2018 LOGAN COUNTY Community Health Risk and Needs Assessment.

A study of our community...
moving toward a healthier Logan County

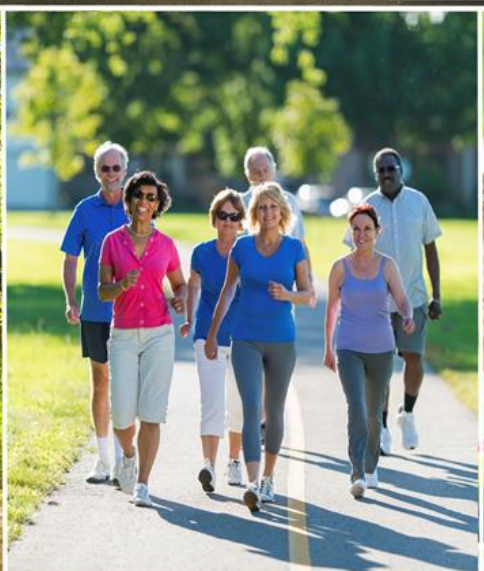
Mary Rutan HOSPITAL

The Mental Health, Drug & Alcohol Services Board for Logan & Champaign Counties

Champions of a safe and healthy community.
Logan County Health District

United Way of Logan County

COMMUNITY HEALTH & WELLNESS PARTNERS
Care... To Live Life Fully



2018 Logan County Community Needs Assessment

February 2018 Technical Report and Comprehensive Data Tables

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Executive Summary

Logan County completed a Community Health Risks and Needs Assessment in 2018 to better understand the scope of challenges facing the residents of Logan County and to fulfill requirements of various regulatory agencies that oversee health and social service entities in the community. These agencies include Mary Rutan Hospital and the Mary Rutan Foundation, the Logan County Health District, United Way, Community Health & Wellness Partners of Logan County, and the MHDAS Board of Logan and Champaign Counties.

Health agencies must define and review the areas they serve. The agencies are charged with planning, monitoring, and measuring the availability, accessibility, and impact of their services on distinct populations. Agencies should take care to eliminate (when possible) barriers of physical characteristics, residential patterns, its economic and social groupings, and available transportation.

Therefore, as part of the review process, the health agencies must assess the need for health service in the area based on the population served or proposed to be served. The following factors should be used including (but not limited to):

- Available Health Resources
- Health Indices
- Economic Factors
- Demographic Factors

The Logan County Health Risks and Needs Assessment Committee and Epiphany Community Services (ECS) conducted a robust sampling of the community and collected primary data from focus groups, key informant interviews, and community surveys. Secondary data (existing) was gathered from multiple sources in areas of health, mental health, legal services, schools, law enforcement, emergency services, social services, and census information. ECS used a mix of quantitative and qualitative data for the assessment.

The Logan County Needs Assessment group provided expertise on community context, needs, exploration paths, and connections to key audiences, ECS provided technical expertise and services related to the construct, collection, and analysis of all community assessment data. Over the past three years, these groups have had the same priorities for the Logan County Community:

- Healthy living to prevent chronic disease
- Substance abuse
- Mental health
- Resource and awareness communication
- Housing and homelessness

Introduction

To address the challenges facing Logan County, members of the Logan County Health Risk and Community Needs Assessment Committee, gathered data related to Logan County's community. The goal of this needs assessment is to create a picture of the needs of Logan County so the Mary Rutan Hospital, Mary Rutan Foundation, the Logan County Health District, the MHDAS Board of Logan and Champaign counties, United Way, Community Health & Wellness Partners of Logan County, and other agencies may better target their work to improve the quality of life in Logan County. This report identifies community and data strengths and challenges and provides conclusions and recommendations for the next steps in addressing challenges.

Community Overview

Logan County, seated in west central Ohio, is a rural farming and manufacturing community located approximately 60 miles west of the state capital, Columbus. Logan County covers a span of nearly 500 square miles of primarily agricultural land. 2016 projected data for the United States (U.S.) Census[20] reported a total population of 45,165. The county seat, Bellefontaine, holds the largest population in the county with 13,370 residents.

The major employer is manufacturing, followed by agriculture, administrative, waste services, health care, social assistance, and education. People travel between 15 and 29 minutes to work. Public transportation is lacking in terms of accessibility and affordability. Over the past year, improvements have been made to the local public transportation system, although it is still limited. Efforts continue to make it more accessible and affordable.

There are four school districts, each district encompasses several small communities. There are 7,625 students in Logan County. The average high school graduation rate for 2015/16 was

95.9% [1]. The graduation rate has increased from 92.1% in 2014/15 and is higher than the Ohio rate of 83.5%.

When considering the racial composition, Logan County is a predominately white community, comparable to the state of Ohio. 2016 projected numbers for the US Census reports that 94.9% of residents designated white as their race. Persons reporting two or more races is the next largest racial group making up 2.2% of the population. Logan County has a diverse population regarding socio-economic, religion, agriculture, and resort communities which have different norms, values, and attitudes.

According to Ohio County Profiles [2], 2016, approximately one-quarter of the population of Logan County is under the age of 18 and a little over half the population are ages 24 to 64. A very small percentage, only eight percent, is young adults ages 18 to 24. The median household income in 2016 was $49,783 (the US Census[20] projects $51,136) with 13% (the U.S. Census[20] projects 12.2%) of residences living below poverty level**.**

There are over twenty-one parks that provide residents with recreational opportunities, with nine of those having designated walking trails. The Indian Lake State Park provides a walking and bike path that runs along the edge of Indian Lake midpoint between Russell's Point and Lakeview. The newest fitness project is the 18-mile bike trail expansion, Simon Kenton All Purpose Bike Path, allowing bicyclists to travel between Cincinnati and Bellefontaine. Six fitness facilities are located within the county, along with a ski resort, pool, recreational lake, bowling lanes, golf courses, zip line & rope course, and horseback riding. There are limited indoor opportunities for fitness during inclement weather, especially options that are no cost. Additionally, many of the county's recreational opportunities require transportation for most residents. Fresh produce is available in the summer at two farmer's markets in Bellefontaine. Grocery stores are available in most communities, although a few of the smaller areas do not have grocery stores and residents would be required to travel to obtain food.

Community Strengths/Assets

In general, Logan County is a healthy community with a strong understanding of its problems, county residents feel able to address issues. Residents view Logan County as a good place to live and are willing to invest the time and talents in the community. The results of this assessment indicated an engaged community with a great deal of pride in its successes. Primary data collection through interviews, key informant interviews, and focus groups allowed a richer picture of the community to be developed. These data sources revealed many strengths.

- The community thinks highly of their community schools.
- The graduation rate in Logan County is higher than the state average[6]
- Youth feel supported by their parents
- The Logan County teen birth rate is lower than the state of Ohio[6]
- Logan County's infant mortality rate is substantially lower than the state rate. [6]
- Logan County median income is above the State of Ohio's median income[6]
- The Logan County unemployment rate is lower than the State of Ohio rate [6]
- Most interviewees enjoy living in Logan County and feel the community has a great deal to offer its residents.
- Community members are willing to invest in the community through volunteer work to support community efforts and facilities.
- The community has two new Urgent Care facilities
- Relationships between law enforcement agencies are good
- The faith-based community enjoys good support from the community
- The revitalization efforts in Bellefontaine are appreciated by community members
- The restoration of the Holland Theatre in Bellefontaine is viewed as a positive effort
- The agricultural community's work ethic is viewed as having a positive effect
- The development and ongoing work of CORE is viewed as having a positive effect
- United Way is viewed as a positive and forward-looking organization
- The community has a generous spirit
- Consolidated Care is viewed positively
- Community Health and Wellness Partner s of Logan County is viewed positively.
- The youth perceive they see people out in the community
- New businesses are coming to the area
- The youth feel the sports teams are good

- The Amish feel blessed by the way the community accepts them.
- Most people feel they are healthy.
- 2-1-1 in place for use, which connects callers, at no cost, to critical health and human services in their community.
- Healthy Living, Healthy You is a successful campaign, gaining recognition
- The community is exercising more.
- The coalitions have become purposeful in their work

Community Challenges

Logan County has a great number of strengths as identified by primary and secondary data collection. Despite the strengths, there are areas of challenge and questions for the community to address. Challenges include:

Logan County faces two challenges of the composition of the population; 1) the population is not growing and 2) the population is aging. This aging population will present challenges to Logan County policymakers and programs, such as Social Security and Medicare. It will also affect families, businesses, and health care providers[21].

In terms of community issues, one of the biggest findings is the percentage of respondents indicating drug abuse as a big issue and the need for alcohol/drug abuse programs. Responses from the 2018 Community needs survey indicate year over year the percentage of respondents indicating drug use is a “big problem” as increased, from 70.3%, 2012 to 85.8%, 2018. (See Table 1:c Drug Abuse under Community Issues) This corresponds to recent reports of drug abuse in the community but does not correspond with the low percentage of respondents reporting the use of drugs. In addition, other issues mentioned by respondents include health care, care for elderly, and the need for evening/weekend transportation.

Health issues indicate some areas of note. In the Personal Health section, an area that requires attention is the relatively high percentage of respondents indicating they are overweight or obese. There has been an increase in the recognition of the Healthy Living Healthy You campaign, though there is still work required to inform people everything the campaign is focused on.

In the Health Care Access and Health Care Coverage sections, there are some positive things to highlight. Most respondents indicated having healthcare coverage, having a regular health care provider, and getting regular checkups. However, is a trend for a lower percentage of respondents to report family coverage.

One issue that came out of the drug and alcohol sections of the 2018 community needs survey was that just over 15% of respondents report knowing a heroin user. The respondents indicated the user were predominantly (85.1%) from the 21 to 40 age group. From the key informant interviews, heroin issue was noted as an issue that needed to be addressed. Secondary data supports this under the ER visits report from Mary Rutan Hospital. The ER reported 107 drug overdoses in 2017 up from 34 in 2015. The ER reported 26 alcohol-related issues in 2017 up from 15 in 2015.

The one finding in the sexual health section that was notable was a positive one, trending from 2012, to 2015 to 2018 was a low percentage of respondents are indicating multiple sexual partners. This is true even for the young adult group. However, according to the Logan County Health District reporting there is an increase in incidences of all sexually transmitted diseases, including chlamydia, gonorrhea, and Hep B (see Table 13).

For mental health, there was a slight increase in respondents indicating that mental health issues are a 'big problem' in their community. All age groups except 65+ reported higher percentages in 2018 than 2015 that mental health issues were a "big problem". Percentages were slightly lower for 65+ but the difference was minimal.

In the 2018 community needs survey percentages of respondents being diagnosed with any mental illness, were lowest for the 65+ respondents, higher for female than male respondents, and highest in Russells Point. Key informants indicated the need for mental health facilities, seeing mental health as an increasing need.

According to the Ohio Kids Count 2017 Fact Sheet, child maltreatment in Logan County is higher than the state rate.[6] Responses in the 2018 Community needs survey indicate over one quarter of respondents view child abuse as a big problem. Juvenile Division Cases Filed by Year (Table 20) increased from 95 (2014) to 146 (2016).

The 2018 School survey Logan County youth have low social competency and low positive identity ratings, according to the youth surveys[5] (see Tables 2 to 5). These skills are often referred to as “life skills” which could result in potentially fewer youth being academically and vocationally successful compared to their predecessors.

On the Community Needs Survey 2018, there are parenting issues worth noting. One parenting issue is a concern, that nearly one-quarter of respondents with children indicated they have children with asthma. On a positive note a large percentage of respondents indicated eating regular meals with family members, most respondents reported that their children have health care coverage, and on the school survey youth rated family support and family boundaries over 60% (an external asset). In youth focus groups the participants indicated they prefer eating as a family, when dining at home or dining out.

In the Social, Economic area there were mixed responses and data. From the Ohio County Health Ranking (Table 9), Logan County moved from a ranking of 45th in 2016 to 31st in 2018 in Social & Economic factors. These factors include High School graduation, some college, unemployment, childhood poverty, income inequality, children in single-parent households, social associations, violent crime, injury deaths**.**

However, in the internal assets area of the school survey, students reported the lowest rating for social competencies. This includes; Young person knowing how to plan and make choices; having empathy, sensitivity, and friendship skills; having knowledge of and comfort with people of different cultural/racial/ethnic backgrounds; resisting negative peer pressure and dangerous situations; and finding ways to resolve conflict nonviolently[7]. Key informants and focus group participants indicated a need for life skills training at all ages in the community.

Social Context was the last section of the survey. There are still low percentages of respondents reporting issues with their housing and low percentages reporting money issues. However, 2-1-1 (a simple, easy-to-remember number to call when you need non-emergency help or access to human services. It is a free 24-hour service) reporting indicated housing issue needs as the top five reasons for calls. Focus groups and key informant interviewees all mentioned housing and homelessness issues. The housing issues apply to all income and ownership groups.

From the youth focus groups, improving community pride was an issue they felt was needed. Key informants mentioned an improving sense of pride, particularly in Bellefontaine.

There continue to be some differences to note with regards to census tract, like surveys in 2012, 2015, and in 2018. Respondents from Indian Lake – Lakeview, Russells Point, and some of the areas in Bellefontaine (e.g., West, and Central) still tended to provide more "at risk" responses than those from other areas. For instance, these are the areas where respondents are reporting the highest percentage of depression symptoms and mental health dysfunction, abuse, smoking, issues with getting help when they need it, lowest incomes, most negative views of the community, and the most community issues/problems in general.

Overall, some challenges for the community were highlighted in the secondary data. For example, consider the 2-1-1 reporting, of housing issues and the lack of housing issues in the survey responses. Another example is found in the maltreatment of children numbers for Logan County and the court cases. In the 2018 survey, respondents indicate child abuse as a distant second place to drugs as a "big problem". This indicates the need to go beyond the convenience sampling and access people who are experiencing access inequity. The community challenge is "how" to access this group.

Recommendations

There are many strengths in the Logan County community. However, there are areas for improvement necessary to address the challenges facing the community. A review of data and an assessment of community challenges indicates that Logan County and community organizations address the following:

- Enhance the existing coalitions created to address the priorities, add dedicated leadership
- Continue to support CORE
- Strengthen supports for the populations in the community living below the ALICE (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed) measures
- Work with local organizations and agencies to understand the housing needs of the community and begin a plan for the housing needs
- Continue to work with local organizations and agencies regarding the county-wide transportation issues

- Collaboration with local leaders, parents, and youth to develop strategies to address the lack of inclusivity that is felt in the community, efforts should be made to develop a sense of county level and community, not just individualized towns
- Outreach to parents and community members with messages on how to support the children of the community
- Outreach to parents and community members on how to help children gain life skills
- Review of prevention programming, practices and policies, and identification of gaps that may be impacting the level of adult abuse of both alcohol and drugs
- Continue collaboration between businesses, education, and the community working to prepare the area youth for the workforce
- Partnership with law enforcement agencies to identify “hot spots” to patrol and provision of support to ensure resources
- Partnership with faith communities to share messages about substance abuse issues and engagement with parents and the community regarding these issues
- Work with the hospital to obtain additional health data, allowing for a more comprehensive “health” picture of the community

Future Data Collection

- Review the questions on the survey, with the new data from the 2018 survey, key informants, focus groups, secondary data, and survey responses. Select questions that reflect the new priorities and track from previous surveys.
- Create a large and small survey – placing the smaller survey online.
- Add questions on the survey regarding the children of Logan County
- Conduct a community mapping effort to determine the assets in Logan County
- Create a plan and implement ways to assess people who experience inequities in accessing resources and services
- Check assessment year to assessment year to understand the value of the use of census tracts

Conclusions

Overall, Logan County and its towns are strong communities with an understanding of the challenges they face. Many residents consider Logan County a great place to live and have a family.

Drug abuse while seen as a big problem in the community, the reported use of drugs, is far less than the qualitative data indicates. Some secondary data supports increased community use. There is a need to look at the strategies in the community related to prevention, intervention, and enforcement to get a better grasp of the challenges in addressing the current problem behaviors.

Many indicators point to improving economic conditions. There are areas that are still in need of housing, child care, and transportation specifically. Community leaders should reflect on how and to whom services are delivered and develop strategies to best meet the challenges of those requiring services. Support such as transportation services, government daycare, and housing initiatives should be considered.

Youth in the community, as indicated in the School Survey are unable to see success in their lives. This belief could lead to less academically, professionally, and socially successful youth. This is a challenge for the community hoping to gain new employers.

Logan County has previously demonstrated a willingness to address challenges facing the community. It has the capacity, through local leaders, faith organizations, businesses, schools, nonprofit organizations, and residents, to address existing and emerging issues successfully.

Methodology and Design

ECS was contracted to conduct a community assessment for Logan County Health Risk and Community Needs Assessment Committee, and five primary agencies including the Mary Rutan Hospital, the Mary Rutan Foundation, the Logan County Health District, United Way, Community Health & Wellness Partners of Logan County, the MHDAS Board of Logan and Champaign counties. Community health assessments include a combination of quantitative demographic and health data as well as qualitative data that reflects the experiences and opinions of community members. Primary and secondary data collection was attempted in the following areas: education, business, government, law enforcement, media, religious/fraternal, legal, youth service organizations, youth, civic/volunteer groups, schools, and healthcare. Secondary data was reviewed to identify trends and anomalies. Some sources provided multiple years of data points so that initial trends could be identified, while other sources provided only one or two years of data points. In cases with only one or two years of information, the data is used to set an initial baseline for future monitoring.

Primary data were received from the following sources: the 2018 Community Assessment Survey, key informant interviews with community leaders, a school survey, and focus groups.

Survey

The survey was a follow up on to the Community Needs Assessment conducted in January of 2015 and was prepared by the Logan County Health and Risk and Community Needs Assessment Committee. Five primary agencies involved were the Mary Rutan Hospital, the Mary Rutan Foundation, the Logan County Health District, United way, Community Health & Wellness Partners of Logan County, and the MHDAS Board of Logan and Champaign Counties.

In 2011, a community needs assessment committee was formed. The committee developed the first community needs assessment survey that was administered in January 2012. The 2012 survey was beneficial in identifying needs and securing grants, including establishing a Federaly Qualified Health Center (FQHC). The same group was established again in June 2014 to discuss a followup survey. The group agreed to follow the same process and based the proposed 2018 survey largely on what was done in 2012 and 2015 so the 2012 and 2015 data could be used for comparison purposes.

Lead partners were in communication via email and telephone throughout the development process. Other partners were involved and contacted as needed to keep everyone informed. For a full description of the process, see Appendix 1.

In general, data from this survey administration was compared to previous data as well as information from other local, state, and national surveys. These comparisons will allow Logan County agencies to better understand potential issues in their communities.

In addition, many of the survey questions were taken whole, or in part, from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Survey Questionnaire (2009). These questions were used to compare results to surveys done in other contexts and were used with permission.

To compare results over time, very few modifications were made. For the 2018 revision, 26 previous questions were removed, and one question was added. Modifications were made to 22 questions, to include new services, i.e. 211, and update choices.

The following are the changes for the 2018 survey:

Changes to surveys from 2015 to 2018 - Table 1

Section	Question/Modification
Community Issues	Q.2 Removed - community services … Q. 3 Removed - safe place to raise children… NEW Q. 2 added - … provide opinion on community needs…
Personal Health and Wellness	Q. 2 Modified - removed wording from answer choices of "calisthenics" and "golf"
Quality of Life/Caregiving Needs	Q.1 Removed - have you need help with …if yes… Q.2 Removed - memory loss… if yes… frequency… it is… Q. 4 Removed - 12 months needed long-term placement… If yes…. In your opinion…was the care in Logan County… Q.5 Removed - within 12 months elderly members abused -… if yes…
Health Care Access/Utilization	Q.1 Modified - 2nd part changed wording to "personal doctor or health care provider" from "primary care"

	Q.2 Modified - change from “Doctor’s office” to “primary care provider’s office” Q. 2 Added - Added response Community Health Center, Mental Health/Addiction Services, and Call 911
Health Care Coverage	Q. 1 Modified - removed choice of Obamacare Q. 2 Modified - question wording changed from “coverage type” to “carrier” AND removed choice of “I don’t have Medicaid” Q. 3 Modified - question wording changed from “are without” to “have no insurance”
Oral Health	Q.6 Removed - “tetanus shot” Q. 7 Removed - “Pertussis or whooping cough” Q. 10 Removed In past 30days less than 6-hour sleep in 24 hours Q.12 Modified - second part of question from “If yes, which type?” to “If you tested positive for hepatitis which type?”
Alcohol and Tobacco Use	Q. 4 Removed - what age is it ok for youth to drink at special occasions Q. 5 Removed - what age is it ok for youth to drink socially with friends Q. 8 Now Q. 6 - Modified - removed choices, “within past 3 months” and “within past 10 years” Q. 10 Now Q. 8 - Modified - Removed “Note: …”
Drug Use	Q. 1 Modified - changed choice from “Prescription drugs” to “Fentanyl” Q. 2 Modified - question wording, removed words, “Indicted by a” Modified first answer choice from “Tranquilizers” to “Benzodiazepines” Modified last answer choice to Include Opioids Q. 3 Removed Q. 4 Now Q. 3 - Modified question wording added, “ in Logan County”
Women’s Health	Q. 4 Removed - HPV…

	Q. 6 Removed - in 12 months received prenatal care…
Men's Health	Q. 2 Removed - prostrate- rectal exam…
Sexual Behavior	Q. 2 Modified - added choice of "Beyond Child Bearing Years" Q. 3 Modified - added choice of "Beyond Child Bearing Years"
Mental Health	Q. 8 Removed - diagnosed with mental disability… Q. 9 Now Q. 8 - Modified question wording changed from - "hotline" to" resources" Modified choices from "Yes" and "no" to "Phone hotline" and "text line"
Parenting	Q. 1 Modified - Removed wording under choices – if no children… Q. 2 Removed Q. 3 Removed Q. 6 Now Q. 4 - Modified - second part removed If yes… Q. 9 Removed - have you used the following programs… Q. 12 Removed - within 12 months adopted… Q. 13 Removed - within 12 months relinquished rights… Q. 14 Removed - familiar with Putative Father Registry…
Environment/ Safety	Q. 3 Modified - removed wording in question – "How often" Q.6 Modified - added answer choice, "Internet" Q.7 Modified - added answer choices, "Cockroaches, mosquitos, ticks, dog/animal bites, and trash/garbage problems"
Social Context	Q. 2 Removed - in past 12 months worried or stressed… Q. 3 Removed - would you have problems getting… Q. 4 now Q. 2 - Modified - second part Answer choices to include "211" Q. 5 Removed - go for recreation… Q. 6 Removed - how you feel about the community…
Demographics	Q. 7 Modified - removed words from question, for wages Q. 8 Modified - changed year in question from 2014 to 2017

Survey Sampling/ Response Rates

One of the primary goals of the survey was to gather information from a representative sample of adult residents of Logan County. To accomplish this goal, surveys were sent to a stratified random sample of occupied households. There is a total of 11 census tracts in Logan County, corresponding to census tracts 9838 to 9848 respectively. They are listed here as census tracts 38-48.

Census tract designations are for descriptive purposes. For instance, census tract 48 (West Liberty) does not necessarily contain all residences with a West Liberty address, nor does it necessarily correspond to those within the city/township limits of West Liberty. Instead, it is the census tract that includes the area.

The number of occupied households was based on a list originally generated by the postal service and corresponds to a post office designation of 'occupied.' This list provided more households than the 2010 Census due to population changes from 2010-2016 and the fact that postal employees generated the list directly viewing the residence rather than dependent on residents returning census information. Because more households were included and that it was verified locally, it was estimated that the data was more current and accurate than 2010 census information.

Total records purchased was 22,394. After geocoding, Butler (the Mail provider) removed all those records identified as not being in FIPS code 39091, Logan County (1,514 records) and 28 records that were returned with no census tract information. This left 20,838 in the file with a FIPS code of 39091. Butler Mail deleted every other record in each census tract, rounding up by one where necessary. Total in the mail file was 10,426. Surveys were mailed out on January 19, 2018 with a response date of February 14, 2018. Responses were accepted through March 31, 2018.

Table 2 - Mail Out and Return Rate

Census Tract	Mail out	Returns	% Return Rate
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	690	112	16.2%
39 Huntsville	959	151	15.7%
40 Indian Lake	959	94	9.8%
41 Indian Lake-Lakeview	804	63	7.8%
42 Russells Point	596	51	8.5%
43 DeGraff, Quincy, and Lewistown	1118	141	12.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	1180	146	12.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	971	95	9.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	1099	198	18.0%
47 Zanesfield and East liberty	1099	129	11.7%
48 West Liberty	951	169	17.8%
Totals	**10426**	**1349**	**12.9%**

This period fewer surveys were mailed, 10,426 compared to 10,569 for the 2015 surveys. The return rate pattern by census track is very close to the same as the previous mail outs. The highest response rates were seen from East Bellefontaine and West Liberty. The lowest response rates were seen from Russells Point and Indian Lake. The low response rates at Indian Lake are to be expected as several people have vacation homes and are not there regularly in the winter. Although every attempt was made to get addresses for currently occupied households, some of the households may have only been occupied seasonally.

The response rate was slightly lower than expected at 12.9%. Response rates were not consistent across areas, it will be important to analyze differences in responses to questions by census tract. Overall the number of responses is large enough to make valid conclusions about respondents. The margin of error rate for this survey is calculated at 2.62%. In addition, there is evidence of reliability and validity of the data collected in that responses are similar, in most cases, to results from the 2012 and 2015 survey.

Numerous public relations efforts were conducted to achieve the expected response rate. Specifically, the following public relations efforts were used:

- Logan County Area Chamber of Commerce received information to share to encourage members and employees to complete the survey
- Indian Lake Chamber of Commerce shared the information on "The Morning Buzz"
- Mary Rutan Hospital (MRH) Staff Communication including Community Health Nurse shared at retirement communities and senior outreach programs
- MRH VP of Marketing shared with Rotary Club
- Community Health Nurse shared at Kiwanis
- Volunteer Guild Members shared an all-staff communication to encourage completion
- Community Partners shared communications internally and with clients encouraging survey participation
- Added signage at Logan County Health Department
- Posted information about the survey on websites and social media
- Encouraged customers of Logan County Health Department to complete the survey if received
- Shine FM had radio spots
- Ads about the survey were placed in the Bellefontaine Examiner, Indian Lake Current, and River Current
- Social media notice placed on Mary Rutan Hospital and Logan County Health District Facebook pages
- Notification to all households in Bellefontaine in a utility bill.

In addition to census tract, an analysis was done to determine whether survey respondents were representative by gender, age, and race/ethnicity.

Table 3- Responses by Gender

Gender	Number Responding	Percent of Respondents	Percent of Adult Population **
Male	345	25.6	49.3
Female	923	68.4	50.7
Total Indicating Gender	**1268**		

** Source US Census data [20]

Like surveys in 2015 and 2012 respondents were not representative by gender. Females returned the surveys at a higher rate than males. To assess whether gender affects responses, gender will be used to analyze questions.

Table 4 - Responses by Age Group

Age Group	Number Responding	Percent of Individuals	Percent of Adult population **
Ages 18 - 34	84	6.5	25.0
Ages 35 - 49	173	13.3	26.9
Ages 50 - 64	439	33.7	28.3
Age 65 and Older	605	46.5	19.7
Total Indicating Age	**1301**		

** Source US Census data [20]

Response rates also differed by age group. The 65+ age group only represents approximately 19.7% of the adult population of Logan County but 46.5% of respondents indicated that they were 65 or older.

Age groups will be used to analyze questions.

Table 5 - Responses by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Number Responding	Percent of Respondents	Percent of Population**
American Indian/Alaskan Native	13	1.0	0.3
Black/African American (not Hispanic)	9	0.7	1.6
White/Caucasian (not Hispanic)	1266	96.4	95.3
Asian	4	0.3	0.5
Native Hawaiian/Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	--	--	0
Hispanic	2	0.1	NA
Mixed Biracial	12	1.0	1.9
Other	7	0.5	0.3
Total Indicating Race/Ethnicity	1313		

** Source US Census data [20]

The response data relatively reflects the race/ethnicity of Logan County which is primarily Caucasian.

Respondents were not entirely representative of the county. Respondents were more likely to be female, older, and from certain areas. Thus, it is important to analyze survey items by gender, age, and census tract to determine whether the overall scores are influenced by any of these demographic trends.

Key Informant Interview Sampling and Process

The Logan County Health Risk and Community Needs Assessment Committee identified the key informants as leaders in the community including people from; education, the legal system, business, youth, religious/ fraternal, state, and local agencies, healthcare, civic and volunteer groups, media, and youth service organizations, healthcare, and law enforcement. The committee supplied contact information to ECS. ECS arranged 20 to 30-minute interviews with 34 Key Informants. Interviews were analyzed for common themes as well as disagreement on common issues.

Focus Group Sampling and Process

The Logan County Health Risk and Community Needs Assessment Committee identified focus group participants whose voice was missing from the other primary data sources, to develop a richer picture of the Logan County community. The Community Needs Assessment Committee worked with many community groups to identify the participants. Five focus groups were conducted. Two youth groups were conducted with 4 in one group and five participants in another. Youth were ages 14 to 19 and received consent from their parent or guardian to participate (See Appendix D for consent form). Additional groups included one group of four Amish men, one young adult group, including seven participants ages 18 to 50, and one group of two women from the Indian Lake community.

The Needs Assessment Committee invited participants to participate in the focus groups, and arranged dates, times, and meeting places. The facilitator explained the assessment process and the focus group process. All participants were reminded they could opt out at any time, or not answer a question unless they wanted to, and that they would be anonymous in the notes from the session. Each group was about one hour in length, a person recorded all responses during the groups, and participants were thanked for their participation.

Community Asset Data Collection

Community Asset collection was completed using a combination of quantitative data in the school survey and qualitative data in the key informant interviews and the focus groups.

Limitations

There is a potential impact in the methodology used for this research. The use of secondary data while appropriate and cost effective, did not present the opportunity to look at the issues facing Logan County across systems through the same lens. All secondary data was collected for another use, while important to provide information for this study, it was not designed with community needs assessment as an objective. Many agencies contributed from many communities in the county, so there may be inconsistencies in terms, time frames, and definitions of data.

It is not feasible to include every community member in each type of primary research, cost and time are prohibitive. ECS's decision to use randomized probability sampling for the survey, convenience sampling for the focus groups and community asset data, and purposive sampling for the key informant interviews was an attempt to use the best sampling selections for each primary data collection. The various data collection points were designed to provide various perspectives of the community.

In addition to the above potential impacts on the research, it is appropriate to mention the possibility of researcher bias. ECS researchers made every effort to avoid bias in interpreting quantitative data, collecting, and analyzing qualitative data. To avoid this bias ECS focused on asking quality questions at the right time and to always be aware of potential sources of bias.

Secondary Data

Health Data

Logan County Health Vital Statistics
Health data was collected from multiple community health sources, including County vital statistics, the Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Kids Count, Mary Rutan Hospital, the Logan County Health District

Youth Health

Table 6 - RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE (2017,2016,2015) [4] **

Age Group 15 to 17 years, 18 to 19 years, Less than 15 years			
Age Group	**2017 Birth Count**	**2016 Birth Count**	**2015 Birth Count**
Less than 15 years	*	*	*
15 to 17 years	7	3	14
18 to 19 years	34	36	38
All ages	**533**	**501**	**581**

* - Indicates that the cell value(s) have been blinded to protect confidentiality.

** Residential Live Births by County of Residence [4]

In the 2018 survey, respondents indicate a decrease in teenage pregnancy is a “big problem” as the percentage of respondents indicating this decreased from 25.3% (2012) to 17.4% (2015) and to 13.8% (2018).

Chart 1 - Teenage Pregnancy - 2018,2015, 2012 Survey Results

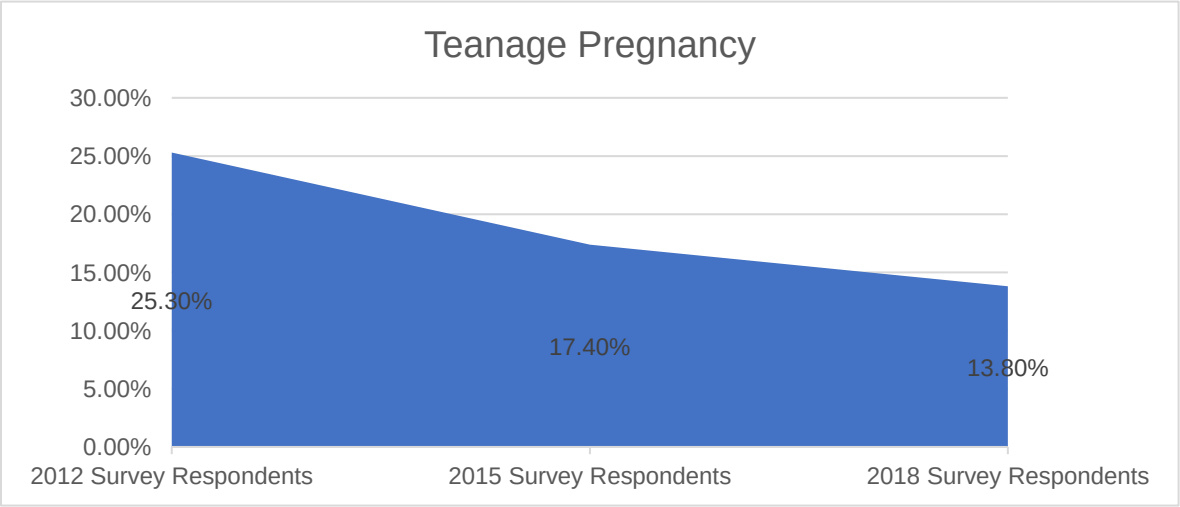


Table 7 - Logan County Health District - Number of Newborn Health Visits

	2017	2016	2015
Number of mothers screened	102	74	99
Number of follow up visits	19	17	16
Total Visits	**121**	**91**	**115**
OB/GYN office	25	13	12
Hospitalization	--	1	--
FP or Pediatrics' office	16	8	4
Help Me Grow	87	2	1
ODJFS	--	--	1
CSB	2	--	--
CCI	--	2	1
WIC	5	7	1
Food Pantry	--	--	--
Children in Need Program	--	1	--
BCMH	1	--	--
Total Number of referrals made:	**136**	**34**	**27**

OB/Gyn - Obstetrics /Gynecology
ODJFS - Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services
CSB - Children Services
CCI - Consolidated Care
WIC - Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

The table above shows an increase from 2016 to 2017 in the number of referrals from 34 to 136. FP/Pediatrics' offices and the Help Me Grow program were the largest contributors to the increased referrals.

Table 8 - Logan County Child Safety - Ohio Kids Count Fact Sheet[5] 2017, 2015

	2016		2013	
	Logan County	**Ohio**	**Logan County**	**Ohio**
Child Maltreatment (rate per 1000 children)	17.3	6.8	12.9	7.6
Felony adjudications (rate per 1000 children)	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.7
Children in foster care (rate per 1000 children)	6.1	9.3	3.6	8.5

Child maltreatment is very hard to measure. Unlike domestic violence and elder abuse, there is no federal or national survey data to work with because you can't call children to ask if

they're being abused. It's also impossible to obtain reliable data by asking a caregiver if he or she is harming a child.

It is tempting to look at the rates of child maltreatment in different counties across the state and make comparisons about how children are faring based on where they live, this may be a mistake for many reasons. There is a lot of variation in the way child abuse and neglect are reported, the counties may have different capacities to measure, they do not have the staff to investigate, the community is not reporting because it does not trust the CPS (Child Protective Services) agency in their community, a large number may reflect an efficient system or trusted case worker rather than an abnormally high level of abuse (Zeltner, 2015). For example, in the Mental Health section of this report Chart 4- Trends on Abuse/Neglect for Logan County, through physical abuse and neglect or down, Families in need and Multi allegations of abuse/neglect are both up.

