio"/> High blood cholesterol
<input type="radio"/> COPD	<input type="radio"/> An anxiety disorder
<input type="radio"/> Coronary heart disease (including CHF)	<input type="radio"/> A depressive disorder
<input type="radio"/> A heart attack	<input type="radio"/> Cancer
<input type="radio"/> Diabetes	<input type="radio"/> None of these

{PLEASE COMPLETE THE NEXT PAGE}

10. Have you ever felt forced into any sexual behavior when you did not want to do it? [Circle one answer]

Yes	No
-----	----

Please call the Firelands Crisis Hotline (1-800-826-1306) if you need to talk with someone about suicide or how you are feeling right now.

HEALTH CARE ACCESS

These questions ask about your access to health care and services.

11. During the past 12 months, have you delayed getting needed physical health care for any of the following reasons? [Fill in the circles that apply]

- Did not have insurance
- Could not afford the co-pay
- Did not have transportation
- Were unable to schedule an appointment
- Could not schedule an appointment soon enough
- Could not access telehealth care
- To avoid exposure to COVID-19
- To avoid spreading COVID-19
- Did not delay getting needed care
- Other [Please specify]:

12. During the past 12 months, have you delayed getting needed mental health care or services for any of the following reasons? [Fill in the circles that apply]

- Unsure what services were available
- Couldn't afford the care
- Uncomfortable admitting a mental health issue
- Difficulty finding a provider with availability
- To avoid exposure to COVID-19
- To avoid spreading COVID-19
- Did not delay getting needed care
- Other [Please specify]:

13. In the past 12 months, did you not fill necessary prescriptions for any of the following reasons?

[Fill in the circles that apply]

- You didn't have insurance
- You couldn't afford the co-pay
- You didn't have transportation
- No/Not applicable
- Other [Please specify]:

14. About how long has it been since you last visited a **doctor** for a routine checkup (i.e., "well visit")?

[Circle one answer]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	Within the past 2 years (at least 1 year but less than 2 years ago)	Within the past 5 years (at least 2 years but less than 5 years ago)	5 or more years ago
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15. About how long has it been since you last visited a **dentist or dental clinic** for any reason?

[Circle one answer]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	Within the past 2 years (at least 1 year but less than 2 years ago)	Within the past 5 years (at least 2 years but less than 5 years ago)	5 or more years ago
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16. In the past 12 months, did you travel outside of Huron County in order to receive needed medical care? [Circle one answer]

Yes	No [Go to Question 18]
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17. What kind of medical care did you receive outside of Huron County? [Please write your answer below]

WOMEN'S HEALTH AND CHECKUPS

These questions ask about different kinds of health care women may have received recently. If you are male, please go to the next section of the survey ("Health Behaviors and Lifestyle").

18. A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? [Circle one answer]

Within the past year <small>(anytime less than 12 months ago)</small>	Within the past 2 years <small>(at least 1 year but less than 2 years ago)</small>	Within the past 3 years <small>(at least 2 years but less than 3 years ago)</small>	Within the past 5 years <small>(at least 3 years but less than 5 years ago)</small>	5 or more years ago	Never
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19. A Pap test is a test for cancer of the cervix. How long has it been since you had your last Pap test? [Circle one answer]

Within the past year <small>(anytime less than 12 months ago)</small>	Within the past 2 years <small>(at least 1 year but less than 2 years ago)</small>	Within the past 3 years <small>(at least 2 years but less than 3 years ago)</small>	Within the past 5 years <small>(at least 3 years but less than 5 years ago)</small>	5 or more years ago	Never
--	---	--	--	---------------------	-------

HEALTH BEHAVIORS AND LIFESTYLE

The next questions ask about food you ate or drank during the past 7 days. Think about all the meals and snacks you had from when you woke up until when you went to bed. Be sure to include food you ate or drank at home, at work, at restaurants, or anywhere else.

20. During the past 7 days, how many times did you...

- a. **...drink 100% fruit juice** such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice?
(Do not count punch, sports drinks, or fruit-flavored drinks.) [Write a number] ___ ___
- b. **...eat fruit?** (Count fresh, frozen, or canned fruit; don't count fruit juice.) [Write a number] ___ ___
- c. **...eat vegetables?** (Include green salads.) [Write a number] ___ ___
- d. **...drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop**, such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite? (Do not count diet soda or diet pop.) [Write a number] _____
- e. **...drink a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink** such as Gatorade or Powerade?
(Do not count low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2.) [Write a number] ___ ___
- f. **...get food from a fast food restaurant?** (A fast food restaurant is one where you usually order from a menu board at a counter or at a drive-thru.) [Write a number] ___ ___

21. How difficult is it for you to get fresh fruits and vegetables? [Circle one answer]

Not difficult at all	Slightly difficult	Moderately difficult	Very difficult	Extremely difficult
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The next questions ask about physical activity and other health behaviors and issues.

22. During the past 7 days, on how many days were you physically active for a total of **at least 60 minutes per day**? (Add up all the time you spent in any kind of physical activity that increased your heart rate and made you breathe hard some of the time.) [Write a number] ___ ___

23. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you do exercises to **strengthen or tone your muscles**, such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting? [Write a number] ___

24. On average, how many hours per day do you spend **watching television**? [Write a number] ___

25. On average, how many hours per day do you spend **on the Internet**? This includes browsing the web on a desktop, laptop, or cell phone, using apps on a cell phone, checking email, social media usage, etc. [Write a number] ___

26. On an average night, how many hours of sleep do you get? [Write a number] ___

27. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your life? [Circle one answer]

Yes	No
-----	----

28. How often do you...

28a. Smoke cigarettes?	Every day	Some days	Not at all
28b. Use e-cigarettes (e.g., Juul)?	Every day	Some days	Not at all
28c. Use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus?	Every day	Some days	Not at all
28d. Use other tobacco/nicotine product(s)?	Every day	Some days	Not at all

29. One drink is equal to a 12-ounce beer, a 5-ounce glass of wine, or a drink with one shot of liquor. Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have (*if male, 5 drinks or more | if female, 4 drinks or more*) on an occasion? [Write a number] ___

30. Do you personally know **anyone in Huron County** who has a drug abuse or addiction problem with... [For each question, circle one answer]

30a. Heroin?	Yes	No
30b. Methamphetamines?	Yes	No
30c. Alcohol?	Yes	No
30d. Prescription pain medicine?	Yes	No
30e. Marijuana?	Yes	No

31. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use prescription medication that was not prescribed for you, or take more medicine than was prescribed for you, in order to feel good, high, more active, or more alert? [Write a number] ___

32. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use marijuana or cannabis? [Write a number] ___
[If you wrote zero (0), go to Question 34]

33. When you used marijuana or cannabis during the past 30 days, was it usually...? [Circle one answer]

For medical reasons (to treat symptoms of a health condition)	For non-medical reasons (to have fun or fit in)	For both medical and non-medical reasons
--	--	--

34. Would you or a family member like to receive help or information for any of the following issues?

[Fill in the circles that apply]

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Depression, anxiety, or mental health | <input type="radio"/> Food assistance |
| <input type="radio"/> Alcohol abuse/drug abuse | <input type="radio"/> Childcare assistance |
| <input type="radio"/> Tobacco cessation | <input type="radio"/> Transportation |
| <input type="radio"/> Weight problem | <input type="radio"/> Affordable housing |
| <input type="radio"/> Elderly care assistance (in- or out-of-home) | <input type="radio"/> Job training or employment help |
| <input type="radio"/> End-of-life or hospice care | <input type="radio"/> Social media usage |
| <input type="radio"/> Marital or family problems | <input type="radio"/> None [Go to Question 37] |
| <input type="radio"/> Gambling problem | <input type="radio"/> Other [Please specify]: |

35. How do you prefer to receive information about community services? [Fill in the circles that apply]

- Printed guide
- Website
- 2-1-1
- Social media [Please specify]:
- Email newsletter
- Family and friends
- Other [Please specify]:

36. What are the barriers to getting the help or information you or a family member would like?

[Fill in the circles that apply]

- Don't know of any services in my community
- Time or effort to find/access services
- Not eligible for services
- None
- Other [Please specify]:

37. In the past 12 months, which of the following has been negatively impacted by the changes in the economy/cost of living? [Fill in the circles that apply]

- Your level of anxiety and/or depression
- Your television or gaming habits
- Your social media habits
- Your exercise habits
- Your relationship(s) with other people
- Your financial stability
- Your use of preventative health care (screenings, well visits)
- Your nutrition habits
- No negative impacts
- Other [please specify]:

38. What types of outdoor spaces would you like to have more of for physical activity and/or leisure activities in the area where you live? [Fill in the circles that apply]

- Playgrounds
- Bike paths
- Walking paths
- Parks
- Sports fields/courts [specify type]:
- None
- Other [please specify]:

39. What issues do you or those in your family face with transportation or getting where you need to go? [Fill in the circles that apply]

- Financial issues (can't afford gas, vehicle repairs, etc.)
- Don't have a valid driver's license
- Don't have a vehicle
- Sharing a vehicle
- Lack of access to public transportation (schedule, distance, etc.)
- Don't have transportation issues [Go to Question 41]
- Other [please specify]:

40. How often do transportation issues impact your day-to-day functioning (i.e., ability to get to appointments or work, take children to school, get groceries, etc.)?

Every day	A few times a week	A few times a month	A few times a year
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41. People who are homeless don't have a regular and adequate place to live and sleep. Instead, people who are homeless might live at a friend or family member's home, in a car, in a motel or hotel, outside, in a homeless shelter, or some other place. Do you personally know anyone in Huron County who was homeless in the past year? [Circle one answer]

Yes	No
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42. What percent of your household income goes to your housing (not including utility payments)?

[Circle one answer]

Less than 30%	30%-50%	Higher than 50%	Don't know
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OTHER QUESTIONS

These questions are for statistical purposes only. All responses will remain confidential.

43. What is your age? [Write a number] ___ ___

44. How much do you weigh without shoes? [Write a number] ___ ___ ___ pounds

45. How tall are you without shoes? [Write two numbers] ___ feet / ___ ___ inches

46. Which of the following best describes your gender? [Circle one answer]

Male	Female	Transgender	Non-binary	I prefer not to classify myself
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47. This question is about your racial background. Which of the following categories do you consider yourself to be? [Circle one answer]

White	Black or African-American	Some other race (please specify):
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48. This question is about Hispanic ethnicity. Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin? [Circle one answer]

Yes	No
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49. Including yourself, how many people live in your household? [Write a number] ___ ___

50. And how many of these people are under age 18? [Write a number] ___ ___

51. What is the highest level of education you have completed? [Circle one answer]

Less than 12 th grade (no diploma)	High school degree/GED	Some college (no degree)	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate or professional degree
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52. Which of the following categories includes the total income of everyone living in your home in 2022, before taxes? [Circle one answer]

Less than \$25,000	Between \$25,000 and \$49,999	Between \$50,000 and \$74,999	Between \$75,000 and \$99,999	\$100,000 or more
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{YOU ARE FINISHED! PLEASE USE THE ENVELOPE PROVIDED TO RETURN THIS SURVEY.}

THANK YOU!

Appendix C: Community Assets and Resources

A list of community assets and resources that could possibly be mobilized and leveraged to address the prioritized health needs identified via this process is shown below.

Category	Huron County Assets/Resources
Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abigail Pregnancy Services • Ability Works, Inc. (Erie County) • American Red Cross: Firelands Chapter • Bellevue Fish and Loaves • Cancer Services • Catholic Charities • Christie Lane Industries • Community Action Commission of Erie, Huron and Richland Counties • Easter Seals • Family and Children First Council of Huron County • Firelands Habitat for Humanity • Huron County Help Me Grow • Huron County Non-Food Bank • Huron County Transit • Huron Metropolitan Housing • Norwalk Area Food Bank • Norwalk Area United Fund • Norwalk Clothing Bank • NORD Center • Pass it on Clothing (Bellevue) • Plymouth Shiloh Food Pantry • Reach Our Youth (ROY) • Second Harvest Food Bank of North Central Ohio • Starting Point Outreach Center • The Link - Adult Day Care • WIC Huron County • Willard Area Food Bank
Senior Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enrichment Centers for Huron County • Meals on Wheels
Behavioral Health/ Substance Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bayshore Counseling Services • Bellevue Recovery and Support Services (BRASS) • Clear Minds Counseling & Coaching • Cornerstone Counseling • Couples, Children, Family, and Individual Counseling, LLC. • Drug Free Clubs of America • Family Life Counseling and Psychiatric Services • Firelands Counseling and Recovery Services

Appendix C: Community Assets and Resources

Category	Huron County Assets/Resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisher-Titus Behavioral Health • House of Hope • Huron County Board of Mental Health and Addiction Services • Jordan’s Crossing • Miriam House • National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) Huron County • Northwest Ohio Behavior & Reporting Services (NO BARS) • Oriana House • Starfish Project of Huron County • Support groups (i.e. Naranon, Alanon, Alcoholics Anonymous, Nicotine Anonymous, etc.) • Teen Challenge of the Firelands • Village Counseling Associates
Clinical Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisher-Titus • Fisher-Titus Convenient Care • Fisher-Titus Family Medicine (Milan, Wakeman, New London, Willard) • Fisher-Titus Pediatrics • Fisher-Titus Primary Care • Fisher-Titus Women’s Health • Fisher-Titus Digestive Health • Fisher-Titus General Surgery • Executive Urology of Fisher-Titus • Fisher-Titus Home Health • Great Lakes Physicians • Mercy Health - Willard Hospital • The Bellevue Hospital • University Hospitals New London Urgent Care • Willard Primary Care
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Legion (Monroeville, North Fairfield, Norwalk, New London, Norwalk, Willard) • AMVETS • Bellevue Parks and Rec. • Bellevue Public Library • Churches/Faith-Based Community • Fraternal Order of Eagles (Willard, Norwalk, New London, Wakeman) • Greenwich Public Library • Haven Hypnosis & Wellness, Inc. • Huron County Community Foundation/ The Fund for Huron County • Huron County Community Library

Appendix C: Community Assets and Resources

Category	Huron County Assets/Resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huron County Fair Board • Huron County Master Gardeners • Huron County Rails to Trails • Kiwanis International (Monroeville, Willard, Norwalk) • Knights of Columbus (New London, Norwalk, Willard, Monroeville) • International Association of Lions Club (Wakeman, North Fairfield, New London, Norwalk) • North Fairfield Public Library • Norwalk Lions Club • Norwalk Parks and Rec • Project Leadership of Huron County • Rotary International (Willard, Greenwich, New London, Norwalk) • Salvation Army • The Piggyback Foundation • Wakeman Community Library • Willard Hope Center • Willard Memorial Library • Willard Parks and Rec
Schools & Universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st United Methodist Day Care Center • Bellevue City School District • Care Works Inc. • Celeryville Christian School • Christie Lane School • Collins Christian Children’s Center • Community Child Care Center • EHOVE Career Center (Erie County) • Grace Christian Preschool • Immaculate Conception School • Junior Explorers Child Development Center • Kindernest • League Street Head Start • Maple City Christian Preschool • Monroeville Local Schools • Norwalk Childcare Center • Norwalk Catholic Schools • Norwalk City School District • New London Local Schools • Plymouth-Shiloh Local Schools • Prospect Head Start • Saint John’s Christian Day • Saint Joseph Catholic School

Appendix C: Community Assets and Resources

Category	Huron County Assets/Resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Central Local Schools • TLC Christian Preschool • Trinity Christian Academy • Western Reserve Local Schools • Willard City Schools • Willard Head Start
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bellevue Municipal Court • Huron County Board of Developmental Disabilities • Huron County Clerk of Courts • Huron County Common Pleas Court • Huron County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) • Huron County Engineer's Office • Huron County Job & Family Services • Huron County Juvenile Court • Huron County Probate Court • Huron County Public Health • Huron County Veterans Services • Norwalk Municipal Court • OSU Extension Office - Huron County
Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Bellevue Economic Development • Firelands Forward • Huron County Chamber of Commerce • Huron County Development Council (HCDC) • Norwalk Chamber of Commerce • Norwalk Economic Development Corporation • Willard Area Chamber of Commerce • Willard Area Economic Development Corporation • Willard Area Ministerial Association
Law Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area Law Enforcement Recovery Team (ALERT) • Bellevue Police Department • Greenwich Police Department • Huron County Sheriff • Monroeville Police Department • New London Police Department • Norwalk Police Department • Ohio State Highway Patrol Norwalk Post • Plymouth Police Department • Wakeman Police Department • Willard Police Department
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attica Hub • New London Record

Category	Huron County Assets/Resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="467 254 737 281">• Mix 102.7 WCPZ<li data-bbox="467 294 781 321">• Norwalk Ohio News<li data-bbox="467 333 753 361">• Norwalk Reflector<li data-bbox="467 373 761 401">• Sandusky Register<li data-bbox="467 413 818 441">• Willard Times Junction<li data-bbox="467 453 850 480">• WLEC Sandusky 1450AM<li data-bbox="467 493 761 520">• WLKR 95.3/WKFM<li data-bbox="467 533 824 560">• WTAM Cleveland 1100

This appendix provides a complete list of subgroup differences identified from the Huron County Health Survey.