Logan County child maltreatment counts are much higher than the rest of Ohio in 2016 and 2013 at 17.3 and 12.9. Rates for children in foster care are significantly higher from 2013 to 2016 for Logan County, indicating this is an area of concern for the community. Families and children receiving in-home services and children placed out-of-home, as reported in the PCSAO Factbook, has increased by 100% each (see table 22).

The responses given in the 2018 community survey, indicate the community sees child abuse as a medium to big problem. The responses are very similar for all age groups. This could be that the county reports child maltreatment in a different way than other counties (Zeltner, 2015), or it could be a concern. However, the upward trend in all these numbers from 2013 to 2016 indicates an issue of concern.

General County Health Statistics

Table 9 - Ohio County Health Ranking - County Health Rankings [6]

	2018 (rank of 88)	2017 (rank of 88)	2016 (rank of 88)
HEALTH OUTCOMES	40	43	49
Length of Life, includes: Premature Death	46	49	49
Quality of Life, includes: Poor or Fair Health, Poor Physical Health Days, Poor Mental Health Days, Low Birth Weight	36	40	46
HEALTH FACTORS	25	27	42
Health behaviors includes: Adult Smoking, Adult Obesity, Food Environment Index, Physical Inactivity, Access to Exercise Opportunities, Excessive Drinking, Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths, Sexually Transmitted Infections, Teen Births	34	37	47
Additional Health Behaviors (not Included in overall ranking)	Food insecurity, Limited access to healthy foods, Drug overdose deaths, Drug overdose deaths- modeled, Motor vehicle crash deaths, Insufficient sleep		
Clinical Care includes: Uninsured, Primary Care Physicians, Dentists, Mental health Providers, Preventable Hospital Stays, Diabetes Monitoring, Mammography Screening	25	29	38
Additional Clinical Care (not included in the ranking)	Uninsured adults, Uninsured children, Healthcare costs, Other primary care providers		
Social & Economic Factors includes: High School Graduation, Some College, Unemployment, Children Poverty, Income Inequality, Children in Single-Parent Households, Social Associations, Violent Crime, Injury Deaths	31	29	45
Additional Social 7 Economic Factors (not included in the ranking)	Disconnected youth, median household income, Children eligible for free or reduced lunch, Residential segregation-non-white/white, Homicides, Firearm fatalities		

Physical Environment includes: Air Pollution – Particulate Matter, Drinking Water Violations, Severe Housing Problems, Driving Alone to Work, Long Commute-Driving Alone	16	6	7

Table information is from County Health Rankings [6].

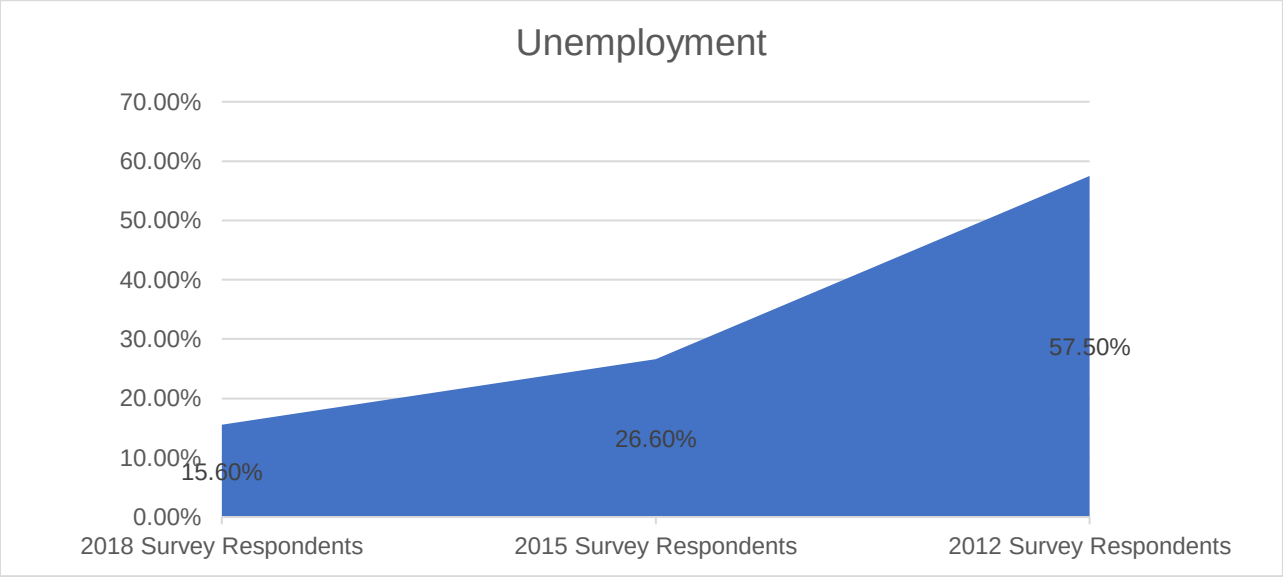
How has Logan County's Health ranking in the state trended over the past three years?

Rankings improved in all areas except a negative movement in Physical Environment from a 7th ranking in 2016 to a 16th ranking in 2018. See Logan County Health District reporting for some insight into the negative trend (see tables13 & 14). Inspections, licensing, permits and regulations may provide some insight to the change in ranking for the physical environment. An effort by the community to discover what factors are included in the ranking, what are the measures, and their origin, would help the community understand if and what connections would be valid. While Physical Environment dropped in state rank, there was little to no change for each category included in the measure.

Social Economic factors moved in a positive direction from 45th to 31st in the state. This is reflected in the 2018 community survey responses, with respondents indicating unemployment as a big problem decreasing from 57.5% in 2012 to 15.6% in 2018 (see chart 2 below).

Health Behaviors improved from a ranking of 47 in 2016 to 34 in 2018. Many of these behaviors were surveyed in the community survey and showed some improvement. For example, in all age groups, higher percentages of respondents reported 5 times/week or daily exercise and in 2015 (Table 2, from the survey Personal Health and Wellness section). Teen births and teen pregnancy seem to be lower according to Ohio residential live birth reports (see Table 6) and from the survey respondents perceive fewer teenage pregnancies (see Chart 1). Impaired driving Deaths are down, see Table 11 (Logan county Alcohol/Tobacco Use).

Chart 2 - Unemployment –2018,2015,2012, Survey Results



Mary Rutan Hospital Reporting - Emergency Room (ER) & In-Patient (IP) Visits – (Major Health Priorities) [15]

Table 10 – Emergency Room (ER) and In Person (IP) visits Related Major Health Priorities

Emergency Room (ER) Visits		2017	2016	2015		In Person (IP) Visits		2017	2016	2015
Alcohol	Total	26	25	15		Alcohol abuse	Total	4	5	10
Asthma	Total	25	42	26		Asthma	Total	1	4	3
Cancer	Total	4		2		Cancer	Total	1		1
Diabetes	Total	224	209	249		Diabetes	Total	54	32	141
Drug Overdose	Total	107	63	34		Drug Overdose	Total	2	5	3
Heart Attack	Total	115	103	32		Heart Attack	Total	8	8	6
Hypertension	Total	3925	844	391		Hypertension	Total	124	36	203
Stroke	Total	58	45	32		Stroke	Total	4	8	16
Suicide	Total	31	38	9						

Emergency Room (ER) & In Patient (IP) Visits – (Major Health Priorities) [15]

Hospital reporting of ER and IP visits indicate some health issues trending up year over year, including drug overdose, heart attacks, hypertension, and suicides. The increase in reported hospital visits for hypertension is a significant increase of over 900% from 2015 to 2017. Note, prior to October 2016, MRH was not tracking this diagnosis. However, because so many patients were presenting with this, the hospital decided to add it to the tracking. In the 2018 community survey, almost 70% of respondents 65+ indicated that they had been diagnosed with high blood pressure.

The suicide reporting from 2015 to 2017 represents an increase of over 244%, these are attempted suicide numbers (see Chart 9 and Tables 15,16 & 17, for more suicide information). The increase in heart attack visits from 2015 to 2017 is an increase of over 259%. Finally, drug overdose hospital visits increased from 2015 to 2017 approximately 215%.

Logan County - Alcohol, tobacco, and drug use/deaths - reported on County Health Rankings & Roadmaps[16]

Table 11 - Deaths - Drug/Alcohol

	2018	2017	2016
Drug Overdose Deaths	31	26	22
Alcohol Impaired Driving Deaths	11	12	17

Table 12 - Current Smokers/Excessive Drinkers

	2018	2017	2016
Adult Current Smokers	20%	19%	20%
Excessive drinking*	18%	17%	18%

* Excessive Drinking is the percentage of adults that report either binge drinking, defined as consuming more than 4 (women) or 5 (men) alcoholic beverages on a single occasion in the past 30 days, or heavy drinking, defined as drinking more than one (women) or 2 (men) drinks per day on average. Please note that the methods for calculating this measure changed in the 2011 Rankings and again in the 2016 Rankings.

The results reported in the table above are supported by the 2018 survey results, respondents indicated they smoked and drank alcohol like previous surveys. Many respondents indicated a concern for drug use in the community.

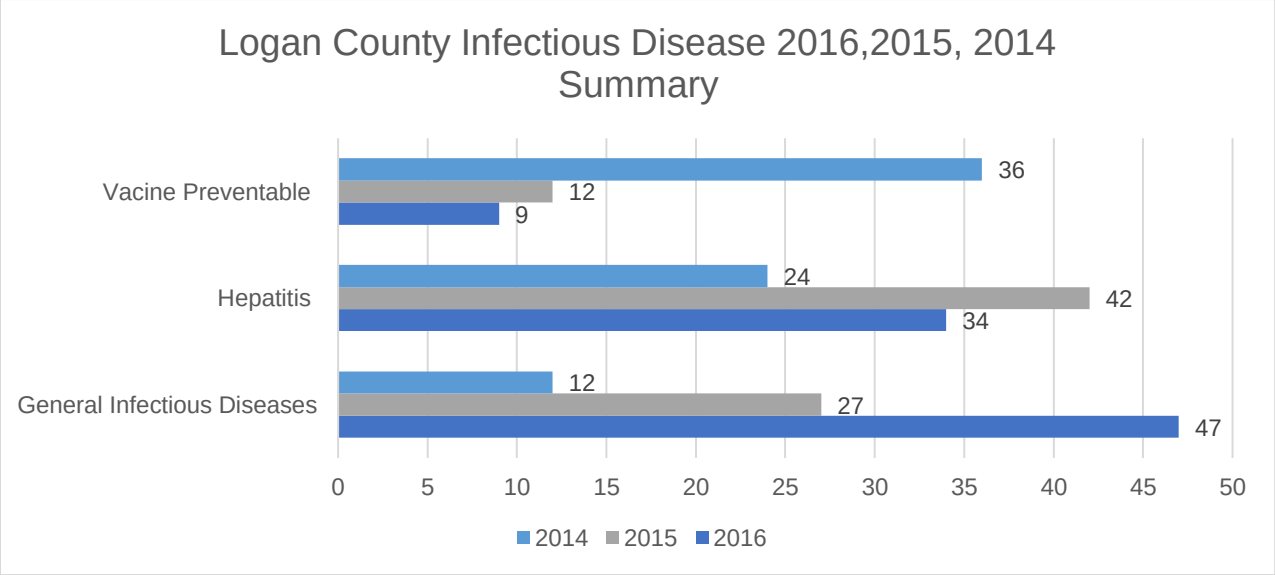
Logan County Health District Reporting

Table 13 - Logan County Infectious Diseases 2017,2016, 2015 [3]

Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases			
	2017	**2016**	**2015**
Chlamydia	137	114	64
Gonorrhea	26	18	21
Hep B	42	31	40
Other Communicable Diseases /Investigations	340	272	181

Table 9 - Logan County Infectious Diseases - 2016,2015,2014 reported in Annual Summaries from the Ohio Department of Health [14]

Chart 3 Logan County Infectious Disease 2016,2015,2014 Summary



The increases in STD's and infectious diseases should be an issue the county should continue to monitor.

Table 14 - Environmental Health Statistics- Logan County Health District Annual Report [3]

Inspections	**2017***	**2016****	**2015**
Sewage Inspections	105	244	185
Private Water Systems Inspections	210	248	244
Water Samples	519	443	424
Solid Waste Landfill Inspections	15	26	33
Plumbing Inspections	384	432	538
MH Park Inspections	23	26	27
RV Park & Camp Inspections	77	88	78
Resident Camp Inspections	10	11	11
Pool Inspections	163	159	167
Animal Bite Inspections	40	89	95
Nuisance Investigations	48	140	260
Nuisance Inspections	66	191	378
Food Safety Inspections	475	923	1022
Licenses, Permits, & Registrations	**2017***	**2016****	**2015**
Regular Food Service Licenses	266	265	265
Mobile Food Service Licenses	70	74	61
Vending Machine Licenses	89	93	97
Temporary Food Service Licenses	50	48	46
Solid Waste Landfill License	1	1	1
Public Pool Licenses	31	30	30
RV Park/Camp Licenses	41	40	40
Sewage Permits	56	65	46
Private Water System Permits	134	115	115
Resident Camp Registrations	7	7	7

Commercial Plumbing Permits	64	49	62
Residential Plumbing Permits	172	154	226

The Table above may support some answers for the reduce physical environmental ranking in County Health Rankings [6] - Table 9

Dental Health

Dental Clinic Reporting

The Logan County Health District held a dental clinic twice a year, starting in May of 2016. The participants of the four recent clinics were surveyed. The survey questions are below.

1. Have you had any dental problems in the last 6 months?
2. How long has it been since you visited a dentist?
3. If you could not get dental care for yourself, what was the reason?
4. On an average day, about how many servings of pop, soda, or other sweetened beverages do you drink? This includes those with added sugar such as Gatorade and Energy Drinks. This does not include diet beverages.
5. Would you have been able to go to the dentist without this clinic?
6. In the past 12 months have used any form of tobacco products?
7. Did the hours of this clinic meet your needs? If not, please comment in the comment section at end of the survey.
8. What was your wait time?
9. After today, do you feel your knowledge of dental health has increased?
10. After today, do you hope to see the dentist for yourself or another family member?

Question 2, 3 & 5 address the accessibility of dental care for this group of people. The results for these two questions are below.

Chart 4 – Dental Survey Question 2

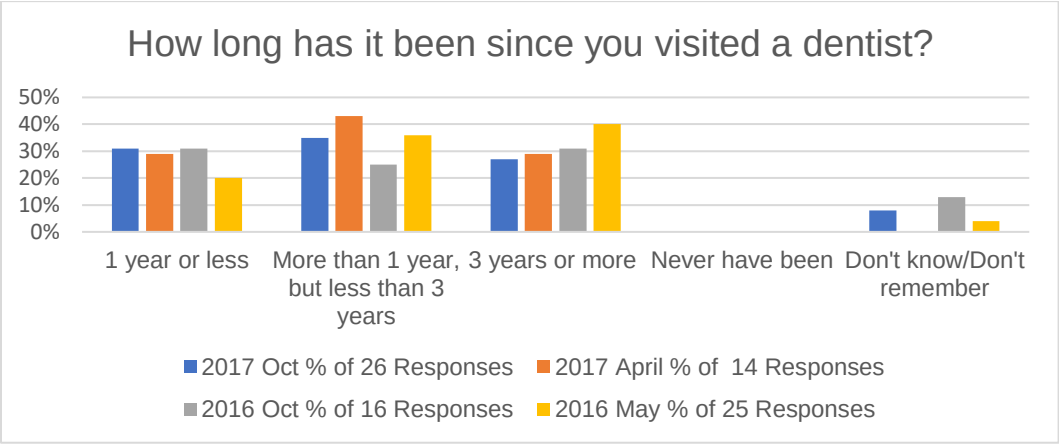
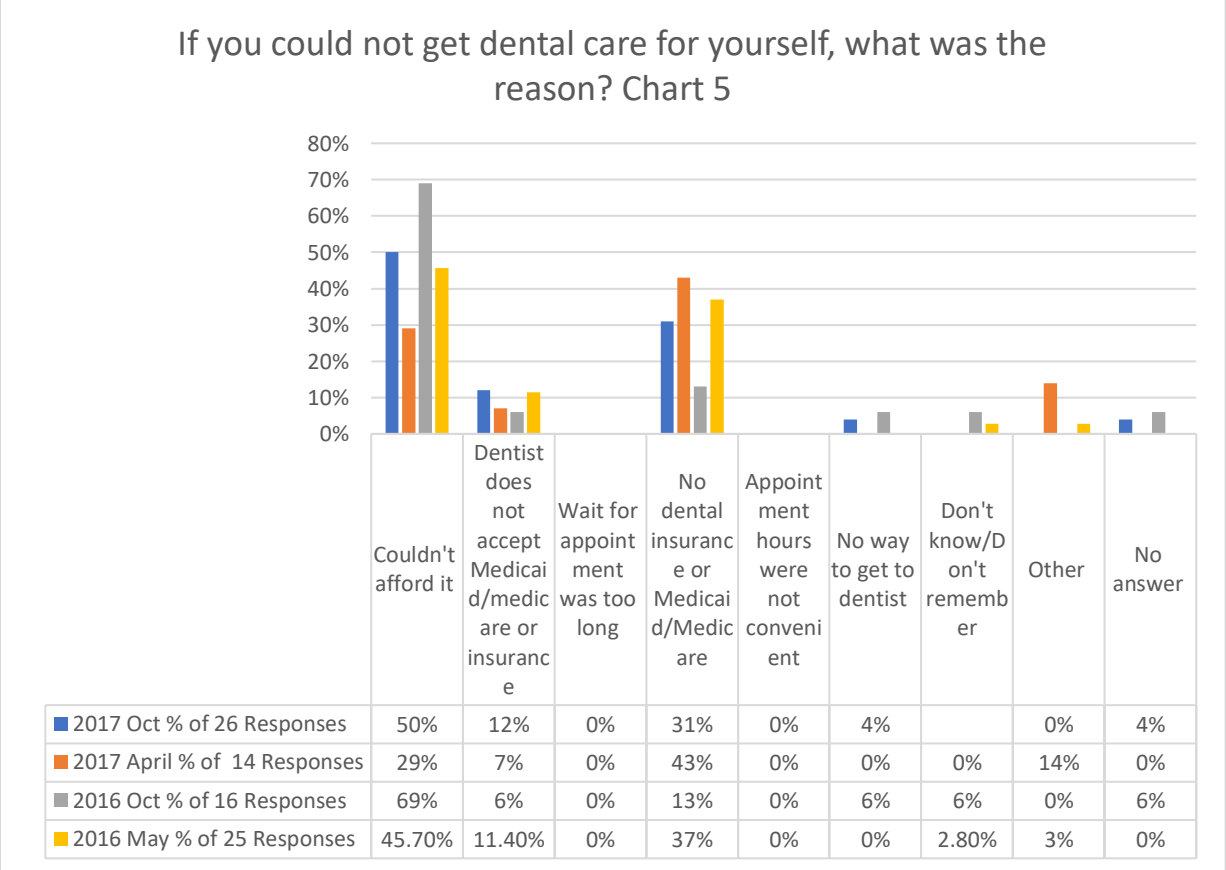


Chart 5 - Dental Survey Question 3



	Couldn't afford it	Dentist does not accept Medicaid/medicare or insurance	Wait for appointment was too long	No dental insurance or Medicaid/Medicare	Appointment hours were not convenient	No way to get to dentist	Don't know/Don't remember	Other	No answer
2017 Oct % of 26 Responses	50%	12%	0%	31%	0%	4%		0%	4%
2017 April % of 14 Responses	29%	7%	0%	43%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%
2016 Oct % of 16 Responses	69%	6%	0%	13%	0%	6%	6%	0%	6%
2016 May % of 25 Responses	45.70%	11.40%	0%	37%	0%	0%	2.80%	3%	0%

These results are also reflected in the survey results See Table 1 b in the Oral Health section. The most common reason in the survey and from the Logan County health district surveys is cost.

Dental Survey Question 5 – Chart 6

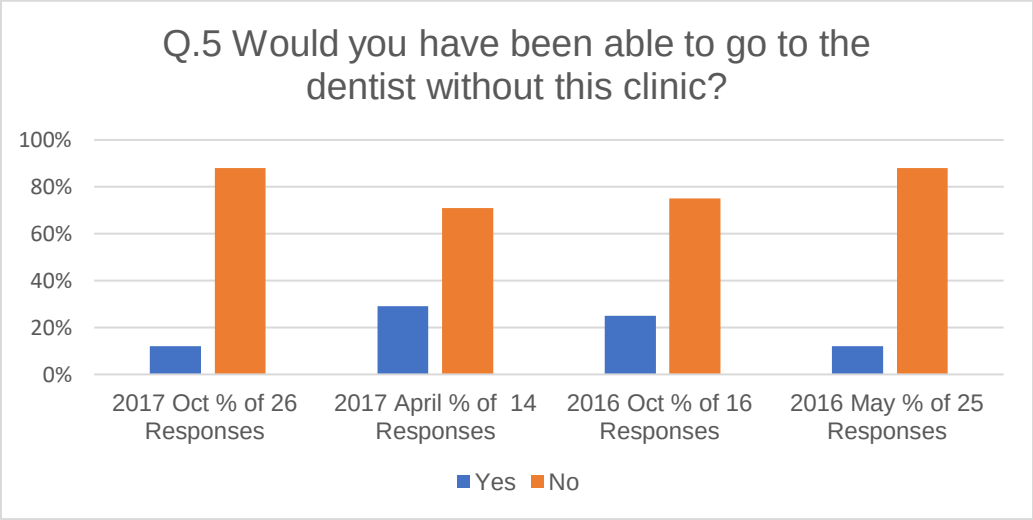
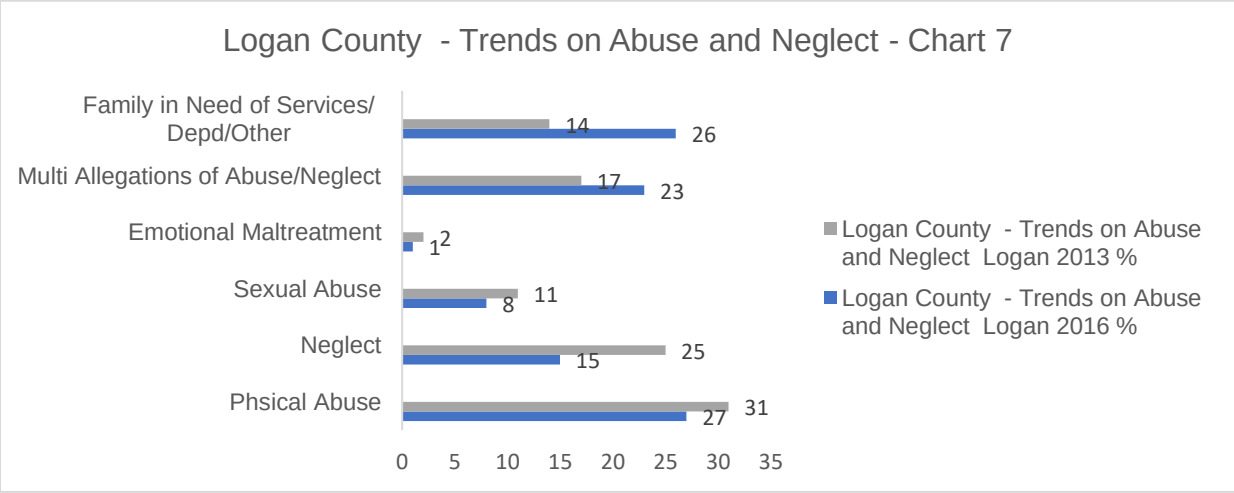


Chart information from Dental Clinic Survey Data- Conducted by the Logan County Health District May 2016, October 2016, May 2017, October 2017 [3]

Mental Health

Logan County Trends on Child Abuse and Neglect - Data from PCSAOF Factbook 2015-2016 & PCAOF Factbook 2017[19]

Chart 7 - The trend in Logan County



The trends in Logan County show neglect is down from 2013, 25% to 15% in 2016. This is trending down compared to the State of Ohio which is at 26%.

Families in need of services were at 14% in 2013, slightly lower than the State of Ohio, at 18%. However, this is trending up at 26% for Logan County in 2016, while remaining nearly the same in the State of Ohio at 19%.

Multi allegations of abuse/neglect in Logan County are trending higher in 2016 at 23%, up from 17% in 2013. Both numbers are much higher than the State of Ohio at 13 % and 14%, in 2013 and 2016 respectively.

Family in need of services, multi allegations of abuse/ neglect and neglect have all increased significantly from 2013 to 2016. This may be related to the high number reported as child maltreatment in Logan County compared to Ohio (see table 4, page 13).

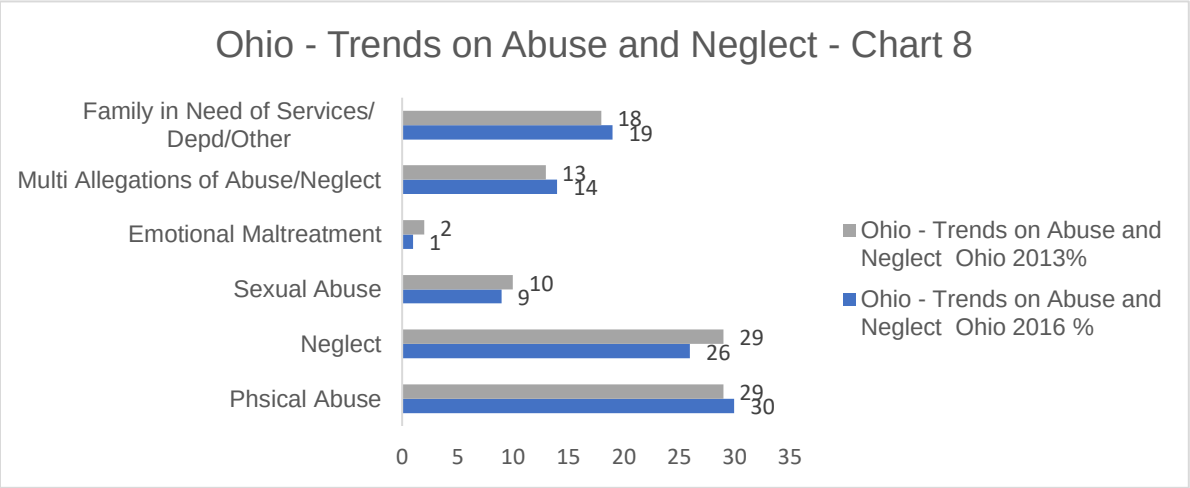


Table 15 - Suicide Deaths 2017, 2016, 2015 - From Suicide Prevention Report [8]

	2017	2016	2015
Suicide Deaths	6	6	11

Suicide deaths in the county appear to be trending down, though it is recommended to follow several more years of data because the State of Ohio is projecting a slight increase over time for suicide deaths.

Chart 9 – Alcohol and Suicide Deaths

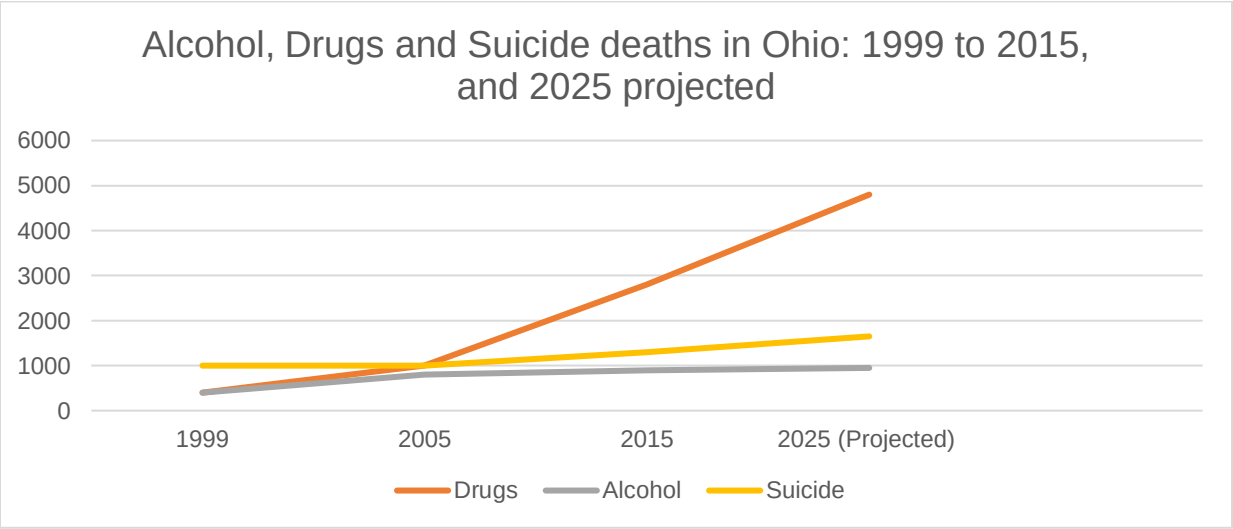


Chart information is from Pain in the Nation Report[12]. This chart shows trends from 1999 to 2015 and the projected trend thorough 2025 for alcohol use, drug use, and suicide deaths. Alcohol and drug use deaths were on the same trajectory until 2005 when drug use deaths started to increase significantly in Ohio. Suicide deaths increased slightly over the period represented in this chart.

Reporting from Consolidated Care provides the information in the table below. Consolidated Care provides compassionate counseling, drug and alcohol treatment support, and mental health services to residents of Logan County.

Table 16 - Admissions at Consolidated Care 2015- 2017

Substance Abuse Admissions	
2017	378
2016	439
2014	386
Mental Health Admissions	
2017	1170
2016	1231
2015	1127

The information in this table indicates peak admissions in 2016 for both substance and mental health admissions. It is recommended this data continue to be tracked to understand the trending of these issues.

Table 17 - Considering Suicide – 2018, 2015, 2012 Survey Results

Overall Responses				
	Percent Indicating			N
2018 Survey Results	2.2%			1316
2015 Survey Results	2.7%			1461
2012 Survey Results	2.7%			2116
If Yes, Number of Times Suicide Attempted				
Not Applicable/Didn't Attempt	Once	2-3 Times	More than 3 Times	N
98.2%	1.2%	0.2%	0.4%	507

This table is from the survey data. Overall, the respondent's percentages are slightly less than 2012 and 2015, 2.2% of respondents in 2018 indicated that they had seriously considered suicide. The information in the Suicide Deaths 2017, 2016, 2015 table above, also indicates a downward trend. However, Mary Rutan Hospital reporting for ER and IP visits in Table 10, indicates an increase in patients attempting suicide from 9 in 2012 to 31 in 2018. As noted above, Ohio's projected trend thorough 2025 for suicide deaths trend up slightly. Therefore, the community, should continue to monitor suicide numbers.

Of those considering suicide, just under 2 % attempted suicide.

School Community

The Search Institute conducted the 2017 youth survey for Logan & Champaign Counties, using a survey Profiles of Student Life: Attitudes and Behaviors. They have conducted millions of surveys and have found a relationship between external/internal assets' levels and youth outcomes. External assets the Search Institute defines as positive developmental experiences provided for the youth in a community by networks of social systems and support people in the community. These people and systems provide love and respect, opportunities for leadership, service, empowerment, and creative, safe interpersonal and physical boundaries and high expectations for achievement.

Internal Assets the Search Institute defines as inner characteristics including the young person's motivation and commitment to academic achievement and lifelong learning, their personal values, social competencies, characteristics of personal identity including their outlook and sense of purpose.

In communities where youth report high levels of assets the youth are less likely to engage in risky behaviors and are more likely to thrive.

The indicators for thriving are:

- School success
- Help others formally
- Value diversity
- Maintain good personal health
- Exhibit leadership
- Resist Danger
- Control impulsive behavior
- Overcome adversity

Table 18 - Youth Who Were Surveyed [7]

The following tables provide summaries of demographic data describing the young people who participated in the survey as reported in the Search Institutes-Developmental Assets: A Profile of Your Youth[7]

Total Sample[1]	**Actual number of Youth 987**	**Adjusted Number of Youth 975**	**Adjusted Percent of Total 100**
Gender 2,3Gender [2,3]			
Female	505	509	52
Male	461	466	48
Transgender, male-to-female	4	0	0
Transgender, female-to-male	5	0	0
Transgender do not identify as exclusively male or female	5	0	0
Not sure	6	0	0
Grade [2]Grade [2]			
6	0		**0**
7	0		0
8	397		40
9	0		0
10	349		36
11	0		0
12	236		24
Race/Ethnicity [2]Race/Ethnicity [2]			
American Indian or Alaska Native	13		1
Asian	5		1
Black or African American	19		2
Hispanic or Latino/Latina	8		1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2		0
White	768		78
Other	14		1
More than one of the above	154		16

[1] Three criteria were used to determine whether individual responses were valid. Survey forms that did not meet one or more of the criteria were discarded. Reasons for survey disqualification include missing data on 40 or more items, pattern filling, and surveys from students in grades other than those intended. See full report for more information.

[2] Numbers may not add up to the "Total Sample" figure due to missing information on individual surveys.

[3] Gender combination occurs for all transgender options. Male-to-female is recoded as female. Female-to-male is recoded as male. Others are not included in the gender columns.

Table 19 - Percent of Youth Reporting External Assets by Gender and Grade [7]

External Asset	Total Sample	Gender		Grade		
		M	F	8	10	12
Support						
1. Family support	71	76	67	73	69	73
2. Positive family communication	31	32	31	37	30	24
3. Other adult relationships	46	49	44	44	46	51
4. Caring neighborhood	32	32	32	34	29	32
5. Caring school climate	34	37	32	37	33	30
6. Parent involvement in schooling	33	33	33	41	31	22
Empowerment						
7. Community values youth	20	23	17	23	16	20
8. Youth as resources	30	31	30	32	27	33
9. Service to others	49	47	51	51	44	53
10. Safety	42	52	35	37	42	53
Boundaries and Expectations						
11. Family boundaries	61	58	63	62	62	57
12. School boundaries	65	66	64	68	66	58
13. Neighborhood boundaries	48	46	50	51	46	46
14. Adult role models	28	27	28	26	30	27
15. Positive peer influence	78	77	79	83	76	74
16. High expectations	63	65	62	68	58	61
Constructive Use of Time						
17. Creative activities	18	13	23	17	20	16
18. Youth programs	64	63	66	64	61	69
19. Religious community	44	43	46	52	38	40
20. Time at home	64	63	65	64	69	57

It is better if youth have more assets. It is normal for younger children to report more assets than older children[7]. In two areas the youth are reporting particularly lower assets: community valuing the youth and creative activities. In general, the area of empowerment (where community values youth represented) is lower than the other general areas of support, boundaries and expectations, and constructive use of time. Empowerment includes; perceiving that adults in the community value youth, as resources; that young people are given useful roles in the community; that young people serve in the community one hour or more hours per week; and that young people feel safe at home, school, and in the neighborhood[7]. Two other particularly notable areas are Positive family communication and parent involvement in schooling both trend lower as youth advance grade levels.

The table below summarizes the extent to which young people in your community experience each of the 20 Internal Developmental Assets.

Table 20 - Percent of Youth Reporting Internal Assets by Gender and Grade[7]

Internal Asset	Total Sample	Gender %		Grade %		
		M	F	8	10	12
Commitment to Learning						
21. Achievement motivation	77	71	84	77	77	79
22. School engagement	42	36	48	38	38	53
23. Homework	31	22	38	21	36	39
24. Bonding to school	71	68	74	75	65	73
25. Reading for pleasure	18	12	24	21	17	13
Positive Values						
26. Caring	64	56	73	63	66	64
27. Equality and social justice	69	60	70	68	72	65
28. Integrity	80	79	81	74	80	89
29. Honesty	78	72	84	74	77	86
30. Responsibility	80	79	82	77	80	87
31. Restraint	50	48	52	66	46	29
Social Competencies						
32. Planning and decision-making	32	27	38	30	29	41
33. Interpersonal competence	47	35	59	49	44	50
34. Cultural competence	41	35	46	44	39	40
35. Resistance skills	48	45	51	46	46	53
36. Peaceful conflict resolution	47	41	53	43	49	50

Having more internal assets is better.[7] Logan County youth are reporting lower experience with the assets of homework, reading for pleasure, and planning and decision making. The lowest are for internal assets, is social competencies. This includes; young person knowing how to plan and make choices; having empathy, sensitivity, and friendship skills; having knowledge of and comfort with people of different cultural/racial/ethnic backgrounds; resisting negative peer pressure and dangerous situations; and finding ways to resolve conflict nonviolently[7].