Differences by age:

- As age increases, it becomes less likely that residents reported anxiety and depression as a negative impact of the economy: 65.4% for age 18-34, 57.5% for age 35-44, 30.7% for age 45-64, and 14.2% for age 65 or older.
- Those under age 45 are more likely than those 45 or older to report that financial stability is a negative impact of the economy: 50.6% v. 22.0%.
- Those under age 35 are more likely than those 35 or older to report that nutrition habits are a negative impact of the economy: 32.5% v. 10.2%.
- As age increases, it becomes more likely that residents report no impacts of the economy: 26.0% for age 18-44, 44.3% for age 45-64, and 67.6% for age 65 or older.
- Those age 35 or older are more likely than those under age 35 to have visited a doctor for a routine checkup within the past year: 80.7% v. 40.4%.
- Those age 35 or older are more likely than those under age 35 to have visited a dentist within the past year: 65.2% v. 38.5%.
- Those age 45 or older were more likely than those younger than 45 to not have delayed getting needed care: 87.1% v. 67.8%.
- Interest in more walking paths decreases as age increases: 59.5% for those age 18-34, 38.8% for those age 35-64, and 17.3% for those age 65 or older.
- Interest in more parks decreases as age increases: 45.5% for those age 18-34, 23.9% for those age 35-64, and 8.0% for those age 65 or older.
- Those who are age 18-44 are more likely than those age 45 or older to be interested in more playgrounds: 40.5% v. 3.2%.
- Those who are age 45 or older are more likely than those age 18-44 to not be interested in more outdoor spaces: 55.6% v. 25.3%.
- Those who are age 45 or older are more likely than those under age 45 to have less than 30% of household income going toward household costs: 56.6% v. 39.0%.
- Having financial issues related to transportation decreases as age increases: 47.9% for those age 18-34, 13.8% for age 35-64, and 5.6% for individuals 65 or older.
- Those age 18-54 drink more servings of soda or pop, on average, than those age 55 or older: 3.4 v. 1.6.
- Those age 18-34 are less likely to report that it was not difficult at all (53.1%) whereas those age 35-64 and those 64+ were more likely to report this: 75.1% and 89.4% respectively.
- Watching television increases with age: 1.9 hours for those 18-44, 2.3 hours for those 44-54, 3.2 hours for those 55-64, and 4.1 hours for those 65 or older.
- Internet use decreases with age: 4.9 hours for those 18-34, 3.3 hours for those 35-44, and 2.5 hours for those age 45 or older.

Appendix D: Health Disparities in Huron County

- Arthritis diagnoses increase with age: 0.0% of those age 18-34, 6.5% of those age 35-44, 29.3% of those age 45-54, 43.1% of those age 55-64, and 48.9% of those 65 and older.
- High blood pressure diagnoses increase with age: 4.6% of those age 18-34, 11.5% of those age 35-44, 26.5% of those age 45-54, 55.2% of those age 55-64, and 62.2% of those 65 and older.
- High blood cholesterol diagnoses increase with age: 0.0% of those age 18-34, 13.9% of those age 35-44, 20.1% of those age 45-54, and 30.6% of those 55 and older.
- Those over the age of 55 are more likely than those under the age of 55 to report a diabetes diagnosis: 21.4% v. 5.4%.
- Those over the age of 45 are more likely than those under the age of 45 to have suffered a heart attack: 5.8% v. 0.0%.
- Those over the age of 65 are more likely than those under the age of 65 to report a cancer diagnosis: 19.0% v. 4.4%.

Differences by gender:

- Males are more likely than females to not be interested in more outdoor spaces: 57.7% v. 28.4%.
- Males are more likely than females to have less than 30% of household income going toward household costs: 59.8% v. 39.6%.
- Males drink more servings of fruit juice, on average, than females: 2.0 v. 1.4.
- Males drink more servings of soda, on average, than females: 3.4 v. 1.6.
- Males drink more servings of sports drinks, on average, than females: 1.1 v. 0.4.
- Males engaged in physical activity for more days in the past 7 days than did females: 4.2 v. 3.7 days, on average.
- Females spend more hours per day using the Internet than males: 3.8 v. 2.8.
- Males sleep for more hours per night than females: 7.0 vs. 6.5.
- Females are more likely than males to report that they are not eligible for community services that might help them with issues they're having: 26.6% vs. 1.8%.
- Females were more likely than males to report an asthma diagnosis: 14.4% v. 3.0%.

Differences by education:

- Those with a bachelor's degree or more education are more likely than those with some college or less education to have visited a doctor for a routine checkup within the past year: 84.2% v. 68.9%.
- Interest in more bike paths increases as education increases: 13.6% for those with a high school degree or less education, 27.7% for those with some college, and 48.7% for those with a bachelor's degree or higher education.

Appendix D: Health Disparities in Huron County

- Those with some college or less education drink more soda or pop, on average, than those with a bachelor's degree or higher education: 2.7 v. 2.3.
- Those with some college or less education were more likely to report that getting fresh fruits and vegetables was not difficult at all, on average, than those with a bachelor's degree or higher education: 73.8% v. 67.3%.
- Those with some college or more education engaged in fewer days of physical activity in the past 7 days than those with a high school degree or less education: 3.5 v. 4.4, on average.
- Those with a bachelor's degree or higher education did strength training exercises, more than those with some college or less: 1.6 v. 0.7 days, on average.
- Those who have some college or more spend fewer hours per day watching television than do those with a high school degree or less education: 2.0 v. 3.3.
- Hours of sleep each night increases with education level: 6.6 hours for those with a high school degree or less education, 6.8 hours for those with some college, and 7.0 hours for those with a bachelor's degree or higher education.
- Those who have a bachelor's degree or higher are more likely than those who have some college or less to have binge drank at least once in the past month: 54.0% vs. 29.1%.
- Arthritis diagnoses decrease as education increases: 32.3% for those with a high school degree or less education, 16.6% for those with some college, and 8.1% for those with a bachelor's degree or higher education.

Differences by income:

- Those with household income of \$75,000 or higher are more likely than those with household income of less than \$75,000 to have visited a dentist within the past year: 70.4% v. 48.5%.
- Those with higher household income were less likely to have delayed getting needed care: 69.3% for those with less than \$50,000, 76.7% for those with \$50,000 to \$74,999, and 87.6% for those with \$75,000 or higher.
- Likelihood of having less than 30% of household income going toward household costs increases with household income: 38.0% for those with income less than \$50,000, 50.3% for those with income between \$50,000 and \$99,999, and 68.8% for those with income of \$100,000 or more.
- Those with an annual household income of less than \$50,000 are more likely than those with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more to have financial issues related to transportation: 39.7% vs. 9.0%.
- Watching television decreases with income: 3.6 hours for those with income of less than \$50,000, 2.4 hours for those with income between \$50,000 to \$99,999, and 1.8 hours for those with income of \$100,000 or more.
- Those with income of \$100,000 or more reported sleeping more hours each night than those with income of less than \$100,000: 7.2 vs. 6.5.

Appendix D: Health Disparities in Huron County

- Those with a household income of less than \$75,000 a year are more likely than those with an income of \$75,000 or more to report that they didn't know of any available community services that could help them with issues they're having: 49.2% vs. 6.9%.
- Those with income of less than \$50,000 a year are more likely than those with income of \$50,000 or more to be diagnosed with depression: 30.0% vs. 10.3%.
- Anxiety disorder diagnoses decrease with higher household income: 34% of those with income of less than \$50,000 a year, 12.6% of those with income between \$50,000 and \$74,999, 9.6% of those with income between \$75,000 and \$99,999, and 6.6% of those with income of \$100,000 or more a year.
- Those with income of less than \$50,000 a year reported more poor mental health days than those with income of \$50,000 or more: 7.9 vs. 3.0 days, on average.
- Those with income of less than \$50,000 a year were more likely than those with income of \$50,000 or more to report that they smoke cigarettes every day: 23.4% vs. 3.0%.
- Likelihood of reporting health is very good or excellent increases as income increases: 22.4% for those with income of less than \$50,000 a year, 49.3% for those with income between \$50,000 and \$74,999, 63.9% for those with income between \$75,000 and \$99,999, and 69.2% for those with income of \$100,000 or more a year.
- Those with household income of less than \$75,000 a year reported, more poor physical health days than those with income of \$75,000 or more: 6.1 days v. 2.0 days, on average.
- Those with income of less than \$75,000 a year reported more days that poor physical health affected their normal activities than those with income of \$75,000 or more: 4.0 days v. 1.4 days, on average.
- The likelihood of an asthma diagnosis decreases as household income increases: 14.9% of those with income of less than \$50,000, 5.6% of those with income between \$50,000 and \$74,999, 4.8% of those with income between \$75,000 and \$99,999, and 2.8% of those with income over \$100,000 a year.
- Those with income of less than \$75,000 a year are more likely than those with income of \$75,000 or more a year to report a diabetes diagnosis: 18.0% v. 2.9%.
- Those with income of less than \$75,000 a year are more likely than those with income of \$75,000 or more a year to report a cancer diagnosis: 12.2% v. 2.0%.

Differences by location:

- Norwalk residents use the Internet for more hours per day than do non-residents of Norwalk: 3.8 vs. 3.1.
- Residents of Norwalk are more likely than non-residents of Norwalk to report a diabetes diagnosis: 20.9% v. 8.0%.
- Non-residents of Norwalk are more likely than residents of Norwalk to report a cancer diagnosis: 10.1% v. 2.5%

Differences by presence of children in household:

- Those without children in the household were more likely than those with children in the household to not have delayed getting needed care: 71.9% v. 41.2%.
- Those with children in the household drink more servings of fruit juice, on average, than those without children in the household: 2.1 v. 1.5.

The following pages show the 2021-2022 OHYES! Report for Huron County.

OHYES! Report for Huron County - 2021-2022



Suggested Citation:

Ohio Healthy Youth Environments Survey (OHYES!). (2022). *OHYES! Report for Huron County - 2021-2022*. Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services. <https://ohyes.ohio.gov/Results>

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Background

Nationally, trends in youth behaviors and risk and protective factors are measured using school-based surveys such as the Monitoring the Future Survey (MTF) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) and Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS). These surveys provide valuable national and state-level data; however, they do not provide county or school district-level data. Communities have needed access to local data to address community-specific needs and to conduct health assessments. Over the years, they have deployed a wide variety of local surveys in an attempt to address these needs, often investing substantial resources to have private survey companies collect the local data. Having many different survey instruments means the results are then not always comparable across surveys nor over time, and counties and districts cannot usually benchmark results to state or regional samples. Consequently, communities across Ohio have repeatedly called for an inexpensive and valid survey of youth to guide local policy, program development, and implementation efforts.

About the OHYES!

Purpose

The Ohio Healthy Youth Environments Survey (OHYES!) is a collaborative effort of the Ohio Departments of Education, Health and Mental Health and Addiction Services, Ohio National Guard, and representatives from higher education, juvenile courts, foundations, and community service providers.

There are two main purposes of the OHYES! First, the OHYES! addresses the need for data on local trends in youth behaviors and risk and protective factors. Second, it helps community-based organizations meet federal grant reporting requirements, including ones from: Strategic Prevention Framework Partnerships for Success, Drug Free Communities, Safe Schools and Healthy Students, Communities that Care Grants, and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Prevention and Treatment Block Grant National Outcome Measures (NOMs). Additionally, the OHYES! data may help communities when applying for local grants through foundations such as the United Way. It may also help communities meet the requirements for local health department needs assessments.

Instrument

The OHYES! survey questions cover the following topics: Demographics, Alcohol, Tobacco and Vapor Products, Marijuana, Prescription Misuse and Illicit Drugs, Bullying, Safety and School Climate, Physical Health and Well-being, Mental Health and Suicide, Gambling, Parental Attitudes toward Substance Use, Community, Family and Peer Factors, and School Success. As part of a periodic review process, the instrument was revised for the 2020-2021 school year. Schools may administer the standard OHYES! survey instrument, which includes 110 questions. In addition, school districts may choose to use an optional version that includes nine sexual behavior questions that could be sensitive to some communities. This report includes all 119 items that appear on the optional version of the survey. Please see table notes for items that only appear on the optional version of the survey and are not asked when schools administer the standard version of the instrument. Currently, the survey instrument is only available in English. More information about the survey and copies of the survey instrument can be found on the OHYES! website at ohyes.ohio.gov.

Survey Administration

The OHYES! is a voluntary, web-based survey that is available to schools free of charge. The survey is scheduled to be conducted every four years, but may be administered more frequently if a community identifies a need. All students in Ohio schools in grades 7 through 12 (age 12 or older) are eligible to participate. Superintendents and principals are solicited to have their schools complete the survey; they select the grades and percentage of students in those grades to participate.

Confidentiality

Survey administrators are provided protocols to ensure the privacy and confidentiality of the survey participants. Since the OHYES! is a web-based application, no information is collected or stored on school servers, and individual identification numbers are not collected. The data from the web application is collected and stored on secured, encrypted, and password protected servers at the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (OhioMHAS).

Consent

Prior to the survey administration, parents are notified and provided information about the survey. Then, they have three weeks to submit an Opt-Out Form to exclude their child from participating. At the beginning of the survey, participating students are asked for their agreement to answer the survey questions. Students have the option to skip a question and quit the survey at any time.

About this Report

Participants

This report includes results for Huron County and all Ohio students who participated in the OHYES! survey during the 2021-2022 school year. The following school districts in Huron County participated in the OHYES! survey during the 2021-2022 school year: Bellevue City, New London Local, Norwalk City. For more information on OHYES! participation by school year, please visit the results section of the OHYES! website at ohyes.ohio.gov/Results.

It should be noted that in these reports, public schools are classified under the county to which their school district is assigned by the Ohio Department of Education, as opposed to the county in which the school is located. Schools that are not public schools are classified under the county in which the school is located. This differs from OHYES! survey reports in school years prior to 2020-2021, where public schools were classified by their location.

Limitations

As a reminder, the OHYES! was designed to provide actionable local data for district superintendents and school principals based on a voluntary sample of surveyed youth. The OHYES! data were collected based on a descriptive, cross-sectional survey design with a non-probability sampling method. The voluntary nature of the survey means that the OHYES! results are not generalizable to all Ohio youth. Further, county-level OHYES! results may not represent all students in a given county or school district. Any interpretations from the OHYES! data must keep these limitations in mind. This report may not provide numbers that are an exact match to the reports available on the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) Public Health Data Warehouse. This is due to ODH data suppression rules and differing data subset criteria.

Report Preparation

Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Service
Ohio University
Building 21, The Ridges
Athens, OH 45701

Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation
401 W. Main Street, Suite 2100
Louisville, KY 40202

OHYES! Information

Website: ohyes.ohio.gov
Email: info@ohyes.ohio.gov
Phone: (866) 563-6904

A. Demographics

OHYES! participants

Table 1: Participants

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Participants	22855	100.00	398	100.00
Total	22855	100.00	398	100.00

How old are you?

Table 2: Age

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
12 years old	3069	13.52	14	3.55
13 years old	4084	17.98	71	18.02
14 years old	3873	17.06	95	24.11
15 years old	4150	18.28	98	24.87
16 years old	3631	15.99	30	7.61
17 years old	3079	13.56	66	16.75
18 years old or older	822	3.62	20	5.08
Total	22708	100.00	394	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Age for 147 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 4 case(s) among County participants.

What is your sex?

Table 3: Gender

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Male	11197	49.30	229	57.68
Female	10368	45.65	156	39.29
Transgender	371	1.63	4	1.01
Gender Nonconforming	775	3.41	8	2.02
Total	22711	100.00	397	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Gender for 144 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 1 case(s) among County participants.

In what grade are you?

Table 4: School Grade

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
7th grade	5621	24.80	76	19.19
8th grade	2699	11.91	84	21.21
9th grade	5164	22.78	125	31.57
10th grade	2917	12.87	10	2.53
11th grade	4416	19.48	83	20.96
12th grade	1795	7.92	17	4.29
Ungraded or other grade	56	0.25	1	0.25
Total	22668	100.00	396	100.00

Note that there were missing values of School Grade for 187 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 2 case(s) among County participants.

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Table 5: Hispanic Origin

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No	20413	91.28	346	88.27
Yes	1949	8.72	46	11.73
Total	22362	100.00	392	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Hispanic Origin for 493 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 6 case(s) among County participants.

What is your race? Note: Respondents could select all that apply.

Table 6: Race and Hispanic Origin

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Black or African American (non-Hispanic)	1270	5.68	10	2.53
White (non-Hispanic)	15480	69.19	284	71.90
Hispanic/Latino	1949	8.71	46	11.65
All other races (non-Hispanic)	1953	8.73	22	5.57
Multiple races (non-Hispanic)	1722	7.70	33	8.35
Total	22374	100.00	395	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Race and Hispanic Origin for 481 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 3 case(s) among County participants.

Among those who identified as Hispanic or Latino: What is your race?

Table 7: Hispanic Origin and Race

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Hispanic - White	904	46.38	26	56.52
Hispanic - Black or African American	222	11.39	6	13.04
Hispanic - Other	382	19.60	6	13.04
Hispanic - No Race Specified	441	22.63	8	17.39
Total	1949	100.00	46	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Hispanic Origin and Race for 0 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 0 case(s) among County participants.

Which of the following best describes you?

Table 8: Sexual Orientation

This question was not asked.

This item only appears on the optional version of the survey instrument. Possible item responses differed between the 2015-2019 and 2019-2022 surveys, and responses were coded to maintain consistency between the survey versions.

Do you have a disability or long-term health problem that keeps you from doing everyday activities?

Table 9: Have a disability or long-term health problem

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No	19298	86.43	336	85.28
Yes	1329	5.95	19	4.82
Not sure	1702	7.62	39	9.90
Total	22329	100.00	394	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Have a disability or long-term health problem for 526 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 4 case(s) among County participants.

Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse or parent that you have a disability or long-term health problem?

Table 10: Notified by doctor, nurse, or parent of disability or long-term health problem

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No	18099	81.30	310	78.28
Yes	2445	10.98	52	13.13
Not sure	1718	7.72	34	8.59
Total	22262	100.00	396	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Notified by doctor, nurse, or parent of disability or long-term health problem for 593 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 2 case(s) among County participants.

How many times have you ever moved to a new address?

Table 11: Number of times moved to new address

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
0 times	4967	22.29	78	19.75
1 time	5733	25.73	101	25.57
2 times	3114	13.98	52	13.16
3 times	3009	13.50	50	12.66
4 or more times	5458	24.50	114	28.86
Total	22281	100.00	395	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of times moved to new address for 574 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 3 case(s) among County participants.

B. Family, School, and Community Environment

1. Community Environments

There are a lot of adults in my neighborhood (town, community) I could talk to about something important.

Table 12: There are a lot of adults in the neighborhood (town, community) to talk to about something important

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No	8436	46.91	172	44.56
Yes	9548	53.09	214	55.44
Total	17984	100.00	386	100.00

Note that there were missing values of There are a lot of adults in the neighborhood (town, community) to talk to about something important for 4871 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 12 case(s) among County participants.

I do not participate in organized after-school activities because... Note: Respondents could select all that apply.

Table 13: Barriers to participation in after school activities.

	OHYES!			County		
	Yes	Responses	Yes (%)	Yes	Responses	Yes (%)
Does not apply - I am able to participate ...	9990	17653	56.59	193	379	50.92
No activities interest me	3504	17653	19.85	90	379	23.75
I do not like the group of students who are participating	1955	17653	11.07	54	379	14.25
I'm afraid other kids would make fun of me	1958	17653	11.09	63	379	16.62
I have no time because of school work	2341	17653	13.26	33	379	8.71
I have no time because of a job	1164	17653	6.59	35	379	9.23
I have no time because I have to do things for my family	1111	17653	6.29	30	379	7.92
My parents won't let me	457	17653	2.59	10	379	2.64
It costs too much	904	17653	5.12	21	379	5.54
I have no way to get to or home from activities	959	17653	5.43	27	379	7.12
I do not think I am good enough	2044	17653	11.58	68	379	17.94
I was not chosen for the team	441	17653	2.50	10	379	2.64
I have health conditions that make it difficult	596	17653	3.38	22	379	5.80
I am concerned about my weight	1131	17653	6.41	35	379	9.23

Note that there were missing values of Barriers to participation in after school activities for 5202 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 19 case(s) among County participants.

2. Family and Peer Factors

My parents talk to me about what I do in school.

Table 14: Level of agreement that parents talk to them about what they do in school

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Strongly disagree	757	4.06	25	6.44
Disagree	1369	7.35	38	9.79
Neutral	3878	20.81	86	22.16
Agree	8349	44.81	175	45.10
Strongly agree	4279	22.97	64	16.49
Total	18632	100.00	388	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Level of agreement that parents talk to them about what they do in school for 4223 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 10 case(s) among County participants.

My parents push me to work hard at school.

Table 15: Level of agreement that parents push them to work hard at school

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Strongly disagree	386	2.07	14	3.60
Disagree	543	2.92	20	5.14
Neutral	2668	14.34	67	17.22
Agree	7278	39.11	144	37.02
Strongly agree	7733	41.56	144	37.02
Total	18608	100.00	389	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Level of agreement that parents push them to work hard at school for 4247 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 9 case(s) among County participants.

During the past 12 months, how often did your parents check on whether you had done your homework?

Table 16: Frequency that parents check homework during the past year

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Never or almost never	3710	19.91	102	26.22
Sometimes	4691	25.18	111	28.53
Often	4472	24.00	85	21.85
All the time	5758	30.91	91	23.39
Total	18631	100.00	389	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Frequency that parents check homework during the past year for 4224 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 9 case(s) among County participants.

How often do your parents limit the times of day or length of time when you can use an electronic device for non-school related purposes?

Table 17: Frequency that parents limit electronics

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Never	7505	41.36	171	44.19
Rarely	4483	24.70	105	27.13
Sometimes	3465	19.09	69	17.83
Often	2694	14.85	42	10.85
Total	18147	100.00	387	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Frequency that parents limit electronics for 4708 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 11 case(s) among County participants.

3. Safety and Violence

I feel safe in my neighborhood (town, community).

Table 18: Feel safe in neighborhood

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No	1645	7.68	44	11.14
Yes	19769	92.32	351	88.86
Total	21414	100.00	395	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Feel safe in neighborhood for 1441 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 3 case(s) among County participants.

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are categorized into two groups on the OHYES! ACE module: abuse and family/household challenges. Each category is further divided into multiple subcategories. ACEs are associated with violence victimization and perpetration, as well as and opportunity across the lifespan. As the number of ACEs increase, so does the risk for negative outcomes.

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) by category.

Table 19: Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) by category

	OHYES!			County		
	Yes	Responses	Yes (%)	Yes	Responses	Yes (%)
Abuse						
Physical Abuse	1465	19648	7.46	42	391	10.74
Emotional Abuse	5697	19648	29.00	136	391	34.78
Household Challenges						
Witnessed Domestic Violence	1550	19648	7.89	47	391	12.02
Household Mental Illness	5901	19967	29.55	152	393	38.68
Household Substance Abuse	4334	19967	21.71	145	393	36.90
Parental Separation or Divorce	7539	19648	38.37	202	391	51.66
Incarcerated Household Members	2570	19967	12.87	90	393	22.90

Note that the number of missing values varies by ACE subcategory. Under some conditions you may not see a row for Sexual Abuse in the table. This is because these items only appear on the optional version of the survey instrument, and so either the participating school(s) did not complete that module or because students did not respond to the Sexual Abuse questions.

Number of Adverse Childhood Experiences

Table 20: Number of Adverse Childhood Experiences

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
0	8174	40.46	108	27.41
1	4876	24.14	82	20.81
2	2668	13.21	63	15.99
3	1668	8.26	50	12.69
4 or more	2817	13.94	91	23.10
Total	20203	100.00	394	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of Adverse Childhood Experiences for 2652 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 4 case(s) among County participants.

During the past 12 months, how many times did someone you were dating or going out with physically hurt you on purpose?

Table 21: Number of times someone you were dating or going out with physically hurt you on purpose during the past year

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
I did not date or go out with anyone during the past 12 months	10625	48.55	177	44.70
0 times	10074	46.03	192	48.48
1 time	500	2.28	10	2.53
2 or 3 times	392	1.79	6	1.52
4 or 5 times	85	0.39	5	1.26
6 or more times	208	0.95	6	1.52
Total	21884	100.00	396	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of times someone you were dating or going out with physically hurt you on purpose during the past year for 971 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 2 case(s) among County participants.

Among those who have dated in the past year: During the past 12 months, how many times did someone you were dating or going out with physically hurt you on purpose?

Table 22: Number of times someone you were dating or going out with physically hurt you on purpose during the past year

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
0 times	10074	89.48	192	87.67
1 time	500	4.44	10	4.57
2 or 3 times	392	3.48	6	2.74
4 or 5 times	85	0.75	5	2.28
6 or more times	208	1.85	6	2.74
Total	11259	100.00	219	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of times someone you were dating or going out with physically hurt you on purpose during the past year for 0 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 0 case(s) among County participants.

Have you ever been forced to do sexual things that you did not want to do?

Table 23: Ever been forced to do sexual things that you did not want to do

This question was not asked.

This item only appears on the optional version of the survey instrument.

During the past 12 months, how many times did someone you were dating or going out with force you to do sexual things that you did not want to do?

Table 24: Number of times someone you were dating or going out with forced you to do sexual things during the past year

This question was not asked.

This item only appears on the optional version of the survey instrument.

Among those who have dated in the past year: During the past 12 months, how many times did someone you were dating or going out with force you to do sexual things that you did not want to do?

Table 25: Number of times someone you were dating or going out with forced you to do sexual things during the past year

This question was not asked.

This item only appears on the optional version of the survey instrument.

4. School Climate and Safety

In the past year, how often did you feel safe and secure at school?

Table 26: Frequency felt safe at school during the past year

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Never	534	2.40	12	3.03
Rarely	752	3.38	17	4.29
Sometimes	2920	13.14	61	15.40
Most of the time	10730	48.28	198	50.00
All of the time	7289	32.80	108	27.27
Total	22225	100.00	396	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Frequency felt safe at school during the past year for 630 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 2 case(s) among County participants.

During the past 30 days, on how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on your way to or from school?

Table 27: Number of days did not go to school during the past 30 days because of feeling unsafe at school or on the way to or from school

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
0 days	18885	85.52	326	82.32
1 day	1546	7.00	34	8.59
2 or 3 days	1039	4.70	24	6.06
4 or 5 days	261	1.18	6	1.52
6 or more days	352	1.59	6	1.52
Total	22083	100.00	396	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of days did not go to school during the past 30 days because of feeling unsafe at school or on the way to or from school for 772 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 2 case(s) among County participants.

During the past 12 months, how many times has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?

Table 28: Number of times threatened by someone with a weapon on school property during the past year

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
0 times	19686	89.84	343	87.72
1 time	1199	5.47	17	4.35
2 or 3 times	729	3.33	17	4.35
4 or 5 times	109	0.50	4	1.02
6 or more times	190	0.87	10	2.56
Total	21913	100.00	391	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of times threatened by someone with a weapon on school property during the past year for 942 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 7 case(s) among County participants.

What types of bullying have you experienced in the past 12 months? Note: Respondents could select all that apply.

Table 29: Types of bullying experienced during the past year

	OHYES!			County		
	Yes	Responses	Yes (%)	Yes	Responses	Yes (%)
Hit, kicked, punched, or people took belongings	1416	21431	6.61	35	395	8.86
Teased, taunted, or called harmful names	4621	21431	21.56	122	395	30.89
Spread mean rumors about or kept out of a group	3710	21431	17.31	95	395	24.05
Teased, taunted, or threatened by e-mail, cell phone, or other electronic methods	1452	21431	6.78	44	395	11.14
Nude or semi-nude pictures used to pressure someone to have sex that does not want to, blackmail, intimidate, or exploit another person	534	21431	2.49	16	395	4.05
None of the above	15048	21431	70.22	241	395	61.01

Note that there were missing values of types of bullying experienced during the past year for 1424 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 3 case(s) among County participants.

Among those who have experienced bullying in the past 12 months: During the past 12 months, have you ever been bullied on school property?

Table 30: Bullied on school property during the past year

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No	2602	41.58	59	38.31
Yes	3656	58.42	95	61.69
Total	6258	100.00	154	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Bullied on school property during the past year for 125 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 0 case(s) among County participants.

Among those who have experienced bullying in the past 12 months: During the past 12 months, have you ever been electronically bullied (texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media)?

Table 31: Electronically bullied during the past year

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No	3584	57.32	87	56.49
Yes	2669	42.68	67	43.51
Total	6253	100.00	154	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Electronically bullied during the past year for 130 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 0 case(s) among County participants.

Parentetical definition of electronically being bullied differed between the 2015-2019 and 2019-2022 surveys, where it was defined as “e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting” in the 2015-2019 survey.

During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight?

Table 32: Number of times in a physical fight during the past year

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
0 times	18518	86.19	328	83.46
1 time	1770	8.24	32	8.14
2 to 5 times	936	4.36	22	5.60
6 or more times	262	1.22	11	2.80
Total	21486	100.00	393	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of times in a physical fight during the past year for 1369 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 5 case(s) among County participants.

Among those who were in a physical fight in the past 12 months: During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?

Table 33: Number of times in a physical fight on school property during the past year

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
0 times	1770	60.64	38	58.46
1 time	862	29.53	16	24.62
2 to 5 times	230	7.88	10	15.38
6 or more times	57	1.95	1	1.54
Total	2919	100.00	65	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of times in a physical fight on school property during the past year for 49 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 0 case(s) among County participants.

5. School Connectedness and Success

During the past 12 months, how would you describe your grades in school?

Table 34: Academic performance during the past year

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Mostly A's	11174	50.14	136	34.34
Mostly B's	6413	28.78	124	31.31
Mostly C's	2446	10.98	70	17.68
Mostly D's	763	3.42	34	8.59
Mostly F's	407	1.83	9	2.27
None of these grades	115	0.52	3	0.76
Not sure	968	4.34	20	5.05
Total	22286	100.00	396	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Academic performance during the past year for 569 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 2 case(s) among County participants.

I enjoy coming to school.

Table 35: Level of enjoyment in coming to school

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Strongly disagree	2609	13.92	65	16.71
Disagree	2967	15.83	69	17.74
Neutral	7566	40.37	163	41.90
Agree	4531	24.17	78	20.05
Strongly agree	1070	5.71	14	3.60
Total	18743	100.00	389	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Level of enjoyment in coming to school for 4112 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 9 case(s) among County participants.

I feel like I belong at my school.

Table 36: Level of belonging at school

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Strongly disagree	1843	9.85	51	13.14
Disagree	2268	12.13	74	19.07
Neutral	6443	34.45	127	32.73
Agree	6303	33.70	111	28.61
Strongly agree	1847	9.87	25	6.44
Total	18704	100.00	388	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Level of belonging at school for 4151 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 10 case(s) among County participants.

I can go to adults at my school for help if I needed it.

Table 37: Level of support from adults at school

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Strongly disagree	1713	9.16	45	11.57
Disagree	2295	12.28	51	13.11
Neutral	5168	27.65	113	29.05
Agree	6643	35.54	131	33.68
Strongly agree	2872	15.37	49	12.60
Total	18691	100.00	389	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Level of support from adults at school for 4164 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 9 case(s) among County participants.

My school provides various opportunities to learn about and appreciate different cultures and ways of life.

Table 38: Level of cultural opportunities available at school

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Strongly disagree	1463	7.88	35	9.02
Disagree	2075	11.18	53	13.66
Neutral	5805	31.27	139	35.82
Agree	6793	36.59	129	33.25
Strongly agree	2428	13.08	32	8.25
Total	18564	100.00	388	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Level of cultural opportunities available at school for 4291 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 10 case(s) among County participants.

6. Prevention Message

During the past 12 months, do you recall hearing, reading, or watching an advertisement about the prevention of substance use?

Table 39: Heard, read, or watched an advertisement about substance use prevention during the past year

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No	5523	28.80	101	25.70
Yes	13651	71.20	292	74.30
Total	19174	100.00	393	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Heard, read, or watched an advertisement about substance use prevention during the past year for 3681 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 5 case(s) among County participants.

During the past 12 months, have you talked with at least one of your parents about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use? By parents, we mean either your biological parents, adoptive parents, stepparents, or adult guardians, whether or not they live with you.

Table 40: Discussed the dangers of substance use with parents during the past year

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No	8743	45.71	172	43.77
Yes	10385	54.29	221	56.23
Total	19128	100.00	393	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Discussed the dangers of substance use with parents during the past year for 3727 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 5 case(s) among County participants.

7. Vehicle Safety

During the past 30 days, how many times did you ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?

Table 41: Number of times during the past 30 days rode in a car driven by someone who had been drinking

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
0 times	19361	90.73	348	87.88
1 time	905	4.24	18	4.55
2 or 3 times	659	3.09	21	5.30
4 or 5 times	142	0.67	3	0.76
6 or more times	271	1.27	6	1.52
Total	21338	100.00	396	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of times during the past 30 days rode in a car driven by someone who had been drinking for 1517 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 2 case(s) among County participants.

During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?