Logan County School Report Card 2014/15, 2015/16, 2016/17

Report Cards are another part of the story of what is happening in a district or school.

K-3 Literacy - The K-3 literacy component looks at how successful the school is at getting struggling readers on track to proficiency in third grade and beyond.
Progress - The progress component looks closely at the growth that all students are making based on their past performances. **Graduation Rate** - The graduation rate component looks at the percent of students who are successfully finishing high school with a diploma in four or five years.
Achievement - The achievement component represents the number of students who passed the state tests and how well they performed on them.
Gap Closing - The Gap Closing component shows how well schools are meeting the performance expectations for our most vulnerable populations of students in English, language arts, math, and graduation. **Prepared for Success** - Whether training in a technical field or preparing for work or college, the Prepared for Success component looks at how well-prepared Ohio's students are for future opportunities. In the areas of K-3 Literacy, Progress, and Graduation all four high schools in the county have received A, B, or Cs in their report card. In the areas of Achievement, Gap Closing, and Prepared for Success all four schools received grades D or F. **See Appendix 2 for full grade card reports for the four districts.**

Table 21 - Logan County Education [6]	**2016 (0hio)**	**2016 (Logan Co)**	**2015 (Logan Co)**
Children in publicly funded child care	20.4%	1.7%	1.9%
4th grade math – proficient or higher	72.4	73.8%	86.7%
4th grade reading – proficient or higher	62.8%	67.8%	93.8%
High School Graduation Rate	83.5%	95.9%	92.1%

Logan County Education reported from Ohio Kids Count Fact Sheet 2015 & 2016[5]

These reports; the report cards and the Kids Count Fact Sheet tell the story of the Logan County schools. Logan County has higher scores in 4th grade reading and math as well as a higher graduation rate than the State of Ohio.

The number of children in publicly funded child care is very low, 1.7% (2016) in Logan County and 20.4% (2016) in Ohio. The community should follow the children to determine if privately funded child care in the county is adequate or if the publicly funded numbers indicate a larger child care issue.

Table 22 - Logan County Schools - ONLY Bellefontaine City Schools - Truancy

Discipline Type	2016/17	2015/16	2014/15
Truancy	22	18	18

Truancy reporting for the county indicates only incidences of truancy in Bellefontaine City Schools. The numbers increased in the 2016/17 school year. The community should continue collecting data to follow the trending for this issue.

Law Enforcement

Bellefontaine Police Department captured data on the number of charges for 2015, 2016, and 2017. The number of charges decreases in 2016 however they increased significantly in 2017.

Table 23 - Bellefontaine Police Department - Criminal Charges Summary[6]

Bellefontaine Criminal Charges Summary, (charges with over 15 incidents)			
	2017	2016	2015
Criminal Charges (grand count of total charges)	**1974**	**1733**	**1935**
Criminal Charges (any charge over 15 charges)			
Acts in contempt of court	17		
Aggravated menacing		16	
Arrest of person violating probation or community	39	29	27
Assault knowingly harm victim	31	30	38
Criminal damaging or endangering	18		17
Criminal trespass	17	34	34
Disorderly conduct	20	27	33
Dogs, cats, other animals at large			17
Domestic violence	80	68	76
Drive in marked lanes/continuous lines		17	
Drug abuse; CS possession or use	50	30	

Drug paraphernalia	39	43	43
Endangering children		22	23
Failure to appear	181	173	264
Illegal use of drug paraphernalia	16	26	41
Marijuana drug paraphernalia	39		
Menacing	15	18	
Minor's curfew	37	17	
Obstructing official business	39	40	
Open container liquor			
Open container prohibited	31	39	
OVI (breath test .08 60 .169)	24	24	
OVI (Breath test over .170)	17		
OVI (previous Conviction			17
OVI (under the influence)	75	83	65
Persistent disorderly conduct	49	39	39
Possessing drug abuse instruments	20	28	23
Possession of drugs	20	22	20
Possession of drugs- cocaine	30	28	22
Possession of drugs- heroin		22	23
Possession of drugs Schedule I or II	17		16
Possession of marijuana	67	57	82
Public intoxication	47	57	69
Resisting arrest		24	19
Theft	127	113	154
Trafficking in drugs		15	
Trafficking in drugs – containing cocaine	15	16	
Underage consumption of alcohol	44	25	27
Violation of pardon, parole, OR	35	35	16

Charges that were up in 2017 (over both 2016 and 2015) include:

- Arrest of person violating probation or community
- Domestic violence
- Drug abuse/CS possession or use
- Minor's curfew
- Persistent disorderly conduct
- Possession of drugs- cocaine
- Underage consumption of alcohol
    - Note, on the 2018 community needs survey respondents indicate that underage drinking is a small problem, yet the criminal charges numbers are a large increase from previous years.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

Table 24 - EMS calls 2015,2016,2017 compiled by Robinaugh EMS and Bellefontaine

Some townships, cities, villages in the county have their own EMS, some services are shared. Only Bellefontaine reported their EMS service with their fire calls.

	Description	2015	2016	2017
BMRT	No Entry	0	0	1
	Belle Center Village Limits	35	19	50
	Bokescreek Township	0	2	0
	Lake Township	0	0	1
	McArthur Township	12	15	7
	McDonald Township	12	13	11
	Other	1	3	0
	Richland Township	155	133	115
	Rushcreek Township	19	13	37
	Stokes Township	6	5	9
	Washington Township	0	2	9
	Total	**240**	**205**	**240**
Bokescreek Twp. Fire Dept	**Description**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
	<No Entry>	2		1
	Bokescreek Township	65	82	59
	Out of District	9	3	10
	Total	76	85	70
Huntsville Fire & EMS	**Description**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
	Huntsville	23	21	32
	McArthur Township	94	75	80
	Richland Township	18	5	9
	Washington Township	15	21	16
	Stokes Township	15	27	27
	Bellefontaine	7	6	6
	Rushcreek Township	2	1	0
	Lake Township	10	3	1
	Other	0	5	4
	Total	**184**	**164**	**175**
Indian Lake EMS	**Description**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
	<No Entry>	1	1	3
	Lake Township	0	0	1
	Stokes Township	485	513	664
	Washington Township	330	326	461
	Bloomfield Township	21	10	27
	Richland Township	9	3	12
	McArthur Township	3	15	6

	Out of District	3	1	7
	Total	**852**	**869**	**1181**
Macochee Joint Ambulance District	**Description**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
	No Entry	0	0	5
	Zane Township	1	1	1
	Bellefontaine Corp	19	23	22
	Harrison Twp.-Logan City	7	3	0
	Harrison Twp.-Champaign City	10	4	13
	Jefferson Township	5	2	9
	Liberty Township	218	202	121
	Monroe Township	43	60	72
	Pleasant Township	2	0	1
	West Liberty Corporation	354	465	341
	Total	**659**	**760**	**585**
Perry Township	**Description**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
	Perry Township	109	102	107
	Out of Perry Township	29	45	54
	Total	**138**	**147**	**161**
Riverside EMS	**Description**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
	<No Entry>	1	0	1
	Harrison Township	4	0	0
	Adams Township	46	71	75
	City of Bellefontaine	1	2	0
	Village of DeGraff	13	40	55
	Harrison Twp.-Champaign City	15	9	19
	Liberty Township	1	1	0
	Pleasant Township	35	28	51
	Total	**116**	**151**	**201**
Robinaugh EMS (911 Calls)	**Description**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
	Lake Township -In City	38	22	23
	Lake Township -Out of City	8	1	5
	Harrison Township-In City	42	42	44
	Harrison Township-Out of City	60	34	41
	Stokes Township	1	2	2
	Liberty Township	5	6	0
	Richland Township	2	3	33
	Bloomfield Township	0	0	2
	Village of DeGraff	19	33	38
	Jefferson Township	0	2	0

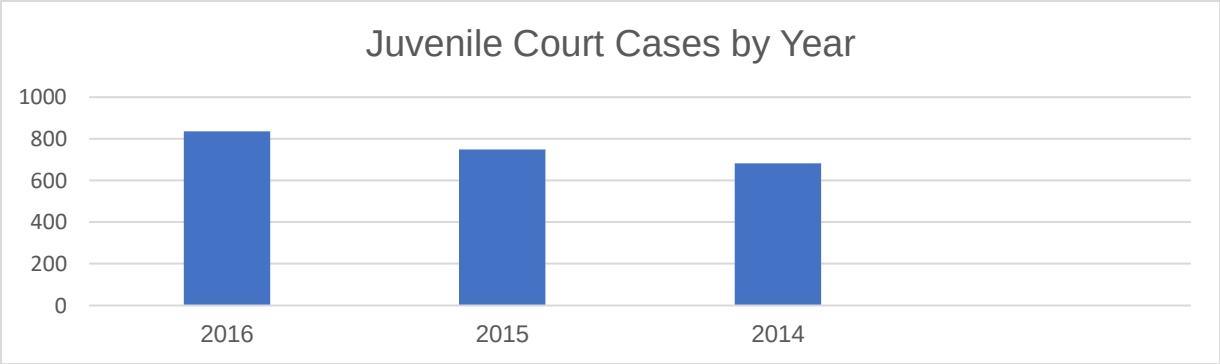
	McArthur Township	1	0	0
	Miami Township	19	11	7
	Pleasant Township	18	11	13
	Rushcreek Township	1	1	16
	Union Township	2	2	5
	West Liberty Corporation	30	24	17
	Zane Twp.	0	2	0
	Total	**246**	**196**	**246**
Rushcreek Fire & EMS	**Description**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
	No Entry	0	2	0
	Bellefontaine	1	0	1
	Richland Township	2	2	0
	Bokescreek Township	2	1	2
	McArthur Township	0	1	0
	Rushcreek Township	71	52	93
	Total	**76**	**58**	**96**
Bellefontaine	**Description**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
	Quincy EMS (71, 72)	17	14	31
	Tri Valley EMS (141)	66	68	134
	Total	83	82	165
Totals				
	Numbers include fire	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
	and EMS together	1781	2561	Na*

* 2017 numbers were not in the report

The EMS number of runs does not indicate any specific trend, it is difficult to compare from year to year because areas covered are not exclusive.

Legal Services

Chart 10- All Juvenile Court Cases from 2016 Annual Report Logan County Common Pleas Domestic Relations- Juvenile- Probate Division - Family Court [9]

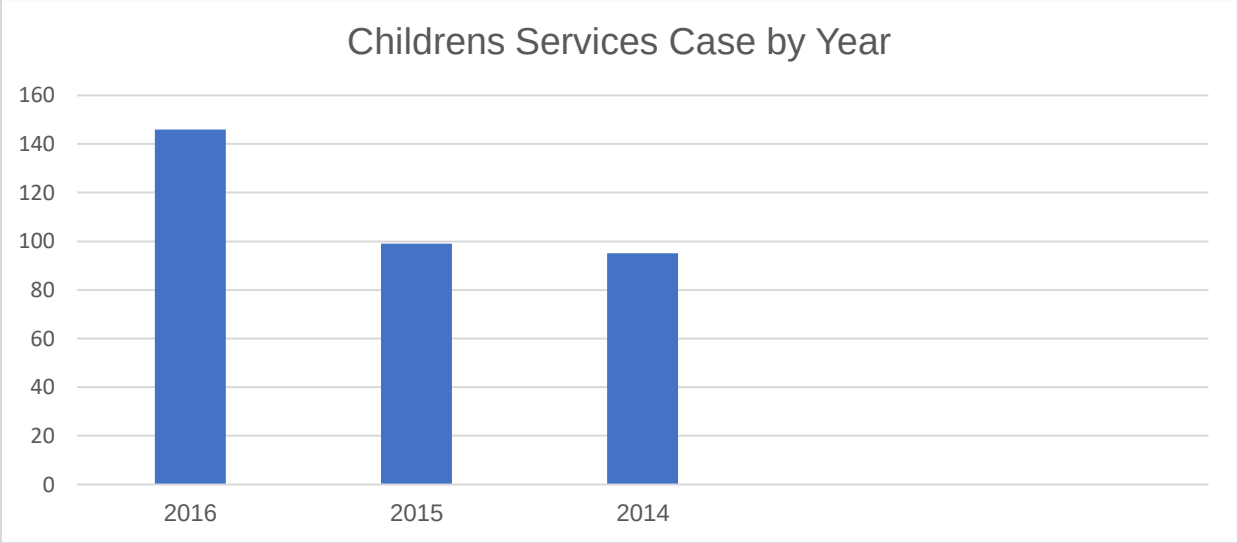


The Table below breaks down the juvenile court cases by type. Overall the total number of cases increased year by year, increasing from 2014 to 2016 by 20%. The type of cases which increased the most are Juvenile Civil Protection Order (increased from 2014 to 2016 by 48.3%) and Children's Services Case (increased from 2014 to 2016 by 42.3%)[9].

Table 25 - Juvenile Division Cases Filed by Year

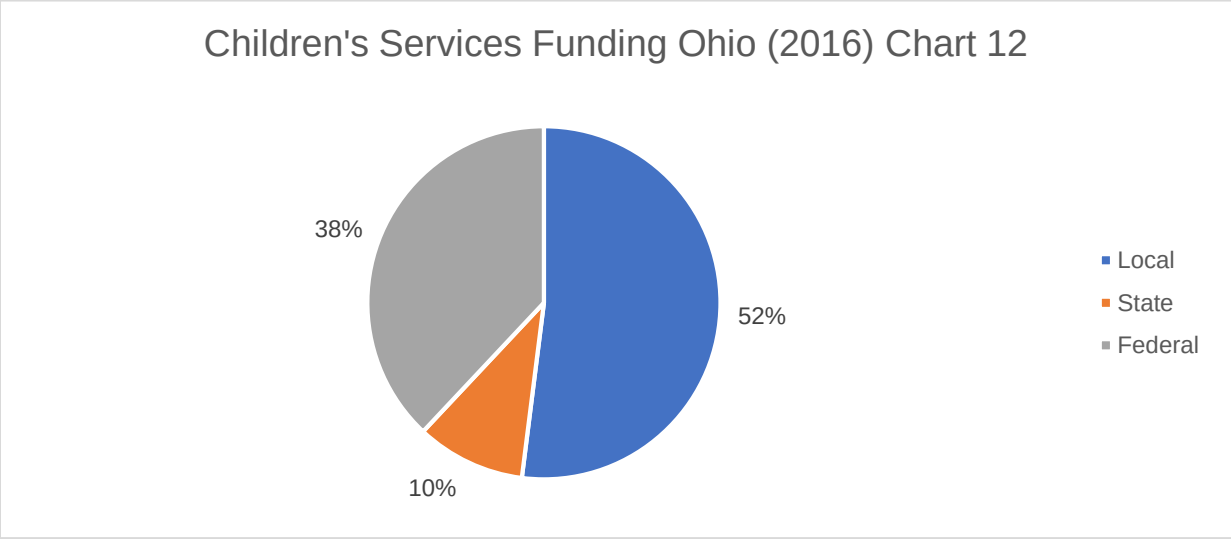
	2016	2015	2014
Delinquency Cases	253	228	234
Unruly Cases	107	111	103
Children's Services Cases	146	99	95
Miscellaneous Cases	0	0	0
Traffic Cases	259	240	226
Contributing/Education Neglect	37	41	0
Juvenile Civil Protection Order	18	10	11
Grandparent POA	16	21	13
Grandparent Visitation		0	1
Total	**836**	**750**	**683**

Chart 11 - Children Services Cases from 2016 Annual Report Logan County Common Pleas Domestic Relations - Juvenile- Probate Division - Family Court [9]



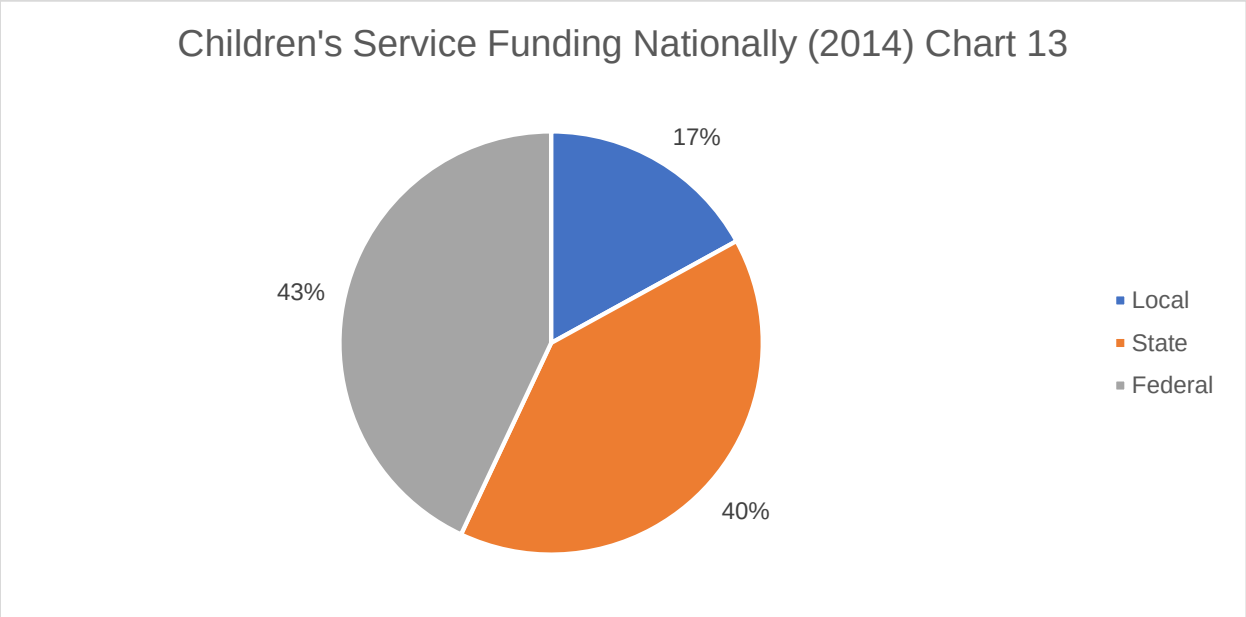
Social Services

Chat 12 - Ohio Children's Service Funding



2016-2017 PCSAO Factbook[19]

Chart 13 - National Children's Service Funding



2016-2017 PCSAO Factbook[19]

Nationally Children's services are funded mostly from federal funds, in Ohio most funding is from local entities.

In 2016, 46 of Ohio's 88 counties maintained a voted property tax levy that supported children services, and one county (Mercer) succeeded in passing a brand-new levy. Still, 41 counties have no levy and can only rely on county general revenue funds from the county commissioners.

Out of Home Placements - Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services, Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) (additional calculations made by Logan County CSB)

Table 26 - Logan County Community - Out of Home Placements* where substance abuse is a factor

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
# of referrals "screened in for investigation" that indicate a substance abuse problem	152	120	113	98	84	64
% of cases "screened in for investigation" for substance abuse involved opiates?	38%	48%	45%	44%	48%	45%
% of out-of-home placements where substance abuse was a factor in children's removal?	52%	24%	13%	13%	11%	14%
Of those what % was opiate/heroin-related?	46%	71%	67%	77%	89%	67%

* Out of home placements include foster and kinship care.

Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services, Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) [13]

In 2017 there was a significant increase in the number of referrals indicating a substance abuse problem and a significant increase in the % of out-of-the-home placements where substance abuse was a factor.

The numbers for 2017 indicate the % of cases screened specifically for substance abuse involving opiates is down from all the previous years. This is downward movement is true also for the % of out-of-the-home placements related specifically to opiate/heroin.

Observing this data over the next few years will be an important aid to understanding which substances are being used and its impact on your community.

Table 27 - Logan County Families and Children Served

	2016	2013
Children placed out-of-home	66	33
Families receiving in-home service	28	14
Grandparents Raising Grandchildren	420	N/A

2016-2017 PCSAO Factbook[19]

Table 28 - Economic Well Being [6]

	2016 (Ohio)	2016 (Logan County)	2013 (Logan County)
Children living in Poverty (%)	20.4 %	17.5 %	18.7 %
Median Income ($)	$52,357	$53, 760	$50,077
Unemployment rate (%)	4.9 %	4.2 %	6.5 %
Children receiving SNAP (%)	35.4%	32.7 %	27.5%
Students Economically Disadvantaged	50.9 %	38.8 %	43.0%

Logan County Economic Well Being reported from Ohio Kids Count Fact Sheet 2015 & 2016

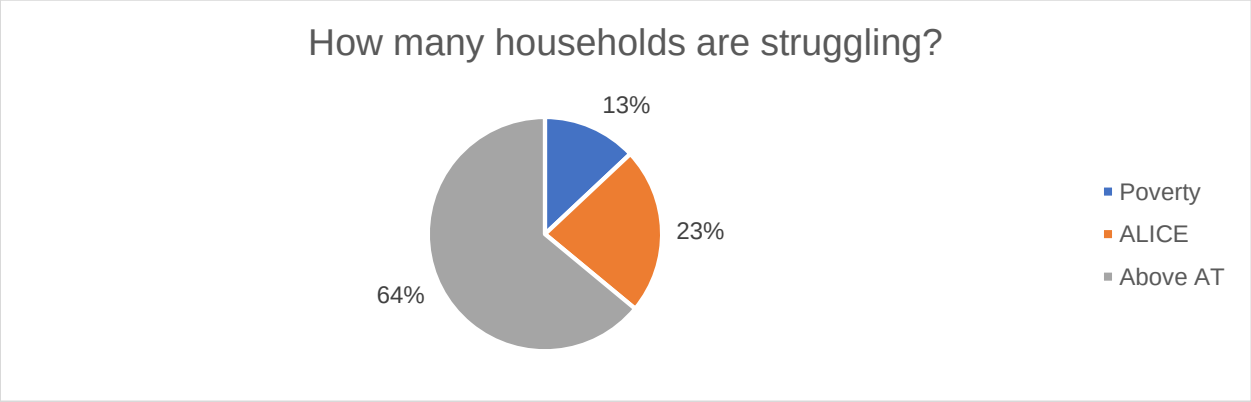
Logan County Children Receiving WIC 2016 & 2017 Table 29

	2017	2016
% of Obese Children WIC	9.1 %	13.5 %
# of Obese Children in WIC	91	138
# of Children in WIC	1000	1008

Data from Logan County Health District WIC Dashboard

ALICE, an acronym for Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed, are households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold, or AT). Combined the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs[10].

Chart 14 - How many households in Logan County are Struggling?[10]



This chart indicates that 13% of Logan County population is at or below the Federal Poverty Level. However, another 23% earn less than the basic cost of living for the county.

What does it cost to afford the necessities in Logan County Ohio?

Logan County - Household Survival Budget [10] Table 30

	Single Adult	2 adults, 1 infant, 1 preschooler
Housing	$495	$674
Child Care	$ -	$1,238
Food	$184	$609
Transportation	$349	$697
Health Care	$184	$707

Miscellaneous	$139	$429
Taxes	$178	$364
Monthly Total	**$1,529**	**$4,718**
Annual Total	**$18,348**	**$56,616**
Hourly Wage	**$9.17**	**$28.31**

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living, this budget is still significantly more than the Federal Poverty Level of $11,770 for a single adult and $24,250 for a family of four[10].

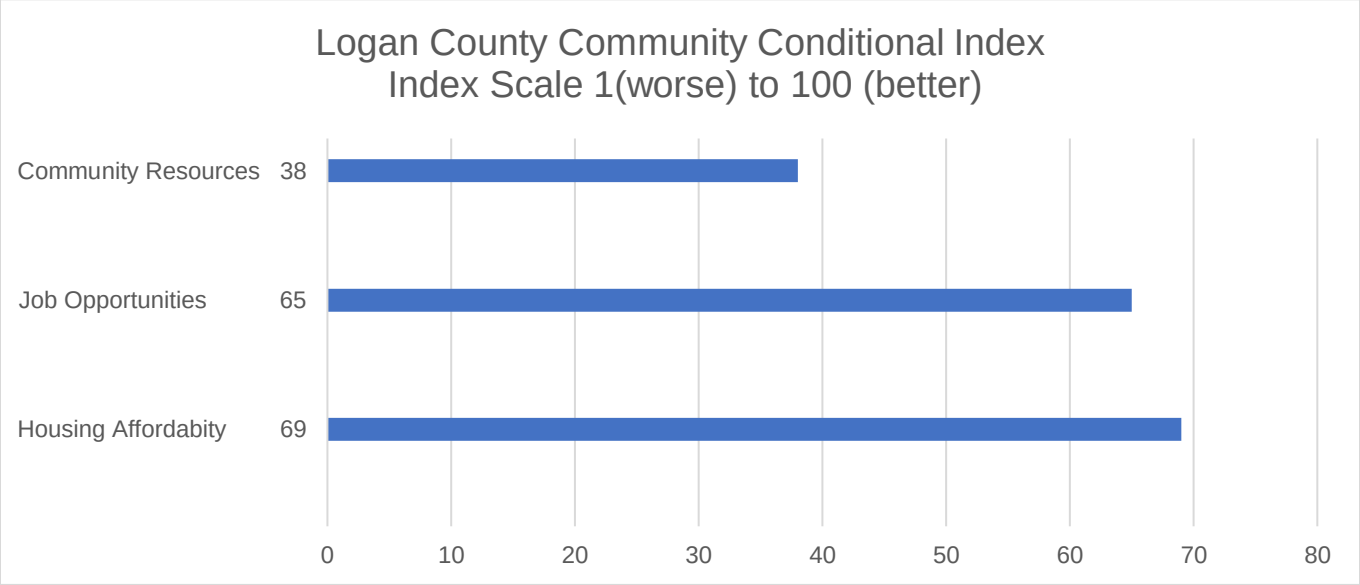
Logan County households at or below the combined ALICE and Federal Poverty level.

Table 31 – Logan County 2015 Total Households/% in ALICE & Poverty by County Subdivisions/Township[10]

County Subdivisions/ Townships	Total Households	% Alice & Poverty
Bokescreek	481	26%
Harrison	717	33%
Jefferson	1164	17%
Lake	5070	43%
Liberty	1272	27%
McArthur	842	21%
Miami	941	42%
Monroe	639	21%
Perry	464	37%
Pleasant	575	45%
Richland	1010	27%
Rushcreek	905	19%
Stokes	2366	49%
Union	262	23%
Washington	1444	48%
Zane	434	10%

The Subdivision/Township in Logan County with the highest % of the population living below ALICE and Federal Poverty Levels is Stokes. The following subdivisions/townships are the next highest; Washington, Pleasant, Lake and Miami, all with over 40 % of the population at or below ALICE and the Federal poverty level.

Chart 15 - Logan County Community Economic Conditions [10]



The Economic Viability Dashboard evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas; community resources, job opportunities and housing affordability. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worse) to 100 (better). Community Resources for Logan County are below 50%.

Table 32- Assistance Report – From Ohio Department of Jobs & Family Services[13]

The Assistance Report - Created based on information from county and statewide reports prepared by Ohio Department of Job & Family Services.			
	2017	**2016**	**2015**
Food Assistance			
Food Assistance by Recipients	65,892	69,177	71,871
Food Assistance by Families	31,236	32,221	33,177
Ohio works first (OWF)			
OWF by Recipients / Incapacitated Parent	27	90	102
OWF by Families / Incapacitated Parent	7	30	30
OWF by Recipients / Absent Parent	3535	4248	4348
OWF by Families / Absent Parent	2138	2398	2433

OWF by Recipients / Unemployed Parent	4	176	313
OWF by Families / Unemployed Parent	1	43	77
Medicaid by Recipients	123,152	115,946	NA
Persons without Medical Insurance under age 65 %	NA	7.3%	NA

Table 33 - Logan County 211 Calls – Summary Top Needs and Referrals 2016 and through Q. 3 2017

Summary	8/25/2016-09/30/2016	10/01/2016-12/31/2016	Total 2016	01/01/2017 - 03/31/2017	04/01/2017 - 06/30/2017	07/01/2017 - 09/30/2017	Total for 3Q in 2017
Number of transactions/calls	**136**	**309**	**445**	**271**	**224**	244	**739**
Needs Identified	230	524	754	498	457	443	**1398**
Agency/Service Referrals	371	864	1235	731	692	787	**2210**
Unmet needs	20	20	40	13	10	19	**42**
Contacts In	150	312	462	271	231	249	**751**
Contacts Out	13	26	39	10	15	9	**34**
Total Minutes	1661	3803	5464	3400	2939	2855	**9194**
Average Minutes Spent/Call	12.21	12.31		12.55	13.12	11.70	
Male	36	84	120	44	45	65	**154**
Female	100	164	264	172	143	157	**472**
Ages							
0-18	1	0	1	0	0	0	**0**
19-40	1	17	18	3	3	4	**10**
41-59	5	11	16	1	2	1	**4**
60+	7	5	12	7	2	3	**12**
Unknown	122	276	398	260	217	236	**713**

Table 34 - Logan County 211 Calls - Top Needs and Referrals 2016 and through Q. 3 2017

Top Service Agencies/Referrals 2016 2017		
Service Agencies /Referrals	**2017 (first 3 Quarters)**	**2016 (5wks of Q 3 and Q4)**
Salvation Army	204	137
St Patrick	213	106
DJFS Logan County	147	105
Catholic Charities	173	54
Give and Take	183	23
Community Action	145	50
Union St	---	119

Many other agencies/services participated including: Caring Kitchen, Community Action, Lighthouse Emergency Shelter, Seventh-day Adventists Church, Logan County Metropolitan Housing Authority, Lutheran Community Services, Saint Mary of the Woods, RTC Industries, Inc, Salvation Army of Central Ohio, Logan County Children Services, Habitat for Humanity of Logan County Ohio, Inc., Area Agency on Aging PSA2, and Residential Administrators.

Table 35 - Logan County 211 Calls - Top Needs and Referrals 2016 and through Q. 3 2017

Top Needs 2016 - 2017		
Needs	**2017 (first 3 Quarters)**	**2016 (5wks of Q 3 and Q4)**
Rent Assistance	118	78
Electric Assistance	130	55
Emergency Shelter	67	37
Housing Issues	74	28
Need to Move	46	21
Homeless	69	29

The top needs requested through Logan County 211 are all related to shelter. Key Informants indicated housing as an issue, stating the need for all types of housing, some homelessness, the quality of housing and affordable housing needs. The 2018 community needs survey data, table 1h (issues) homelessness, table 2 housing condition (social context) table 1, affordable housing (needs) table 2a, and safe housing(needs) table 2b all indicate these as small issues. This is not a planned match between Logan 211 information and the 2018 community needs survey, therefore conclusions cannot be drawn.

Number of calls and callers ages 2014 to 2017 - Table 36				
	2017*	**2016**	**2015**	**2014****
Presenting Problem				
Marital	0	0	0	0
Family	0	4	1	0
Inter-Personal	1	1	1	0
Legal	0	1	8	5
Financial	0	0	2	0
Medical	4	7	4	4
Drug Use	0	0	0	0
Alcohol Abuse	6	6	0	16
Suicidal	109	196	154	62
Employment	0	0	0	0
Psych/Emotional	94	260	485	248
School/Education	0	0	0	0
Info-Referral	11	13	17	9
Uncertain	9	9	8	48
Abuse	0	0	0	0
Homicidal	4	2	7	2
Housing	1	8	3	0
TOTAL CALLS	**239**	**507**	**690**	**394**
Callers Ages				
Age Unknown	0	43	57	25
Adult	190	445	439	226
Youth	47	73	61	36

Other needs include Pantries, Water Assistance, Domestic violence, Information only/Phone number, Transportation/other, Medical Issues, AOD issues (Alcohol and other drugs), Legal, Food, clothes, and Financial/other.

Local crisis hotline, 1-800-224-0422. Logan County only. 2014 to 2017 Numbers of calls, presenting problems and Ages (if known).

* January 2017 to June 2017 ** July 2014 to December 2014

Most Calls received were for help with Psychological, Emotional, and Suicidal Issues. The community should continue to watch this data for trends on these two top issues.

Census Data

Census Data - US Census bureau [20]- Table 37

	2016	2010
Population	45165	45854
Population, Percent Change 2010 to 2016	-1.5	N/A
Persons under 5 years	5.9%	6.6%
Persons under 18 years	23.6%	25.3%
Persons 65 years and over	17.1%	14.7%
White persons	94.9%	95.34%
Black persons	1.8%	1.62%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons	0.4%	.25%
Asian persons	0.7%	.53%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander persons	N/A	.03%
Persons reporting two or more races	2.2%	1.91%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin	1.5%	1.18%
Per capita money income in past 12 months (2016 dollars) 2012-2016	$25,877	N/A
Median household income (in 2016 dollars) 2012 - 2016	$51,136	N/A
Persons below poverty level, 2008-2012	12.2%	N/A

Logan county is projected to lose population. The population over age 65 is growing, and the younger population is shrinking.

Primary Data

Key Informant Interviews

34 individuals representing leadership from the community in education, business, government, law enforcement, media, religious/fraternal, legal, youth service organizations, youth, civic/volunteer groups, and healthcare sectors were identified by the Logan County Health Risk and Community Needs Assessment Committee to participate in key informant interviews. The purpose of the interviews was to gather information on the thoughts and feelings of community leaders on issues facing Logan County including the communities of Bellefontaine, West Liberty, Russel Point, Indian Lake, DeGraff, East Liberty, Marysville, West Mansfield, and Lewiston. Interviews lasted approximately 30 minutes. The key informant interviews were transcribed, and excerpts were selected for inclusion in this report. Interviews were analyzed for common themes as well as disagreement on common issues. The formal questions and variations included:

Formal questions

1. What issues (public, community, behavioral) are in the community?
2. What is the community doing right?
3. What would you change?
4. Challenges?

Question variations

1. What is your number one concern in the community?
2. What do you like about the community?
3. If you could do anything, what would you fix/change?

Question 1: What issues (public, community, behavioral) are in the community?

Interviewees identified a wide range of issues in the community, although there were many common themes: drug (including marijuana and alcohol) abuse/opioid issue, rehabilitation facilities, food assistance/food desert areas, workplace readiness, income levels, mental health services, transportation, life skills for youth and adults, and housing/community development.

The most often identified issue was drug abuse, one interviewee stated, “drug abuse (including alcohol affects families, particularly children and employability, which then leads to many other

issues for the person". The drug abuse issues create the need for rehabilitation facilities, sober living facilities, and an increase in the need for mental health services.

A significant number of respondents identified income levels as a problem in the county. This was linked to all the other problems. One respondent stated, "Poor people are just sicker", others stating, "The largest number of asks is for assistance with food, rent, and utilities (the working poor)" and "there seems to be an increasing number of underserved in our community". One of the most common themes when discussing this issue was life skills and workplace readiness as it plays an important role in the poverty cycle.

The issue of community development includes housing, availability of fresh food, and transportation. Housing is needed at varying income levels, one person stated, "I would like to retire in this community, but not in my big house, maybe an apartment or a condo, but none exist", another describes housing and the community on the west side of Bellefontaine "there are no food stores, sidewalks, gas stations, or laundromats and many rental units are not of good quality". Two respondents from the surrounding areas discussed the lack of community development, "North side of Indian Lake needs some housing, food, and transportation assistance" and the small area of West Mansfield struggles with "financing sidewalk repair, necessary for senior citizens dependent on walking places in the community".