Table 42: Number of times during the past 30 days drove a car when drinking

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
I did not drive ... during the past 30 days	11936	56.45	231	58.93
0 times	8968	42.42	156	39.80
1 time	114	0.54	2	0.51
2 or 3 times	68	0.32	2	0.51
4 or 5 times	14	0.07	0	0.00
6 or more times	43	0.20	1	0.26
Total	21143	100.00	392	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of times during the past 30 days drove a car when drinking for 1712 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 6 case(s) among County participants.

Among those reporting they did drive a car or other vehicle in the past 30 days: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you text or e-mail while driving a car or other vehicle?

Table 43: Number of days during the past 30 days texted or emailed while driving

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
0 days	6808	74.99	104	64.60
1 or 2 days	810	8.92	17	10.56
3 to 5 days	382	4.21	7	4.35
6 to 9 days	206	2.27	6	3.73
10 to 19 days	222	2.45	6	3.73
20 to 29 days	136	1.50	3	1.86
All 30 days	515	5.67	18	11.18
Total	9079	100.00	161	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of days during the past 30 days texted or emailed while driving for 128 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 0 case(s) among County participants.

C. Health and Well-being

1. Body Mass Index and Physical Activity

Body Mass Index – Calculated from the respondent’s reported weight, height, and gender

Table 44: Body Mass Index

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Underweight	298	1.74	7	2.09
Normal or Healthy Weight	10905	63.53	210	62.69
Overweight	2913	16.97	59	17.61
Obese	3049	17.76	59	17.61
Total	17165	100.00	335	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Body Mass Index for 5690 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 63 case(s) among County participants.

Body Mass Index was not calculated for respondents selecting transgender or gender nonconforming.

During the past 7 days, on how many days were you physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day?

Table 45: Number of days of physical activity of 60 plus minutes per day during the last week

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
0 days	2242	11.95	41	10.51
1 day	1086	5.79	20	5.13
2 days	1611	8.59	33	8.46
3 days	2010	10.72	34	8.72
4 days	2544	13.57	43	11.03
5 days	2848	15.19	47	12.05
6 days	1915	10.21	45	11.54
7 days	4498	23.98	127	32.56
Total	18754	100.00	390	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of days of physical activity of 60 plus minutes per day during the last week for 4101 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 8 case(s) among County participants.

During the past 12 months, on how many sports teams did you play?

Table 46: Number of sports teams played on during the past year

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
0 teams	6586	35.82	139	36.01
1 team	4712	25.63	105	27.20
2 teams	3925	21.35	70	18.13
3 or more teams	3162	17.20	72	18.65
Total	18385	100.00	386	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of sports teams played on during the past year for 4470 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 12 case(s) among County participants.

2. Nutrition

On average how many servings of fruits and vegetables do you have per day?

Table 47: Number of servings of fruits and vegetables eaten on an average day

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
1 to 4 servings per day	14959	79.96	302	78.04
5 or more servings per day	2146	11.47	48	12.40
0 – I do not like fruits or vegetables	1115	5.96	21	5.43
0 – I cannot afford fruits or vegetables	100	0.53	4	1.03
0 – I do not have access to fruits or vegetables	389	2.08	12	3.10
Total	18709	100.00	387	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of servings of fruits and vegetables eaten on an average day for 4146 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 11 case(s) among County participants.

During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop, such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite?

Table 48: Number of times drank soda or pop during the past week

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
I did not drink soda or pop during the past 7 days	6353	33.94	106	27.25
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	7626	40.74	163	41.90
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	1857	9.92	48	12.34
1 time per day	1263	6.75	33	8.48
2 times per day	889	4.75	23	5.91
3 times per day	311	1.66	7	1.80
4 or more times per day	419	2.24	9	2.31
Total	18718	100.00	389	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of times drank soda or pop during the past week for 4137 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 9 case(s) among County participants.

During the past 7 days, on how many days did you eat breakfast?

Table 49: Number of days ate breakfast during the past week

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
0 days	3432	18.26	90	23.20
1 day	1698	9.04	35	9.02
2 days	2004	10.66	41	10.57
3 days	1593	8.48	39	10.05
4 days	1611	8.57	25	6.44
5 days	1584	8.43	37	9.54
6 days	1169	6.22	19	4.90
7 days	5701	30.34	102	26.29
Total	18792	100.00	388	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of days ate breakfast during the past week for 4063 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 10 case(s) among County participants.

3. Wellness Visit

When was the last time you saw a doctor or a nurse for a check-up when you were not sick or injured?

Table 50: Recency of visiting doctor or a nurse for a check-up when you were not sick or injured

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
During the past 12 months	11266	60.33	188	48.45
Between 12 and 24 months	1945	10.42	54	13.92
More than 24 months	768	4.11	29	7.47
Never	1286	6.89	47	12.11
Not sure	3408	18.25	70	18.04
Total	18673	100.00	388	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Recency of visiting doctor or a nurse for a check-up when you were not sick or injured for 4182 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 10 case(s) among County participants.

When was the last time you saw a dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work?

Table 51: Recency of last visit to dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
During the past 12 months	13285	71.47	266	68.56
Between 12 and 24 months	1930	10.38	38	9.79
More than 24 months	1008	5.42	30	7.73
Never	364	1.96	9	2.32
Not sure	2002	10.77	45	11.60
Total	18589	100.00	388	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Recency of last visit to dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work for 4266 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 10 case(s) among County participants.

4. Concussion

During the past 12 months, how many times did you have a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active?

Table 52: Number of times suffered a concussion from playing sports or being physically active during the past year

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
0 times	16303	87.54	338	87.56
1 time	1484	7.97	31	8.03
2 times	399	2.14	8	2.07
3 times	181	0.97	3	0.78
4 or more times	257	1.38	6	1.55
Total	18624	100.00	386	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of times suffered a concussion from playing sports or being physically active during the past year for 4231 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 12 case(s) among County participants.

The 2015-2019 survey asked about concussions from any source, so it is not comparable to the 2019-2022 surveys.

5. Sleep

On an average school night, how many hours of sleep do you get?

Table 53: Number of hours of sleep on average school night

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
4 or less hours	2247	10.64	57	14.39
5 hours	2941	13.93	58	14.65
6 hours	4561	21.61	80	20.20
7 hours	5470	25.91	100	25.25
8 hours	4175	19.78	81	20.45
9 hours	1337	6.33	15	3.79
10 or more hours	379	1.80	5	1.26
Total	21110	100.00	396	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of hours of sleep on average school night for 1745 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 2 case(s) among County participants.

D. Mental Health

1. Patient Health Questionnaire for Psychological Distress

Patient Health Questionnaire for Psychological Distress (PHQ-4)

Subscales were used to assess anxiety and depression. Participants answered two questions on anxiety (Feeling nervous, anxious or on edge; Not being able to stop or control worrying) and two questions on depression (Feeling down, depressed or hopeless; Little interest or pleasure in doing things) with responses that ranged from “Not at all” to “Nearly every day.” To create the subscales, each response was given a numerical value and the participant’s responses for the two questions were summed up (score range, 0 to 6). A score of three or greater was considered positive for screening purposes.

Responses from the two questions on anxiety and the two questions on depression were assigned values and combined for each participant (score range, 0 to 12). A score of 6 or greater (defined as moderate or severe) was considered positive for screening purposes when considering the total score across anxiety and depression.

Table 54: Patient Health Questionnaire for Psychological Distress (PHQ-4)

	OHYES!			County		
	Yes	Responses	Yes (%)	Yes	Responses	Yes (%)
% with anxiety issues warranting further exploration by a mental health professional*	6636	20977	31.63	142	395	35.95
% with depression issues warranting further exploration by a mental health professional*	4749	20762	22.87	118	394	29.95
% with mental health issues warranting further exploration by a mental health professional*	5325	21007	25.35	116	395	29.37

Note that there are missing values for the items listed for the PHQ-4 for a maximum of 2093 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 4 case(s) among County participants.

*These cutoffs are based on published thresholds for the 95th percentile for the population on the PHQ-4, where survey items primarily assess depression and anxiety. These measures serve as a brief screening tool, as opposed to a comprehensive measure of mental health issues.

2. Suicide

During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?

Table 55: Felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row during the past year

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No	13806	69.61	239	60.97
Yes	6027	30.39	153	39.03
Total	19833	100.00	392	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row during the past year for 3022 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 6 case(s) among County participants.

During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?

Table 56: Seriously considered attempting suicide during the past year

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No	16675	84.91	315	80.36
Yes	2964	15.09	77	19.64
Total	19639	100.00	392	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Seriously considered attempting suicide during the past year for 3216 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 6 case(s) among County participants.

Among those who have seriously considered attempting suicide in the past 12 months: During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?

Table 57: Number of times attempted suicide during the past year

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
0 times	1582	53.88	38	49.35
1 time	657	22.38	20	25.97
2 or 3 times	480	16.35	13	16.88
4 or 5 times	104	3.54	2	2.60
6 or more times	113	3.85	4	5.19
Total	2936	100.00	77	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of times attempted suicide during the past year for 28 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 0 case(s) among County participants.

Among those who attempted suicide in the past 12 months: If you attempted suicide during the past 12 months, did any attempt result in injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?

Table 58: Attempted suicide that resulted in injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated during the past year

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No	1080	80.30	32	82.05
Yes	265	19.70	7	17.95
Total	1345	100.00	39	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Attempted suicide that resulted in injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated during the past year for 9 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 0 case(s) among County participants.

3. Coping Strategies

When you are stressed out, how do you manage it? Note: Respondents could select all that apply.

Table 59: Stress management

	OHYES!			County		
	Yes	Responses	Yes (%)	Yes	Responses	Yes (%)
I do not have any stress	2693	20124	13.38	44	389	11.31
Through physical activity	9871	20124	49.05	195	389	50.13
Through meditation, prayer, or relaxation	4076	20124	20.25	75	389	19.28
Participating in hobbies or community service	5705	20124	28.35	104	389	26.74
Through creative expression	6689	20124	33.24	117	389	30.08
Support from others	5844	20124	29.04	109	389	28.02
Avoiding people who create drama	7950	20124	39.51	182	389	46.79
Limiting social media	3021	20124	15.01	70	389	17.99

Note that there were missing values of Stress management for 2731 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 9 case(s) among County participants.

When was the last time you saw a doctor, nurse, therapist, social worker, or counselor for a mental health problem?

Table 60: Last time saw a health care provider for a mental health problem

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
During the past 12 months	6280	30.88	128	32.49
Between 12 and 24 months	1098	5.40	21	5.33
More than 24 months	1086	5.34	23	5.84
Never	8935	43.94	167	42.39
Not sure	2936	14.44	55	13.96
Total	20335	100.00	394	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Last time saw a health care provider for a mental health problem for 2520 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 4 case(s) among County participants.

E. Substance Use

1. Alcohol

How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips?

Table 61: Age when first drank more than few sips of alcohol

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
I have never had a drink of alcohol other than a few sips	13788	72.17	236	60.67
8 or younger	591	3.09	16	4.11
9 or 10 years old	454	2.38	13	3.34
11 or 12 years old	852	4.46	19	4.88
13 or 14 years old	1580	8.27	51	13.11
15 or 16 years old	1567	8.20	45	11.57
17 years old or older	272	1.42	9	2.31
Total	19104	100.00	389	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Age when first drank more than few sips of alcohol for 3751 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 9 case(s) among County participants.

Among those who have ever consumed alcohol: How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips?

Table 62: Age when first drank more than few sips of alcohol

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
8 or younger	591	11.12	16	10.46
9 or 10 years old	454	8.54	13	8.50
11 or 12 years old	852	16.03	19	12.42
13 or 14 years old	1580	29.72	51	33.33
15 or 16 years old	1567	29.48	45	29.41
17 years old or older	272	5.12	9	5.88
Total	5316	100.00	153	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Age when first drank more than few sips of alcohol for 0 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 0 case(s) among County participants.

During the past 30 days, did you drink one or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage?

Table 63: Consumed alcohol on one or more occasions during the past 30 days

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No	17229	90.33	334	85.86
Yes	1844	9.67	55	14.14
Total	19073	100.00	389	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Consumed alcohol on one or more occasions during the past 30 days for 3782 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 9 case(s) among County participants.

Among those who have ever consumed alcohol: During the past 30 days, did you drink one or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage?

Table 64: Consumed alcohol on one or more occasions during the past 30 days

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No	3441	65.11	98	64.05
Yes	1844	34.89	55	35.95
Total	5285	100.00	153	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Consumed alcohol on one or more occasions during the past 30 days for 31 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 0 case(s) among County participants.

Among those who have consumed alcohol in the past 30 days: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?

Table 65: Number of days consumed at least one drink of alcohol during the past 30 days

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
1 or 2 days	947	64.38	25	64.10
3 to 5 days	286	19.44	7	17.95
6 to 9 days	138	9.38	5	12.82
10 to 19 days	58	3.94	2	5.13
20 to 29 days	18	1.22	0	0.00
All 30 days	24	1.63	0	0.00
Total	1471	100.00	39	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of days consumed at least one drink of alcohol during the past 30 days for 373 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 16 case(s) among County participants.

Among those who have consumed alcohol in the past 30 days: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 4 or more drinks (for females) or 5 or more drinks (for males) of alcohol in a row, within a couple of hours?

Table 66: Number of days with 4/5 or more drinks of alcohol within a couple of hours during the past 30 days

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
0 days	807	52.10	19	47.50
1 day	464	29.95	14	35.00
2 days	147	9.49	4	10.00
3 to 5 days	92	5.94	2	5.00
6 to 9 days	22	1.42	1	2.50
10 to 19 days	8	0.52	0	0.00
20 or more days	9	0.58	0	0.00
Total	1549	100.00	40	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of days with 4/5 or more drinks of alcohol within a couple of hours during the past 30 days for 295 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 15 case(s) among County participants.

The 2015-2019 survey asked about 5 or more drinks for both males and females, so responses are not directly comparable with responses to the 2019-2022 surveys.

Among those who have consumed alcohol in the past 30 days: During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your alcohol? Note: Respondents could select all that apply.

Table 67: How alcohol was obtained during the past 30 days

	OHYES!			County		
	Yes	Responses	Yes (%)	Yes	Responses	Yes (%)
Bought alcohol in a store	216	1722	12.54	5	55	9.09
Bought alcohol at a public event	38	1722	2.21	0	55	0.00
Gave someone else money to buy alcohol for me	310	1722	18.00	9	55	16.36
Someone gave alcohol to me	681	1722	39.55	22	55	40.00
Took alcohol from a store or family member	261	1722	15.16	7	55	12.73
Parent gave alcohol to me	438	1722	25.44	23	55	41.82
Friend's parent gave alcohol to me	167	1722	9.70	9	55	16.36
I got alcohol some other way	473	1722	27.47	11	55	20.00

Note that there were missing values of How alcohol was obtained during the past 30 days for 122 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 0 case(s) among County participants.

Among those who have consumed alcohol in the past 30 days: When do you usually drink alcohol?

Table 68: Time of day when usually drink

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Before school	13	0.75	0	0.00
During school	18	1.03	0	0.00
After school	52	2.99	3	5.45
Week nights	74	4.25	3	5.45
Weekends	1585	90.99	49	89.09
Total	1742	100.00	55	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Time of day when usually drink for 102 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 0 case(s) among County participants.

How much do you think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways when they have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week?

Table 69: Perceived risk of having five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No risk	2051	10.82	46	11.70
Slight risk	4171	22.00	92	23.41
Moderate risk	7381	38.94	139	35.37
Great risk	5352	28.24	116	29.52
Total	18955	100.00	393	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Perceived risk of having five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week for 3900 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 5 case(s) among County participants.

How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?

Table 70: Perception of parental disapproval for having one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Not at all wrong	699	3.71	17	4.35
A little bit wrong	1090	5.78	28	7.16
Wrong	3753	19.90	83	21.23
Very wrong	13322	70.62	263	67.26
Total	18864	100.00	391	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Perception of parental disapproval for having one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day for 3991 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 7 case(s) among County participants.

How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?

Table 71: Perception of peer disapproval for having one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Not at all wrong	1557	8.34	43	11.05
A little bit wrong	2960	15.85	78	20.05
Wrong	6191	33.15	123	31.62
Very wrong	7970	42.67	145	37.28
Total	18678	100.00	389	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Perception of peer disapproval for having one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day for 4177 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 9 case(s) among County participants.

How do you feel about someone your age having one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?

Table 72: Perception of disapproval for someone same age having one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Neither approve nor disapprove	2513	13.46	61	15.60
Somewhat disapprove	3632	19.45	84	21.48
Strongly disapprove	12530	67.10	246	62.92
Total	18675	100.00	391	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Perception of disapproval for someone same age having one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day for 4180 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 7 case(s) among County participants.

2. Tobacco and Vapor Products

During the past 30 days, did you smoke all or part of a cigarette?

Table 73: Smoked all or part of a cigarette during the past 30 days

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No	19395	97.53	376	95.67
Yes	491	2.47	17	4.33
Total	19886	100.00	393	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Smoked all or part of a cigarette during the past 30 days for 2969 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 5 case(s) among County participants.

Among those who smoked all or part of a cigarette in the past 30 days: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?

Table 74: Number of days smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
1 or 2 days	194	49.62	4	40.00
3 to 5 days	61	15.60	1	10.00
6 to 9 days	25	6.39	0	0.00
10 to 19 days	26	6.65	0	0.00
20 to 29 days	22	5.63	2	20.00
All 30 days	63	16.11	3	30.00
Total	391	100.00	10	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of days smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days for 100 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 7 case(s) among County participants.

Among those who smoked all or part of a cigarette in the past 30 days: During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigarettes? Note: Respondents could select all that apply.

Table 75: How cigarettes were obtained during the past 30 days

	OHYES!			County		
	Yes	Responses	Yes (%)	Yes	Responses	Yes (%)
I bought them in a store ...	62	381	16.27	1	10	10.00
I got them on the Internet	15	381	3.94	0	10	0.00
I bought them from a vending machine	13	381	3.41	0	10	0.00
I gave someone else money to buy them for me	83	381	21.78	3	10	30.00
I borrowed (or bummed) them from someone else	152	381	39.90	5	10	50.00
A person 18 years or older gave them to me	86	381	22.57	3	10	30.00
I took them from a store	16	381	4.20	0	10	0.00
I took them from a family member	116	381	30.45	4	10	40.00
I got them some other way	124	381	32.55	4	10	40.00

Note that there were missing values of How cigarettes were obtained during the past 30 days for 110 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 7 case(s) among County participants.

During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip, snus or dissolvable tobacco products, such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal or Camel Snus?

Table 76: Number of days used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip during the past 30 days

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
0 days	19495	98.57	388	98.73
1 or 2 days	114	0.58	2	0.51
3 to 5 days	49	0.25	1	0.25
6 to 9 days	23	0.12	1	0.25
10 to 19 days	21	0.11	0	0.00
20 to 29 days	10	0.05	0	0.00
All 30 days	65	0.33	1	0.25
Total	19777	100.00	393	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of days used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip during the past 30 days for 3078 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 5 case(s) among County participants.

The 2015-2019 survey defined other tobacco products as “chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen,” so responses are not directly comparable with responses to the 2019-2022 surveys.

During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?

Table 77: Number of days smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the past 30 days

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
0 days	19449	98.56	389	99.23
1 or 2 days	130	0.66	0	0.00
3 to 5 days	42	0.21	1	0.26
6 to 9 days	27	0.14	0	0.00
10 to 19 days	18	0.09	0	0.00
20 to 29 days	19	0.10	2	0.51
All 30 days	49	0.25	0	0.00
Total	19734	100.00	392	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of days smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the past 30 days for 3121 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 6 case(s) among County participants.

30-day use of any tobacco product - Calculated

Table 78: Used cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days – Calculated

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No	19035	96.66	376	96.16
Yes	658	3.34	15	3.84
Total	19693	100.00	391	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Used cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days – Calculated for 3162 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 7 case(s) among County participants.

Have you ever used an electronic vapor product?

Table 79: Ever used an electronic vapor product

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No	16265	82.50	296	75.32
Yes	3450	17.50	97	24.68
Total	19715	100.00	393	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Ever used an electronic vapor product for 3140 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 5 case(s) among County participants.

During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use an electronic vapor product?

Table 80: Number of days used an electronic vapor product during the past 30 days

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
0 days	17714	89.96	337	85.75
1 or 2 days	654	3.32	22	5.60
3 to 5 days	251	1.27	4	1.02
6 to 9 days	143	0.73	4	1.02
10 to 19 days	205	1.04	5	1.27
20 to 29 days	181	0.92	2	0.51
All 30 days	544	2.76	19	4.83
Total	19692	100.00	393	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of days used an electronic vapor product during the past 30 days for 3163 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 5 case(s) among County participants.

Among those who have ever used vapor products: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use an electronic vapor product?

Table 81: Number of days used an electronic vapor product during the past 30 days

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
0 days	1449	42.28	41	42.27
1 or 2 days	654	19.08	22	22.68
3 to 5 days	251	7.32	4	4.12
6 to 9 days	143	4.17	4	4.12
10 to 19 days	205	5.98	5	5.15
20 to 29 days	181	5.28	2	2.06
All 30 days	544	15.87	19	19.59
Total	3427	100.00	97	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of days used an electronic vapor product during the past 30 days for 23 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 0 case(s) among County participants.

Among those who have ever used vapor products: During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your electronic vapor products? Note: Respondents could select all that apply.

Table 82: How vapor products were obtained during the past 30 days

	OHYES!			County		
	Yes	Responses	Yes (%)	Yes	Responses	Yes (%)
I bought them in a store ...	525	2800	18.75	9	82	10.98
I got them on the Internet	117	2800	4.18	5	82	6.10
I gave someone else money to buy them for me	664	2800	23.71	23	82	28.05
I borrowed them from someone else	1465	2800	52.32	53	82	64.63
A person who can legally buy ... them ...	462	2800	16.50	20	82	24.39
I took them from a store or another person	102	2800	3.64	5	82	6.10
I got them some other way	732	2800	26.14	20	82	24.39

Note that there were missing values of how vapor products were obtained during the past 30 days for 650 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 15 case(s) among County participants.

Among those who have ever used vapor products: What are the main reasons you have used electronic vapor products? Note: Respondents could select all that apply.

Table 83: Reasons for using vapor products

	OHYES!			County		
	Yes	Responses	Yes (%)	Yes	Responses	Yes (%)
Family member used them	569	3099	18.36	16	92	17.39
Friend used them	1445	3099	46.63	38	92	41.30
I vape because I am bored	763	3099	24.62	22	92	23.91
I vape because my friends pressure me to	304	3099	9.81	7	92	7.61
To try to quit using other tobacco products	121	3099	3.90	1	92	1.09
They cost less than other tobacco products	99	3099	3.19	2	92	2.17
They are easier to get than other tobacco products	193	3099	6.23	7	92	7.61
They are less harmful than other forms of tobacco	370	3099	11.94	9	92	9.78
They are available in flavors, such as mint, ...	629	3099	20.30	22	92	23.91
I used them for some other reason	1264	3099	40.79	41	92	44.57

Note that there were missing values of Reasons for using vapor products for 351 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 5 case(s) among County participants.

How much do you think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?

Table 84: Perceived risk of smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No risk	1722	9.15	32	8.18
Slight risk	2338	12.42	54	13.81
Moderate risk	4542	24.14	108	27.62
Great risk	10217	54.29	197	50.38
Total	18819	100.00	391	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Perceived risk of smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day for 4036 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 7 case(s) among County participants.

How much do you think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways if the use electronic vapor products every day?

Table 85: Perceived risk of daily use of electronic vapor products

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No risk	1971	10.49	41	10.51
Slight risk	4136	22.02	79	20.26
Moderate risk	6053	32.22	123	31.54
Great risk	6626	35.27	147	37.69
Total	18786	100.00	390	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Perceived risk of daily use of electronic vapor products for 4069 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 8 case(s) among County participants.

How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke tobacco?

Table 86: Perception of parental disapproval for smoking tobacco

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Not at all wrong	419	2.22	5	1.28
A little bit wrong	580	3.07	19	4.86
Wrong	2669	14.13	61	15.60
Very wrong	15217	80.58	306	78.26
Total	18885	100.00	391	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Perception of parental disapproval for smoking tobacco for 3970 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 7 case(s) among County participants.

How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to use electronic vapor products?

Table 87: Perception of parental disapproval for electronic vapor products

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Not at all wrong	546	2.90	11	2.81
A little bit wrong	1070	5.68	31	7.91
Wrong	3325	17.64	64	16.33
Very wrong	13906	73.78	286	72.96
Total	18847	100.00	392	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Perception of parental disapproval for electronic vapor products for 4008 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 6 case(s) among County participants.

How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to smoke tobacco?

Table 88: Perception of peer disapproval for smoking tobacco

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Not at all wrong	1426	7.64	35	9.02
A little bit wrong	2129	11.41	59	15.21
Wrong	5703	30.55	107	27.58
Very wrong	9408	50.40	187	48.20
Total	18666	100.00	388	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Perception of peer disapproval for smoking tobacco for 4189 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 10 case(s) among County participants.

How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to use electronic vapor products?

Table 89: Perception of peer disapproval for electronic vapor products

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Not at all wrong	3056	16.40	71	18.35
A little bit wrong	3178	17.05	83	21.45
Wrong	4872	26.14	89	23.00
Very wrong	7532	40.41	144	37.21
Total	18638	100.00	387	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Perception of peer disapproval for electronic vapor products for 4217 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 11 case(s) among County participants.

3. Prescription Drugs

During your life, how many times have you taken any prescription drugs (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told you to use it?

Table 90: Number of times taken any prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription during lifetime

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
0 times	18351	94.47	360	91.60
1 or 2 times	595	3.06	21	5.34
3 to 9 times	219	1.13	8	2.04
10 to 19 times	94	0.48	1	0.25
20 to 39 times	45	0.23	1	0.25
40 or more times	121	0.62	2	0.51
Total	19425	100.00	393	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of times taken any prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription during lifetime for 3430 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 5 case(s) among County participants.

During the past 30 days, have you used prescription drugs not prescribed to you?

Table 91: Used prescription drugs not prescribed to you during the past 30 days

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No	19204	98.90	389	98.98
Yes	213	1.10	4	1.02
Total	19417	100.00	393	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Used prescription drugs not prescribed to you during the past 30 days for 3438 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 5 case(s) among County participants.

Among those who have taken a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription: During the past 30 days, have you used prescription drugs not prescribed to you?

Table 92: Used prescription drugs not prescribed to you during the past 30 days

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No	853	80.02	29	87.88
Yes	213	19.98	4	12.12
Total	1066	100.00	33	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Used prescription drugs not prescribed to you during the past 30 days for 8 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 0 case(s) among County participants.

During your life, how many times have you taken a prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told you to use it?

Table 93: Number of times taken a prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription during lifetime

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
0 times	18888	97.35	376	95.92
1 or 2 times	237	1.22	12	3.06
3 to 9 times	138	0.71	1	0.26
10 to 19 times	51	0.26	2	0.51
20 to 39 times	27	0.14	1	0.26
40 or more times	61	0.31	0	0.00
Total	19402	100.00	392	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of times taken a prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription during lifetime for 3453 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 6 case(s) among County participants.

During the past 30 days, have you used prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told you to use it?

Table 94: Used prescription pain medicine not prescribed to you during the past 30 days

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No	19221	99.08	391	99.74
Yes	178	0.92	1	0.26
Total	19399	100.00	392	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Used prescription pain medicine not prescribed to you during the past 30 days for 3456 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 6 case(s) among County participants.

Among those who have used a prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription: During the past 30 days, have you used prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told you to use it?

Table 95: Used prescription pain medicine not prescribed to you during the past 30 days

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No	333	65.17	15	93.75
Yes	178	34.83	1	6.25
Total	511	100.00	16	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Used prescription pain medicine not prescribed to you during the past 30 days for 3 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 0 case(s) among County participants.

Among those who have taken a prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription: What type of prescription drug do you take most often without a doctor’s prescription or differently than how a doctor told you to use it?

Table 96: Prescription drug not prescribed that you take most often

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Pain relievers or painkillers ...	278	27.80	6	20.00
Tranquilizers or anti-anxiety drugs ...	83	8.30	1	3.33
Sleeping pills, sedatives and other depressants ...	114	11.40	3	10.00
Stimulants or amphetamines ...	29	2.90	1	3.33
Not sure	496	49.60	19	63.33
Total	1000	100.00	30	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Prescription drug not prescribed that you take most often for 74 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 3 case(s) among County participants.

The 2015-2019 survey item differed, as the response options were, “I do not take prescription drugs without a doctor’s prescription”, “Narcotic pain relievers, such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, or Lortabs”, “Tranquilizers or anti-anxiety drugs such as Xanax, or valium”, “Sleeping pills, sedatives and other depressants such as Ambien, or phenobarbital”, “Stimulants or amphetamines such as Ritalin (also called Vitamin R or Study Drug)”, “I take multiple types of prescription drugs at the same time”, and “Not sure.” Also, the 2015-2019 survey item did not qualify “or differently than how a doctor told you to use it.”

Among those who have taken a prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription: When do you usually use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?

Table 97: Time of day when usually misuse prescription drugs

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Before school	147	19.92	7	28.00
During school	37	5.01	0	0.00
After school	186	25.20	4	16.00
Week nights	173	23.44	3	12.00
Weekends	195	26.42	11	44.00
Total	738	100.00	25	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Time of day when usually misuse prescription drugs for 336 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 8 case(s) among County participants.

How much do you think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways if they use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them?

Table 98: Perceived risk of prescription drug misuse/abuse

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No risk	1279	6.83	26	6.67
Slight risk	1686	9.00	36	9.23
Moderate risk	4905	26.20	87	22.31
Great risk	10853	57.97	241	61.79
Total	18723	100.00	390	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Perceived risk of prescription drug misuse/abuse for 4132 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 8 case(s) among County participants.

How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?

Table 99: Perception of parental disapproval for prescription drug misuse/abuse

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Not at all wrong	411	2.18	10	2.55
A little bit wrong	566	3.01	15	3.83
Wrong	2425	12.88	49	12.50
Very wrong	15427	81.93	318	81.12
Total	18829	100.00	392	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Perception of parental disapproval for prescription drug misuse/abuse for 4026 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 6 case(s) among County participants.

How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?

Table 100: Perception of peer disapproval for prescription drug misuse/abuse

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Not at all wrong	856	4.60	24	6.20
A little bit wrong	1400	7.52	28	7.24
Wrong	4781	25.70	106	27.39
Very wrong	11569	62.18	229	59.17
Total	18606	100.00	387	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Perception of peer disapproval for prescription drug misuse/abuse for 4249 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 11 case(s) among County participants.

4. Over-the-Counter Medications

During your life, how many times have you taken over-the-counter medications such as cold medicine, allergy medicine, or pain reliever to get high?

Table 101: Number of times taken over the counter medication to get high during lifetime

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
0 times	17989	93.22	357	91.30
1 or 2 times	390	2.02	9	2.30
3 to 9 times	310	1.61	10	2.56
10 to 19 times	187	0.97	5	1.28
20 to 39 times	134	0.69	1	0.26
40 or more times	288	1.49	9	2.30
Total	19298	100.00	391	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of times taken over the counter medication to get high during lifetime for 3557 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 7 case(s) among County participants.

5. Marijuana

How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?

Table 102: Age when first tried marijuana

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
I have never tried marijuana	17128	87.90	325	82.49
8 years old or younger	97	0.50	1	0.25
9 or 10 years old	113	0.58	8	2.03
11 or 12 years old	336	1.72	13	3.30
13 or 14 years old	853	4.38	24	6.09
15 or 16 years old	837	4.30	19	4.82
17 years old or older	122	0.63	4	1.02
Total	19486	100.00	394	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Age when first tried marijuana for 3369 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 4 case(s) among County participants.

Among those who have tried marijuana: How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?

Table 103: Age when first tried marijuana

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
8 years old or younger	97	4.11	1	1.45
9 or 10 years old	113	4.79	8	11.59
11 or 12 years old	336	14.25	13	18.84
13 or 14 years old	853	36.17	24	34.78
15 or 16 years old	837	35.50	19	27.54
17 years old or older	122	5.17	4	5.80
Total	2358	100.00	69	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Age when first tried marijuana for 0 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 0 case(s) among County participants.

During the past 30 days, have you used marijuana or hashish?

Table 104: Used marijuana or hashish during the past 30 days

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
I have never tried marijuana	17128	87.98	325	82.49
No	1226	6.30	40	10.15
Yes	1113	5.72	29	7.36
Total	19467	100.00	394	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Used marijuana or hashish during the past 30 days for 3388 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 4 case(s) among County participants.

Among those who have tried marijuana: During the past 30 days, have you used marijuana or hashish?

Table 105: Used marijuana or hashish during the past 30 days

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No	1226	52.42	40	57.97
Yes	1113	47.58	29	42.03
Total	2339	100.00	69	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Used marijuana or hashish during the past 30 days for 19 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 0 case(s) among County participants.

Among those who have used marijuana in the past 30 days: During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana?

Table 106: Number of times used marijuana during the past 30 days

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
1 or 2 times	357	32.96	10	35.71
3 to 9 times	234	21.61	4	14.29
10 to 19 times	151	13.94	6	21.43
20 to 39 times	106	9.79	0	0.00
40 or more times	235	21.70	8	28.57
Total	1083	100.00	28	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Number of times used marijuana during the past 30 days for 30 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 1 case(s) among County participants.