Other issues mentioned included; the youth leaving the community, leaving behind an aging population, increasing crime (related to drugs, trafficking, assaults, theft, OVIs), domestic violence, suicides, affordable daycare, more diverse employment opportunities, concern about sustainable funding for law enforcement, and inaccessibility of resources for medical, mental health, and other social services.

Question 3: What is the community doing right?

Common themes emerged as respondents were asked what things the community is doing right. Overall, respondents from all communities in the county were happy with the community and enjoyed living there. Interviewees felt that residents are generally supportive of the needs of the community, and the community takes care of itself.

Many mentioned the generosity of the community and the openness to working together. Several interviewees expressed how strong the United Way is in the area. Interviewees liked

the small town feel of the community; including: strong sense of community, work ethic, moral/religious values, openness, and kindness of individuals. Respondents mentioned they are proud of their schools and the churches working together. Particularly mentioned was Chippewa Outreach and the food pantries.

A large group of key informants noted the improved relationship between area law enforcement groups. One respondent noted, “Police Chief Stanley is the right leader - providing outreach to the community”.

The development and work of CORE was mentioned by many key informants, one-person states “CORE is a group of individuals identifying common questions acting as a group of responsible people to address known issues”, another person stated, “CORE seems to provide more focus”. A few interviewees mentioned suicide prevention and Consolidated Care. One respondent noted there are “a lot of things toward healthy living (movie in the park)”, another noted the winter walking program is a good community activity.

The medical community is highly regarded in the community, an interviewee mentioned, “the Community Wellness Center is a great addition, supported by the hospital even though not a part of the hospital”. The new Urgent Care facility is considered a good addition to the community. In the Indian Lake area, one person stated, “there is a feeling of pride in community, community spirit, and a lot of adult youth volunteers for youth activities”.

Many respondents mentioned the revitalization efforts in Bellefontaine, one person stated, “Jason Duff, is a great example of how a community can reinvest in itself (even though he is not a resident)”. The restored Holland Theatre is good and provides an outlet for some youth. In general, respondents painted a good picture of a community with an active faith-based group; an informative media, presenting both sides of the issues.

A few respondents mentioned a new collaborative effort between businesses, education, and the community working to prepare the area youth for the workforce.

Question 4: What would you change?

Interviewees were also asked to identify things they would like to see changed in the community.

Many things were mentioned, there was not a dominant change noted. The most mentions were regarding a need, access, or knowledge of available resources. For example:

- Educate youth on mental health resources
- Better information delivery for youth ("assemblies do not work", from one of the youth respondents)
- Add more opportunities for people to get help
- Education about vaping and smoking
- More focus on drug issues
- Drug investigation task force
- Law enforcement in schools for prevention
- Law enforcement time to focus on community relations
- Increase local foster providers
- Need to reach for more state and federal funding, local funds cannot provide support for everything
- Education for adults about healthy choices
- Life Skills training, adults, and youth
- Stress training for the youth
- Social media site in Bellefontaine is not a good look into the community
- Jails need a body scanner
- Exercise availability for children
- Amount of recreational activities available for all ages
- Access to Mental Health Care
- Training for IT work
- Permanent funding for law enforcement
- A few people mentioned leadership, one person stated, "county leadership needs to change", another stated "change leadership is too slow", another respondent suggested, "need a vision for the whole county".
- Some people mentioned the need for improved infrastructure
- Sober living house (for men)
- Detox beds

- Local TV station to get information out to the community
- Housing- middle to upper-income level, in the underserved community, for retirees in the area
- Hotels and Restaurants
- Become a more walkable community
- New pool
- Fix sidewalks in area for accessibility
- Transportation

Focus Groups

Because response rates were not as expected in some areas and for some populations, follow-up focus groups were conducted. Input from four specific groups of people were solicited – Young people, young adults, Indian Lake community, and Amish.

All the groups mentioned the drug use as a major issue. Housing was a concern for all groups, except the Amish. For the youth they understand the run-down condition of homes, for young adults, it is the issue of affordable nice housing, for older people it the issue of downsizing to a nice apartment or condo. For all they are aware of homelessness in the county.

Youth were very aware of the drug issue, poverty, and mental health issues. The youth mentioned the new Spanish speaking arrivals in their schools and the lack of preparation for their acceptance into the schools. The needs the youth identified included something for them to do, indicated that some things they can do, like the Y is too expensive. Many of the older high school youth stated they would leave the area after school, for college or other opportunities. They felt there was not enough pride in the community, people seemed to be sloppy and they would like to see people care more about themselves and the community.

Youth said the best thing about the community is that people seem to get outside, they have good schools, and they acknowledged the courthouse progress and Bellefontaine's improvements.

Overall, the youth felt healthy. Some said they did not always feel safe, but most felt safe in their own neighborhoods.

The young adult group identified several issues in the community, including drugs and discussed drug use as an obstacle for people seeking employment and for employers. The group spent a great deal of time discussing the employment issues, besides drug use, worker qualifications, willingness to work, and ability to get to work; this discussion included transportation and child care issues.

Housing is another issue, there is not enough nice affordable housing. This housing concern was for themselves and for enticing others to the area to live and work.

This group feels the community is on the right track for healthy living, named several fitness options. They did acknowledge the lack of food choices in some areas of the county. As a group they like the direction the downtown Bellefontaine area is headed, wish there could be more choices for restaurants, but they added it is improving. The young adults feel the community needs places for young families to go, to be active as a family

The young adults acknowledge Mary Rutan has grown, and they say it is a great system. However, insurance issues can still cause accessibility issues.

Overall the young adults like Logan County as a place to live.

The Indian Lake focus group contained only two women. In general, two of the women were older reflecting the demographics of the survey. These women are content with their community. They both spoke highly of the Community Health & Wellness Partners of Logan County and their location at the Lake. The issues they described included transportation, homelessness, and food pantry accessibility. They described a communication issue, no local news available they need to go places to hear what is going on.

The Amish group is aware of the drug issue. Though they do not see many issues for their group in the community. They expressed gratitude for the way the community accepts them. They now use insurance with Community Health & Wellness Partners of Logan County and Mary Rutan Hospital. They have some issues with the high cost of prescription drugs and availability of family doctors.

In general, the focus groups reflected what the survey and other data revealed. Though they provided rich detail of the issues. Across all groups it is apparent that communication across the area is an issue. Also, in the detail of the groups discussions, the theme of needing life skills emerged. Each group felt healthy but could see the obesity issue as a community problem. None of the older groups indicated a concern for the children of the community. Every group knew of the drug issue, but no one in the groups discussed firsthand knowledge of a drug user.

Community Survey Results

Because of the high non-response and the fact that respondents were not representative of the population, it was determined that analysis of each question needed to include a breakdown by age group, gender, and census tract. Because of the large number of items, and because of the relatively large sample size, statistical tests of significance between groups were not performed. Instead, any group comparisons are only done for descriptive purposes only.

Over the past three years the Logan County Community Health Risk and Needs Improvement Plan (CHIP), and the Logan County Coalition Advisory Board (CAB) have focused on five priorities for the Logan County Community:

1. Healthy living to prevent chronic disease
2. Substance abuse
3. Mental health
4. Resource and awareness communication
5. Housing and Homelessness

Some of the survey questions are designed to explore progress in these areas.

Community Issues

Question 1 – Rating of Possible Issues

Respondents were asked the following:
Communities can struggle with different issues. Let us know what issues you feel that your community struggles with by rating the following on a scale of 'Not a Problem" to "Big Problem" The following chart and tables show the percentage of respondents reporting various issues as "not a problem," a "small problem," a "medium problem," or a "big problem" to various issues.

Chart 1 - Community Issues

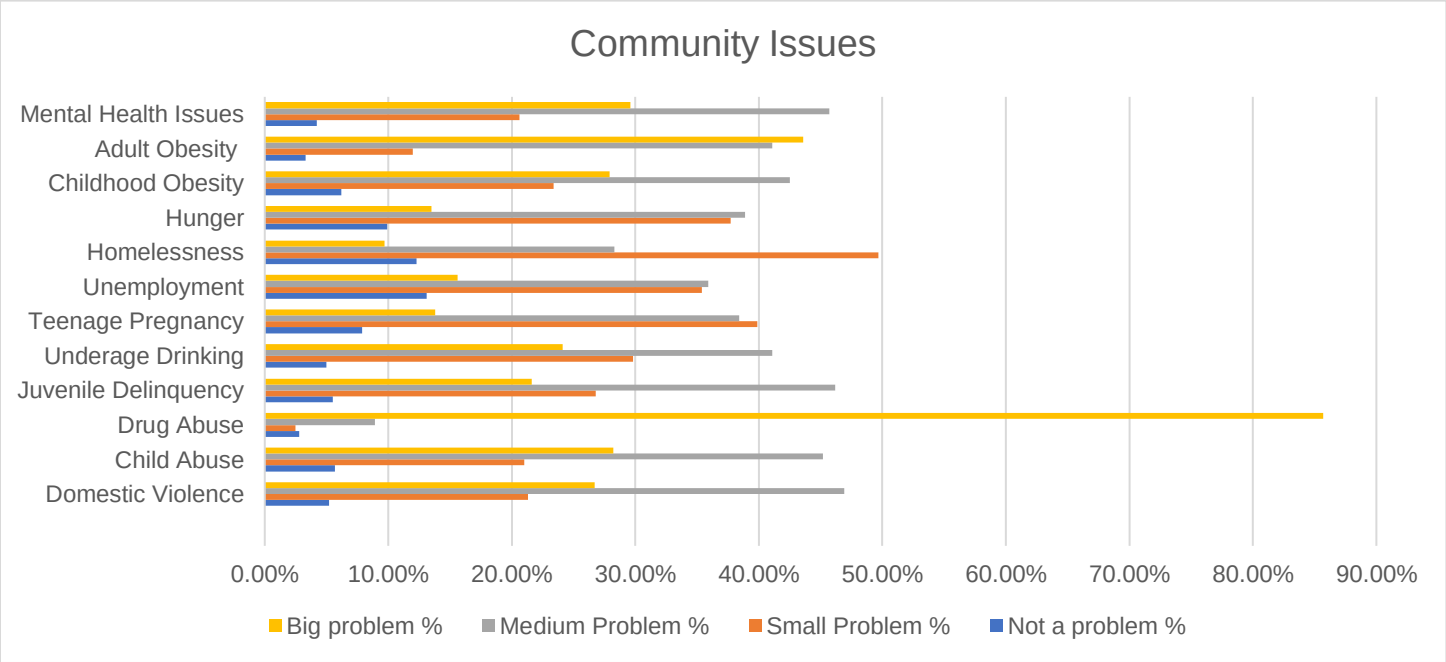


Table 1.0: Community Issues - Overall Responses

Issue	Not a problem %	Small Problem %	Medium Problem %	Big problem %	Number of responses (N)
Domestic Violence	5.2%	21.3%	46.9%	26.7%	1223
Child Abuse	5.7%	21.0%	45.2%	28.2%	1218
Drug Abuse	2.8%	2.5%	8.9%	85.7%	1263
Juvenile Delinquency	5.5%	26.8%	46.2%	21.6%	1210
Underage Drinking	5.0%	29.8%	41.1%	24.1%	1228
Teenage Pregnancy	7.9%	39.9%	38.4%	13.8%	1194
Unemployment	13.1%	35.4%	35.9%	15.6%	1202
Homelessness	12.3%	49.7%	28.3%	9.7%	1207
Hunger	9.9%	37.7%	38.9%	13.5%	1201
Childhood Obesity	6.2%	23.4%	42.5%	27.9%	1230
Adult Obesity	3.3%	12.0%	41.1%	43.6%	1235
Mental Health Issues	4.2%	20.6%	45.7%	29.6%	1224

The issue that the greatest percentage of respondents indicated was a big problem was drug abuse. The issue that the lowest percentage of respondents felt was a big issue was homelessness. In particular, 12.3 % of respondents indicated that homelessness was “not a problem”. 211 data indicate there are many housing issues, but actual homelessness is not seen as a big issue by the community.

Over one quarter of the respondents indicated mental health, child abuse, and domestic violence each were a “big problem”.

A change from previous years is unemployment, 13.1 % of the respondents indicated that unemployment was “not a problem” – a higher percentage than for any other issue. The following tables detail responses by age group, gender, and census tract

Table 1.a: Domestic Violence

	Not a Problem %	Small Problem %	Medium Problem %	Big Problem %	N
Overall responses					
2018 Survey Respondents	5.1%	21.2%	47%	26.6%	1223
2015 Survey Respondents	6.2%	19.6%	46.6%	27.7%	1411
2012 Survey Respondents	6.6%	19.1%	47.8%	26.5%	2026
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	4.9%	26.8%	50.0%	18.3%	82
Ages 35 - 49	6.1%	28.5%	43.6%	21.8%	165
Ages 50 – 64	5.1%	18.6%	51.1%	25.3%	415
Ages 65 +	4.7%	20.2%	44.6%	30.5%	531
Gender					
Male	6.0%	28.1%	49.2%	16.6%	331
Female	4.8%	18.7%	45.9%	30.7%	835
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	7.8%	24.3%	34.0%	34.0%	103
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	1.5%	22.6%	53.3%	22.6%	137
40 Indian Lake	7.2%	25.3%	47.0%	20.5%	83
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	3.6%	23.6%	36.4%	36.4%	55
42 Russells Point	4.5%	25.0%	52.3%	18.2%	44
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	7.9%	25.2%	44.9%	22.0%	127
44 Bellefontaine (west)	5.2%	22.2%	41.5%	31.1%	135
45 Bellefontaine (central)	5.9%	14.1%	50.6%	29.4%	85
46 Bellefontaine (east)	1.6%	14.8%	56.6%	26.9%	182
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	2.5%	20.7%	54.5%	22.3%	121
48 West Liberty	9.9%	21.7%	39.5%	28.9%	152

A greater percentage of older respondents and female respondents rated domestic violence as a bigger problem than younger and/or male respondents. Gender and age differences are like what was found in the 2015 survey.

There were also some differences by census tract. Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the greatest percentage of respondents rating domestic violence as a big problem. This is different from 2015. In 2015, Bellefontaine West had the largest percentage of respondents indicating that domestic violence was a 'big problem.'

Table 1.b: Child Abuse

	Not a Problem %	Small Problem %	Medium Problem %	Big Problem %	N
Overall responses					
2018 Survey Respondents	5.7%	21.0%	45.2%	28.1%	1217
2015 Survey Respondents	7.1 %	21.6 %	44.5%	26.7 %	1399
2012 Survey Respondents	6.9 %	22.3 %	42.5 %	28.3	2015
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	3.7%	26.8%	46.3%	23.2%	82
Ages 35 - 49	5.5%	24.5%	47.2%	22.7%	163
Ages 50 – 64	6.0%	19.1%	46.4%	28.5%	414
Ages 65 +	5.7%	20.5%	43.3%	30.6%	527
Gender					
Male	7.0%	28.9%	49.2%	14.9%	329
Female	5.3%	18.1%	42.8%	33.9%	830
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	9.6%	20.2%	44.2%	26.0%	104
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	2.2%	18.2%	53.3%	26.3%	137
40 Indian Lake	8.8%	25.0%	42.5%	23.8%	80
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	3.6%	20.0%	41.8%	34.5%	55
42 Russells Point	4.5%	38.6%	29.5%	27.3%	44
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	11.3%	23.4%	41.1%	24.2%	124
44 Bellefontaine (west)	6.7%	17.0%	43.7%	32.6%	135
45 Bellefontaine (central)	4.7%	17.6%	42.4%	35.3%	85
46 Bellefontaine (east)	0.5%	18.6%	51.4%	29.5%	183
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	4.2%	24.2%	44.2%	27.5%	120
48 West Liberty	8.0%	21.3%	45.3%	25.3%	150

Respondents ages 50 to 65+ years have the highest percentage seeing child abuse as a big problem.

In terms of census tract, the areas with the greatest percentage of respondents reporting that child abuse was a big problem were Bellefontaine (central), changing from 25.0% in 2015 to 35.3 % in 2018. Indian Lake – Lakeview once again had the second highest percentage of respondents reporting that child abuse was a big problem, though the percentages were close from 2015 (33.8 %) to 2018 (34.5%).

Table 1.c: Drug Abuse

	Not a Problem %	Small Problem %	Medium Problem %	Big Problem %	N
Overall responses					
2018 Survey Respondents	2.8%	2.5%	8.9%	85.8%	1263
2015 Survey Respondents	3.5 %	3.8 %	12.3 %	80.3 %	1409
2012 Survey Respondents	2.9%	4.7%	22.0 %	70.3 %	2047
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	1.2%	1.2%	9.8%	87.8%	82
Ages 35 - 49	1.2%	2.4%	7.1%	89.3%	168
Ages 50 – 64	3.6%	2.4%	7.8%	86.2%	421
Ages 65 +	2.5%	2.7%	9.3%	85.5%	557
Gender					
Male	2.4%	3.0%	13.0%	81.6%	332
Female	2.8%	2.2%	6.8%	88.2%	867
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	5.6%	2.8%	9.3%	82.4%	108
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	0.7%	2.8%	8.4%	88.1%	143
40 Indian Lake	3.5%	3.5%	12.8%	80.2%	86
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	0.0%	1.8%	14.5%	83.6%	55
42 Russells Point	2.1%	6.3%	10.4%	81.3%	48
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	4.8%	1.6%	10.4%	83.2%	125
44 Bellefontaine (west)	3.6%	2.9%	9.4%	84.2%	139
45 Bellefontaine (central)	1.1%	2.2%	6.7%	90.0%	90
46 Bellefontaine (east)	0.5%	0.0%	7.3%	92.1%	191
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	2.4%	3.2%	8.7%	85.7%	126
48 West Liberty	5.3%	3.3%	6.6%	84.9%	152

The responses were high for all age groups and for both males and females (females had a slightly higher percentage, but both were high). More than 80% of respondents from all census tracts reported that drug abuse was a big problem in their area. Central and East Bellefontaine had the greatest percentage of respondents reporting it as a big problem, same as in 2015.

Year over year the percentage of respondents indicating drug use is a big problem as increased, from 70.3 % (2012) to 85.8 % (2018). The increase percentage across all ages, genders, and census tracks were minimal from 2015 to 2018. The responses indicate there is a perception in all areas of drug abuse being an issue that needs to be addressed.

Table 1.d: Juvenile Delinquency

	Not a Problem %	Small Problem %	Medium Problem %	Big Problem %	N
Overall responses					
2018 Survey Respondents	5.5%	26.9%	46.1%	21.6%	1210
2015 Survey Respondents	5.3 %	22.5 %	47.0 %	25.3 %	1390
2012 Survey Respondents	4.5 %	21.5 %	45.5 %	28.5 %	2016
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	2.5%	38.3%	44.4%	14.8%	81
Ages 35 - 49	6.1%	30.9%	48.5%	14.5%	165
Ages 50 – 64	4.9%	23.5%	46.5%	25.2%	409
Ages 65 +	5.9%	26.7%	45.8%	21.6%	524
Gender					
Male	5.5%	35.1%	44.0%	15.4%	325
Female	5.5%	23.3%	47.0%	24.2%	823
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	7.9%	21.8%	48.5%	21.8%	101
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	2.9%	24.6%	47.8%	24.6%	138
40 Indian Lake	7.3%	31.7%	46.3%	14.6%	82
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	9.6%	25.0%	36.5%	28.8%	52
42 Russells Point	4.4%	28.9%	48.9%	17.8%	45
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	7.3%	30.9%	44.7%	17.1%	123
44 Bellefontaine (west)	4.5%	26.9%	41.0%	27.6%	134
45 Bellefontaine (central)	2.4%	24.4%	47.6%	25.6%	82
46 Bellefontaine (east)	2.2%	24.9%	50.8%	22.2%	185
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	5.0%	25.2%	52.9%	16.8%	119
48 West Liberty	9.4%	31.5%	38.9%	20.1%	149

The results are like the preceding years, year to year the percentage of respondents indicating Juvenile delinquency is a big problem continues to decrease. A greater percentage of female respondents reported that they felt juvenile delinquency was an issue than male respondents, same as in preceding years.

Respondents from DeGraff, Quincy, and Lewistown had the greatest percentage change from 2015. In 2015, 31.3% indicated juvenile delinquency was a big problem, in 2018 the percentage was 17.1%. In 2015, when the highest percentage was seen in DeGraff, Quincy, and Lewistown. In 2018, respondents in the Indian Lake area had the greatest percentage indicating that is was a big problem and that is was not a problem.

Table 1.e: Underage Drinking

	Not a Problem %	Small Problem %	Medium Problem %	Big Problem %	N
Overall responses					
2018 Survey Respondents	5.0%	29.8%	41.1%	24.1%	1228
2015 Survey Respondents	5.4 %	21.7 %	42.4 %	30.4 %	1403
2012 Survey Respondents	4.4 %	17.0 %	4-.5 %	38.1 %	2044
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	7.2%	47.0%	30.1%	15.7%	83
Ages 35 - 49	4.9%	42.7%	37.2%	15.2%	164
Ages 50 – 64	5.0%	26.4%	44.0%	24.5%	416
Ages 65 +	4.5%	26.6%	41.6%	27.3%	534
Gender					
Male	6.6%	36.4%	39.5%	17.5%	332
Female	4.2%	27.3%	41.5%	27.0%	838
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	6.8%	29.1%	41.7%	22.3%	103
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	2.1%	20.7%	54.3%	22.9%	140
40 Indian Lake	4.8%	33.3%	41.7%	20.2%	84
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	1.9%	38.9%	35.2%	24.1%	54
42 Russells Point	11.1%	22.2%	46.7%	20.0%	45
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	7.2%	36.0%	36.8%	20.0%	125
44 Bellefontaine (west)	5.9%	27.9%	30.9%	35.3%	136
45 Bellefontaine (central)	4.8%	33.7%	36.1%	25.3%	83
46 Bellefontaine (east)	1.6%	27.7%	45.7%	25.0%	188
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	5.0%	30.8%	46.7%	17.5%	120
48 West Liberty	7.3%	32.0%	34.0%	26.7%	150

Age and gender trends for underage drinking are very similar to that of juvenile delinquency. A greater percentage of older adults report it as a 'big problem'. The gender difference for underage drinking is about the same as for juvenile delinquency and the same pattern (females rating it as a higher issue) is seen.

Census tract differences are like that for juvenile delinquency, all percentages indicating underage drinking was a big problem decreased from 2015 to 2018. Respondents from DeGraff, Quincy, and Lewistown had the greatest percentage change from 2015. In 2015, 35.8% indicated underage drinking was a big problem, in 2018 the percentage was 20.0%. This is out of sync with the criminal charges for underage drinking, from the Bellefontaine Police Department – Criminal Charges Summary[6] - Table 19 which indicate a large increase in

charges for underage drinking from previous years. This is data the community will want to continue to track.

Table 1.f: Teenage Pregnancy

	Not a Problem %	Small Problem %	Medium Problem %	Big Problem %	N
Overall responses					
2018 Survey Respondents	7.9%	39.8%	38.5%	13.8%	1194
2015 Survey Respondents	7.1 %	32.2 %	43.3 %	17.4 %	1390
2012 Survey Respondents	5.3 %	26.3 %	43.1 %	25.3 %	2008
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	12.3%	43.2%	32.1%	12.3%	81
Ages 35 - 49	7.3%	48.2%	32.3%	12.2%	164
Ages 50 – 64	7.1%	39.8%	37.8%	15.2%	407
Ages 65 +	8.0%	37.5%	40.9%	13.6%	514
Gender					
Male	9.3%	50.0%	32.0%	8.7%	322
Female	7.2%	35.6%	40.9%	16.2%	814
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	13.6%	33.0%	36.9%	16.5%	103
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	5.2%	40.3%	43.3%	11.2%	134
40 Indian Lake	7.4%	45.7%	35.8%	11.1%	81
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	7.8%	43.1%	29.4%	19.6%	51
42 Russells Point	12.2%	34.1%	39.0%	14.6%	41
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	14.0%	46.3%	28.1%	11.6%	121
44 Bellefontaine (west)	9.8%	33.1%	42.1%	15.0%	133
45 Bellefontaine (central)	4.9%	40.7%	35.8%	18.5%	81
46 Bellefontaine (east)	2.7%	42.3%	41.2%	13.7%	182
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	4.2%	41.7%	41.7%	12.5%	120
West Liberty	9.5%	36.7%	40.8%	12.9%	147

The trend continues to decrease as the percentage of respondents indicating teenage pregnancy is a big problem decreased from 25.3% (2012), to 17.4% (2015), to 13.8% (2018). Every age, gender, and census track, except Indian Lake-Lakeview, showed a decrease in the percentage of respondents indicating that teenage pregnancy is a big problem.

Young adults (18 to 34) indicated a significant change from 38.8% (2015) to 12.3% (2018), responding teenage pregnancy is a big problem. This age group also had the highest not a problem percentage of respondents, a change from 2015 when the oldest age group had the highest percentage of respondents indicating teenage pregnancy was not a problem.

Table 1.g: Unemployment

	Not a Problem %	Small Problem %	Medium Problem %	Big Problem %	N
Overall responses					
2018 Survey Respondents	13.1%	35.4%	35.9%	15.6%	1202
2015 Survey Respondents	6.0 %	25.0 %	42.3 %	26.6 %	1390
2012 Survey Respondents	2.3 %	8.3 %	31.8 %	57.5 %	2049
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	6.0%	37.3%	33.7%	22.9%	83
Ages 35 - 49	14.2%	37.7%	31.5%	16.7%	162
Ages 50 – 64	15.1%	37.1%	33.4%	14.4%	410
Ages 65 +	12.4%	33.1%	39.5%	14.9%	516
Gender					
Male	19.9%	38.8%	30.3%	11.0%	327
Female	10.6%	33.7%	37.9%	17.8%	815
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	17.0%	43.0%	27.0%	13.0%	100
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	14.4%	39.6%	33.1%	12.9%	139
40 Indian Lake	12.5%	36.3%	45.0%	6.3%	80
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	5.6%	31.5%	35.2%	27.8%	54
42 Russells Point	4.3%	17.4%	50.0%	28.3%	46
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	15.4%	36.6%	31.7%	16.3%	123
44 Bellefontaine (west)	13.8%	26.9%	40.0%	19.2%	130
45 Bellefontaine (central)	4.8%	34.9%	39.8%	20.5%	83
46 Bellefontaine (east)	7.7%	37.4%	37.9%	17.0%	182
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	20.3%	34.7%	34.7%	10.2%	118
48 West Liberty	18.4%	37.4%	32.0%	12.2%	147

Overall, just over 15.6% of respondents indicated that they thought unemployment was a 'big problem'. This percentage is a significant decrease from 2012, when it was 57.5%. This percentage was highest with the young adult group and higher for women than men. Respondents from Russells Point had the highest percentage indicating that unemployment was a 'big problem' while Indian Lake was the group with the lowest percentage this is consistent with 2015.

Table 1.h: Homelessness

	Not a Problem %	Small Problem %	Medium Problem %	Big Problem %	N
Overall responses					
2018 Survey Respondents	12.3%	49.7%	28.3%	9.7%	1207
2015 Survey Respondents	13.2 %	46.4%	30.6 %	9.9 %	1400
2012 Survey Respondents	11.6 %	45.2 %	32.3 %	10.9 %	2002
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	18.3%	53.7%	20.7%	7.3%	82
Ages 35 - 49	15.9%	52.4%	20.1%	11.6%	164
Ages 50 – 64	12.4%	49.5%	29.4%	8.7%	412
Ages 65 +	10.4%	48.8%	30.9%	10.0%	521
Gender					
Male	17.8%	58.0%	19.3%	4.9%	326
Female	10.2%	46.7%	31.3%	11.8%	822
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	20.8%	46.5%	28.7%	4.0%	101
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	13.1%	54.7%	24.1%	8.0%	137
40 Indian Lake	11.1%	65.4%	21.0%	2.5%	81
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	11.5%	38.5%	34.6%	15.4%	52
42 Russells Point	11.4%	43.2%	43.2%	2.3%	44
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	18.7%	47.2%	26.0%	8.1%	123
44 Bellefontaine (west)	9.8%	45.1%	27.1%	18.0%	133
45 Bellefontaine (central)	11.0%	42.7%	26.8%	19.5%	82
46 Bellefontaine (east)	3.8%	57.5%	30.6%	8.1%	186
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	12.0%	48.7%	30.8%	8.5%	117
48 West Liberty	15.2%	45.7%	28.5%	10.6%	151

Few respondents indicated that homelessness was a ‘big problem’ and the percentage seemed to remain relatively consistent with that reported in 2015. More than double the percentage of females indicated homelessness was a ‘big problem’ than males.

In Bellefontaine (central) and Bellefontaine (west) a higher percentage of respondents indicated that homelessness is a ‘big problem’. Russell Points had a decrease in percentage of respondents indicating homelessness is a “big problem” from 2015 it was 16.7%, to 2018 it was 2.3 %, the lowest percentage.

Table 1.i: Hunger

	Not a Problem %	Small Problem %	Medium Problem %	Big Problem %	N
Overall responses					
2018 Survey Respondents	9.9%	37.8%	38.9%	13.4%	1201
2015 Survey Respondents	10.1 %	37.8 %	37.7 %	14.4 %	1392
2012 Survey Respondents	8.7 %	34.9 %	40.4 %	16.0 %	2008
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	12.0%	32.5%	43.4%	12.0%	83
Ages 35 - 49	9.1%	40.9%	37.8%	12.2%	164
Ages 50 – 64	10.1%	36.5%	39.2%	14.3%	406
Ages 65 +	9.6%	39.3%	37.8%	13.2%	521
Gender					
Male	14.6%	46.7%	31.6%	7.1%	323
Female	8.2%	34.3%	41.5%	16.1%	820
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	17.6%	38.2%	38.2%	5.9%	102
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	7.4%	40.4%	38.2%	14.0%	136
40 Indian Lake	8.6%	40.7%	39.5%	11.1%	81
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	5.9%	41.2%	37.3%	15.7%	51
42 Russells Point	9.5%	38.1%	38.1%	14.3%	42
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	15.4%	35.8%	39.8%	8.9%	123
44 Bellefontaine (west)	12.6%	33.3%	34.1%	20.0%	135
45 Bellefontaine (central)	4.8%	36.9%	38.1%	20.2%	84
46 Bellefontaine (east)	4.4%	39.3%	41.5%	14.8%	183
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	10.3%	35.0%	43.6%	11.1%	117
48 West Liberty	11.6%	38.8%	37.4%	12.2%	147

A relatively small percentage of respondents indicated that they felt hunger was a 'big problem.' There are few to no differences with regards to age group.

The census tract with the highest percentage of respondents indicating hunger as a 'big problem' was Bellefontaine (central) and Bellefontaine (west). Though Russells Point had the highest percentage indicating hunger was a big problem in 2015 (25.5%), in 2018 this tract had a significant decrease to 14.3%.

Table 1.j: Childhood Obesity

	Not a Problem %	Small Problem %	Medium Problem %	Big Problem %	N
Overall responses					
2018 Survey Respondents	6.2%	23.4%	42.5%	27.9%	1230
2015 Survey Respondents	5.6 %	24.9 %	42.1 %	27.4 %	1394
2012 Survey Respondents	5.2 %	20.7 %	41.4 %	32.7 %	2034
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	7.2%	30.1%	37.3%	25.3%	83
Ages 35 - 49	6.1%	24.2%	41.2%	28.5%	165
Ages 50 – 64	6.5%	22.1%	44.0%	27.4%	416
Ages 65 +	5.6%	23.4%	42.2%	28.8%	535
Gender					
Male	5.8%	23.6%	44.8%	25.8%	330
Female	6.4%	23.3%	42.0%	28.2%	840
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	8.7%	23.3%	44.7%	23.3%	103
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	4.3%	17.1%	45.7%	32.9%	140
40 Indian Lake	9.5%	22.6%	39.3%	28.6%	84
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	7.5%	34.0%	26.4%	32.1%	53
42 Russells Point	11.1%	24.4%	53.3%	11.1%	45
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	7.3%	27.6%	43.1%	22.0%	123
44 Bellefontaine (west)	5.1%	19.9%	42.6%	32.4%	136
45 Bellefontaine (central)	7.1%	19.0%	45.2%	28.6%	84
46 Bellefontaine (east)	2.7%	23.9%	47.3%	26.1%	188
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	4.1%	26.2%	34.4%	35.2%	122
48 West Liberty	7.9%	25.0%	40.8%	26.3%	152

Overall, just over one-fourth of respondents felt that childhood obesity was a ‘big problem’. This number was the same in 2015 and consistent across age group and gender. In terms of census tract, respondents from Russells Point seemed to have the least amount of concern with childhood obesity, with the lowest percentage indicating it as a ‘big problem’ and the highest percentage indicating it as ‘not a problem.’

Table 1.k: Adult Obesity

	Not a Problem %	Small Problem %	Medium Problem %	Big Problem %	N
Overall responses					
2018 Survey Respondents	3.3%	12.0%	41.1%	43.6%	1235
2015 Survey Respondents	3.7 %	13.3 %	41.5 %	41.5 %	1396
2012 Survey Respondents	3.4 %	11.1 %	38.5 %	47.0 %	2046
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	4.8%	19.3%	39.8%	36.1%	83
Ages 35 - 49	1.8%	11.4%	44.0%	42.8%	166
Ages 50 – 64	3.6%	10.7%	41.5%	44.2%	419
Ages 65 +	3.2%	11.9%	39.7%	45.1%	536
Gender					
Male	2.7%	11.8%	43.3%	42.1%	330
Female	3.4%	12.2%	40.5%	43.8%	844
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	5.8%	9.7%	48.5%	35.9%	103
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	0.7%	11.4%	37.1%	50.7%	140
40 Indian Lake	4.8%	10.7%	44.0%	40.5%	84
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	3.7%	20.4%	37.0%	38.9%	54
42 Russells Point	4.3%	10.9%	45.7%	39.1%	46
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	8.1%	13.8%	43.9%	34.1%	123
44 Bellefontaine (west)	3.6%	10.9%	32.8%	52.6%	137
45 Bellefontaine (central)	3.5%	11.8%	36.5%	48.2%	85
46 Bellefontaine (east)	0.5%	11.2%	49.5%	38.8%	188
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	1.6%	12.2%	35.0%	51.2%	123
48 West Liberty	3.3%	12.5%	40.1%	44.1%	152

A higher percentage of respondents listed adult obesity as a ‘big problem’ than child obesity. responses tended to be consistent across age group, gender, and census tract.

The gender and age trends tended to reflect what respondents reported for their height and weight. Based on reported height and weight, rates of obesity tended to be consistent across age groups and gender.

Table 1.l: Mental Health Issues

	Not a Problem %	Small Problem %	Medium Problem %	Big Problem %	N
Overall responses					
2018 Survey Respondents	4.2%	20.5%	45.7%	29.7%	1224
2015 Survey Respondents	5.0 %	24.7 %	46.8 %	23.5 %	1396
2012 Survey Respondents	Question Not on 2012 Survey				
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	3.6%	9.6%	47.0%	39.8%	83
Ages 35 - 49	4.2%	16.3%	41.0%	38.6%	166
Ages 50 – 64	3.4%	17.1%	46.0%	33.5%	415
Ages 65 +	4.9%	25.6%	46.9%	22.6%	531
Gender					
Male	6.1%	32.4%	43.1%	18.3%	327
Female	3.3%	15.7%	46.4%	34.6%	836
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	7.8%	19.6%	43.1%	29.4%	102
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	0.7%	22.3%	46.0%	30.9%	139
40 Indian Lake	4.9%	28.0%	48.8%	18.3%	82
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	5.5%	23.6%	36.4%	34.5%	55
42 Russells Point	2.3%	20.5%	50.0%	27.3%	44
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	8.0%	25.6%	40.8%	25.6%	125
44 Bellefontaine (west)	5.9%	17.0%	47.4%	29.6%	135
45 Bellefontaine (central)	0.0%	15.3%	45.9%	38.8%	85
46 Bellefontaine (east)	1.1%	16.7%	54.3%	28.0%	186
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	4.2%	15.8%	45.0%	35.0%	120
48 West Liberty	6.0%	24.5%	39.7%	29.8%	151

There was a slight increase in respondents indicating that mental health issues are a ‘big problem’ in their community. All age groups except 65+ reported higher percentages in 2018 than 2015 that mental health issues were a “big problem”. Percentages were slightly lower for 65+ but the difference was minimal.