Among those who have used marijuana in the past 30 days: During the past 30 days, how did you usually use marijuana?

Table 107: Usual method of using marijuana

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
I smoked it in a joint, bong, pipe, or blunt	621	56.45	16	55.17
I ate it in food such as brownies, cakes, cookies, or candy	80	7.27	2	6.90
I drank it in tea, cola, alcohol, or other drinks	5	0.45	0	0.00
I vaporized it	356	32.36	11	37.93
I used it some other way	38	3.45	0	0.00
Total	1100	100.00	29	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Usual method of using marijuana for 13 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 0 case(s) among County participants.

Among those who have used marijuana in the past 30 days: When do you usually use marijuana?

Table 108: Time of day when usually use marijuana

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Before school	62	5.72	3	10.34
During school	39	3.60	1	3.45
After school	230	21.22	4	13.79
Week nights	164	15.13	7	24.14
Weekends	589	54.34	14	48.28
Total	1084	100.00	29	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Time of day when usually use marijuana for 29 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 0 case(s) among County participants.

How much do you think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways if they smoke marijuana once or twice a week?

Table 109: Perceived risk of smoking marijuana once or twice per week

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No risk	3408	18.18	85	21.85
Slight risk	4952	26.41	113	29.05
Moderate risk	5303	28.28	101	25.96
Great risk	5088	27.13	90	23.14
Total	18751	100.00	389	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Perceived risk of smoking marijuana once or twice per week for 4104 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 9 case(s) among County participants.

How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?

Table 110: Perception of parental disapproval for smoking marijuana

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Not at all wrong	810	4.30	25	6.38
A little bit wrong	1348	7.15	43	10.97
Wrong	2526	13.40	50	12.76
Very wrong	14163	75.15	274	69.90
Total	18847	100.00	392	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Perception of parental disapproval for smoking marijuana for 4008 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 6 case(s) among County participants.

How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?

Table 111: Perception of peer disapproval for smoking marijuana

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Not at all wrong	2928	15.70	80	20.73
A little bit wrong	2524	13.54	61	15.80
Wrong	4223	22.65	80	20.73
Very wrong	8970	48.11	165	42.75
Total	18645	100.00	386	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Perception of peer disapproval for smoking marijuana for 4210 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 12 case(s) among County participants.

How do you feel about someone your age trying marijuana or hashish once or twice?

Table 112: Level of disapproval for someone same age trying marijuana or hashish once or twice

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Neither approve nor disapprove	5360	28.66	117	30.15
Somewhat disapprove	3816	20.40	83	21.39
Strongly disapprove	9527	50.94	188	48.45
Total	18703	100.00	388	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Level of disapproval for someone same age trying marijuana or hashish once or twice for 4152 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 10 case(s) among County participants.

How do you feel about someone your age using marijuana once a month or more?

Table 113: Level of disapproval for someone same age using marijuana once a month or more

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Neither approve nor disapprove	5426	29.12	120	30.85
Somewhat disapprove	3796	20.37	82	21.08
Strongly disapprove	9414	50.52	187	48.07
Total	18636	100.00	389	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Level of disapproval for someone same age using marijuana once a month or more for 4219 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 9 case(s) among County participants.

6. Illicit Drugs

During lifetime, have you used any of the following? Note: Respondents could select all that apply.

Table 114: Illicit drugs used during lifetime

	OHYES!			County		
	Yes	Responses	Yes (%)	Yes	Responses	Yes (%)
cocaine (powder, crack or freebase)	101	19019	0.53	3	386	0.78
inhalants, sniffed glue, breathed aerosols paints or sprays to get high	235	19021	1.24	9	386	2.33
heroin	35	19018	0.18	1	386	0.26
methamphetamines	61	19016	0.32	0	386	0.00
ecstasy	93	19017	0.49	3	386	0.78
hallucinogenic drugs	235	19016	1.24	6	386	1.55
steroid pills or shots without a prescription	49	19016	0.26	2	386	0.52
synthetic marijuana	195	19018	1.03	8	386	2.07

Note that there are missing values of Illicit drugs used during lifetime listed for a maximum of 3839 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 12 case(s) among County participants.

Among lifetime users of these illicit substances. During the past year, have you used any of the following? Note: Respondents could select all that apply.

Table 115: Illicit drugs used during the past year

	OHYES!			County		
	Yes	Responses	Yes (%)	Yes	Responses	Yes (%)
cocaine (powder, crack or freebase)	57	529	10.78	1	19	5.26
inhalants, sniffed glue, breathed aerosols paints or sprays to get high	140	531	26.37	5	18	27.78
heroin	16	529	3.02	0	19	0.00
methamphetamines	35	529	6.62	0	19	0.00
ecstasy	57	535	10.65	2	19	10.53
hallucinogenic drugs	168	524	32.06	5	19	26.32
steroid pills or shots without a prescription	24	530	4.53	1	19	5.26
synthetic marijuana	142	524	27.10	6	19	31.58

Note that there are missing values of Illicit drugs used during the past year listed for a maximum of 45 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 2 case(s) among County participants.

Lifetime use of any illicit substances (cocaine, inhalants, heroin, methamphetamines, ecstasy, hallucinogenic drugs, steroids, and synthetic marijuana) - Calculated

Table 116: Lifetime use of any illicit substances - Calculated

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No	18447	97.01	366	94.82
Yes	569	2.99	20	5.18
Total	19016	100.00	386	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Lifetime use of any illicit substances - Calculated for 3839 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 12 case(s) among County participants.

Past year use of any illicit substances (cocaine, inhalants, heroin, methamphetamines, ecstasy, hallucinogenic drugs, steroids, and synthetic marijuana) - Calculated

Table 117: Past year use of any illicit substances - Calculated

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No	18721	97.73	374	96.64
Yes	435	2.27	13	3.36
Total	19156	100.00	387	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Past year use of any illicit substances - Calculated for 3699 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 11 case(s) among County participants.

Among those who have ever used an illicit substance: Past year use of any illicit substances (cocaine, inhalants, heroin, methamphetamines, ecstasy, hallucinogenic drugs, steroids, and synthetic marijuana) - Calculated

Table 118: Past year use of any illicit substances - Calculated

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No	114	21.15	6	31.58
Yes	425	78.85	13	68.42
Total	539	100.00	19	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Past year use of any illicit substances - Calculated for 30 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 1 case(s) among County participants.

During the past 12 months, has anyone offered, sold, or given you an illegal drug at any of the following places? Note: Respondents could select all that apply

Table 119: Illegal drug solicitation during the past year

	OHYES!			County		
	Yes	Responses	Yes (%)	Yes	Responses	Yes (%)
On school property	892	18977	4.70	25	389	6.43
On the school bus	232	18977	1.22	7	389	1.80
At a friend's house	753	18977	3.97	22	389	5.66
In my neighborhood	640	18977	3.37	21	389	5.40
At none of these locations	17376	18977	91.56	341	389	87.66

Note that there were missing values of Illegal drug solicitation during the past year for 3878 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 9 case(s) among County participants.

F. Gambling

During the past 12 months, how often did you gamble money or things while playing cards, betting on personal skills or sports teams, buying lottery tickets or scratch-offs, or in internet gaming including skins or loot boxes?

Table 120: Frequency gambled money or personal items during the past year

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
I did not gamble money or personal items	15533	85.01	300	77.52
Less than once a month	1526	8.35	40	10.34
About once a month	661	3.62	24	6.20
About once a week	340	1.86	15	3.88
Daily	213	1.17	8	2.07
Total	18273	100.00	387	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Frequency gambled money or personal items during the past year for 4582 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 11 case(s) among County participants.

Examples of gambling differed between the 2015-2019 and 2019-2022 surveys, where it was defined as “playing cards, betting on personal skills or sports teams, buying lottery tickets or scratch-offs, or using the Internet” in the 2015-2019 survey.

Among those who have gambled in the past 12 months: During the past 12 months, how often did you gamble money or things while playing cards, betting on personal skills or sports teams, buying lottery tickets or scratch-offs, or in internet gaming including skins or loot boxes?

Table 121: Frequency gambled money or personal items during the past year

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
Less than once a month	1526	55.69	40	45.98
About once a month	661	24.12	24	27.59
About once a week	340	12.41	15	17.24
Daily	213	7.77	8	9.20
Total	2740	100.00	87	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Frequency gambled money or personal items during the past year for 0 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 0 case(s) among County participants.

Examples of gambling differed between the 2015-2019 and 2019-2022 surveys, where it was defined as “playing cards, betting on personal skills or sports teams, buying lottery tickets or scratch-offs, or using the Internet” in the 2015-2019 survey.

Among those who have gambled in the past 12 months: During the last 12 months, have you ever gambled more than you planned to?

Table 122: Gambled more than planned during the past year

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No	2147	78.76	61	70.11
Yes	579	21.24	26	29.89
Total	2726	100.00	87	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Gambled more than planned during the past year for 14 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 0 case(s) among County participants.

Among those who have gambled in the past 12 months: During the last 12 months, have you ever felt bad about the amount you bet, or about what happens when you bet money or things?

Table 123: Felt bad about the amount bet or about what happens when betting during the past year

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No	2117	78.61	59	67.82
Yes	576	21.39	28	32.18
Total	2693	100.00	87	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Felt bad about the amount bet or about what happens when betting during the past year for 47 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 0 case(s) among County participants.

Among those who have gambled in the past 12 months: During the last 12 months, have you ever hidden from family or friends any betting slips, I.O.U.s, lottery tickets, money or things that you have won, or other signs of gambling?

Table 124: Hidden from family or friends signs of gambling during the past year

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No	2471	92.27	73	83.91
Yes	207	7.73	14	16.09
Total	2678	100.00	87	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Hidden from family or friends signs of gambling during the past year for 62 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 0 case(s) among County participants.

Among those who have gambled in the past 12 months: Have you ever not been honest with people important to you about how much you gamble?

Table 125: Ever not been honest with important people about gambling

Response	OHYES!		County	
	n	%	n	%
No	2088	78.38	59	69.41
Yes	576	21.62	26	30.59
Total	2664	100.00	85	100.00

Note that there were missing values of Ever not been honest with important people about gambling for 76 case(s) among OHYES! participants and 2 case(s) among County participants.

“Not been honest with” was worded as “lied to” in the 2015-2019 survey.

G. Sexual Health

1. Sexual Behavior

Have you ever had sexual intercourse?

Table 126: Ever had sexual intercourse

This question was not asked.

This item only appears on the optional version of the survey instrument.

Among those who reported ever having sexual intercourse: The last time you had sexual intercourse, what one method did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy?

Table 127: Method of pregnancy prevention during last sexual intercourse

This question was not asked.

This item only appears on the optional version of the survey instrument. The 2019-2022 surveys included the response option “Not applicable”, which was not included in the 2015-2019 survey. The 2015-2019 survey included the response option “I have never had sexual intercourse”, which was not included in the 2019-2022 surveys.

Among those who reported ever having sexual intercourse: The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom?

Table 128: Used a condom during last sexual intercourse

This question was not asked.

This item only appears on the optional version of the survey instrument.

Among those who reported ever having sexual intercourse: During the past 3 months, with how many people did you have sexual intercourse?

Table 129: Number of sexual intercourse partners during the past 3 months

This question was not asked.

This item only appears on the optional version of the survey instrument.

Among those who reported ever having sexual intercourse: Did you drink alcohol or use drugs before you had sexual intercourse the last time?

Table 130: Drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse

This question was not asked.

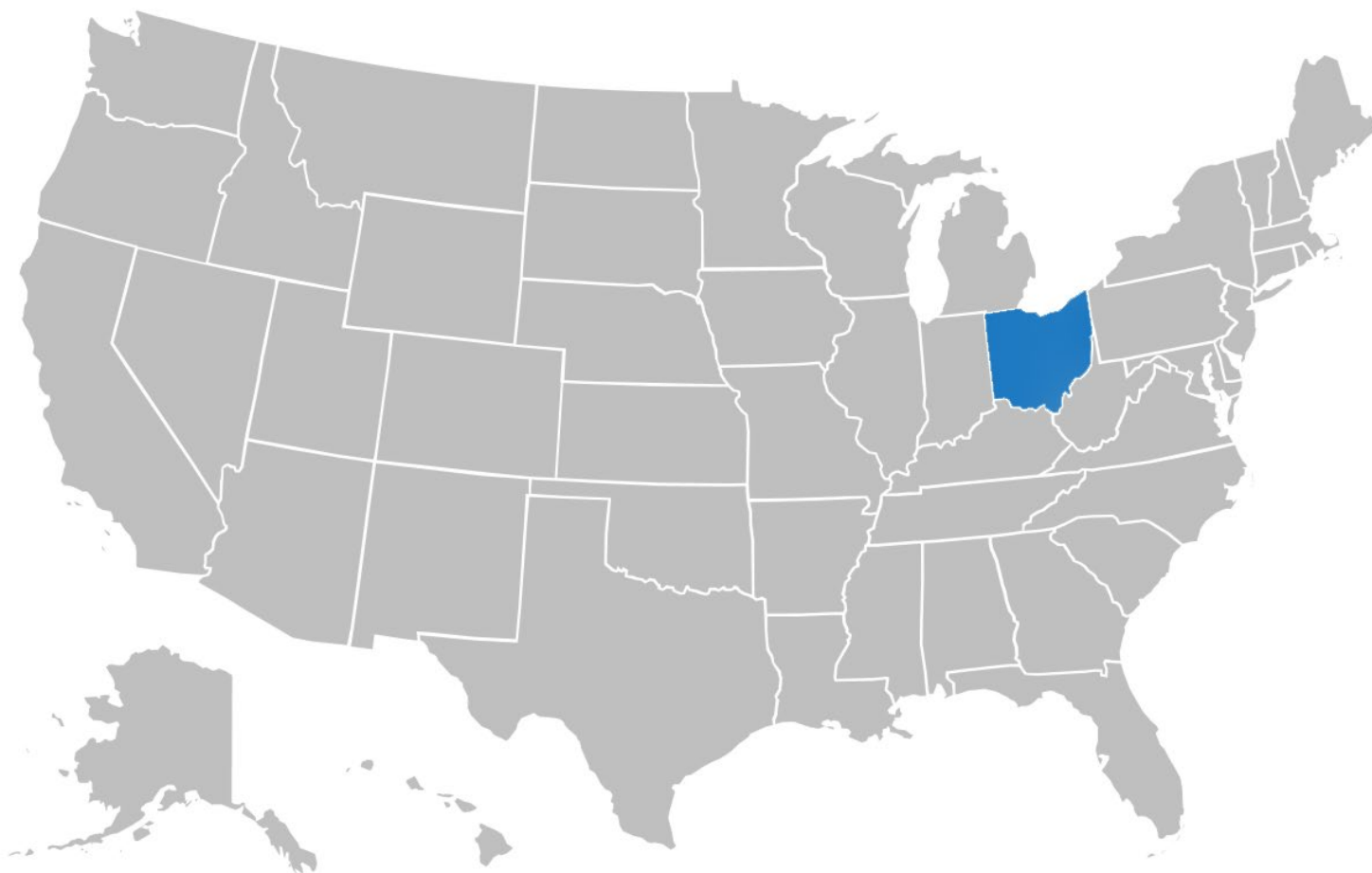
This item only appears on the optional version of the survey instrument.

The following pages show the 2022 County Health Rankings Ohio State Report.

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps

Building a Culture of Health, County by County

2022 State Report **Ohio**



University of Wisconsin
Population Health Institute
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Support
provided by



Robert Wood Johnson
Foundation

2022 County Health Rankings for the 88 Ranked Counties in Ohio

County	Health Outcomes	Health Factors	County	Health Outcomes	Health Factors	County	Health Outcomes	Health Factors	County	Health Outcomes	Health Factors
Adams	83	88	Fairfield	15	14	Licking	26	16	Portage	24	20
Allen	59	47	Fayette	74	68	Logan	36	40	Preble	53	34
Ashland	25	23	Franklin	42	30	Lorain	35	50	Putnam	5	5
Ashtabula	71	84	Fulton	16	13	Lucas	79	78	Richland	61	64
Athens	55	45	Gallia	86	73	Madison	23	28	Ross	77	56
Auglaize	9	11	Geauga	3	6	Mahoning	78	63	Sandusky	40	32
Belmont	56	62	Greene	10	8	Marion	70	67	Scioto	88	85
Brown	66	59	Guernsey	73	72	Medina	4	4	Seneca	51	38
Butler	39	27	Hamilton	54	35	Meigs	84	86	Shelby	29	22
Carroll	44	51	Hancock	18	7	Mercer	7	9	Stark	46	39
Champaign	33	37	Hardin	50	57	Miami	13	18	Summit	43	25
Clark	80	70	Harrison	47	75	Monroe	45	69	Trumbull	72	80
Clermont	27	24	Henry	17	12	Montgomery	75	52	Tuscarawas	34	42
Clinton	68	54	Highland	69	82	Morgan	62	83	Union	6	3
Columbiana	57	66	Hocking	58	49	Morrow	37	41	Van Wert	32	17
Coshocton	64	76	Holmes	11	53	Muskingum	67	58	Vinton	85	87
Crawford	63	60	Huron	48	55	Noble	31	74	Warren	2	2
Cuyahoga	65	61	Jackson	82	71	Ottawa	30	21	Washington	41	44
Darke	28	31	Jefferson	76	77	Paulding	20	46	Wayne	22	29
Defiance	19	33	Knox	14	26	Perry	60	65	Williams	21	36
Delaware	1	1	Lake	12	15	Pickaway	52	43	Wood	8	10
Erie	49	48	Lawrence	81	81	Pike	87	79	Wyandot	38	19

For more information on how these ranks are calculated, view the technical notes at the end of this report and visit www.countyhealthrankings.org



Stay Up-To-Date with County Health Rankings & Roadmaps

For the latest updates on Rankings, What Works for Health, Action Learning Guides, and more visit www.countyhealthrankings.org

See what we're featuring on our webinar series, what communities are doing to improve health, and how you can get involved!

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps (CHR&R) brings actionable data, evidence, guidance, and stories to diverse leaders and residents so people and communities can be healthier. The University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute created CHR&R for communities across the nation, with funding from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

What are the County Health Rankings?

The Rankings help us understand what influences how long and how well we live. They provide measures of the *current* overall health (health outcomes) of each county in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Rankings data include a variety of measures, such as high school graduation rates, access to nutritious foods, and the percent of children living in poverty, all of which impact the *future* health of communities (health factors).



We believe in a future where everyone has opportunities to be healthy and to thrive. Many factors impact how long and how well we live. Our data show how these factors shape community conditions, while highlighting the stark differences in health that stem from injustices and barriers to opportunity. Use our resources to take action toward better health for all.

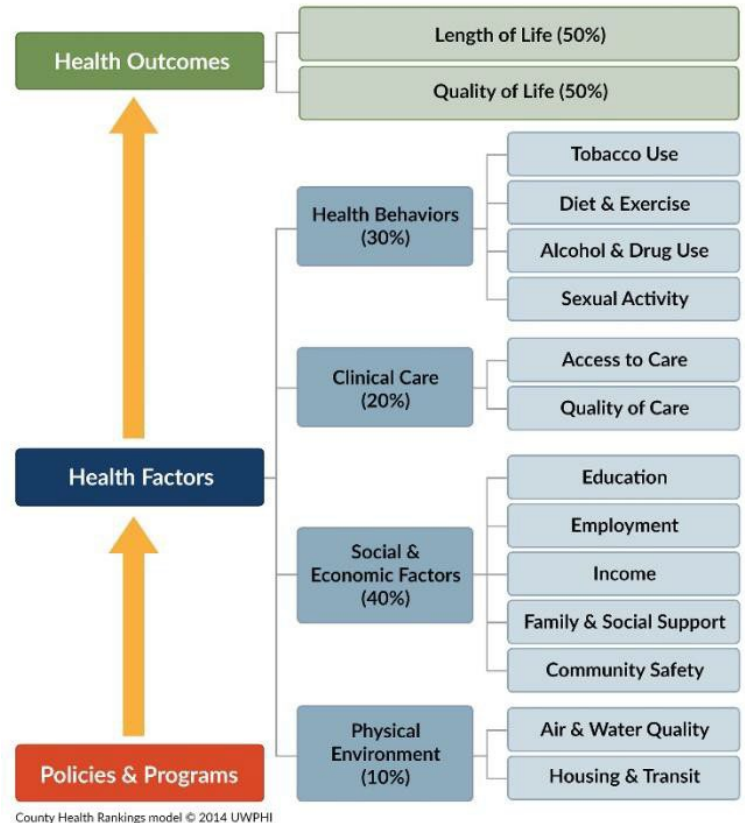
Communities use the Rankings to build support for local health improvement initiatives by engaging many sectors including public health, health care, business, policymakers, and local residents.

The County Health Rankings Model

The County Health Rankings Model illustrates a broad vision for health. The model shows that policies and programs at the local, state, and federal levels play an important role in shaping health factors that in turn, influence a community's health outcomes.

Health factors represent things that, if modified, can improve length and quality of life. They are predictors of how healthy our communities can be in the future. The four health factor areas in the model include Health Behaviors, Clinical Care, Social & Economic Factors, and Physical Environment.

Health outcomes represent how healthy a county is right now. They reflect the physical and mental well-being of residents through measures representing the length and quality of life typically experienced in the community.



Growing Healthy Places Means Ensuring Opportunities for All

Communities thrive when all people can be healthy in their neighborhoods, schools, and workplaces. CHR&R brings actionable data and strategies to communities working to ensure that healthy places are available to all. Pages 5 and 6 of this report highlight how health outcomes and health factors differ by place within Ohio. On page 7, we outline how economic security – or the ability of individuals, households, and communities to meet basic needs with dignity – is important to health. We call attention to childcare cost burden as a barrier to economic security and health.



Growing Community Power to Improve Health Equity

The [Take Action to Improve Health](#) section of the CHR&R website helps communities find tools and guidance to take action, select evidence-informed strategies, and make lasting changes. Take Action to Improve Health is a hub for information to help improve a community's health and foster health equity. Find resources including:

- [What Works for Health](#), a searchable menu of evidence-informed strategies.
- [Action Learning Guides](#), self-directed learning modules that combine guidance, tools, and reflection activities.

Using Data to Improve Health Equity

Data show a persistent pattern across the country in barriers to opportunity for people with lower incomes and for people of color. Differences in the opportunities available to different groups of people are related to unfair policies and practices.

Our progress toward health equity will be measured by how health disparities change over time. Visit www.countyhealthrankings.org to learn more about:

1. Health outcome and factor measures for your state and county.
2. Measures with data available by race and ethnicity to illuminate differences in opportunities for health.
3. Additional data resources for Ohio that provide information about health and opportunity by age group, gender, and zip code.

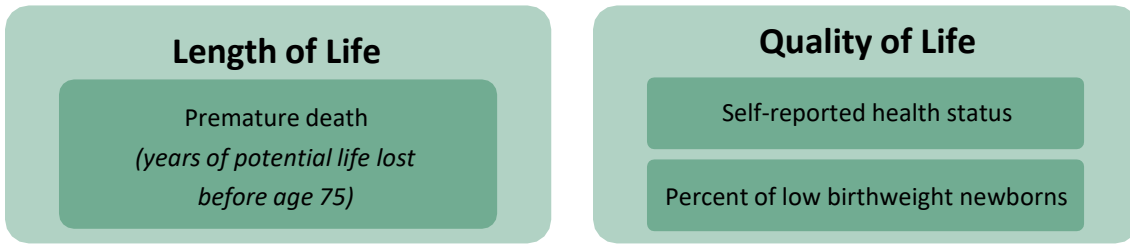
What Has Been Done Can Be Undone

Achieving health equity means eliminating unjust and avoidable differences in access and opportunity. What can communities do to tackle unfair differences in how long and how well people live? Check out new strategies at [What Works for Health](#) that can address past harms and create conditions for thriving communities for everyone.

Many communities are mobilizing to harness the collective power of residents, organizations, and policymakers. They are working together to address past and present policies that cause harm and are ensuring the growth of healthy places for all. To learn about these efforts, visit [countyhealthrankings.org](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org).

What are Health Outcomes?

We measure length and quality of life to understand the health outcomes among counties in Ohio.



How Do Counties Rank for Health Outcomes?

The green map shows Ohio’s **health outcome rankings** by county. The map is divided into four quartiles with less color intensity indicating better health outcomes. Specific county ranks can be found in the table on page 2.

Detailed information on the measures and their associated weights is available toward the end of this report. Learn about how we calculate health outcome ranks at www.countyhealthrankings.org.

What Do Differences Between Ranks Mean?

Counties are ordered by the health outcome rank, with a top-ranked county (rank = 1) having the best health outcome score. Ranks are good for sparking conversations, but they do not show differences in health within counties or describe the magnitude of difference in community health experienced between ranks. The chart next to the map shows the spread of health outcome scores (ranks) for each county (green circles) in Ohio. This graphic shows the size of the gaps *between* ranked counties. The background colors correspond to the map legend.

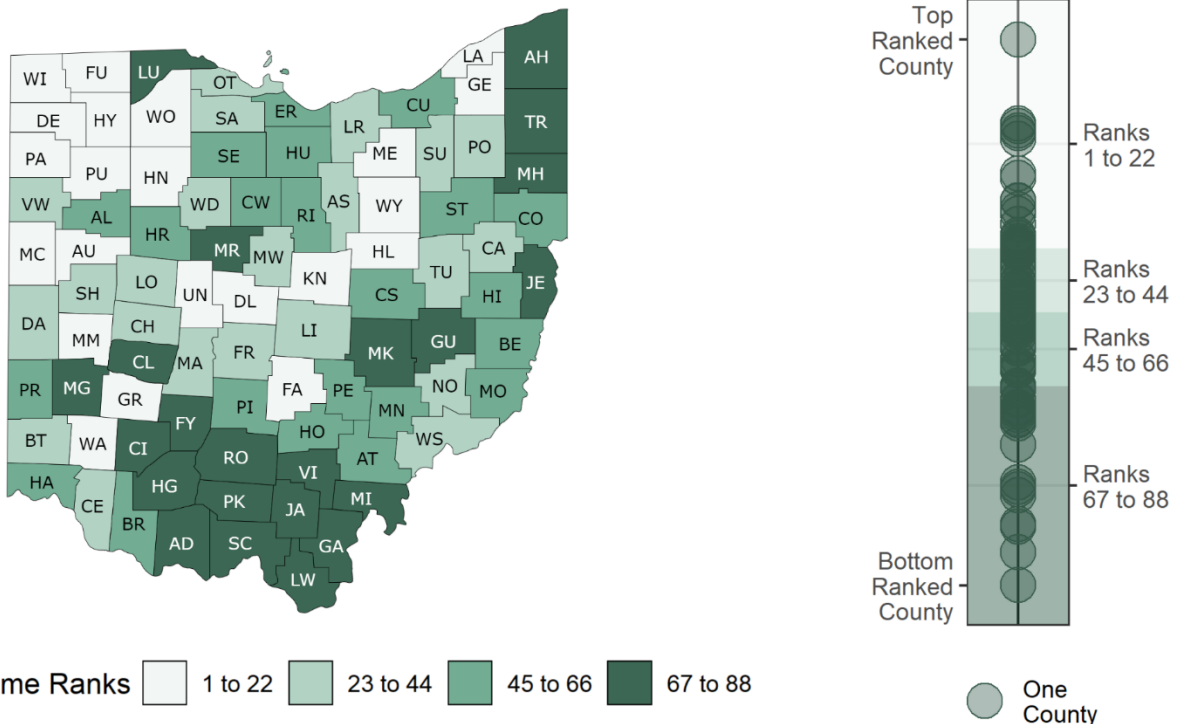
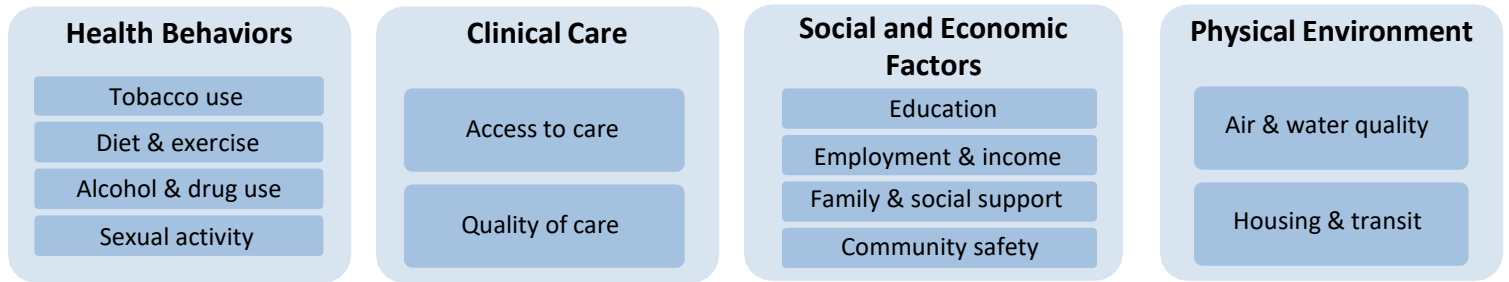


Figure 1. Health outcome ranks displayed using quartiles (map) and underlying health outcome scores (chart)

What are Health Factors?

Health factors represent community conditions that we can change to improve health and opportunity, such as access to quality education, living wage jobs, quality clinical care, nutritious foods, green spaces, and secure and affordable housing. We measure four health factor areas.



How Do Counties Rank for Health Factors?

The blue map shows Ohio's **health factor rankings** by county. The map is divided into four quartiles with less color intensity indicating better health factors. Specific county ranks can be found in the table on page 2.

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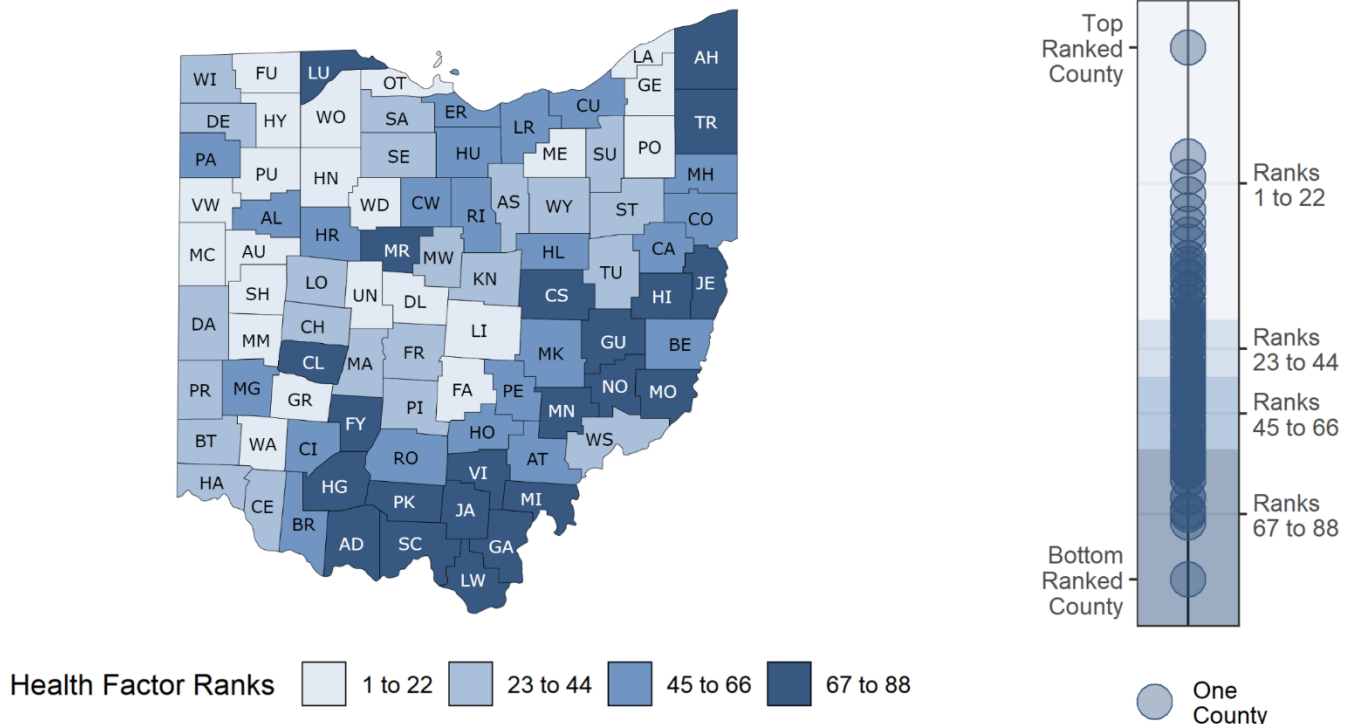


Figure 2. Health factor ranks displayed using quartiles (map) and underlying health factor scores (chart)

Economic Security is Key to Thriving Communities

Economic security enables families to cover basic needs such as housing, education, childcare, food, and medical care. Each of these needs has demonstrated ties to health. However, economic security is not equally accessible to all people. When a single household expense consumes the majority of a paycheck, it becomes difficult to meet competing needs and can force households into tough decisions like choosing between quality childcare, paying rent, and purchasing nutritious food. Individuals, households, and communities deserve the opportunity to meet basic needs with dignity. Advancing a just recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, and the layered impacts of racism and economic exclusion requires intentional action to ensure all people and places have what they need to thrive. Check out policies and programs that can be implemented in your community at [What Works for Health](#).

Childcare Cost Burden in Ohio and the U.S.