In terms of census tract, Zanesfield and East Liberty’s respondent’s percentage increased significantly from 2015, at 19.2% to 2018 at 35.0%. Bellefontaine (central) had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that mental health issues were a “big problem” and had no respondents indicating mental health issues were “not a problem”.

Community Needs

Question 2 – Rating of community needs
Finally, provide your opinion on each of the following community needs. Tell us whether each is "Not a Problem" to a "Big Problem."

The following chart and tables show the percentage of respondents reporting various needs as "not a problem," a "small problem," a "medium problem," or a "big problem" to various issues.

Chart 2 - Community Needs

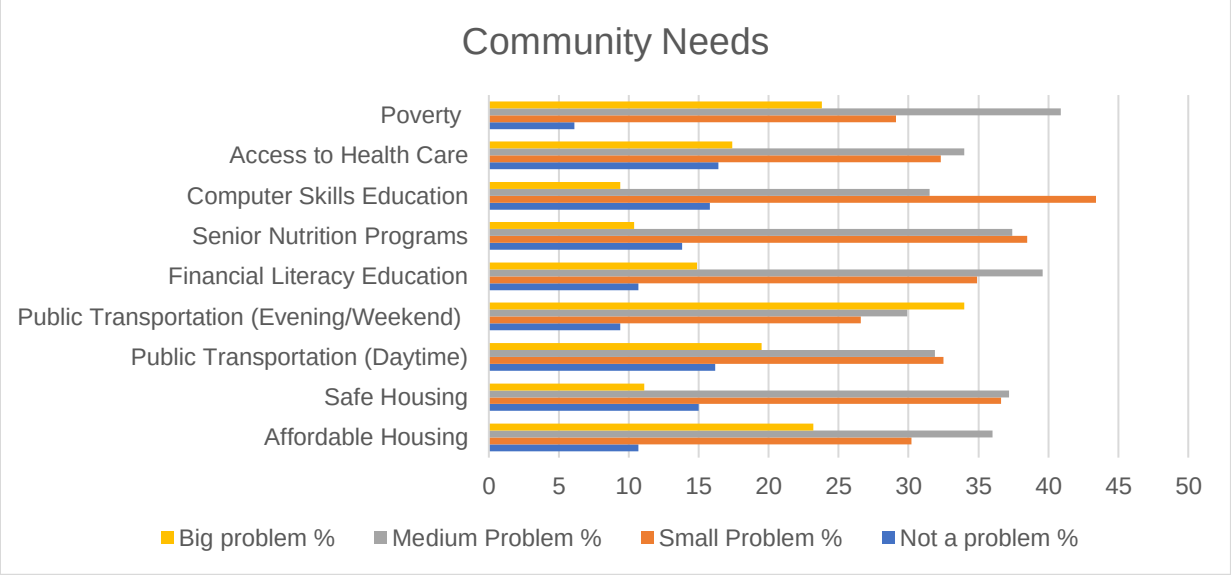


Table 2.0: Community Needs - Overall Responses

Need	Not a problem %	Small Problem %	Medium Problem %	Big problem %	Number of responses (N)
Affordable Housing	10.7	30.2	36.0	23.2	1239
Safe Housing	15.0	36.6	37.2	11.1	1217
Public Transportation (Daytime)	16.2	32.5	31.9	19.5	1217
Public Transportation (Evening/Weekend)	9.4	26.6	29.9	34.0	1209
Financial Literacy Education	10.7	34.9	39.6	14.9	1182
Senior Nutrition Programs	13.8	38.5	37.4	10.4	1206
Computer Skills Education	15.8	43.4	31.5	9.4	1197
Access to Health Care	16.4	32.3	34.0	17.4	1203
Poverty	6.1	29.1	40.9	23.8	1218

The need that respondents felt was the most important was public transportation. Other important needs included poverty and affordable housing.

In the 2018 the younger adult focus group pointed out child care as an important need by the working young parents.

Table 2.a: Affordable Housing

	Not a Problem %	Small Problem %	Medium Problem %	Big Problem %	N
Overall responses					
2018 Survey Respondents	10.6%	30.3%	36.0%	23.2%	1239
2015 Survey respondents	15.4%	29.1%	38.4%	17.1%	1414
2012 Survey Respondent	14.4%	28.1%	39.8%	17.7%	2052
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	15.7%	37.3%	31.3%	15.7%	83
Ages 35 - 49	16.7%	30.4%	35.1%	17.9%	168
Ages 50 – 64	8.9%	27.5%	35.7%	28.0%	415
Ages 65 +	9.3%	32.2%	37.4%	21.2%	538
Gender					
Male	12.3%	38.3%	35.8%	13.6%	332
Female	9.6%	27.2%	35.7%	27.5%	845
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	15.2%	31.4%	38.1%	15.2%	105
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	7.7%	35.2%	38.0%	19.0%	142
40 Indian Lake	9.5%	31.0%	36.9%	22.6%	84
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	10.7%	26.8%	37.5%	25.0%	56
42 Russells Point	10.4%	25.0%	35.4%	29.2%	48
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	11.1%	31.7%	38.1%	19.0%	126
44 Bellefontaine (west)	11.0%	25.7%	27.9%	35.3%	136
45 Bellefontaine (central)	3.5%	31.8%	32.9%	31.8%	85
46 Bellefontaine (east)	11.2%	25.5%	39.4%	23.9%	188
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	10.0%	29.2%	40.0%	20.8%	120
48 West Liberty	13.4%	36.2%	31.5%	18.8%	149

Less than one quarter of all respondents indicated affordable housing was a big problem. However, adults 50 to 64 had the highest percentage of respondents indicating affordable housing as a big issue. Bellefontaine (west) and Bellefontaine (central) had the highest percentage of respondents indicating affordable housing as a big issue. Bellefontaine (central) also had the lowest percentage of respondents indicating affordable housing was not a problem.

Table 2.b: Safe Housing

	Not a Problem %	Small Problem %	Medium Problem %	Big Problem %	N
Overall responses					
2018 Survey Respondents	15.1%	36.6%	37.2%	11.1%	1217
2015 Survey Respondents	16.8%	37.0%	34.6%	11.6%	1399
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	25.3%	34.9%	30.1%	9.6%	83
Ages 35 - 49	20.6%	39.4%	30.3%	9.7%	165
Ages 50 – 64	14.7%	33.5%	40.1%	11.7%	409
Ages 65 +	12.5%	39.2%	37.3%	11.0%	528
Gender					
Male	17.2%	43.8%	33.5%	5.4%	331
Female	14.0%	33.4%	39.0%	13.6%	826
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	23.8%	36.6%	30.7%	8.9%	101
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	13.4%	35.2%	41.5%	9.9%	142
40 Indian Lake	17.3%	45.7%	32.1%	4.9%	81
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	12.5%	32.1%	35.7%	19.6%	56
42 Russells Point	11.4%	38.6%	29.5%	20.5%	44
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	16.8%	39.2%	35.2%	8.8%	125
44 Bellefontaine (west)	14.3%	28.6%	45.1%	12.0%	133
45 Bellefontaine (central)	10.3%	31.0%	40.2%	18.4%	87
46 Bellefontaine (east)	11.9%	35.7%	40.0%	12.4%	185
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	11.9%	39.0%	39.0%	10.2%	118
48 West Liberty	20.7%	41.4%	31.0%	6.9%	145

Relatively few respondents saw safe housing as a 'big problem'. This matches the responses in the previous question as to whether they feel that their community is a safe place to live. Most respondents do feel safe. 11% of all respondents indicated safe housing was a big issue. This was consistent across all age groups. Significantly more females indicated it was a big problem. The census tract pointed to some areas where safe housing is a bigger concern, Russells Point, Indian Lake-Lakeview, and Bellefontaine (central).

Homelessness, safe housing, and affordable housing were all indicated by the respondents to be a small or medium problem. The 211 report indicates that the largest amount of the calls was for housing concerns.

Table 2.c: Public Transportation (Daytime)

	Not a Problem %	Small Problem %	Medium Problem %	Big Problem %	N
Overall responses					
2018 Survey Respondents	16.2%	32.5%	31.9%	19.5%	1217
2015 Survey Respondents	17.8%	32.1%	31.1%	19.1%	1406
2012 Survey Respondents	16.0%	31.5%	30.1%	22.4%	2044
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	20.5%	31.3%	32.5%	15.7%	83
Ages 35 - 49	21.3%	30.5%	28.0%	20.1%	164
Ages 50 – 64	14.3%	33.5%	34.0%	18.2%	406
Ages 65 +	15.6%	33.3%	30.5%	20.7%	532
Gender					
Male	18.0%	39.3%	26.2%	16.5%	328
Female	15.3%	29.8%	33.9%	21.0%	829
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	24.5%	37.3%	30.4%	7.8%	102
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	20.4%	27.5%	30.3%	21.8%	142
40 Indian Lake	8.6%	43.2%	27.2%	21.0%	81
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	10.5%	31.6%	21.1%	36.8%	57
42 Russells Point	2.2%	24.4%	35.6%	37.8%	45
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	10.7%	29.8%	38.8%	20.7%	121
44 Bellefontaine (west)	22.8%	27.9%	27.9%	21.3%	136
45 Bellefontaine (central)	16.3%	26.7%	40.7%	16.3%	86
46 Bellefontaine (east)	13.0%	33.2%	34.8%	19.0%	184
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	16.9%	33.1%	28.8%	21.2%	118
48 West Liberty	18.6%	39.3%	31.7%	10.3%	145

Results overall are like 2012 & 2015. Each reporting year nearly 20% of the respondents indicated daytime public transportation was a big problem. This was consistent across gender and age group.

Russells Point and Indian Lake - Lakeview had the highest percentage of respondents indicating it was a big problem. Russells Point had only 2.2. % indicating it was not a problem.

Table 2.d: Public Transportation (Evening/Weekend)

	Not a Problem %	Small Problem %	Medium Problem %	Big Problem %	N
Overall responses					
2018 Survey Respondents	9.4%	26.6%	29.9%	34.0%	1209
2015 Survey Respondents	12.9%	28.0%	28.9%	30.1%	1399
2012 Survey Respondents	12.1%	29.0%	27.4%	31.5%	2034
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	16.9%	31.3%	31.3%	20.5%	83
Ages 35 - 49	15.2%	27.9%	24.8%	32.1%	165
Ages 50 – 64	8.0%	25.1%	31.8%	35.1%	402
Ages 65 +	7.8%	27.3%	29.4%	35.5%	527
Gender					
Male	11.7%	30.5%	31.4%	26.5%	325
Female	8.4%	25.0%	29.2%	37.4%	823
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	16.8%	32.7%	31.7%	18.8%	101
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	10.7%	22.9%	32.9%	33.6%	140
40 Indian Lake	5.1%	31.6%	30.4%	32.9%	79
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	7.1%	28.6%	21.4%	42.9%	56
42 Russells Point	2.2%	15.2%	30.4%	52.2%	46
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	9.8%	21.1%	30.9%	38.2%	123
44 Bellefontaine (west)	10.4%	26.7%	28.1%	34.8%	135
45 Bellefontaine (central)	8.3%	21.4%	27.4%	42.9%	84
46 Bellefontaine (east)	6.0%	29.3%	29.9%	34.8%	184
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	12.0%	30.8%	21.4%	35.9%	117
48 West Liberty	10.4%	27.1%	38.2%	24.3%	144

Almost double the percentage of people indicated evening/weekend transportation was a big problem compared to daytime public transportation. Higher percentages of older people 50 to 65+ and females indicated evening/weekend transportation was a big problem. Over half the respondents from Russells Point indicated evening/weekend transportation was a big problem.

Two census tracts had less than one quarter of the respondents indicating evening/weekend transportation was a big problem, while all other tracts had a third or more respondents indicating evening/weekend transportation was a big problem. Key Informants discussed the need for transportation across the county for work, appointments, and general living needs.

Table 2.e: Financial Literacy Education

	Not a Problem %	Small Problem %	Medium Problem %	Big Problem %	N
Overall responses					
2018 Survey Respondents	10.7%	34.9%	39.5%	14.9%	1182
2015 Survey Respondents	13.1%	35.5%	34.2%	17.2%	1373
2012 Survey Respondents	12.0%	34.8%	38.5%	14.7%	1982
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	12.0%	25.3%	45.8%	16.9%	83
Ages 35 - 49	12.2%	43.3%	32.3%	12.2%	164
Ages 50 – 64	11.5%	33.1%	39.1%	16.3%	399
Ages 65 +	9.9%	35.8%	40.7%	13.6%	506
Gender					
Male	11.7%	41.2%	32.6%	14.5%	325
Female	10.3%	33.1%	42.1%	14.5%	800
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	14.7%	41.2%	37.3%	6.9%	102
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	10.9%	34.3%	39.4%	15.3%	137
40 Indian Lake	10.1%	40.5%	31.6%	17.7%	79
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	11.1%	22.2%	44.4%	22.2%	54
42 Russells Point	14.3%	16.7%	57.1%	11.9%	42
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	14.0%	34.7%	36.4%	14.9%	121
44 Bellefontaine (west)	10.9%	33.3%	41.9%	14.0%	129
45 Bellefontaine (central)	9.6%	28.9%	43.4%	18.1%	83
46 Bellefontaine (east)	6.2%	37.6%	36.5%	19.7%	178
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	7.6%	38.7%	40.3%	13.4%	119
48 West Liberty	12.3%	37.0%	39.9%	10.9%	138

Most respondents identified financial literacy as a small to medium problem. Young adults 18 to 34 and 65+ adults indicated at higher percentages it was a medium or big problem. Females and Males gave very similar responses and there were no notable differences in the census tracts.

Table 2.f: Senior Nutrition Programs

	Not a Problem %	Small Problem %	Medium Problem %	Big Problem %	N
Overall responses					
2018 Survey Respondents	13.7%	38.5%	37.5%	10.4%	1206
2015 Survey Respondents	13.7%	30.0%	39.0%	17.3%	1401
2012 Survey Respondents	15.5%	33.2%	39.4%	11.8%	2023
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	19.5%	36.6%	30.5%	13.4%	82
Ages 35 - 49	17.0%	47.9%	27.9%	7.3%	165
Ages 50 – 64	8.9%	36.4%	42.3%	12.4%	404
Ages 65 +	15.2%	38.3%	37.1%	9.3%	525
Gender					
Male	15.6%	42.8%	34.6%	7.0%	327
Female	12.7%	37.3%	38.2%	11.8%	820
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	18.3%	36.5%	35.6%	9.6%	104
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	16.5%	30.9%	37.4%	15.1%	139
40 Indian Lake	15.0%	40.0%	37.5%	7.5%	80
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	15.1%	39.6%	32.1%	13.2%	53
42 Russells Point	9.1%	34.1%	45.5%	11.4%	44
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	18.5%	34.7%	39.5%	7.3%	124
44 Bellefontaine (west)	12.0%	33.1%	42.9%	12.0%	133
45 Bellefontaine (central)	7.2%	39.8%	34.9%	18.1%	83
46 Bellefontaine (east)	10.5%	45.3%	32.6%	11.6%	181
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	10.8%	39.2%	43.3%	6.7%	120
48 West Liberty	15.2%	45.5%	34.5%	4.8%	145

Most respondents did not say this was a big problem, including the 65+ adults. Most respondents chose a small to medium problem response. Only 10% 0f the oldest age group responded senior nutrition programs was a big problem.

In terms of census tract, slight differences were seen. Bellefontaine (central) had the highest percentage of respondents rating senior nutrition programs as a big problem.

Overall the percentages indicating senior nutrition programs were a big problem, went down lower, even lower than in 2012, across census tracts.

Table 2.g: Computer Skills Education

	Not a Problem %	Small Problem %	Medium Problem %	Big Problem %	N
Overall responses					
2018 Survey Respondents	15.9%	43.3%	31.5%	9.4%	1197
2018 Survey Respondents	18.7%	40.8%	29.3%	11.1%	1394
2018 Survey Respondents	19.2%	37.9%	31.4%	11.4%	2006
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	24.1%	44.6%	22.9%	8.4%	83
Ages 35 - 49	20.7%	53.7%	20.7%	4.9%	164
Ages 50 – 64	15.8%	42.6%	31.2%	10.4%	404
Ages 65 +	13.2%	41.3%	35.3%	10.3%	516
Gender					
Male	16.6%	45.5%	29.8%	8.0%	325
Female	15.7%	42.7%	31.8%	9.8%	815
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	26.9%	35.6%	27.9%	9.6%	104
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	19.4%	40.3%	31.7%	8.6%	139
40 Indian Lake	6.3%	50.0%	30.0%	13.8%	80
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	14.5%	34.5%	34.5%	16.4%	55
42 Russells Point	9.1%	36.4%	40.9%	13.6%	44
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	15.0%	39.2%	37.5%	8.3%	120
44 Bellefontaine (west)	15.3%	44.3%	35.9%	4.6%	131
45 Bellefontaine (central)	15.5%	47.6%	22.6%	14.3%	84
46 Bellefontaine (east)	8.9%	50.0%	33.9%	7.2%	180
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	17.9%	48.7%	23.1%	10.3%	117
48 West Liberty	21.0%	40.6%	30.8%	7.7%	143

Responses were very similar to that in 2012 and 2015. Less than 10% of the respondents indicated computer skills education was a big problem. Most respondents indicated it was a small problem. Men and women respondents rated the need for computer skills education similarly, with both rating it as a big problem in similar percentages but a slightly higher percentage of male respondents rating it as not a problem.

In terms of census tract, Indian Lake - Lakeview had the highest percentage of respondents rating computer skills education as a big problem. Bellefontaine (west) had the lowest percentage.

Table 2.h: Access to Health Care

	Not a Problem %	Small Problem%	Medium Problem %	Big Problem %	N
Overall responses					
2018 Survey Respondents	16.4%	32.3%	33.9%	17.4%	1203
2015 Survey Respondents	15.4%	26.8%	36.2%	21.6%	1507
2012 Survey Respondents	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	19.3%	28.9%	27.7%	24.1%	83
Ages 35 - 49	20.5%	36.1%	30.7%	12.7%	166
Ages 50 – 64	12.9%	30.9%	35.1%	21.0%	404
Ages 65 +	17.5%	32.7%	35.2%	14.6%	520
Gender					
Male	19.9%	36.7%	30.9%	12.5%	327
Female	14.7%	30.9%	35.0%	19.4%	818
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	21.6%	29.4%	34.3%	14.7%	102
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	17.3%	25.9%	36.7%	20.1%	139
40 Indian Lake	9.9%	38.3%	38.3%	13.6%	81
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	11.1%	29.6%	31.5%	27.8%	54
42 Russells Point	11.4%	25.0%	40.9%	22.7%	44
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	11.7%	35.8%	36.7%	15.8%	120
44 Bellefontaine (west)	15.8%	34.6%	27.1%	22.6%	133
45 Bellefontaine (central)	17.9%	28.6%	31.0%	22.6%	84
46 Bellefontaine (east)	10.9%	37.0%	35.9%	16.3%	184
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	21.6%	29.3%	35.3%	13.8%	116
48 West Liberty	25.3%	34.2%	29.5%	11.0%	146

Overall, 17.4% of respondents felt that access to health care was a ‘big problem’. The percentage was highest for the 18 to 34 age group, but differences were small, and slightly higher for women than for men. Indian Lake-Lakeview had the highest percentage indicating access to health care as a ‘big problem’ while West Liberty had the lowest percentage.

Access to health care is a small or medium problem according to one third of respondents. Respondents seem to think there is a problem, however it is not a big problem.

Table 2.i: Poverty

	Not a Problem %	Small Problem %	Medium Problem %	Big Problem %	N
Overall responses					
2018 Survey Respondents	6.1%	29.1%	41.0%	23.8%	1218
2015 Survey Respondents	6.7%	27.0%	39.3%	27.0%	1421
2012 Survey Respondents	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	3.6%	21.7%	43.4%	31.3%	83
Ages 35 - 49	9.1%	27.9%	40.0%	23.0%	165
Ages 50 – 64	5.4%	24.1%	44.8%	25.8%	411
Ages 65 +	6.5%	34.8%	37.8%	20.9%	526
Gender					
Male	9.1%	40.6%	38.5%	11.8%	330
Female	4.8%	24.5%	41.8%	28.9%	828
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	11.5%	32.7%	42.3%	13.5%	104
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	6.3%	24.6%	48.6%	20.4%	142
40 Indian Lake	3.6%	34.9%	39.8%	21.7%	83
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	1.8%	27.3%	40.0%	30.9%	55
42 Russells Point	2.2%	19.6%	37.0%	41.3%	46
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	9.8%	31.1%	32.0%	27.0%	122
44 Bellefontaine (west)	5.2%	26.9%	41.0%	26.9%	134
45 Bellefontaine (central)	3.5%	24.7%	35.3%	36.5%	85
46 Bellefontaine (east)	3.8%	23.9%	45.7%	26.6%	184
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	5.9%	32.8%	44.5%	16.8%	119
48 West Liberty	8.3%	38.2%	36.8%	16.7%	144

One quarter of respondents indicated poverty is a big problem. More people indicated it was a medium problem. Higher percentages of younger adults (18 to 34) and females indicated poverty was a big problem.

In the census tracts there are larger differences with Russells Point, Bellefontaine (central), and Indian Lake-Lakeview reporting higher percentages of respondents indicating poverty as a big problem.

Personal Health and Wellness

Question 1 – General Health Rating
Residents were asked, “How would you rate your general health?” on a five-point scale from “poor” to “excellent.” The following are responses to this question on self-rating of health.

Chart 1 - General Health Rating

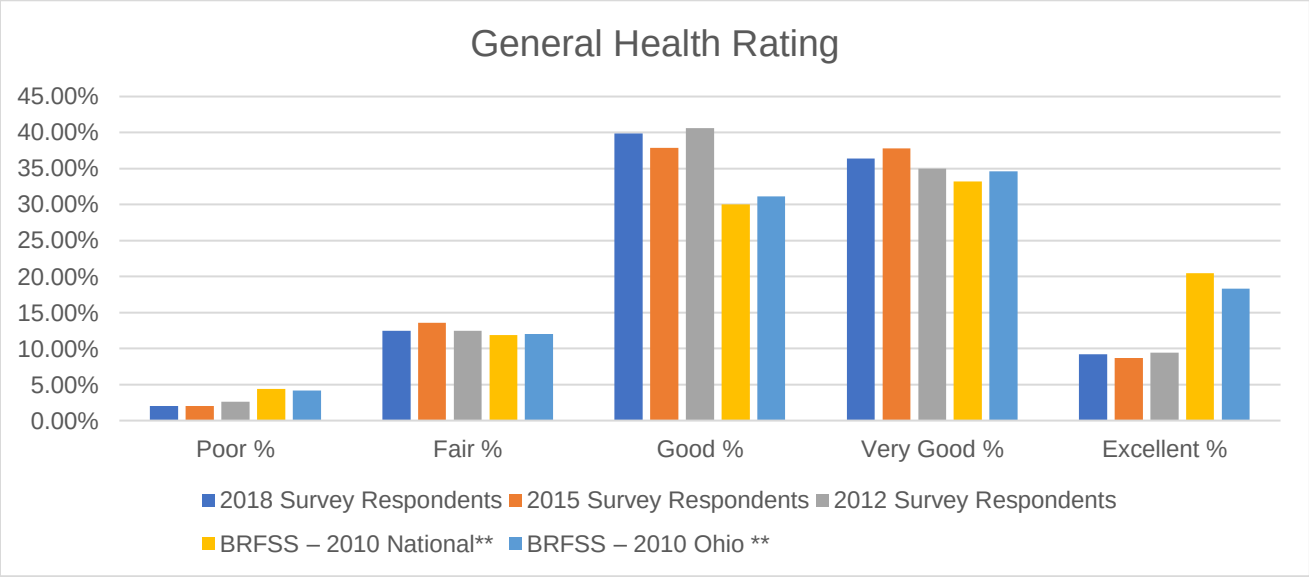


Table 1: General Health Rating

	Poor %	Fair %	Good %	Very Good %	Excellent %	N
Overall responses						
2018 Survey Respondents	2.0%	12.5%	39.9%	36.4%	9.2%	1324
2015 Survey Respondents	2.0 %	13.6 %	37.9 %	37.8 %	8.7%	1476
2012 Survey Respondents	2.6 %	12.5 %	40.6 %	35.0 %	9.4%	2148
BRFSS – 2010 National**	4.4 %	11.9 %	30.0 %	33.2 %	20.5%	NA
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio **	4.2 %	12.0 %	31.1 %	34.6 %	18.3%	NA
Age Group						
Ages 18 – 34	0.0%	8.4%	38.6%	39.8%	13.3%	83
Ages 35 - 49	1.7%	6.4%	36.0%	39.0%	16.9%	172
Ages 50 – 64	1.6%	14.0%	36.3%	37.2%	10.8%	435
Ages 65 +	2.7%	13.4%	43.5%	34.7%	5.7%	596
Gender						
Male	1.8%	12.3%	43.3%	35.7%	7.0%	342
Female	2.2%	11.6%	38.4%	37.2%	10.7%	909
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	0.0%	8.0%	45.5%	33.0%	13.4%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	1.3%	11.4%	43.0%	40.3%	4.0%	149
40 Indian Lake	1.1%	9.7%	36.6%	44.1%	8.6%	93
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	4.8%	14.3%	49.2%	23.8%	7.9%	63
42 Russells Point	4.1%	12.2%	46.9%	26.5%	10.2%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	0.7%	14.0%	38.2%	41.2%	5.9%	136
44 Bellefontaine (west)	1.4%	22.2%	36.8%	31.9%	7.6%	144
45 Bellefontaine (central)	5.5%	15.4%	34.1%	34.1%	11.0%	91
46 Bellefontaine (east)	2.1%	10.3%	36.9%	39.0%	11.8%	195
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	2.3%	9.4%	39.1%	34.4%	14.8%	128
48 West Liberty	2.4%	11.0%	40.9%	38.4%	7.3%	164

** BRFSS data consists of 2010 weighted percentages (land line only) and was obtained vis WEAT (Web Enabled Analysis Tool)

Overall, just under half (45.6%) of respondents rated their overall health as very good or excellent. Around 14.5% of respondents rated their health as poor or fair. The majority viewed their health as good or very good. This was very similar to what was found in 2012 & 2015.

Older respondents were less likely to rate their health as excellent or very good than those of other groups. There seems to be a trend that the older the age groups, were more likely to rate

to their health as poor of fair. None of the youngest respondents rated their health as poor. However, all ages were most likely to rate their health as good or very good (over 35%).

Men and women tended to rate their health similarly. In terms of census tract, Indian Lake-Lakeview and Russells Point had the lowest percentage of respondents rating their health as 'very good' or 'excellent'. Indian Lake - Lakeview, Russells Point, and Bellefontaine (west) had the highest percentage rating their health as 'fair' or 'poor.'

Results varied from the 2010 BRFSS Ohio results. A greater percentage of BRFSS respondents (both national and Ohio) indicated their health as excellent compared to the Logan County sample.

Question 2 - Exercise (Number of Times/Week)

Residents were also asked about their exercise habits. They were asked to estimate how many times per week they take part in physical activities. The question read, “How many times per week do you take part in physical activities or exercise, such as running, gardening, or walking?” The following details responses to this question.

Chart 2 - Exercise (Number of Times/Week)

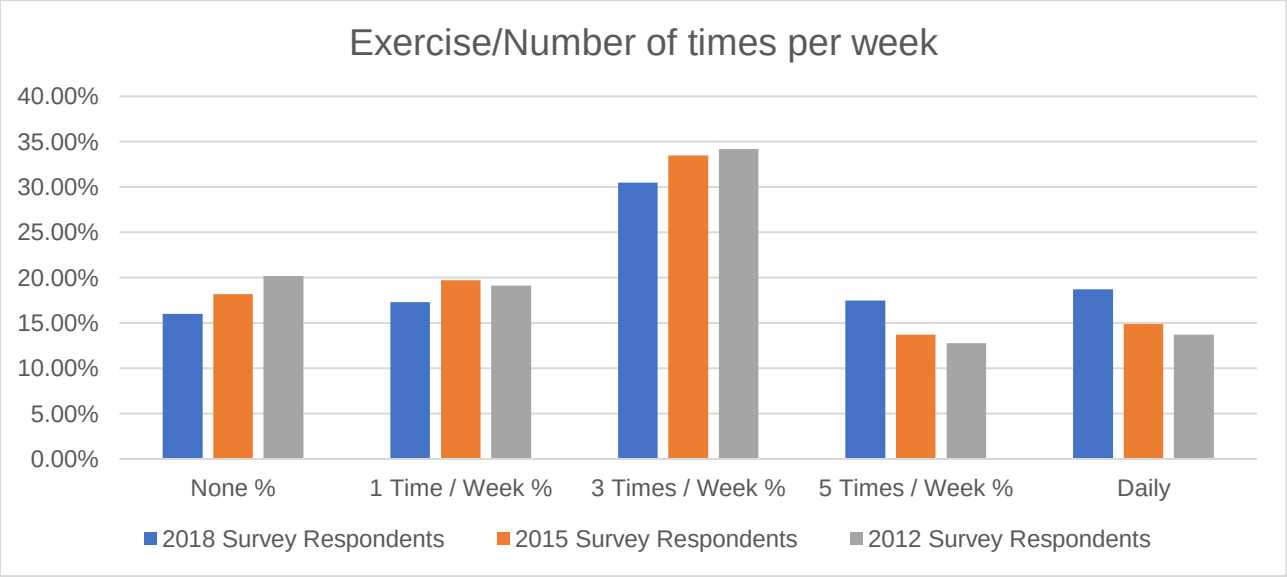


Table 2: Exercise (Number of Times/Week)

	None %	1 Time / Week %	3 Times / Week %	5 Times / Week %	Daily	N
Overall responses						
2018 Survey Respondents	16.0%	17.3%	30.5%	17.5%	18.7%	1318
2015 Survey Respondents	18.2 %	19.7 %	33.5 %	13.7 %	14.9 %	1469
2012 Survey Respondents	20.2 %	19.1 %	34.2 %	12.8 %	13.7 %	2143
Age Group						
Ages 18 – 34	7.2%	19.3%	33.7%	18.1%	21.7%	83
Ages 35 - 49	9.4%	12.9%	34.1%	21.2%	22.4%	170
Ages 50 – 64	13.1%	17.0%	30.0%	20.2%	19.7%	436
Ages 65 +	20.9%	18.8%	29.6%	14.9%	15.9%	592
Gender						
Male	12.3%	17.0%	28.2%	19.4%	23.2%	341
Female	16.7%	17.7%	31.9%	17.1%	16.6%	904
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	10.7%	16.1%	28.6%	22.3%	22.3%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	13.7%	21.9%	29.5%	13.0%	21.9%	146
40 Indian Lake	10.9%	15.2%	35.9%	19.6%	18.5%	92
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	22.2%	20.6%	25.4%	17.5%	14.3%	63
42 Russells Point	14.3%	24.5%	24.5%	12.2%	24.5%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	11.9%	13.3%	39.3%	17.0%	18.5%	135
44 Bellefontaine (west)	23.9%	19.0%	25.4%	16.9%	14.8%	142
45 Bellefontaine (central)	19.8%	17.6%	35.2%	9.9%	17.6%	91
46 Bellefontaine (east)	19.3%	19.8%	26.9%	18.8%	15.2%	197
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	14.8%	10.2%	35.2%	19.5%	20.3%	128
48 West Liberty	14.1%	16.0%	28.8%	20.9%	20.2%	163

** BRFSS data consists of 2010 weighted percentages (land line only) and was obtained vis WEAT (Web Enabled Analysis Tool)

Overall, just over 80% of respondents reported exercising at least once a week. Most of these reported a regimen of three times per week, with some reporting daily exercise. The overall responses were slightly improved from 2015, fewer reported “none” exercise and more reported daily exercise. In all age groups higher percentages of respondents reported 5 times/week or daily exercise and in 2015. There were a few age and gender differences in the percentage of people exercising daily. Seniors had a higher percentage reporting no exercise and the lowest percentage reporting 5 times/ week or daily exercise. A greater percentage of male than female respondents reported daily exercise, though the difference is small.

In terms of census tract, Russells Point and Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the highest percentage of respondents reporting daily exercise. Russells Point made a big move from 2015 over 10 percentage points of exercising 5 times/week to daily. Indian Lake-Lakeview and West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents in the other direction (no exercise).

Chart 3 - Amount of Time Spent on Physical Activity

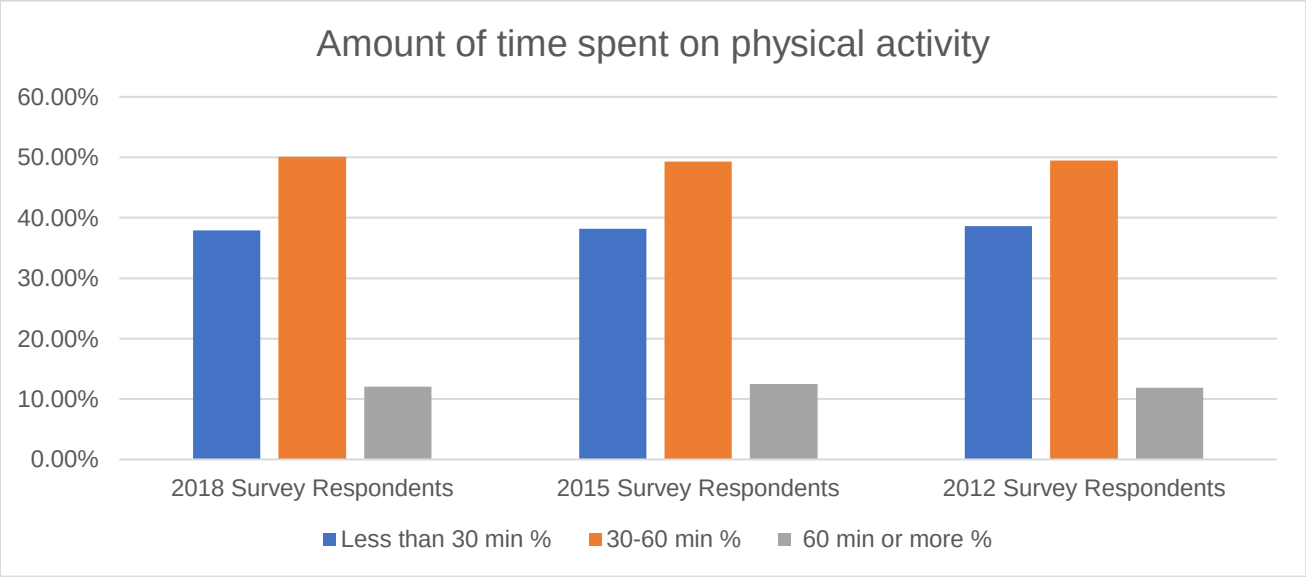


Table 3: Amount of time spent on Physical Activity

	Less than 30 min %	30-60 min %	60 min or more %	N
Overall Responses				
2018 Survey Respondents	37.9%	50.1%	12.0%	1285
2015 Survey Respondents	38.2%	49.3%	12.5%	1412
2012 Survey Respondents	38.6%	49.5%	11.9%	2026
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	23.8%	59.5%	16.7%	84
Ages 35 - 49	28.1%	60.8%	11.1%	171
Ages 50 – 64	33.3%	53.5%	13.2%	432
Ages 65 +	45.7%	43.4%	10.9%	562
Gender				
Male	37.0%	50.3%	12.7%	338
Female	37.8%	51.0%	11.2%	883
Census Track				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	33.9%	52.3%	13.8%	109
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	38.6%	51.7%	9.7%	145
40 Indian Lake	31.5%	56.2%	12.4%	89
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	49.2%	44.4%	6.3%	63
42 Russells Point	36.2%	51.1%	12.8%	47
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	41.5%	48.5%	10.0%	130
44 Bellefontaine (west)	42.3%	42.3%	15.3%	137
45 Bellefontaine (central)	33.3%	55.2%	11.5%	87
46 Bellefontaine (east)	38.3%	51.8%	9.8%	193
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	37.6%	43.2%	19.2%	125
48 West Liberty	35.0%	54.4%	10.6%	160

Results were very similar to that reported in 2012 & 2015. More than half of those responding reported a 30-60 minutes exercise regimen. Fewer (37.9%) reported less than 30 minutes, and even fewer (12.0%) reported an hour or more of exercise. Within age, a greater percentage of respondents reported 30-60 minutes of exercise.