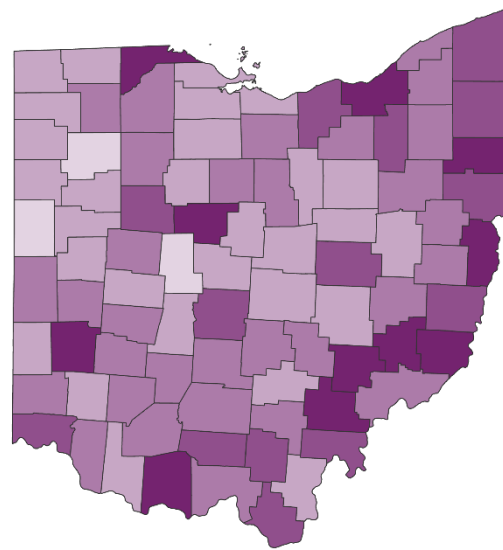
Childcare cost burden measures the percentage of household income needed to pay for childcare. When childcare is affordable and accessible, it can support parents' and guardians' ability to participate in paid work and can provide lifelong benefits to children. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' benchmark suggests childcare is no longer affordable if it exceeds 7% of a household's income. This measure of childcare cost burden reflects the experience of a household with two children.

Childcare Cost Burden in Ohio Counties

The childcare cost burden among counties in Ohio ranges from 18% to 47%.

In Context

- Childcare cost burden varies by county level of urbanization ranging from 25% in Large suburban metro counties to 34% in Large urban metro counties.
- Median household income varies by race and ethnicity across Ohio counties ranging between \$34,778 for Black households to \$78,560 for Asian households. These income disparities demonstrate how economic security is not equally accessible to all people living in Ohio.



Legend for Figure 3: ≤ 18%, 19% - 25%, 26% - 32%, 33% - 39%, 40% - 47%

Figure 3. Childcare cost burden in Ohio by county

Childcare Cost Burden Across the U.S.

The typical cost burden of childcare among counties in the U.S. is about 25% of household income – meaning a quarter of every dollar earned goes to paying for childcare. Families in every state experience a childcare cost higher than the 7% federal benchmark of affordability. The childcare cost burden in Ohio is 27%.

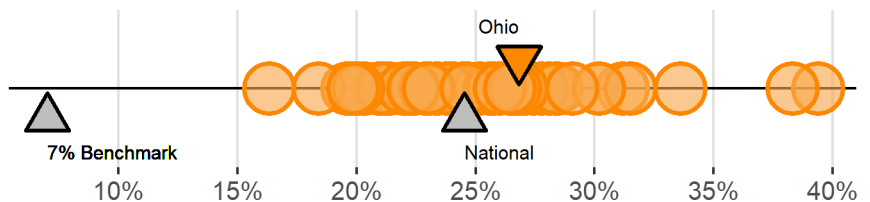


Figure 4. Childcare cost burden in the U.S. by state

Want to learn more? Visit our State Reports page at www.countyhealthrankings.org to interact with the data.

2022 County Health Rankings: National and Ohio State Values for Ranked Measures

Measure	Description	US	OH	OH Minimum	OH Maximum
HEALTH OUTCOMES					
Premature death*	Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted).	7,300	8,700	4,200	15,400
Poor or fair health	Percentage of adults reporting fair or poor health (age-adjusted).	17%	18%	13%	26%
Poor physical health days	Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted).	3.9	4.2	3.2	5.4
Poor mental health days	Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted).	4.5	5.2	4.3	6.1
Low birthweight*	Percentage of live births with low birthweight (< 2,500 grams).	8%	9%	4%	11%
HEALTH FACTORS					
HEALTH BEHAVIORS					
Adult smoking	Percentage of adults who are current smokers (age-adjusted).	16%	22%	15%	30%
Adult obesity	Percentage of the adult population (age 18 and older) that reports a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 kg/m ² (age-adjusted).	32%	35%	30%	43%
Food environment index	Index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, from 0 (worst) to 10 (best).	7.8	6.8	5.7	8.9
Physical inactivity	Percentage of adults age 18 and over reporting no leisure-time physical activity (age-adjusted).	26%	28%	21%	39%
Access to exercise opportunities	Percentage of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity.	80%	77%	11%	94%
Excessive drinking	Percentage of adults reporting binge or heavy drinking (age-adjusted).	20%	21%	17%	23%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	Percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement.	27%	33%	4%	77%
Sexually transmitted infections	Number of newly diagnosed chlamydia cases per 100,000 population.	551.0	559.4	56.9	951.4
Teen births*	Number of births per 1,000 female population ages 15-19.	19	21	5	47
CLINICAL CARE					
Uninsured	Percentage of population under age 65 without health insurance.	11%	8%	5%	24%
Primary care physicians	Ratio of population to primary care physicians.	1,310:1	1,290:1	14,510:1	690:1
Dentists	Ratio of population to dentists.	1,400:1	1,570:1	7,510:1	920:1
Mental health providers	Ratio of population to mental health providers.	350:1	350:1	6,290:1	100:1
Preventable hospital stays*	Rate of hospital stays for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 100,000 Medicare enrollees.	3,767	4,338	985	6,603
Mammography screening*	Percentage of female Medicare enrollees ages 65-74 that received an annual mammography screening.	43%	45%	34%	53%
Flu vaccinations*	Percentage of fee-for-service (FFS) Medicare enrollees that had an annual flu vaccination.	48%	51%	38%	59%
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS					
High school completion	Percentage of adults ages 25 and over with a high school diploma or equivalent.	89%	91%	56%	97%
Some college	Percentage of adults ages 25-44 with some post-secondary education.	67%	66%	19%	85%
Unemployment	Percentage of population ages 16 and older unemployed but seeking work.	8.1%	8.1%	3.9%	10.6%
Children in poverty*	Percentage of people under age 18 in poverty.	16%	17%	3%	29%
Income inequality	Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile.	4.9	4.6	3.2	6.2
Children in single-parent households	Percentage of children that live in a household headed by a single parent.	25%	27%	6%	38%
Social associations	Number of membership associations per 10,000 population.	9.2	10.9	3.8	19.3
Violent crime	Number of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population.	386	293	0	824
Injury deaths*	Number of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population.	76	96	41	156
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT					
Air pollution - particulate matter	Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5).	7.5	9.0	6.4	12.2
Drinking water violations*	Indicator of the presence of health-related drinking water violations. 'Yes' indicates the presence of a violation, 'No' indicates no violation.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Severe housing problems	Percentage of households with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen facilities, or lack of plumbing facilities.	17%	13%	7%	22%
Driving alone to work*	Percentage of the workforce that drives alone to work.	75%	82%	50%	89%
Long commute - driving alone	Among workers who commute in their car alone, the percentage that commute more than 30 minutes.	37%	31%	17%	56%

*Indicates subgroup data by race and ethnicity is available; *Not available in all states

2022 County Health Rankings: Ranked Measure Sources and Years of Data

	Measure	Weight	Source	Years of Data
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Length of Life	Premature death*	50%	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2018-2020
Quality of Life	Poor or fair health [†]	10%	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2019
	Poor physical health days [†]	10%	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2019
	Poor mental health days [†]	10%	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2019
	Low birthweight*	20%	National Center for Health Statistics - Natality files	2014-2020
HEALTH FACTORS				
HEALTH BEHAVIORS				
Tobacco Use	Adult smoking [†]	10%	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2019
Diet and Exercise	Adult obesity [†]	5%	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2019
	Food environment index	2%	USDA Food Environment Atlas, Map the Meal Gap from Feeding America	2019
	Physical inactivity [†]	2%	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2019
	Access to exercise opportunities	1%	Business Analyst, ESRI, YMCA & US Census Tigerline Files	2010 & 2021
Alcohol and Drug Use	Excessive drinking [†]	2.5%	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2019
	Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	2.5%	Fatality Analysis Reporting System	2016-2020
Sexual Activity	Sexually transmitted infections	2.5%	National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention	2019
	Teen births*	2.5%	National Center for Health Statistics - Natality files	2014-2020
CLINICAL CARE				
Access to Care	Uninsured	5%	Small Area Health Insurance Estimates	2019
	Primary care physicians	3%	Area Health Resource File/American Medical Association	2019
	Dentists	1%	Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file	2020
	Mental health providers	1%	CMS, National Provider Identification	2021
Quality of Care	Preventable hospital stays*	5%	Mapping Medicare Disparities Tool	2019
	Mammography screening*	2.5%	Mapping Medicare Disparities Tool	2019
	Flu vaccinations*	2.5%	Mapping Medicare Disparities Tool	2019
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
Education	High school completion	5%	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2016-2020
	Some college	5%	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2016-2020
Employment	Unemployment	10%	Bureau of Labor Statistics	2020
Income	Children in poverty*	7.5%	Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates	2020
	Income inequality	2.5%	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2016-2020
Family and Social Support	Children in single-parent households	2.5%	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2016-2020
	Social associations	2.5%	County Business Patterns	2019
Community Safety	Violent crime	2.5%	Uniform Crime Reporting - FBI	2014 & 2016
	Injury deaths*	2.5%	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2016-2020
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT				
Air and Water Quality	Air pollution - particulate matter	2.5%	Environmental Public Health Tracking Network	2018
	Drinking water violations [‡]	2.5%	Safe Drinking Water Information System	2020
Housing and Transit	Severe housing problems	2%	Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data	2014-2018
	Driving alone to work*	2%	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2016-2020
	Long commute - driving alone	1%	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2016-2020

*Indicates subgroup data by race and ethnicity is available; *Not available in all states; [†]2018 data for New Jersey.

2022 County Health Rankings: Additional Measure Sources and Years of Data

	Measure	Source	Years of Data
HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Length of Life	COVID-19 age-adjusted mortality	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2020
	Life expectancy*	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2018-2020
	Premature age-adjusted mortality*	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2018-2020
	Child mortality*	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2017-2020
	Infant mortality*	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2014-2020
Quality of Life	Frequent physical distress [†]	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2019
	Frequent mental distress [†]	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2019
	Diabetes prevalence [‡]	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2019
	HIV prevalence [‡]	National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention	2019
HEALTH FACTORS			
HEALTH BEHAVIORS			
Diet and Exercise	Food insecurity	Map the Meal Gap	2019
	Limited access to healthy foods	USDA Food Environment Atlas	2019
Alcohol and Drug Use	Drug overdose deaths*	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2018-2020
	Motor vehicle crash deaths*	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2014-2020
Other Health Behaviors	Insufficient sleep	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
CLINICAL CARE			
Access to Care	Uninsured adults	Small Area Health Insurance Estimates	2019
	Uninsured children	Small Area Health Insurance Estimates	2019
	Other primary care providers	CMS, National Provider Identification	2021
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS			
Education	High school graduation [‡]	EDFacts	2018-2019
	Disconnected youth	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2016-2020
	Reading scores**	Stanford Education Data Archive	2018
	Math scores**	Stanford Education Data Archive	2018
	School segregation	National Center for Education Statistics	2020-2021
	School funding adequacy [‡]	School Finance Indicators Database	2019
Income	Gender pay gap	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2016-2020
	Median household income*	Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates	2020
	Living wage	The Living Wage Calculator	2021
	Children eligible for free or reduced price lunch [‡]	National Center for Education Statistics	2019-2020
Family and Social Support	Residential segregation - Black/White	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2016-2020
	Residential segregation - non-White/White	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2016-2020
	Childcare cost burden	The Living Wage Calculator, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates	2021 & 2020
	Childcare centers	Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data (HIFLD)	2021
Community Safety	Homicides*	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2014-2020
	Suicides*	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2016-2020
	Firearm fatalities*	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2016-2020
	Juvenile arrests [‡]	Easy Access to State and County Juvenile Court Case Counts	2019
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT			
Housing and Transit	Traffic volume	EJSCREEN: Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool	2019
	Homeownership	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2016-2020
	Severe housing cost burden	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2016-2020
	Broadband access	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2016-2020

*Indicates subgroup data by race and ethnicity is available; *Not available in all states; [‡]2018 data for New Jersey.

See additional contextual demographic information and measures online at www.countyhealthrankings.org

Glossary of Terms, Technical Notes, and FAQs

Glossary of Terms

Health equity: Assurance of conditions for optimal health for all people. Achieving health equity requires valuing all individuals and populations equally, recognizing and rectifying historical injustice, and providing resources according to need.

Health inequity: Differences in health factors or outcomes that are systematic, avoidable, unnecessary, unfair, and unjust.

Health disparities: The numerical or statistical differences in health outcomes, such as mortality rate differences. Reducing and ultimately eliminating disparities in health and its determinants of health is how we measure progress toward health equity.

Technical Notes

- Figures 1 and 2 depict each county as a single, semi-transparent circle. Counties with very similar values are displayed as overlapping circles having greater color saturation. Similarly, circles representing states may be overlapping in Figure 4.
- The state and national values for childcare cost burden represent the median of counties within the state and nation, respectively.

FAQs

How does CHR&R select evidence-informed solutions?

Evidence-informed solutions are supported by robust studies or reflect recommendations made by experts. To learn more about our evidence analysis methods, visit [What Works for Health](#).

How does CHR&R rank counties?

To calculate the ranks, we first standardize each of the measures using z-scores. Z-scores allow us to combine multiple measures because the measures are now on the same scale. The ranks are then calculated based on weighted sums of the measure z-scores within each state to create an aggregate z-score. The county with the best aggregate z-score (healthiest) gets a rank of #1 for that state. The aggregate z-scores are graphed next to the maps for health outcomes and health factors on pages 5 and 6 to show the distribution of the values that contribute to the rank. To see more detailed information on rank calculations please visit Our Methods section in **Explore Health Rankings** at: countyhealthrankings.org.

How did the 7% benchmark for childcare affordability originate?

The Department of Health and Human Services published a 2016 update to rules and regulations for the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) program, which helps cover childcare costs for children from low-income households. The updated rules established a federal benchmark for an enrolled family's childcare co-payments not to be considered affordable if costs exceed 7% of household income. The benchmark has since been applied outside of the context of the CCDF program to indicate that low- and middle-income families should not spend more than 7% of their income on childcare for it to be considered affordable.

How does CHR&R define county levels of urbanization?

We define levels of urbanization as: Rural (non-metropolitan counties with less than 50,000 people); Smaller Metro (counties within a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) with between 50,000 and 1 million people); Large Suburban Metro (non-central fringe counties within an MSA with more than 1 million people); Large Urban Metro (central urban core counties within an MSA with more than 1 million people).

How does CHR&R define racial and ethnic groups?

We recognize that "race" or "ethnicity" are social categories. Society may identify individuals based on their physical appearance or perceived cultural ancestry, as a way of characterizing individuals' value. These categories are not based on biology or genetics. A strong and growing body of empirical research provides support for the fact that genetic factors are not responsible for racial differences in health factors and very rarely for health outcomes.

We are bound by data collection and categorization of race and ethnicity according to the U.S. Census Bureau definitions, in adherence with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards. Our analyses also do not capture those reporting more than one race, of "some other race", or who do not report their race. This categorization can mask variation within racial and ethnic groups and can hide historical context that underlies health differences.

How does CHR&R define gender?

We recognize that while the terms "gender" and "sex" are often used interchangeably, they do not represent the same concept. Sex is generally assigned at birth based on observed anatomy, while gender is a social construct wherein certain tendencies or behaviors are assigned by society to labels of masculine or feminine. We know that neither gender nor sex are binary constructs and that people living intersectional identities (e.g., transgender women) experience compounding power differentials, which are not captured in a binary delineation between men and women.

Credits

Report Authors:

Christine Muganda, PhD
Jess Hoffelder, MPH
Hannah Olson-Williams
Keith Gennuso, PhD
Marjory Givens, PhD, MSPH
Sheri Johnson, PhD

Research Assistance:

Jennifer Robinson	Ganhua Lu, PhD	Elizabeth Blomberg, PhD
Matthew Rodock, MPH	Molly Burdine	Nicholas Schmuhi, PhD
Anne Roubal, PhD	Eunice Park, MIS	Suryadewi Nugraheni, MD, MA, PhD

With key contributions from:

Michael Stevenson, MPH
Lindsay Garber, MPA
Beth Silver, MCM
Cathy Vos
and the entire County Health Rankings & Roadmaps Team

Data collaborations :

- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Dr. Amy Glasmeier, PhD and The Living Wage Calculator at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology

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Talk to a Team Member:

Have questions about your data?
Need help finding an evidence-informed strategy?
Looking for more information on how to take action?

CHR&R team members are available to help you navigate the many resources we have available to support you on your journey to create healthy, equitable communities.

To contact us, please go to www.countyhealthrankings.org/contact-us. We're here to help!

University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps
610 Walnut St, #524, Madison, WI 53726 | (608) 265-8240 | info@countyhealthrankings.org

Community Profile

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Mental Health and Substance Misuse

Mental Health

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