The percentage of men and women reported 60 minutes or more of exercise is much close than in the past when significantly higher percentages of men reported exercising 60 minutes or more.

There were also a few differences in length of time of exercising by census tract.

Question 4 and 5

Residents were asked to indicate their height and weight in questions 4 and 5. Following are the responses for these questions. They were asked to estimate their height in inches and weight in pounds without shoes. Responses for height and weight were used to calculate BMI and get percentages for 'overweight' and 'obese.' These calculations are also included.

Chart 4 & 5 - Overweight and Obese Responses

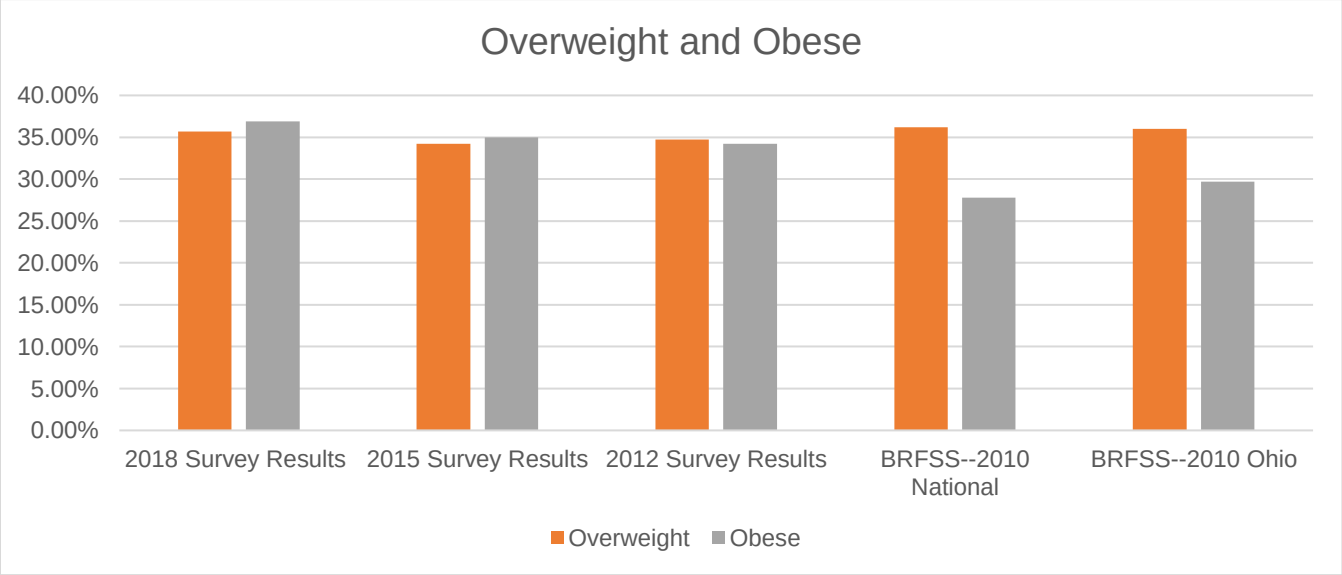


Table 4 & 5: Height and Weight

	Height		Weight		Obesity Calculations			
	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	BMI	Overweight	Obese
Overall Responses								
2018 Survey Results	1311	65.6	1295	178.9	1284	29.2	35.7%	36.9%
2015 Survey Results	1407	65.7	1354	177.6	1319	28.9	34.2%	35.0%
2012 Survey Results	2086	65.7	2073	176.7	2015	28.7	34.7%	34.2%
BRFSS--2010 National							36.2%	27.8%
BRFSS--2010 Ohio							36.0%	29.7%
Age Range								
Ages 18-34	85	65.6	85	175.6	85	28.7	27.1%	35.3%
Ages 35-49	173	66.0	167	183.8	167	29.7	31.7%	35.3%
Ages 50-64	431	66.0	428	184.1	425	29.7	36.5%	37.9%
Ages 65+	587	65.3	581	174.1	575	28.7	36.2%	36.9%
Gender								
Male	342	69.8	341	203.3	340	29.3	44.4%	37.4%
Female	901	64.1	886	169.9	878	29.1	31.9%	36.9%
Census Tract								
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	110	65.7	108	182.3	107	29.7	37.4%	38.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	145	65.6	145	117.5	144	19.2	31.3%	38.9%
40 Indian Lake	92	66.2	91	179.8	91	28.8	46.2%	31.9%
41 Indian Lake--Lakeview	61	65.5	61	178.3	59	29.2	30.5%	39.0%
42 Russells Point	47	65.7	48	180.9	47	29.5	38.3%	36.2%
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	134	65.6	129	180.3	128	29.5	35.2%	42.2%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	145	65.4	141	179.5	141	29.5	29.8%	36.2%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	92	65.6	92	176.5	91	28.8	39.6%	33.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	196	65.4	194	181.6	193	29.8	34.7%	37.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	127	65.4	125	176.2	124	29.0	33.1%	36.3%
48 West Liberty	162	65.9	161	178.8	159	28.9	36.5%	36.5%

* Mean reported height in inches and weight in pounds ** BMI is calculated as (weight/height2)*703. “Overweight” is a BMI of 25-29.9, “obese” is a BMI of 30 or higher based on guidelines published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *** BRFSS data consists of 2010 weighted percentages (land line only) and was obtained via WEAT (Web Enabled Analysis Tool)

Over two-thirds of respondents’ weight and height indicate they are either overweight or obese. The average respondent is 5 feet 5½ and weighs just over 178 pounds. The average BMI of

respondents is 29.2 - the “overweight” range. BMI, Overweight mean and Obese mean are all higher in 2018 than in the previous years.

This corresponds to research in adult development finding that people tend to gain weight in middle adulthood and, with aging, lose muscle mass and end up losing weight in their later years (Villareal, Apovian, Kushner, and Klein, 2005).

Male and female respondents reported similar BMI results. Since BMI only considers weight and height, it can sometimes identify people with a large amount of muscle mass as overweight or obese. Since men, on average, tend to have more muscle mass than women, this issue is more problematic when using BMI to categorize men (Villeral, Apovian,Kushner, et.al. , 2005). Therefore, one might expect men to report a higher BMI on average. This is not the case.

Percentages for respondents above placed a slightly greater percentage in the obese category than the 2010 BRFSS data. National 2010 BRFSS results reported 27.8% of respondents obese, while the present dataset had 36.9 %. Ohio results were similar (29.7% BRFSS). In the BRFSS Ohio data, 42.5% and 30.4% of men reported heights and weights placing them in the overweight and obese categories respectively. The percentages above were 44.4% and 37.4 %. For women, the percentages on the BRFSS were 29.6% and 29.1%, also slightly less than the 31.9% and the 36.9 % above. Both datasets showed similar patterns with regards to age range. Those who may be considered “middle aged” report the highest percentage of obesity.

Responses for this question were also detailed by income level.

Table 4 / 5 a: Height and Weight by income Level

Income Level	Height		Weight		Obesity Calculations			
	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	BMI	Overweight	Obese
<$15,000	117	64.7	116	182.2	114	30.6	22.8%	44.7%
$15,000-$19,999	96	65.0	91	181.0	91	30.1	37.4%	39.6%
$20,000-$29,999	149	65.1	151	180.5	147	29.9	25.9%	46.9%
$30,000-$49,999	257	65.6	254	180.4	253	29.4	37.5%	37.5%
$50,000-$74,999	270	66.2	270	181.8	268	29.2	41.8%	36.9%
$75,000-$99,999	129	65.9	125	174.6	125	28.3	36.0%	31.2%
$100,000+	197	66.4	195	173.0	194	27.6	38.1%	23.7%

* Mean reported height in inches ** Mean reported weight in pounds *** BMI is calculated as (weight/height2)*703. “Overweight” is a BMI of 25-29.9, “obese” is a BMI of 30 or higher based on guidelines published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. **** BRFSS data consists of 2010 weighted percentages (land line only) and was obtained via

There are some differences at the lowest and highest ends of the income spectrum. Respondents making less than $15,000 a year tended to be both the heaviest and the shortest. 44.7 % of them fell into the obese category, compared to under one-fourth of respondents in the highest income category. However, more respondents in the in the $50,000 to $100,000 + income groups reported height and weight in the overweight category.

Chart 6 - Weight Loss Techniques

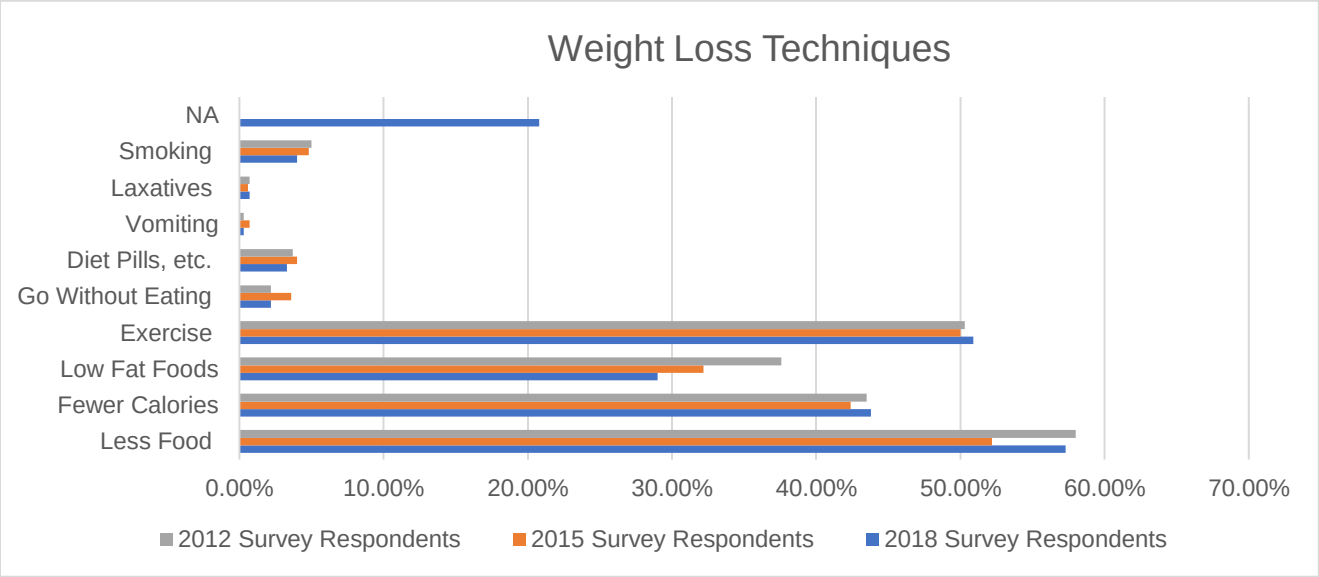


Table 6 - Weight Loss Techniques

	Less Food	Fewer Calories	Low Fat Foods	Exercise	Go Without Eating	Diet Pills, etc.	Vomiting	Laxatives	Smoking	NA	N
Overall Responses											
2018 Survey Respondents	57.3%	43.8%	29.0%	50.9%	2.2%	3.3%	0.3%	0.7%	4.0%	20.8%	1349
2015 Survey Respondents	52.2 %	42.4 %	32.2 %	50.0%	3.6 %	4.0 %	0.7 %	0.6 %	4.8 %	NA	1463
2012 Survey Respondents	58.0 %	43.5 %	37.6 %	50.3%	2.2 %	3.7 %	0.3 %	0.7 %	5.0 %	NA	2163
Age Range											
Ages 18 – 34	63.5%	47.1%	31.8%	70.6%	8.2%	9.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	11.8%	85
Ages 35 - 49	63.6%	56.1%	35.3%	68.2%	5.2%	8.7%	1.2%	1.7%	6.4%	12.1%	173
Ages 50 – 64	63.3%	50.3%	33.5%	57.6%	2.1%	3.4%	0.5%	0.2%	4.3%	13.9%	439
Ages 65 +	52.2%	36.9%	25.3%	39.8%	0.8%	1.2%	0.0%	0.8%	2.6%	28.3%	605
Gender											
Male	53.3%	34.8%	27.2%	52.5%	2.6%	0.9%	0.3%	0.9%	3.5%	22.6%	345
Female	59.9%	48.6%	29.9%	51.6%	2.2%	4.4%	0.3%	0.4%	4.1%	19.5%	923
Census Tract											
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	49.1%	38.4%	28.6%	56.3%	0.9%	2.7%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	21.4%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	59.6%	46.4%	30.5%	49.0%	2.6%	4.6%	0.0%	1.3%	2.6%	25.2%	151
40 Indian Lake	63.4%	45.7%	33.0%	59.6%	3.2%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	18.1%	94
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	52.4%	38.1%	28.6%	39.7%	0.0%	3.2%	1.6%	0.0%	6.3%	20.6%	63
42 Russells Point	52.9%	39.2%	17.6%	41.2%	5.9%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	13.7%	21.6%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	51.8%	38.3%	27.7%	47.5%	0.7%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	23.4%	141
44 Bellefontaine (west)	48.6%	41.8%	30.1%	43.8%	3.4%	4.8%	0.7%	2.1%	4.1%	26.7%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	52.6%	48.4%	31.6%	49.5%	2.1%	2.1%	1.1%	1.1%	7.4%	20.0%	95
46 Bellefontaine (east)	61.1%	48.5%	29.8%	51.0%	2.5%	3.0%	0.0%	0.5%	3.5%	17.2%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	68.2%	47.3%	29.5%	58.1%	2.3%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	17.1%	129
48 West Liberty	62.7%	43.2%	26.6%	55.0%	1.8%	3.0%	0.6%	0.6%	1.8%	17.8%	169

*Some of the N column is off for the 'Eat Less Food' Option

The N for Age 65+ of the 'Eat Less Food' Option is 604 while it is 605 for all other options
The N for Female of the 'Eat Less Food' option is 922 while it is 923 for all other options
The N for Census 40 of the 'Eat Less Food' option is 93 while it is 94 for all other options

For this question, respondents were asked to indicate whether they had used different weight loss techniques. Specifically, they were asked, “Did you do any of the following to lose weight or keep from gaining weight over the past 6 months?”

Overall, percentages were like 2012 and 2015, all ages, both genders and all census tracts were more likely to indicate, eat less food and to exercise; followed by eat fewer calories and eat low fat foods than the other options.
There were only slight gender differences. A higher percentage of female respondents indicated that they would take diet pills, etc.

Chart 7 Knowledge of Healthy Habits, Healthy You

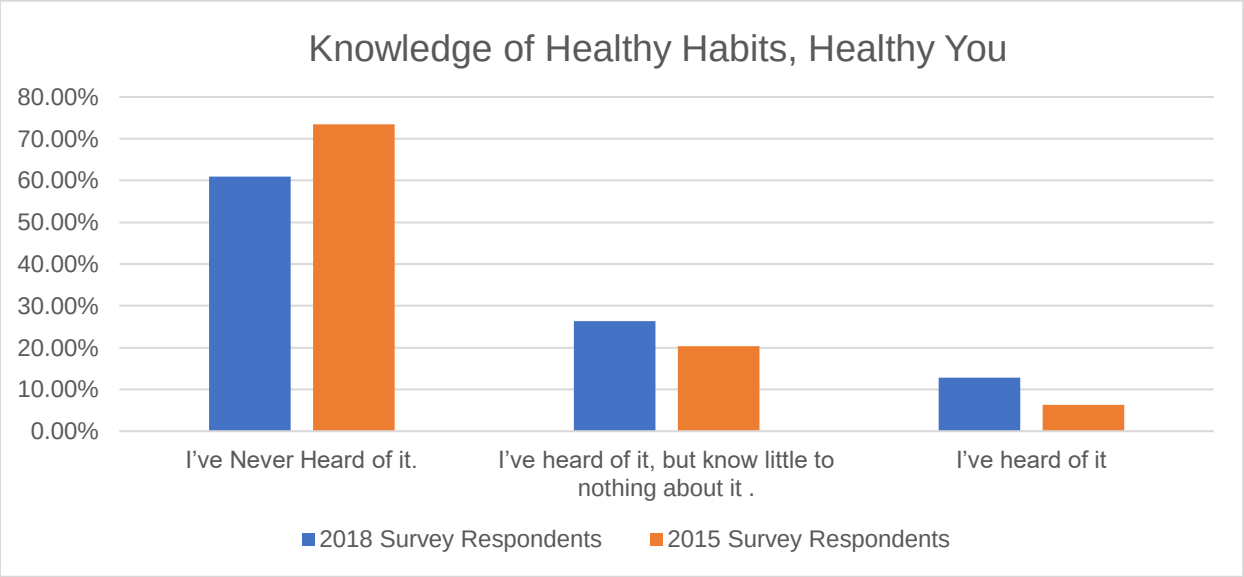


Table 7: Knowledge of Healthy Habits, Healthy You

	I've Never Heard of it.	I've heard of it, but know little to nothing about it .	I've heard of it	N
Overall Responses				
2018 Survey Respondents	60.9%	26.3%	12.8%	1329
2015 Survey Respondents	73.5 %	20.3 %	6.3 %	1466
Age Range				
Ages 18 – 34	57.1%	31.0%	11.9%	84
Ages 35 - 49	57.8%	27.2%	15.0%	173
Ages 50 – 64	58.8%	26.5%	14.6%	437
Ages 65 +	63.3%	26.2%	10.6%	596
Gender				
Male	69.0%	22.8%	8.2%	342
Female	57.3%	27.9%	14.9%	915
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	68.5%	18.9%	12.6%	111
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	63.3%	29.3%	7.3%	150
40 Indian Lake	70.7%	20.7%	8.7%	92
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	74.6%	19.0%	6.3%	63
42 Russells Point	70.8%	25.0%	4.2%	48
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	58.7%	29.7%	11.6%	138
44 Bellefontaine (west)	62.9%	28.7%	8.4%	143
45 Bellefontaine (central)	56.5%	28.3%	15.2%	92
46 Bellefontaine (east)	53.0%	29.8%	17.2%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	53.9%	25.0%	21.1%	128
48 West Liberty	57.2%	25.9%	16.9%	166

Overall, 60.9 % of respondents indicated that they had never heard of the campaign, an improvement from 2015 when this percentage was 73.5%. The percentages are consistent across age groups, both genders and all census tracts. A slightly higher percentage of female respondents indicate hearing of the campaign and small census tract differences were seen in that respondents from Russells Point had the highest percentage stating they had never heard of the campaign and respondents from East Bellefontaine had the lowest percentage. Differences were small, however, and the percentage not hearing of the campaign was high in all areas. Clearly, there is still more that needs to be done to 'get the word out.'

Chart 8 - Impact of Healthy Habits, Healthy You

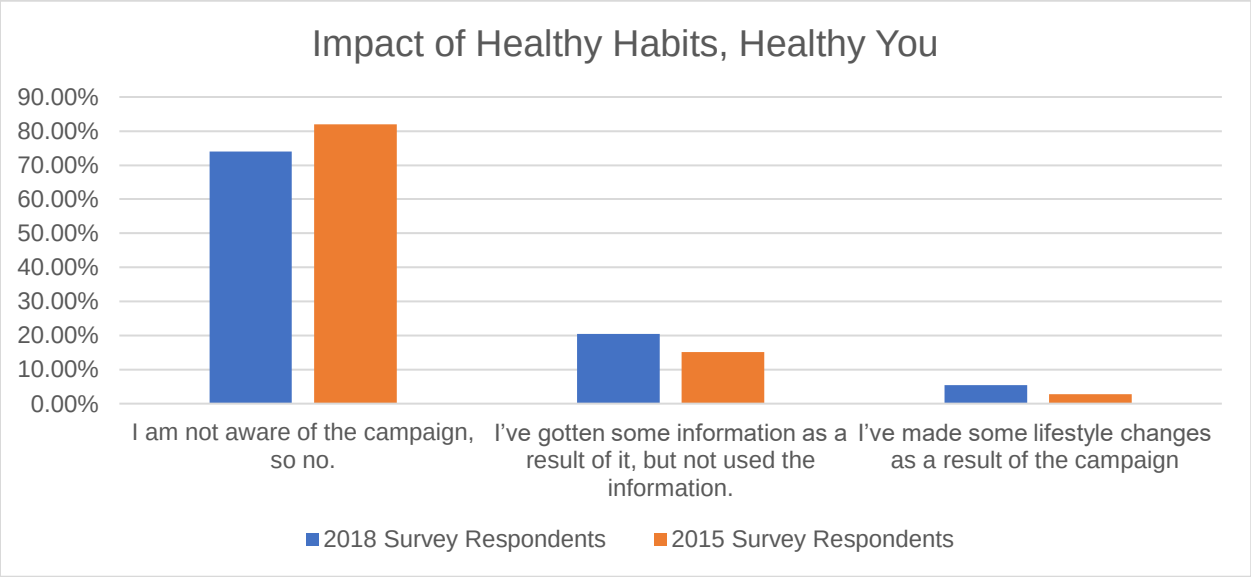


Table 8: Impact of Healthy Habits, Healthy You

	I am not aware of the campaign, so no.	I've gotten some information as a result of it, but not used the information.	I've made some lifestyle changes as a result of the campaign	N
Overall Responses				
2018 Survey Respondents	74.0%	20.5%	5.5%	1272
2015 Survey Respondents	82.0 %	15.2 %	2.8 %	1425
Age Range				
Ages 18 – 34	72.9%	20.0%	7.1%	85
Ages 35 - 49	69.6%	25.6%	4.8%	168
Ages 50 – 64	71.8%	21.7%	6.4%	419
Ages 65 +	76.5%	18.9%	4.6%	567
Gender				
Male	82.3%	12.3%	5.4%	333
Female	69.9%	24.4%	5.7%	873
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	75.7%	17.8%	6.5%	107
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	78.3%	18.2%	3.5%	143
40 Indian Lake	79.8%	19.1%	1.1%	89
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	80.0%	16.7%	3.3%	60
42 Russells Point	85.1%	12.8%	2.1%	47
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	74.2%	18.9%	6.8%	132
44 Bellefontaine (west)	77.0%	20.1%	2.9%	139
45 Bellefontaine (central)	70.5%	20.5%	9.1%	88
46 Bellefontaine (east)	67.6%	26.1%	6.4%	188
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	70.2%	19.8%	9.9%	121
48 West Liberty	69.6%	24.7%	5.7%	158

The responses are like Question 7 responses. The percentage have changed in a positive direction slightly from 2015 to 2018, though still a low percentage of respondents, regardless of age group, gender, or census tract, had even heard of the campaign.

Quality of Life Caregiving Needs

Chart 1 - Indicating Need to provide Care

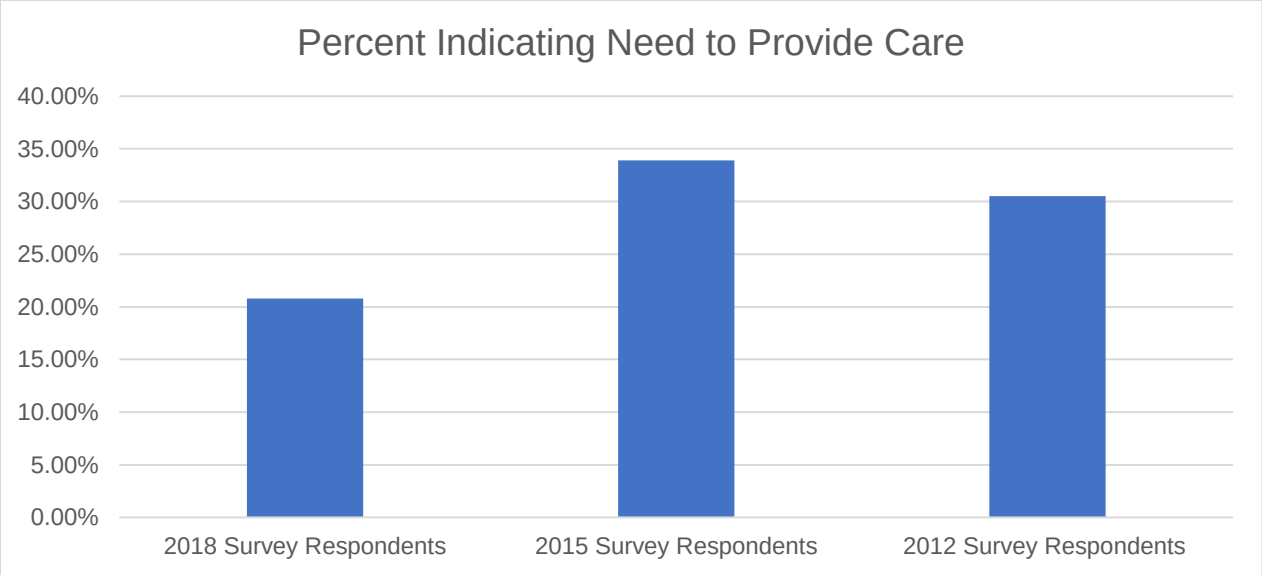


Table 1: Indicating Need to provide Care

	Percent Indicating Need to Provide Care	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Survey Respondents	20.8%	1330
2015 Survey Respondents	33.9 %	1462
2012 Survey Respondents	30.5 %	2143
Age Range		
Ages 18 – 34	17.9%	84
Ages 35 - 49	30.1%	173
Ages 50 – 64	34.1%	437
Ages 65 +	26.6%	597
Gender		
Male	24.6%	341
Female	29.6%	917
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	26.8%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	26.0%	150
40 Indian Lake	32.3%	93
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	28.6%	63
42 Russells Point	25.0%	48
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	26.1%	138
44 Bellefontaine (west)	20.8%	144
45 Bellefontaine (central)	32.6%	92
46 Bellefontaine (east)	28.6%	196
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	31.3%	128
48 West Liberty	30.1%	166

20.8% of respondents indicated that they are providing regular care to a person with a health issue this is significantly lower than in 2015 when it was about 34 %.
The age group 50 to 64 indicate the highest percentage providing care. There is a small though not significant difference in males and females providing care.

There were some census tract differences that did not match that in 2015. In 2015, Rushsylvania and West Mansfield, Zanesfield and East Liberty, and West Liberty were the areas with the highest percentage. In 2018 Bellefontaine (central) was the area with the highest percentage.

Table 1.a: Age and Condition of Person Needing Care

Age			
Birth to 21	**22-64**	**65 or older**	**N**
4.8%	22.8%	72.5%	356
Condition		**Percent Indicating Need (N=371)**	
Arthritis/Rheumatism		27.2%	
Asthma		4.9%	
Cancer		14.0%	
Diabetes		21.8%	
Heart Disease		21.3%	
Hypertension / High Blood Pressure		24.8%	
Lung Disease/Emphysema		11.9%	
Osteoporosis		8.1%	
Parkinson's Disease		5.9%	
Stroke		12.1%	
Eye/Vision Problems		22.4%	
Hearing Problems		15.4%	
Elder Abuse		1.3%	
Multiple Sclerosis (MS)		2.2%	
Spinal Cord Injury		3.2%	
Traumatic Brain Injury		3.2%	
Alzheimer's Disease or Other Dementia		15.9%	
Attention Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorder		3.0%	
Learning Disabilities		4.3%	
Cerebral Palsy		1.9%	
Down's Syndrome		0.8%	
Other Developmental Disability		7.5%	
Anxiety		16.7%	
Depression		22.9%	
Other Mental Illness		6.2%	
Drug/Alcohol Addiction		4.0%	
Financial Abuse		2.2%	
Other Addiction		1.9%	

For those who indicated needing to provide care, respondents were asked to indicate the age of the person and the type of condition necessitating the need for care.

Few respondents indicated the need to care for a child with health issues. Most respondents, instead, indicate that the person needing care was 65+. The most common issues requiring a person to need care are arthritis, high blood pressure, eye and vision problems, and depression.

Health Care Access/Utilization

Question 1 – Personal Physician or Health Care Provider

Question 1 asked, "Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?" and if no, why they did not. The following provides detail on whether respondents indicated having a personal health care provider by age group, gender, and census tract. For those responding that they did not have a personal provider, reasons why are detailed

Chart 1 - Personal Physician or Health Care Provider

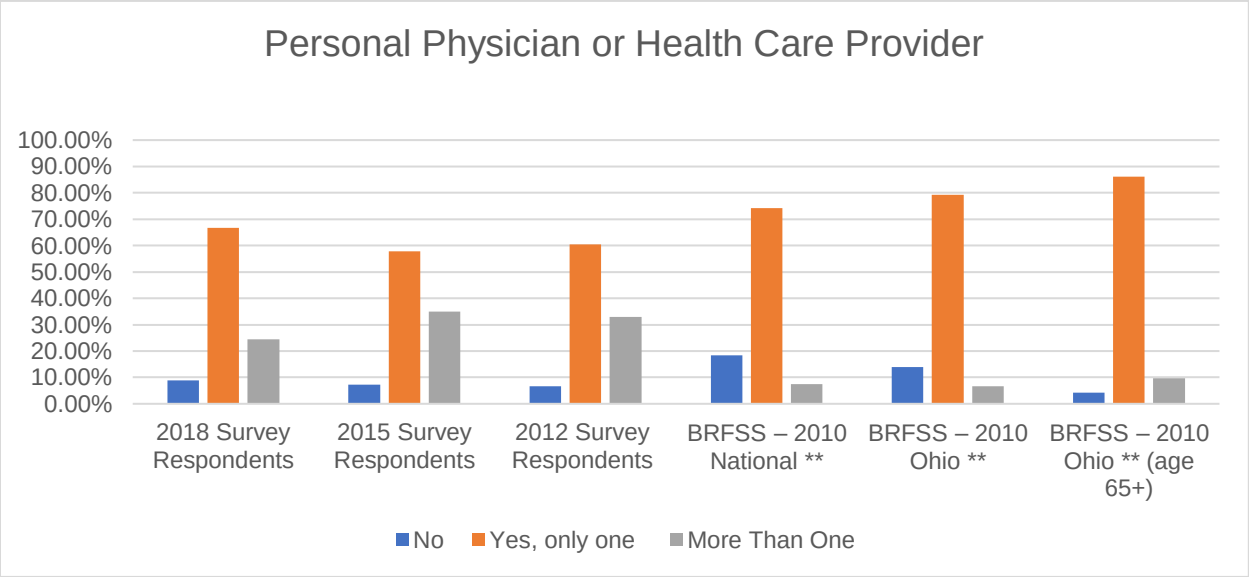


Table 1: Personal Physician or Health Care Provider

	No	Yes, only one	More Than One	N
Overall Responses				
2018 Survey Respondents	8.9%	66.7%	24.4%	1311
2015 Survey Respondents	7.2 %	57.9%	34.9%	1468
2012 Survey Respondents	6.6 %	60.5 %	32.9 %	2131
BRFSS – 2010 National **	18.3 %	74.2 %	7.5 %	NA
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio **	14.0 %	79.3 %	6.7 %	NA
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio ** (age 65+)	4.3 %	86.1 %	9.6 %	NA
Age Range				
Ages 18 – 34	19.0%	66.7%	14.3%	84
Ages 35 - 49	11.6%	77.3%	11.0%	172
Ages 50 – 64	7.4%	71.1%	21.5%	432
Ages 65 +	8.0%	60.6%	31.3%	584
Gender				
Male	8.9%	67.9%	23.2%	336
Female	8.7%	66.3%	25.0%	904
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	6.4%	69.7%	23.9%	109
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	9.5%	68.2%	22.3%	148
40 Indian Lake	7.7%	63.7%	28.6%	91
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	14.8%	68.9%	16.4%	61
42 Russells Point	10.9%	58.7%	30.4%	46
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	6.4%	67.9%	25.7%	140
44 Bellefontaine (west)	13.5%	63.1%	23.4%	141
45 Bellefontaine (central)	7.7%	74.7%	17.6%	91
46 Bellefontaine (east)	12.0%	61.8%	26.2%	191
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	4.7%	73.2%	22.0%	127
48 West Liberty	6.6%	64.5%	28.9%	166

**BRFSS data consists of 2010 weighted percentages (land line only) and was obtained vis WEAT (Web Enabled Analysis Tool)

This data is very similar to the 2015 survey results.
Most respondents indicated that they had one personal health care provider, but responses did vary by age. A greater percentage of younger respondents reported not having a health care provider and a greater percentage of older respondents indicated having more than one health care provider.

Responses did not vary greatly by gender. Similar percentages of men and women reported having one, or more than one primary health provider. A slightly higher percentage of males reported no health care provider.

There were differences by census tract. Respondents from Indian Lake – Lakeview had the highest percentage indicating that they did not have a provider. Respondents from Indian Lake had the highest percentage indicating that they had more than one provider.

In addition, there were some differences between Logan County respondents and the BRFSS results. A greater percentage of respondents on the current survey indicated having more than one primary health care provider. This was possibly due to the age of respondents, so data from the 2010 BRFSS – Ohio was run for those 65 and older. Even considering age, a greater percentage of respondents to the current survey indicated more than one primary health care provider.

Those who indicated that they had no personal health care provider were asked to provide a reason. Table 1-1 lists the reasons why.

Table 1.a: Reasons for No provider

If No, Main Reason (N= 117**)**	
Reason	**Percentage**
I have not needed a doctor	47.0 %
No insurance	12.0%
Insurance not accepted locally	6.8%
No place available/close enough	8.5%
Do not like/ trust/ believe in doctors	15.4%
Can't afford	18.8%

The most common reason people do not have a personal health provider is that they 'have not needed a doctor' with almost half giving that response. Another smaller group indicated that they did not have a personal health provider because they could not afford one.

Table 2 Location of Services

	Primary Care Providers Office*	Emergency Room	Urgent Care Center	Outpatient Clinic	Internet/Web	Call- a – Nurse	Community Health Center	Mental Health / Addiction Service Provider	Call 911	N
Overall responses										
2018 Survey Respondents	85.8%	6.7%	8.2%	1.7%	4.7%	2.4 %	1.3 %	0.2%	1.0%	1349
2015 Survey Respondents	88.7%	2.3 %	2.5 %	0.6 %	4.4 %	0.9 %	NA	NA	NA	1263
2012 Survey Respondents	89.0 %	6.2%	2.5 %	1.3 %	4.7 %	3.3 %	NA	NA	NA	2045
Age Group										
Ages 18 – 34	74.1%	7.1%	27.1%	0.0%	15.3 %	2.4 %	2.4 %	0.0%	0.0%	85
Ages 35 - 49	81.5%	1.7%	11.6%	1.7%	8.1%	2.9 %	1.7 %	0.0%	0.0%	173
Ages 50 – 64	87.7%	5.5%	6.8%	1.1%	5.7%	1.8 %	0.7 %	0.2%	0.5%	439
Ages 65 +	88.9%	8.4%	5.6%	2.0%	1.8%	2.8 %	1.3 %	0.3%	1.7%	605
Gender										
Male	85.5%	7.0%	7.2%	2.6%	4.3%	2.9 %	1.2 %	0.3%	0.6%	345
Female	86.8%	6.4%	9.1%	1.1%	5.1%	2.3 %	1.3 %	0.2%	1.2%	923
Census Tract										
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	83.0%	6.3%	11.6%	3.6%	6.3%	0.0 %	0.9 %	0.0%	0.9%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	86.1%	2.6%	7.3%	0.0%	2.0%	4.0 %	0.0 %	0.0%	1.3%	151
40 Indian Lake	85.1%	6.4%	5.3%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2 %	1.1 %	0.0%	0.0%	94
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	74.6%	9.5%	15.9%	0.0%	4.8%	4.8 %	1.6 %	0.0%	1.6%	63
42 Russells Point	74.5%	11.8%	9.8%	3.9%	2.0%	5.9 %	0.0 %	2.0%	0.0%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	88.7%	6.4%	6.4%	1.4%	7.1%	0.0 %	1.4 %	0.0%	0.7%	141

44 Bellefontaine (west)	84.2%	13.7%	11.0%	1.4%	7.5%	2.1 %	0.0 %	0.7%	1.4%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	83.2%	8.4%	9.5%	2.1%	3.2%	2.1 %	4.2 %	0.0%	1.1%	95
46 Bellefontaine (east)	89.9%	5.1%	7.6%	1.5%	5.6%	4.5 %	1.0 %	0.0%	1.0%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	88.4%	1.6%	7.8%	0.8%	4.7%	0.8 %	0.8 %	0.0%	0.0%	129
48 West Liberty	88.8%	7.7%	4.7%	2.4%	3.6%	1.8 %	3.0 %	0.6%	1.8%	169

* Term used in 2015 Survey “Doctor’s office” was replaced in 2018 with Primary Care Provider

By far, the most common place for receiving medical advice is the Primary Care Provider’s Office. This is true for all age groups, both men and women, and all areas of the county. Also, for the most part, results were like 2012 & 2015. There is somewhat of an increase from 2015 in emergency room use, but was the same as in 2012, other areas seem consistent.

There do seem to be some age differences. Young adults have a higher percentage reporting use of an urgent care center as in 2015. Young adults also have a higher percentage reporting use of the internet/web and a lower percentage of use of the doctor’s office. This is the same as in 2015.

There were also some census tract differences. Respondents from Bellefontaine (west) had the highest percentage reporting use of the emergency room and of the internet/web

Chart 3 - Barriers to Service

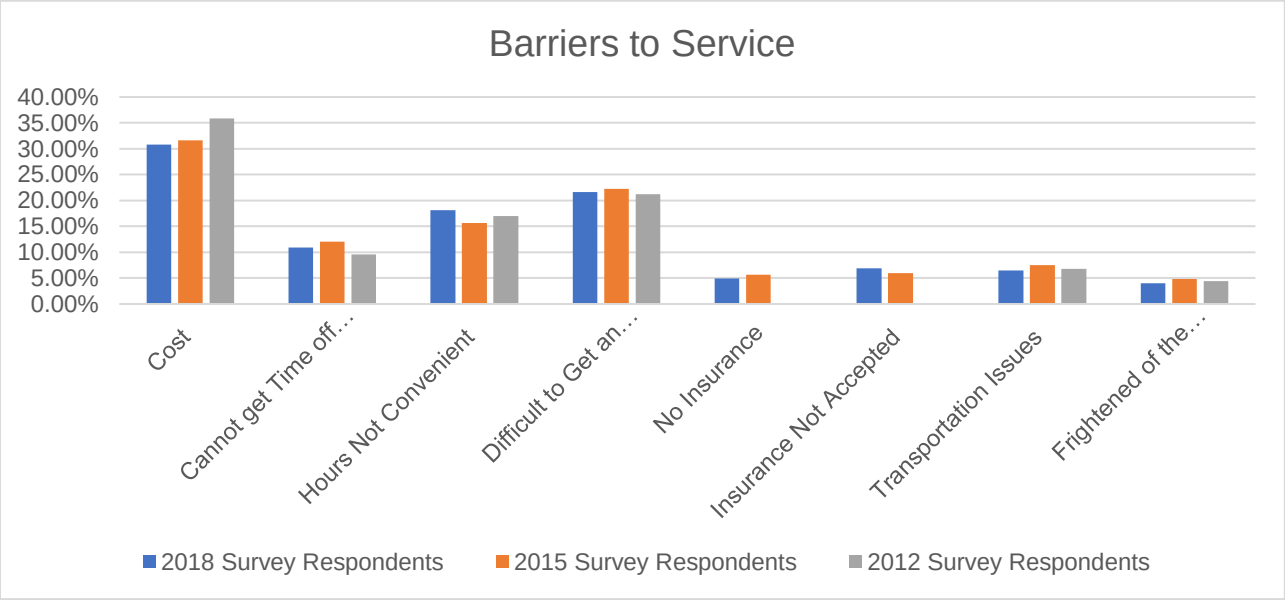


Table 3.m - Barriers to Service

	Cost	Cannot get Time off Work	Hours Not Convenient	Difficult to Get an Appointment	No Insurance	Insurance Not Accepted	Transportation Issues	Frightened of the Procedure	N
Overall responses									
2018 Survey Respondents	30.8%	10.9%	18.1%	21.6%	4.9%	6.9%	6.5%	4.0%	1349
2015 Survey Respondents	31.6 %	12.0 %	15.7 %	22.3 %	5.7 %	6.0 %	7.5 %	4.8 %	1489
2012 Survey Respondents	35.9 %	9.6 %	17.0 %	21.2 %	NA	NA	6.8 %	4.4 %	2165
Age Group									
Ages 18 – 34	52.9%	30.6%	36.5%	27.1%	7.1%	7.1%	5.9%	5.9%	85
Ages 35 - 49	41.6%	25.4%	35.8%	28.9%	6.4%	9.2%	4.6%	4.6%	173
Ages 50 – 64	40.1%	15.0%	21.9%	24.6%	7.7%	10.0%	6.2%	4.3%	439
Ages 65 +	18.2%	1.2%	7.9%	17.9%	2.5%	3.8%	7.4%	3.6%	605
Gender									
Male	33.6%	8.7%	13.9%	21.4%	5.8%	6.1%	5.5%	2.3%	345
Female	30.7%	12.2%	20.2%	22.5%	4.9%	7.5%	7.0%	4.3%	923
Census Tract									
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	31.3%	12.5%	22.3%	22.3%	8.0%	8.9%	1.8%	6.3%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	37.7%	7.9%	18.5%	19.9%	6.6%	6.0%	7.3%	5.3%	151
40 Indian Lake	21.3%	9.6%	6.4%	17.0%	2.1%	6.4%	5.3%	3.2%	94
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	36.5%	7.9%	22.2%	23.8%	4.8%	11.1%	7.9%	1.6%	63
42 Russells Point	31.4%	9.8%	23.5%	11.8%	9.8%	9.8%	13.7%	0.0%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	31.9%	12.1%	18.4%	27.0%	3.5%	6.4%	2.8%	5.0%	141
44 Bellefontaine (west)	39.7%	13.7%	18.5%	19.2%	4.1%	6.8%	11.0%	2.7%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	31.6%	6.3%	20.0%	24.2%	9.5%	5.3%	9.5%	4.2%	95
46 Bellefontaine (east)	25.8%	10.1%	17.7%	25.3%	3.0%	6.1%	6.6%	6.1%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	32.6%	12.4%	20.9%	19.4%	3.9%	7.0%	4.7%	3.1%	129
48 West Liberty	23.1%	13.6%	14.8%	21.3%	3.6%	6.5%	5.9%	2.4%	169

* Term used in 2015 Survey “Doctor’s office” was replaced in 2018 with Primary Care Provider

Question 3 asked, “What might prevent you from seeing a doctor if you were sick, injured, or needed some type of health care?”

The most common reason for not receiving medical care was cost. In terms of gender, a slightly higher percentage of females marked that they couldn’t get time off, but most options were consistent.

Responses varied by age group, however. Cost was not as much of an issue for 65+ respondents, not being able to get time off and hours not being convenient were also not as big of an issue for 65+ respondents. The higher percentage responses for younger respondents was cost, followed by hours not convenient and cannot get time off work.

Cost seemed to be the biggest issue for respondents in Bellefontaine (west) and Indian Lake – Lakeview. This corresponds to two of the areas where respondents are most likely to report lack of health care coverage (see Health Care Coverage, Question 1). There are also some big census tract differences in whether transportation issues would hinder someone from seeing a doctor. Russells Point had a much higher percentage reporting transportation issues than other areas, same as in 2015.

Table 4 - Length of Time Since Routine Checkup

	<1Year	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	>5 Years	Never	N
Overall Responses						
2018 Survey Respondents	79.3%	9.4%	4.3%	5.4%	1.5%	1326
2015 Survey Respondents	76.2 %	9.1 %	5.9 %	7.3 %	1.4 %	1466
2012 Survey Respondents	72.5 %	11.3 %	6.2 %	7.7 %	2.4 %	2141
BRFSS – 2010 National**	68.0 %	13.8 %	8.9 %	8.1 %	1.2%	NA
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio **	70.1 %	12.7 %	7.3 %	8.7 %	1.2 %	NA
Age Range						
Ages 18 – 34	58.3%	17.9%	9.5%	13.1%	1.2%	84
Ages 35 - 49	72.1%	11.0%	8.7%	7.0%	1.2%	172
Ages 50 – 64	77.3%	9.4%	5.5%	6.2%	1.6%	436
Ages 65 +	85.7%	7.7%	1.7%	3.4%	1.5%	595
Gender						
Male	79.2%	9.1%	4.1%	5.3%	2.3%	341
Female	79.0%	9.9%	4.7%	5.4%	1.1%	913
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	73.9%	14.4%	6.3%	5.4%	0.0%	111
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	75.5%	12.9%	2.0%	5.4%	4.1%	147
40 Indian Lake	81.3%	6.6%	7.7%	3.3%	1.1%	91
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	81.0%	9.5%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	63
42 Russells Point	85.4%	6.3%	2.1%	2.1%	4.2%	48
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	82.3%	5.7%	2.1%	8.5%	1.4%	141
44 Bellefontaine (west)	81.8%	7.0%	4.2%	4.9%	2.1%	143
45 Bellefontaine (central)	73.9%	12.0%	4.3%	8.7%	1.1%	92
46 Bellefontaine (east)	77.8%	10.6%	4.0%	7.1%	0.5%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	85.9%	8.6%	0.0%	3.1%	2.3%	128
48 West Liberty	78.0%	8.5%	7.3%	5.5%	0.6%	164

Most respondents indicate that they have seen a doctor for a routine checkup within the past year. Younger respondents report regular checkups at a lower percentage than older respondents, but males and females tend to respond similarly. There are few differences in census tract. However, one interesting note is that 4.2% of respondents from Russells Point and 4.1% of respondents from Huntsville and Belle Center reported never having a routine checkup. Responses were like that on the BRFSS.

The next question required residents to indicate if they had received health care outside of Logan County, and if so, the reasons why health care was outside of Logan County and the type of health care provided. The question asked simply, “in the past 12 months, have you gone outside of Logan County for health care?”

Table 5 - Did you go outside Logan County for health care

	Percent Indicating Receiving Health Care Outside Logan County	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Survey Respondents	59.3%	1311
2015 Survey Respondents	65.1%	1474
2012 Survey Respondents	55.1%	2159
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	61.2%	85
Ages 35 - 49	58.2%	170
Ages 50 – 64	60.5%	435
Ages 65 +	57.5%	581
Gender		
Male	65.0%	337
Female	57.5%	903
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	61.8%	110
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	55.5%	146
40 Indian Lake	71.7%	92
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	58.1%	62
42 Russells Point	66.0%	47
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	65.0%	137
44 Bellefontaine (west)	55.9%	143
45 Bellefontaine (central)	54.4%	90
46 Bellefontaine (east)	55.2%	194
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	68.5%	124
48 West Liberty	51.8%	166

There is a decrease in the percentage of respondents indicating receiving health care outside of Logan County. However, it is more in line with 2012, therefore no trend is indicated. The

percentages are similar with respect to age group and gender. Respondents from Indian Lake and Zanesfield and East Liberty had the highest percentage indicating going out of Logan County for healthcare while respondents from West Bellefontaine had the lowest.

The first follow-up question asked about the reasons people would have gone outside of Logan County for healthcare. For those indicating going outside of the county for healthcare, several options were provided from 'my provider of choice is in another area' to 'I have concerns about care provided by area hospital.' The following details the responses to this follow-up question. Respondents counted as 'indicating health care outside of Logan County' are included.

Table 5.a - Reasons for Health Care Outside Logan County

Reason	Percent Indicating (N=778) *	2015 Results (N = 895)	2012 Results (N= 1190)
My provider of choice is in another area.	50.0%	53.9%	47.0%
No providers available for services I need.	17.7%	21.9%	15.8%
My insurance only covers doctors in another area.	4.4 %	7.4%	4.1%
No appropriate doctors accept Medicare/Medicaid	2.8 %	4.8%	2.3%
My primary physician referred me.	30.3%	32.0%	31.5%
I have concerns about care provided by local physicians	15.7 %	16.8%	17.8%
I have concerns about care provided by area hospital.	20.1 %	16.8%	20.3%

* Number of respondents indicating they received care outside of Logan County

The reason provided by the greatest percentage of respondents for receiving health care outside Logan County was 'my provider of choice is in another area' followed by 'my primary physician referred me.' This pattern was like 2015, the percentage were like 2012. The reason with the lowest percentage of responses was "no appropriate doctors accept Medicare/Medicaid."

Chart 5.b - What Types of Services Sought Outside Logan County

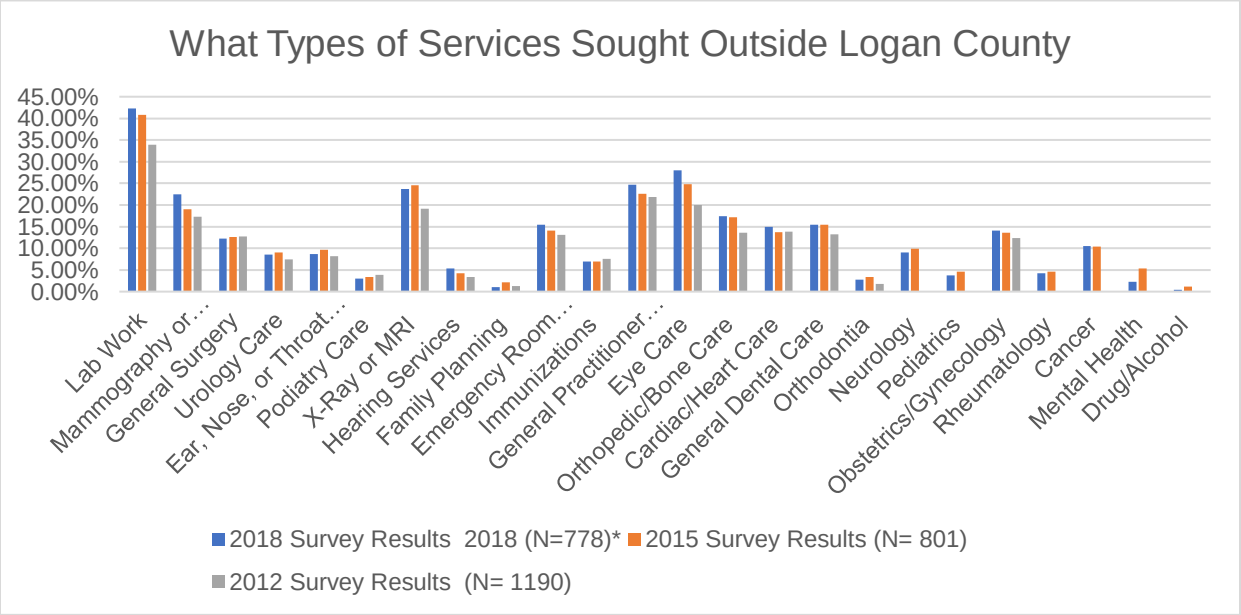


Table 5.b - What Types of Services Sought Outside Logan County

Type of Service	Percent Indicating Service 2018 (N=778)	2015 Survey Results (N= 801)	2012 Survey Results (N= 1190)
Lab Work	42.3%	40.8%	33.9%
Mammography or Breast Care	22.5%	19.0%	17.3%
General Surgery	12.3%	12.6%	12.7%
Urology Care	8.5%	9.0%	7.4%
Ear, Nose, or Throat Care	8.7%	9.6%	8.2%
Podiatry Care	3.0%	3.4%	3.9%
X-Ray or MRI	23.7%	24.5%	19.1%
Hearing Services	5.3%	4.2%	3.4%
Family Planning	1.0%	2.1%	1.3%
Emergency Room Service	15.4%	14.1%	13.1%
Immunizations	6.9%	7.0%	7.6%
General Practitioner Care	24.7%	22.6%	21.8%
Eye Care	28.0%	24.8%	20.0%
Orthopedic/Bone Care	17.4%	17.2%	13.6%
Cardiac/Heart Care	14.9%	13.7%	13.9%
General Dental Care	15.4%	15.4%	13.2%
Orthodontia	2.7%	3.4%	1.8%
Neurology	9.1%	9.9%	NA
Pediatrics	3.7%	4.6%	NA
Obstetrics/Gynecology	14.1%	13.6%	12.4%
Rheumatology	4.2%	4.6%	NA
Cancer	10.5%	10.4%	NA
Mental Health	2.3%	5.4%	NA
Drug/Alcohol	0.4%	1.2%	NA

The highest percentage indicated for types of services sought outside Logan County was lab work. Other areas that were relatively high included eye care, general practitioner care, and x-ray or MRI. This trend was like 2012 & 2015. In some areas, the percentages were slightly higher (e.g., eye care, lab work, general practitioner).

Table 5.c - Percent Having Prescription Not Filled

	Percent Indicating Not Filled	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Survey Respondents	13.8%	1312
2015 Survey Respondents	18.1%	1458
2012 Survey Respondents	20.1%	2099
Age Range		
Ages 18 – 34	19.0%	84
Ages 35 - 49	22.1%	172
Ages 50 – 64	13.7%	430
Ages 65 +	11.1%	587
Gender		
Male	12.4%	339
Female	14.3%	903
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	8.9%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	15.2%	145
40 Indian Lake	16.5%	91
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	11.9%	59
42 Russells Point	10.4%	48
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	14.3%	140
44 Bellefontaine (west)	9.0%	144
45 Bellefontaine (central)	19.5%	87
46 Bellefontaine (east)	14.9%	195
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	13.6%	125
48 West Liberty	15.7%	166

If Yes, Reason					
Cost	**Choose Not to Take**	**No Insurance**	**Transportation**	**Other**	**N**
31.5%	57.4%	7.7%	1.1%	18.8%	181

Percentages were like 2012 & 2015 and percentages were similar across age group and gender. There were some slight census tract differences in that respondents from Bellefontaine (central) had the highest percentage indicating not getting a prescription filled and Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the lowest.

Health Care Coverage

Chart 1 - Type of Health Care Coverage

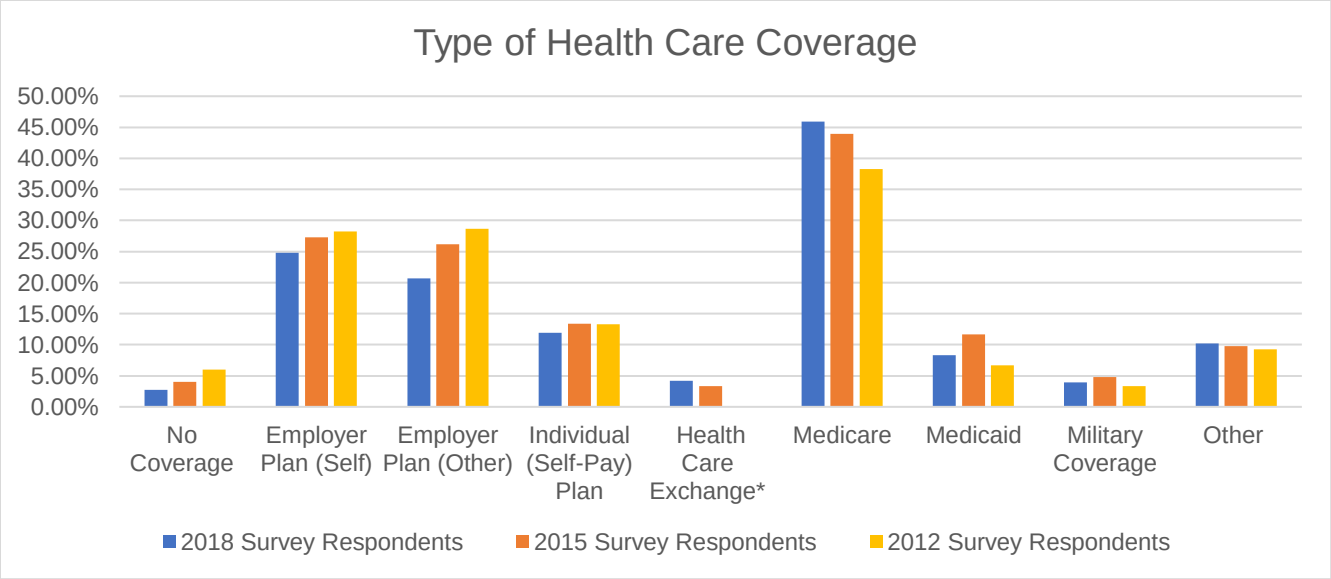


Table 1 - Type of Health Care Coverage

	No Coverage	Employer Plan (Self)	Employer Plan (Other)	Individual (Self-Pay) Plan	Health Care Exchange*	Medicare	Medicaid	Military Coverage	Other	N
Overall responses										
2018 Survey Respondents	2.7%	24.8%	20.7%	11.9%	4.2%	45.9%	8.3%	3.9%	10.2%	1349
2015 Survey Respondents	4.0 %	27.3 %	26.2 %	13.4 %	3.3 %	43.9 %	11.7 %	4.8 %	9.8%	1468
2012 Survey Respondents	6.0 %	28.2 %	28.7 %	13.3 %	NA	38.3 %	6.7 %	3.3 %	9.3 %	2136
Age Group										
Ages 18 – 34	2.4%	41.2%	38.8%	3.5%	1.2%	4.7%	11.8%	2.4%	5.9%	85
Ages 35 - 49	4.0%	49.1%	35.8%	2.9%	1.2%	0.6%	8.7%	1.7%	2.9%	173
Ages 50 – 64	5.5%	38.7%	28.2%	8.2%	3.4%	8.0%	8.4%	2.1%	5.9%	439
Ages 65 +	0.5%	6.6%	8.3%	18.3%	5.6%	91.4%	6.8%	6.0%	15.9%	605
Gender										
Male	2.6%	24.1%	20.0%	12.5%	4.6%	48.4%	9.3%	6.4%	10.4%	345
Female	2.8%	26.1%	21.6%	11.4%	3.6%	42.8%	7.6%	2.8%	10.0%	923
Census Tract										
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	4.5%	30.4%	20.5%	10.7%	0.9%	38.4%	2.7%	5.4%	8.0%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	2.0%	24.5%	23.8%	7.9%	5.3%	47.7%	4.6%	3.3%	10.6%	151
40 Indian Lake	1.1%	24.5%	16.0%	12.8%	4.3%	58.5%	4.3%	5.3%	12.8%	94
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	1.6%	15.9%	15.9%	12.7%	7.9%	57.1%	14.3%	3.2%	4.8%	63
42 Russells Point	7.8%	19.6%	15.7%	7.8%	2.0%	43.1%	15.7%	2.0%	13.7%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	2.1%	29.8%	22.7%	12.8%	7.1%	44.0%	4.3%	7.8%	5.0%	141
44 Bellefontaine (west)	2.7%	25.3%	21.2%	9.6%	4.8%	48.6%	13.0%	3.4%	6.8%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	5.3%	24.2%	16.8%	11.6%	2.1%	40.0%	16.8%	2.1%	14.7%	95
46 Bellefontaine (east)	1.0%	20.7%	22.7%	12.6%	2.5%	46.0%	7.6%	4.5%	14.1%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	2.3%	30.2%	21.7%	12.4%	2.3%	38.0%	3.9%	3.1%	12.4%	129
48 West Liberty	3.0%	22.5%	20.7%	16.6%	5.9%	47.3%	8.3%	1.2%	9.5%	169

*Response Choice in 2015 was Obamacare

The most common coverage included an Employer Plan and Medicare. However, responses varied by age group, gender, and census tract. Most 65 + respondents indicated Medicare while younger respondents indicated a plan provided by an employer. A greater percentage of 65+ respondents also indicated that they had a self-pay plan or other.

The only gender differences are that a higher percentage of males indicated Military coverage.

Results also varied by census tract. One of the biggest variations was seen in Medicaid. Bellefontaine (central) and Russells Point had the highest percentages of respondents indicating Medicaid. Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the lowest.

Table 2 - Type of Medicaid

Total Number (N= 1349)	
Type	**Percent Indicating Type**
Molina	0.4%
Buckeye	0.6%
Paramount	0.1%
UHC	2.1%
Care Source	4.1%

Overall, the highest percentage of respondents indicated having Care Source, followed by UHC.

Table 3 - Reasons Without Coverage

Reason	Percent Indicating Reason (N= 36)
Lost Job/ Changed Employers	19.4 %
Spouse or Parent Lost Job/ Changed Employers	2.7%
Employer Doesn't Offer Coverage	22.2 %
Became Part Time /Temporary	2.7 %
Benefits (Cobra) Ran Out	2.7 %
Insurance Company Refused	2.7 %
Lost Medicaid Eligibility	25.0 %
Became Divorced/Separated	13.9 %
Spouse/Parent Died	5.6 %
Became Ineligible (age or left school)	0.0 %
Couldn't Afford Premiums	8.3 %
Chose Not to Have Coverage	16.7 %
Other	36.1 %

Lost Medicaid eligibility, employer does not offer coverage, and lost job/changed employer are the highest percentage reasons for being without coverage.

Chart 4 - Coverage Inclusions (services)

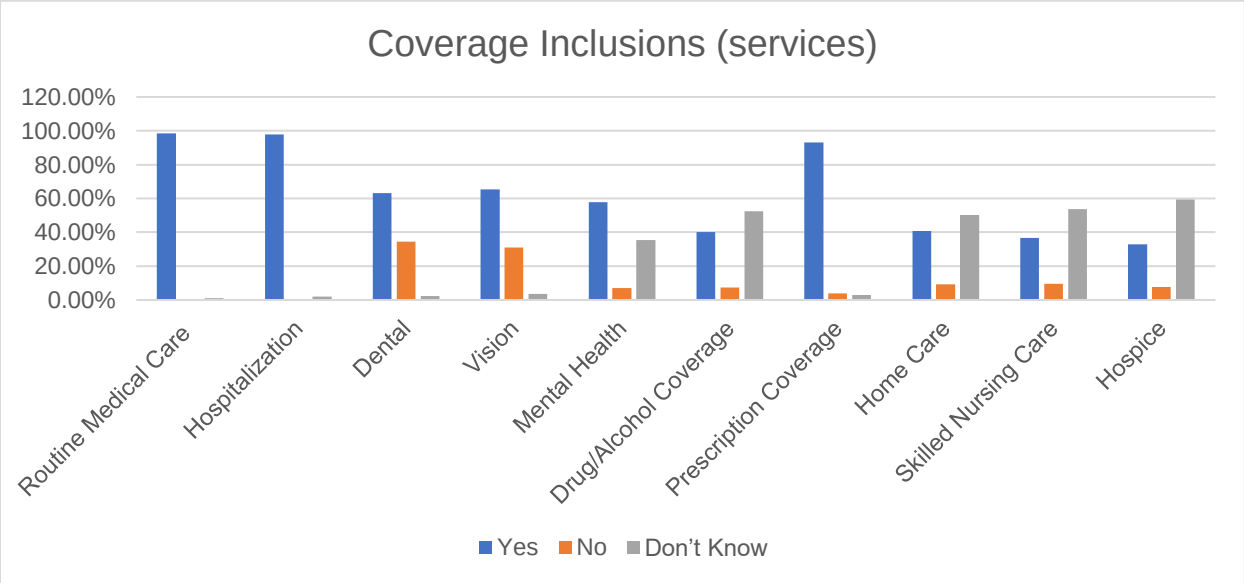


Table 4 - Coverage Inclusions (services)

	Yes	No	Don't Know	N
Routine Medical Care	98.5%	0.3%	1.2%	1248
Hospitalization	97.8%	0.3%	1.9%	1242
Dental	63.3%	34.6%	2.2%	1068
Vision	65.3%	31.0%	3.7%	1071
Mental Health	57.8%	7.0%	35.3%	1035
Drug/Alcohol Coverage	40.3%	7.3%	52.4%	997
Prescription Coverage	93.1%	3.8%	3.0%	1182
Home Care	40.7%	9.2%	50.1%	1048
Skilled Nursing Care	36.7%	9.5%	53.8%	1037
Hospice	32.9%	7.8%	59.3%	1017

Percentages exclude those who indicated that they did not have coverage on Question 3. Most respondents indicated that their coverage included routine medical care, hospitalization, and prescription. Percentages were lower for dental and vision coverage (63.3% and 65.3% respectively). 57.8% of respondents indicated that their coverage included mental health services. However, most of the remainder did not know whether their coverage included mental health or not. In addition, over half of respondents did not know whether their coverage included home care, skilled nursing care, or hospice.

Table 4.a - Routine Medical Coverage

	Yes	No	Don't Know	N
Overall Response				
2018 Survey Respondents	98.5%	0.3%	1.2%	1248
2015 Survey Respondents	97.3 %	1.2 %	1.5 %	1368
2012 Survey Respondents	97.1 %	1.5 %	1.4 %	1948
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	95.0%	1.3%	3.8%	80
Ages 35 - 49	99.4%	0.0%	0.6%	166
Ages 50 – 64	98.3%	0.5%	1.2%	401
Ages 65 +	99.1%	0.0%	0.9%	566
Gender				
Male	97.8%	0.3%	1.9%	321
Female	99.1%	0.3%	0.6%	860
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	102
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	97.8%	0.0%	2.2%	138
40 Indian Lake	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	88
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	96.5%	1.8%	1.8%	57
42 Russells Point	97.7%	0.0%	2.3%	44
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	98.5%	0.8%	0.8%	133
44 Bellefontaine (west)	98.5%	0.0%	1.5%	135
45 Bellefontaine (central)	94.2%	2.3%	3.5%	86
46 Bellefontaine (east)	98.9%	0.0%	1.1%	187
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	121
48 West Liberty	98.7%	0.0%	1.3%	157

Over 98% of respondents indicated that their insurance covers routine medical care. Responses are consistent across age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 4.b - Hospitalization

	Yes	No	Don't Know	N
Overall Response				
2018 Survey Respondents	97.8%	0.3%	1.9%	1242
2015 Survey Respondents	97.3 %	0.7 %	2.1 %	1361
2012 Survey Respondents	98.1 %	0.7 %	1.1 %	1944
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	86.3%	0.0%	13.8%	80
Ages 35 - 49	98.8%	0.6%	0.6%	166
Ages 50 – 64	98.0%	0.5%	1.5%	400
Ages 65 +	99.1%	0.2%	0.7%	562
Gender				
Male	97.5%	0.0%	2.5%	318
Female	98.4%	0.5%	1.2%	858
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	101
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	97.8%	0.0%	2.2%	137
40 Indian Lake	96.6%	3.4%	0.0%	89
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	58
42 Russells Point	97.6%	0.0%	2.4%	42
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	99.2%	0.0%	0.8%	132
44 Bellefontaine (west)	94.0%	0.0%	6.0%	134
45 Bellefontaine (central)	95.4%	1.1%	3.4%	87
46 Bellefontaine (east)	96.8%	0.0%	3.2%	186
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	119
48 West Liberty	99.4%	0.0%	0.6%	157

Over 97% of respondents, regardless of age group, gender, or census tract, indicated that their health care coverage includes hospitalization

Table 4.c - Dental Coverage

	Yes	No	Don't Know	N
Overall Response				
2018 Survey Respondents	63.3%	34.6%	2.2%	1068
2015 Survey Respondents	63.0 %	34.4 %	2.7 %	1167
2012 Survey Respondents	61.3 %	35.7 %	3.1 %	1666
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	80.2%	17.3%	2.5%	81
Ages 35 - 49	83.0%	15.8%	1.2%	165
Ages 50 – 64	74.2%	23.7%	2.2%	372
Ages 65 +	43.1%	54.3%	2.6%	429
Gender				
Male	61.5%	35.3%	3.3%	275
Female	65.1%	33.4%	1.5%	743
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	78.4%	21.6%	0.0%	88
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	57.3%	38.5%	4.3%	117
40 Indian Lake	58.0%	39.5%	2.5%	81
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	61.7%	36.2%	2.1%	47
42 Russells Point	68.4%	26.3%	5.3%	38
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	60.2%	37.3%	2.5%	118
44 Bellefontaine (west)	61.6%	38.4%	0.0%	112
45 Bellefontaine (central)	58.1%	36.5%	5.4%	74
46 Bellefontaine (east)	65.8%	31.6%	2.6%	155
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	66.0%	33.0%	0.9%	106
48 West Liberty	62.9%	36.4%	0.8%	132

Responses as to whether health care coverage includes dental varied by age group. A high percentage of respondents under age 49 reported that their insurance provided dental coverage. Most respondents age 65 + (54.3%) , however, reported that they did not have dental coverage. Answers were consistent by gender.

There were some slight differences by census tract. Respondents from Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the highest percentage indicating that their coverage included dental services. Huntsville and Belle Center had the lowest.

Table 4.d - Vision Coverage

	Yes	No	Don't Know	N
Overall Response				
2018 Survey Respondents	65.3%	31.0%	3.7%	1071
2015 Survey Respondents	61.3 %	35.7 %	3.0 %	1155
2012 Survey Respondents	59.5 %	37.4 %	3.2 %	1673
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	71.6%	23.5%	4.9%	81
Ages 35 - 49	78.0%	19.5%	2.4%	164
Ages 50 – 64	75.1%	22.7%	2.2%	370
Ages 65 +	50.5%	44.0%	5.5%	434
Gender				
Male	66.4%	29.9%	3.7%	271
Female	65.6%	30.9%	3.5%	751
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	74.2%	24.7%	1.1%	89
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	55.5%	37.0%	7.6%	119
40 Indian Lake	60.5%	33.3%	6.2%	81
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	65.9%	31.8%	2.3%	44
42 Russells Point	76.3%	18.4%	5.3%	38
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	65.8%	31.6%	2.6%	117
44 Bellefontaine (west)	65.5%	32.7%	1.8%	110
45 Bellefontaine (central)	55.4%	39.2%	5.4%	74
46 Bellefontaine (east)	68.2%	28.7%	3.2%	157
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	71.3%	25.9%	2.8%	108
48 West Liberty	64.2%	32.1%	3.7%	134

Over half of respondents 65 + reported vision coverage. However, this was the lowest percentage of any other age group. There are no differences by gender.

Respondents from Russells Point and Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the highest percentage indicating vision coverage while respondents from Huntsville and Belle Center and Bellefontaine (central) had the lowest percentage.

Table 4.e - Mental Health Coverage

	Yes	No	Don't Know	N
Overall Response				
2018 Survey Respondents	57.8%	7.0%	35.3%	1035
2015 Survey Respondents	57.2 %	9.4 %	33.4 %	1143
2012 Survey Respondents	60.1 %	10.4 %	29.5 %	1617
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	43.6%	6.4%	50.0%	78
Ages 35 - 49	69.8%	4.3%	25.9%	162
Ages 50 – 64	65.5%	5.0%	29.5%	359
Ages 65 +	48.9%	9.6%	41.5%	417
Gender				
Male	58.6%	6.6%	34.8%	256
Female	58.1%	7.0%	35.0%	732
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	67.5%	8.4%	24.1%	83
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	58.0%	4.5%	37.5%	112
40 Indian Lake	60.5%	6.2%	33.3%	81
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	58.7%	13.0%	28.3%	46
42 Russells Point	60.6%	6.1%	33.3%	33
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	53.6%	7.1%	39.3%	112
44 Bellefontaine (west)	51.8%	10.0%	38.2%	110
45 Bellefontaine (central)	63.2%	10.5%	26.3%	76
46 Bellefontaine (east)	56.2%	2.6%	41.2%	153
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	59.6%	5.8%	34.6%	104
48 West Liberty	54.4%	8.0%	37.6%	125

The age group 35 to 60 had the greatest percentage of respondents reporting that their insurance does covers mental health services. However, 30% to 50% of the respondents do not know if mental health services are covered. Both the 18 to 34 and the 65+ age groups had a larger percentage indicating that they did not know if their insurance covered mental health services.

There are only slight differences by gender. There are some differences by census tract. The percentage of respondents in the Indian Lake – Lakeview area and Bellefontaine (west & central) indicating that their insurance does not cover mental health tended to be higher than that of respondents from other areas.

Table 4.f - Drug/Alcohol Coverage

	Yes	No	Don't Know	N
Overall Response				
2018 Survey Respondents	40.3%	7.3%	52.4%	997
2015 Survey Respondents	40.1 %	10.2 %	49.8 %	1083
2012 Survey Respondents	**NA**			
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	23.1%	7.7%	69.2%	78
Ages 35 - 49	46.0%	5.6%	48.4%	161
Ages 50 – 64	47.8%	5.8%	46.4%	345
Ages 65 +	34.7%	8.9%	56.5%	395
Gender				
Male	46.0%	7.2%	46.8%	250
Female	38.6%	7.1%	54.3%	702
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	52.5%	5.0%	42.5%	80
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	37.0%	3.7%	59.3%	108
40 Indian Lake	48.0%	5.3%	46.7%	75
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	46.5%	9.3%	44.2%	43
42 Russells Point	51.6%	6.5%	41.9%	31
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	36.7%	8.3%	55.0%	109
44 Bellefontaine (west)	36.1%	10.2%	53.7%	108
45 Bellefontaine (central)	39.2%	10.8%	50.0%	74
46 Bellefontaine (east)	38.9%	3.4%	57.7%	149
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	36.6%	10.9%	52.5%	101
48 West Liberty	37.8%	9.2%	52.9%	119

Overall, 40% of respondents indicated that their insurance has drug/alcohol coverage. However, most of the remaining respondents did not know whether their coverage included the services or not. A slightly higher percentage of males indicated knowing whether their coverage included drug/alcohol coverage. Young adults had the highest percentage indicating they didn't know.

There were differences by census tract. Rushsylvania and West Mansfield respondents had the highest percentage indicating coverage**.**

Table 4.g - Prescription Coverage

	Yes	No	Don't Know	N
Overall Response				
2018 Survey Respondents	93.1%	3.8%	3.0%	1182
2015 Survey Respondents	92.7 %	4.6 %	2.7 %	1301
2012 Survey Respondents	92.4 %	6.1 %	1.5 %	1879
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	87.5%	2.5%	10.0%	80
Ages 35 - 49	94.0%	3.0%	3.0%	166
Ages 50 – 64	95.8%	1.6%	2.6%	385
Ages 65 +	92.0%	5.7%	2.3%	522
Gender				
Male	90.0%	5.4%	4.7%	299
Female	94.3%	3.4%	2.3%	823
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	93.0%	3.0%	4.0%	100
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	93.1%	1.5%	5.4%	130
40 Indian Lake	95.3%	3.5%	1.2%	85
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	94.2%	3.8%	1.9%	52
42 Russells Point	92.3%	5.1%	2.6%	39
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	90.7%	6.2%	3.1%	129
44 Bellefontaine (west)	94.6%	3.1%	2.3%	130
45 Bellefontaine (central)	92.8%	4.8%	2.4%	83
46 Bellefontaine (east)	94.4%	2.8%	2.8%	177
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	94.8%	1.7%	3.5%	115
48 West Liberty	90.1%	7.0%	2.8%	142

Over 90% of respondents indicated that their health insurance included prescription coverage. Percentages seem to be consistent across age group, gender and census tract.

Table 4.h - Home Care Coverage

	Yes	No	Don't Know	N
Overall Response				
2018 Survey Respondents	40.7%	9.2%	50.1%	1048
2015 Survey Respondents	38.4 %	10.8 %	50.8 %	1141
2012 Survey Respondents	34.5 %	12.7 %	52.8 %	1652
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	12.8%	6.4%	80.8%	78
Ages 35 - 49	28.8%	5.0%	66.3%	160
Ages 50 – 64	35.7%	10.7%	53.6%	345
Ages 65 +	54.0%	9.6%	36.3%	446
Gender				
Male	46.3%	9.7%	44.0%	259
Female	38.4%	8.9%	52.6%	739
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	46.4%	6.0%	47.6%	84
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	38.4%	4.5%	57.1%	112
40 Indian Lake	42.0%	16.0%	42.0%	81
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	44.0%	14.0%	42.0%	50
42 Russells Point	53.1%	6.3%	40.6%	32
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	45.1%	12.4%	42.5%	113
44 Bellefontaine (west)	38.1%	6.2%	55.8%	113
45 Bellefontaine (central)	35.1%	9.1%	55.8%	77
46 Bellefontaine (east)	43.1%	5.2%	51.6%	153
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	37.1%	11.4%	51.4%	105
48 West Liberty	35.9%	12.5%	51.6%	128

Over 50% respondents indicated that they did not know whether their insurance covered home care. This percentage varied by age group. More young adults 18 to 34 did not know whether their coverage included home care. A slightly higher percentage of females didn't know what their coverage included, and a slightly higher percentage of male respondents indicated their coverage included home care.

There were some differences by census tract. Russells Point respondents had the highest percentage indicating that their coverage included home care while respondents of Central Bellefontaine and West Liberty had the lowest.

Table 4.I - Skilled Nursing Care Coverage

	Yes	No	Don't Know	N
Overall Response				
2018 Survey Respondents	36.7%	9.5%	53.8%	1037
2015 Survey Respondents	36.4 %	11.6 %	52.0 %	1139
2012 Survey Respondents	31.7 %	13.1 %	55.2 %	1641
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	10.4%	7.8%	81.8%	77
Ages 35 - 49	22.0%	6.9%	71.1%	159
Ages 50 – 64	30.7%	10.4%	58.8%	345
Ages 65 +	51.6%	9.6%	38.8%	438
Gender				
Male	38.1%	10.0%	51.9%	260
Female	35.7%	9.6%	54.7%	729
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	36.6%	8.5%	54.9%	82
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	36.6%	4.5%	58.9%	112
40 Indian Lake	34.2%	15.2%	50.6%	79
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	34.7%	16.3%	49.0%	49
42 Russells Point	53.1%	6.3%	40.6%	32
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	43.1%	13.8%	43.1%	116
44 Bellefontaine (west)	35.1%	7.2%	57.7%	111
45 Bellefontaine (central)	33.3%	8.0%	58.7%	75
46 Bellefontaine (east)	36.0%	4.7%	59.3%	150
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	35.0%	8.7%	56.3%	103
48 West Liberty	35.2%	14.1%	50.8%	128

The patterns of responses for skilled nursing care mirrored that for home care. A greater percentage of 65+ respondents reporting knowing whether their insurance provided coverage, responses had slight differences by gender and respondents of Bellefontaine (central) and both Indian Lake areas had the lowest.

Table 4.j - Hospice Coverage

	Yes	No	Don't Know	N
Overall Response				
2018 Survey Respondents	32.9%	7.8%	59.3%	1017
2015 Survey Respondents	31.7 %	9.8 %	58.5 %	1122
2012 Survey Respondents	27.5 %	10.7 %	61.9 %	1615
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	9.1%	7.8%	83.1%	77
Ages 35 - 49	23.9%	5.7%	70.4%	159
Ages 50 – 64	28.1%	9.4%	62.6%	342
Ages 65 +	44.8%	6.6%	48.6%	422
Gender				
Male	36.2%	8.7%	55.1%	254
Female	31.5%	7.4%	61.1%	717
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	38.5%	6.4%	55.1%	78
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	32.4%	2.7%	64.9%	111
40 Indian Lake	39.2%	8.9%	51.9%	79
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	34.0%	14.9%	51.1%	47
42 Russells Point	46.9%	6.3%	46.9%	32
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	34.2%	12.6%	53.2%	111
44 Bellefontaine (west)	33.9%	3.7%	62.4%	109
45 Bellefontaine (central)	29.3%	5.3%	65.3%	75
46 Bellefontaine (east)	27.7%	3.4%	68.9%	148
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	35.0%	8.7%	56.3%	103
48 West Liberty	26.6%	15.3%	58.1%	124

Just as with home care and skilled nursing care, there were age differences. 65+ respondents had a greater percentage indicating that they knew if their insurance provided coverage and there were the same small differences by gender as with other areas. Female respondents were slightly more likely to indicate that they didn't know if their coverage included the option and male respondents were slightly more likely to indicate 'yes.'

There were also some differences by census tract. Respondents of Russells Point had the highest percentage indicating that their coverage included hospice.

Chart 5 -Coverage Inclusions (people)

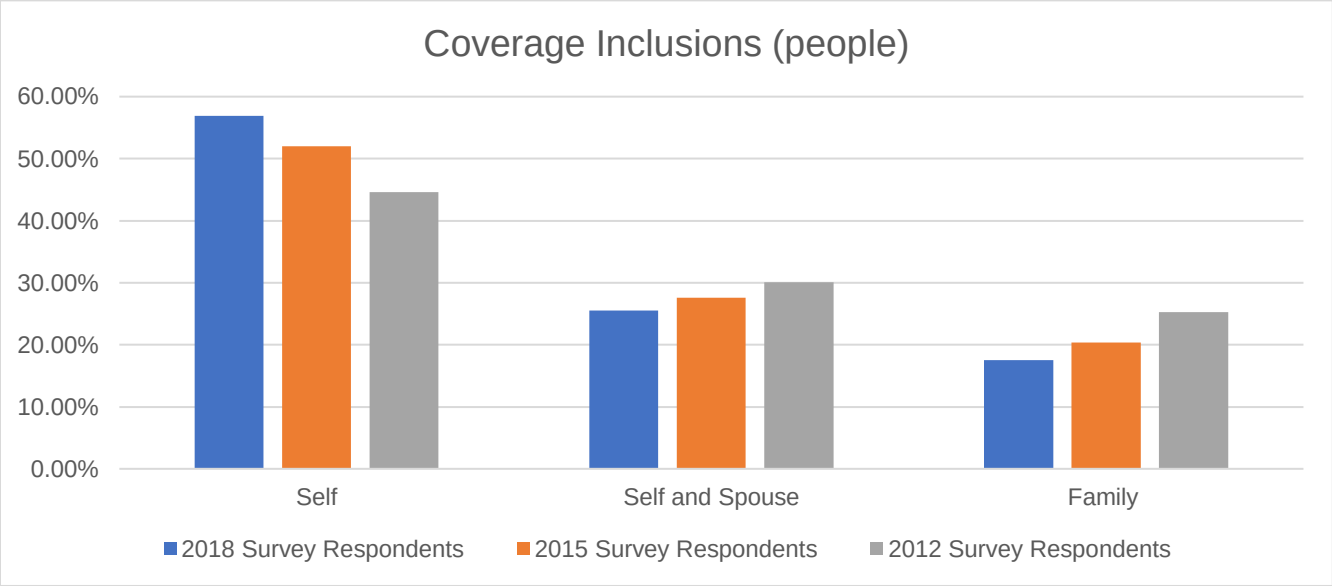


Table 5 - Coverage Inclusions (people)

	Self	Self and Spouse	Family	N
Overall Response				
2018 Survey Respondents	56.9%	25.5%	17.5%	1284
2015 Survey Respondents	52.0 %	27.6 %	20.4 %	1394
2012 Survey Respondents	44.6 %	30.1 %	25.3 %	1997
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	31.3%	16.3%	52.5%	80
Ages 35 - 49	25.7%	9.6%	64.7%	167
Ages 50 – 64	50.9%	33.0%	16.1%	409
Ages 65 +	73.1%	26.2%	0.7%	588
Gender				
Male	51.7%	32.7%	15.6%	327
Female	58.4%	22.5%	19.1%	885
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	45.2%	32.7%	22.1%	104
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	56.0%	25.5%	18.4%	141
40 Indian Lake	58.7%	29.3%	12.0%	92
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	79.0%	14.5%	6.5%	62
42 Russells Point	77.3%	18.2%	4.5%	44
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	43.4%	35.3%	21.3%	136
44 Bellefontaine (west)	70.2%	16.3%	13.5%	141
45 Bellefontaine (central)	57.3%	22.5%	20.2%	89
46 Bellefontaine (east)	58.6%	23.0%	18.3%	191
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	54.5%	26.8%	18.7%	123
48 West Liberty	49.7%	28.6%	21.7%	161

A higher percentage 56.9% of respondents indicated their coverage was for self. There were large differences by age group, however. Respondents under 50 tended to report having family insurance. Respondents ages 50-64 and 65+ reported insurance coverage for self. Respondents 65+ responded a higher percentage of coverage for self only.

There are some gender differences. A higher percentage of females report coverage for self or family coverage. A higher percentage of males reported coverage for self and spouse.

Oral Health

Chart 1 - Length of Time Since Dental Visit

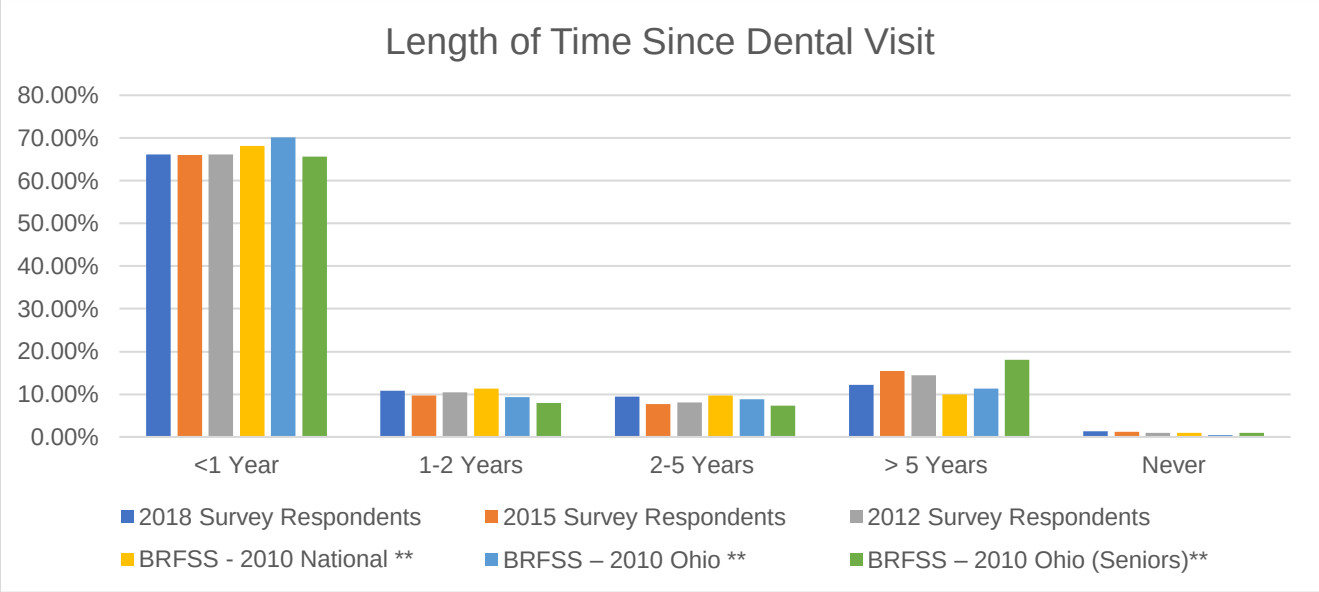


Table 1 - Length of Time Since Dental Visit

	<1 Year	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	> 5 Years	Never	N
Overall Response						
2018 Survey Respondents	66.2%	10.8%	9.5%	12.2%	1.3%	1324
2015 Survey Respondents	66.0 %	9.7 %	7.7 %	15.5 %	1.2 %	1464
2012 Survey Respondents	66.1 %	10.4 %	8.1 %	14.4 %	1.0 %	2146
BRFSS - 2010 National **	68.1 %	11.3 %	9.7 %	10.0 %	0.9 %	
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio **	70.1 %	9.3 %	8.8 %	11.3 %	0.4 %	
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio (Seniors)**	65.6 %	8.0 %	7.3 %	18.1 %	1.0 %	
Age Group						
Ages 18 – 34	61.9%	21.4%	11.9%	4.8%	0.0%	84
Ages 35 - 49	77.5%	10.4%	3.5%	6.4%	2.3%	173
Ages 50 – 64	68.6%	9.2%	11.2%	9.9%	1.1%	436
Ages 65 +	63.0%	10.1%	9.8%	15.9%	1.2%	592
Gender						
Male	62.6%	9.9%	11.1%	13.7%	2.6%	342
Female	68.7%	10.5%	8.5%	11.6%	0.7%	911
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	71.8%	8.2%	10.0%	8.2%	1.8%	110
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	65.5%	13.5%	11.5%	8.1%	1.4%	148
40 Indian Lake	72.0%	12.9%	4.3%	9.7%	1.1%	93
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	48.3%	11.7%	16.7%	21.7%	1.7%	60
42 Russells Point	52.1%	25.0%	8.3%	14.6%	0.0%	140
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	65.0%	6.4%	15.7%	10.7%	2.1%	140
44 Bellefontaine (west)	59.0%	9.0%	8.3%	22.2%	1.4%	144
45 Bellefontaine (central)	58.9%	14.4%	10.0%	16.7%	0.0%	90
46 Bellefontaine (east)	70.7%	12.6%	5.6%	10.1%	1.0%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	71.7%	7.9%	9.4%	9.4%	1.6%	127
48 West Liberty	71.7%	7.8%	8.4%	10.8%	1.2%	166

Overall, most respondents indicated that they had seen a dentist within the past year. Older respondents had a higher percentage reporting being more than 5 years since seeing a dentist. Female respondents report seeing a dentist regularly at a slightly higher percentage than male respondents.

In addition, Indian Lake - Lakeview and Bellefontaine (west) had a higher percentage of respondents than other areas report not seeing a dentist in over 5 years. In fact, only around half of respondents from Indian Lake-Lakeview reported seeing a dentist within the past year. This was like 2012 & 2015 data.
Percentages are also like the 2010 BRFSS data when considering age. Although a slightly lower percentage of all respondents above indicated a dental visit in the past year, percentages

were close and percentages from the BRFSS for Ohio 65+ respondents were very similar to Logan County data.

Table 1.a - Reason for Time

Reason	Percent Indicating Reason (N= 448)	2015 Survey Results (N= 387)	2012 Survey Results (N= 491)
Don't have Dentist	20.9 %	9.8 %	22.0 %
Cost	49.1%	52.2 %	68.0 %
No Transportation	2.0%	2.1 %	2.9 %
No Appointment Available	1.3%	2.8 %	2.9 %
Dentist Doesn't Accept insurance	8.9%	3.1 %	4.1 %
No Teeth	23.9%	30.0%	NA

If it had been more than a year since seeing a dentist, respondents were asked to indicate the reason for a lack of oral care. The following provides the responses for those indicating that it had been more than a year since their last dental visit. Respondents were included who indicated in the first part of the question that it had been more than a year since they had seen a dentist or had missing data in the first part.

The main reason for no seeing a dentist was cost, followed by no teeth and don't have a dentist.

Preventive Medicine and Health Screenings

Respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a health professional that they had diabetes, and, if so, had they taken a class to learn how to control their diabetes and was the diagnosis only during pregnancy. The question asked, "Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had diabetes?" The following details responses by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 1 - Diabetes

	Percent Indicating Diabetes	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Survey Respondents	17.8%	1332
2015 Survey Respondents	26.5 %	1375
2012 Survey Respondents	17.8 %	2071
BRFSS - 2010 National **	10.1 %	
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio **	10.9 %	
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio (Seniors)**	22.6 %	
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	3.6%	84
Ages 35 - 49	9.8%	173
Ages 50 – 64	15.8%	437
Ages 65 +	22.7%	598
Gender		
Male	23.4%	342
Female	15.3%	917
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	17.0%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	16.4%	146
40 Indian Lake	20.4%	93
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	20.6%	63
42 Russells Point	22.4%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	15.1%	139
44 Bellefontaine (west)	24.1%	145
45 Bellefontaine (central)	10.9%	92
46 Bellefontaine (east)	17.3%	197
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	14.0%	129
48 West Liberty	19.8%	167
Q. 1 a Been to a class/Diagnosis only during Pregnancy		
Class Taken	44.9%	332
Diagnosis Only During Pregnancy	5.6%	249

** BRFSS data consists of 2010 weighted percentages (land line only) and was obtained via WEAT (Web Enabled Analysis Tool)

Several respondents indicated that they had not been diagnosed with diabetes and then proceeded to answer the follow-up question. Overall, 18% of respondents indicating having a diabetes diagnosis, lower than in 2015 when it was 26.5%. It matches the 2012 data.

A greater percentage of 65 + and male respondents reported being diagnosed. Bellefontaine (west) census tract had the highest percentage indicating a diagnosis.
Overall percentages above were higher than that for the BRFSS (10.9%).

Table 2 - High Blood Pressure
Question 2 asked residents if they had ever had a diagnosis of high blood pressure, and, if so, how the high blood pressure was managed. Specifically, the question stated, "Have you ever been told by a doctor nurse, or other health care professional that you have hypertension, or high blood pressure?" The following are the responses by age group, gender, and census tract.

	Percent Indicating High Blood Pressure	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Survey Respondents	51.7%	1318
2015 Survey Respondents	53.2 %	1405
2012 Survey Respondents	48.9 %	2080
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	14.6%	82
Ages 35 - 49	20.6%	170
Ages 50 – 64	47.7%	434
Ages 65 +	68.2%	592
Gender		
Male	58.4%	339
Female	48.8%	907
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	44.9%	107
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	45.2%	146
40 Indian Lake	57.6%	92
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	60.3%	63
42 Russells Point	61.2%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	53.3%	137
44 Bellefontaine (west)	56.3%	142
45 Bellefontaine (central)	50.5%	93
46 Bellefontaine (east)	50.8%	197
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	45.7%	127
48 West Liberty	53.3%	165
Q. 2 a Taking Medication/Controlled with Medication/Controlled with Diet and Exercise		
Taking Medication	82.5%	725
Controlled with Medication	80.9%	695
Controlled with Diet and Exercise	47.4%	565

Several respondents indicated that they had not been diagnosed with high blood pressure and then proceeded to answer the follow-up question. Overall percentages were slightly lower than

2015. Almost 70% of respondents 65+ indicated that they had been diagnosed with high blood pressure.

Consistent with results from 2012 & 2015, a higher percentage of males indicated being diagnosed with high blood pressure than females. Respondents from Russells Point had the highest percentage indicating being diagnosed with high blood pressure.

In general, most respondents indicated taking medication for their high blood pressure and that their high blood pressure was controlled with medication. Just under half indicated that their blood pressure was controlled with diet and exercise.

Table 3 - High Blood Cholesterol

The next question asked respondents whether they had been diagnosed with high cholesterol and, if so, how the high cholesterol was treated. The question stated, "Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional that you have high blood cholesterol?" The following details the responses by age group, gender, and census tract.

	Percent Indicating High Blood Cholesterol	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Survey Respondents	43.0%	1310
2015 Survey Respondents	47.7 %	1428
2012 Survey Respondents	45.5 %	2090
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	6.0%	83
Ages 35 - 49	16.5%	170
Ages 50 – 64	42.4%	432
Ages 65 +	55.9%	585
Gender		
Male	52.5%	337
Female	39.4%	900
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	38.0%	108
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	41.3%	143
40 Indian Lake	52.2%	92
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	54.0%	63
42 Russells Point	46.8%	47
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	39.0%	136
44 Bellefontaine (west)	46.8%	141
45 Bellefontaine (central)	38.5%	91
46 Bellefontaine (east)	41.5%	195
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	42.5%	127
48 West Liberty	41.9%	167
Q. 2 a Taking Medication/Controlled with Medication/Controlled with Diet and Exercise		
Taking Medication	68.1%	627

Controlled with Medication	69.3%	573
Controlled with Natural Supplements	16.7%	456
Controlled with Diet and Exercise	51.0%	506

Several respondents indicated that they had not been diagnosed with high cholesterol and then proceeded to answer the follow-up question.

Overall, consistent with 2012 & 2015 data, 43 % of respondents reported being diagnosed with high cholesterol. There were large differences by age group with a higher percentage of older respondents reporting being diagnosed with high cholesterol. Male respondents reported being diagnosed with high cholesterol at a higher percentage than female respondents. There were some small differences by census tract with the Indian Lake areas having a relatively high percentage and Rushsylvania and West Mansfield having the lowest percentage. These areas were the same in 2015. The majority are taking medication and controlling with medication. In addition, over half are attempting to control their cholesterol with diet and exercise.

Table 4 – Cancer

Question 4 asked residents if they 'had ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional" that they had cancer and, if so, what type. Table 4 details the percentages, by age group, gender, and census tract, of respondents indicating that they had been diagnosed with cancer. There were several respondents who marked 'no' and the proceeded to mark a type of cancer. These responses are included in 'percent indicating cancer' as they indicated cancer in the second part of the question.

	Percent Indicating Cancer	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Survey Respondents	19.3%	1318
2015 Survey Respondents	22.7 %	1465
2012 Survey Respondents	18.2 %	2132
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	1.2%	84
Ages 35 - 49	5.8%	172
Ages 50 – 64	14.1%	432
Ages 65 +	29.5%	590
Gender		
Male	20.6%	340
Female	17.7%	906
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	18.5%	108
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	20.5%	146
40 Indian Lake	21.7%	92
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	16.1%	62
42 Russells Point	24.5%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	17.5%	137
44 Bellefontaine (west)	18.8%	144
45 Bellefontaine (central)	13.2%	91
46 Bellefontaine (east)	21.4%	196
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	19.5%	128
48 West Liberty	20.0%	165

Percentages are like 2012 & 2015.The percentage was much higher for older respondents than younger respondents. The percentage was relatively similar for males and females. The percentage was the highest in Indian Lake and the lowest in Bellefontaine (central).

Table 4-a indicates, by gender, the type of cancer. Type of cancer was broken down by gender as there are some cancers (e.g., prostate cancer) that are specific to males or females.

Table 4.a - Type of Cancer

Type	2018 Respondents Indicating Cancer	2015 Survey Results	2012 Survey Results	Males (2018)	Females (2018)
	N=255	N=269	N=387	N=345	N=923
Breast Cancer	26.3%	20.1%	20.9%	0.3%	6.8%
Cervical Cancer	5.9%	7.4%	8.3%	0.0%	1.4%
Endometrial Cancer	3.1%	3.3%	3.1%	0.3%	0.8%
Ovarian Cancer	1.6%	1.9%	3.4%	0.0%	0.4%
Head or Neck Cancer	2.7%	3.3%	3.6%	1.2%	0.3%
Oral Cancer	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%
Pharyngeal (Throat) Cancer	0.8%	1.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%
Thyroid Cancer	2.7%	3.3%	2.8%	0.0%	0.7%
Colon Cancer	7.5%	5.2%	9.0%	0.9%	1.4%
Esophageal Cancer	0.4%	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%
Liver Cancer	0.8%	0.7%	1.6%	0.3%	0.1%
Pancreatic Cancer	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Rectal Cancer	2.4%	1.1%	0.5%	0.9%	0.2%
Stomach Cancer	0.4%	0.4%	0.8 %	0.0%	0.0%
Hodgkin's Lymphoma	0.4%	0.7%	1.8%	0.3%	0.0%
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	1.2%	1.5%	3.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Leukemia	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%	0.3%	0.2%
Prostate Cancer	10.2%	12.6%	8.5%	7.0%	0.1%
Testicular Cancer	0.4%	0.7%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Melanoma	10.2%	12.6%	10.6%	3.5%	1.7%
Other Skin Cancer	29.0%	29.7%	28.4%	8.1%	5.2%
Heart Cancer	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Lung Cancer	2.7%	3.3%	4.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Bladder Cancer	3.1%	2.2%	0.8%	1.2%	0.4%
Renal Cancer	1.2%	0.4%	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%
Other	6.7%	9.3%	7.0%	1.2%	1.2%

The most common types of cancer were breast cancer and other skin cancer. However, percentages varied by gender. The percentage of male respondents indicating prostate cancer (36.9%) and other skin cancer (34.5%) was relatively high.

Table 5 - Other Diagnosis

Question 5 asked respondents to indicate other diagnoses. Specifically, the question asked, 'Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional that you have any of the following other conditions?" Table 5 indicates the percentages of all respondents that indicated each diagnosis. Tables 5-1 through 5-7 detail each diagnosis by age group, gender, and census tract.

Diagnosis	2018 Respondents Percent Indicating (N=1349)	2015 Survey Results (N=1438)	2012 Survey Results (N= 2167)	BRFSS – National**	BRFSS Ohio **
Heart Attack	6.4%	7.3%	5.9%	4.3%	4.3%
Coronary Heart Disease	8.0%	10.2%	6.7%	4.3%	4.3%
Stroke	4.3%	3.5%	2.4%	2.8%	3.0%
Asthma	9.2%	9.2%	8.1%	13.5%	13.8%
COPD	7.7%	8.0%	4.2%		
Emphysema	1.8%	3.0%	2.0%		
Arthritis	33.3%	35.2%	32.0%		
Sexually Transmitted Disease	2.4%	2.9%	1.9%		
Depression	19.6%	19.5%	17.0%		
Anxiety	16.8%	16.8%	11.6%		
Other Mental Illness	2.0%	2.4%	1.6%		
Any Mental Illness *(depression, anxiety, and other)	NA	26.7%	22.5%		
Drug/Alcohol Addiction	1.3%	1.3%	NA		
Alzheimer's Disease	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%		
Other Form of Dementia	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%		

** BRFSS data consists of 2010 weighted percentages (land line only) and was obtained via WEAT (Web Enabled Analysis Tool)

* Not a response option in 2018

In general, arthritis was the condition reported by the highest percentage of respondents, followed by depression and anxiety. This pattern is like 2012 & 2015.

Compared to BRFSS results, the percentages here are higher for heart attack and coronary heart disease and lower for asthma. This could be, in large part, due to the age of respondents.

Tables 5-a through 5-g detail results by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 5 - a, b, c Heart Issues Include Heart Attack, Coronary Disease, & Stroke

	Heart Attack	Coronary Disease	Stroke	N
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	1.2%	2.4%	1.2%	85
Ages 35 - 49	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	173
Ages 50 – 64	4.6%	7.1%	3.4%	439
Ages 65 +	9.3%	11.4%	6.0%	605
Gender				
Male	13.0%	13.3%	4.1%	345
Female	3.6%	5.9%	3.9%	923
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	3.6%	7.1%	4.5%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	6.0%	6.6%	3.3%	151
40 Indian Lake	7.4%	7.4%	4.3%	94
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	3.2%	14.3%	12.7%	63
42 Russells Point	9.8%	15.7%	7.8%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	5.7%	7.1%	4.3%	141
44 Bellefontaine (west)	9.6%	8.9%	6.2%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	9.5%	10.5%	1.1%	95
46 Bellefontaine (east)	5.1%	7.6%	3.5%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	3.9%	3.9%	1.6%	129
48 West Liberty	7.7%	7.7%	4.1%	169

A small percentage of respondents indicated heart issues. A greater percentage of males than females indicated heart attack and coronary heart disease and the percentages were, higher for older respondents.

By census tract, there were small to no differences in heart attack and coronary heart disease. For coronary disease, the percentage for Russells Point respondents is relatively high compared to other areas. Indian Lake- Lakeview respondents indicated a higher percentage of coronary disease and stroke.

Table 5 - d, e, f Respiratory Issues Including Asthma, COPD, Emphysema

	Asthma	COPD	Emphysema	N
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	15.3%	0.0%	0.0%	85
Ages 35 - 49	16.8%	1.7%	0.0%	173
Ages 50 – 64	9.1%	7.3%	3.0%	439
Ages 65 +	5.8%	10.4%	1.8%	605
Gender				
Male	7.0%	9.6%	2.0%	345
Female	10.3%	6.3%	1.6%	923
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	8.0%	5.4%	0.0%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	6.6%	6.0%	2.0%	151
40 Indian Lake	7.4%	10.6%	3.2%	94
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	4.8%	9.5%	3.2%	63
42 Russells Point	17.6%	15.7%	3.9%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	11.3%	5.0%	0.7%	141
44 Bellefontaine (west)	5.5%	15.8%	2.7%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	9.5%	5.3%	2.1%	95
46 Bellefontaine (east)	11.1%	6.6%	1.5%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	11.6%	6.2%	0.8%	129
48 West Liberty	9.5%	5.3%	1.8%	169

In terms of respiratory issues, reported percentages of COPD and Emphysema are low while asthma is slightly higher. The percentage of respondents reporting asthma is higher for younger respondents, 18 to 49, females, and the census tract Russell Point.

For COPD, the age group with the highest percentage was respondents 65+. Males reported higher percentage of COPD than females. Bellefontaine (west) and Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents reporting COPD while DeGraff, Quincy, and Lewistown had the lowest.

For Emphysema, the percentages are low across both genders. The age group 50 to 64 reported the highest percentage of respondents. Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents reporting emphysema while no respondents in Rushsylvania and West Mansfield reported emphysema.

Table 5.g - Arthritis

	Percent Indicating Diagnosis	N
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	9.4%	85
Ages 35 - 49	10.4%	173
Ages 50 – 64	31.0%	439
Ages 65 +	45.0%	605
Gender		
Male	33.0%	345
Female	33.4%	923
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	28.6%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	37.1%	151
40 Indian Lake	29.8%	94
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	33.3%	63
42 Russells Point	31.4%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	28.4%	141
44 Bellefontaine (west)	40.4%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	29.5%	95
46 Bellefontaine (east)	34.8%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	31.8%	129
48 West Liberty	34.9%	169

For arthritis, there were large age differences. 45.0% of respondent 65+ reported being diagnosed with arthritis while only 9.4% of young adults reported a diagnosis. A slightly higher percentage of female respondents indicated arthritis than male respondents.

There were also some census tract differences. Respondents from Bellefontaine (west) had the highest percentage indicating arthritis while DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown had the lowest.

Table 5.h - Sexually Transmitted Diseases

	Percent Indicating Diagnosis	N
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	4.7%	85
Ages 35 - 49	7.5%	173
Ages 50 – 64	2.7%	439
Ages 65 +	0.5%	605
Gender		
Male	2.0%	345
Female	2.5%	923
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	4.5%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	2.0%	151
40 Indian Lake	3.2%	94
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	1.6%	63
42 Russells Point	7.8%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	2.1%	141
44 Bellefontaine (west)	2.7%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	2.1%	95
46 Bellefontaine (east)	0.0%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	3.9%	129
48 West Liberty	1.2%	169

Few respondents reported being diagnosed with a sexually transmitted disease. The percentage was slightly higher for respondents 35 to 49 but consistent across gender and census tract except for Russells Point having a slightly higher percentage than other areas.

Table 5.i - Mental Health Including Depression, Anxiety, Other Mental Illness, Any Mental Illness

	Depression	Anxiety	Other Mental Illness	N
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	22.4%	21.2%	3.5%	85
Ages 35 - 49	24.9%	22.0%	4.6%	173
Ages 50 – 64	23.5%	19.4%	2.7%	439
Ages 65 +	15.2%	13.1%	0.7%	605
Gender				
Male	10.7%	7.2%	1.7%	345
Female	23.9%	20.6%	2.3%	923
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	14.3%	12.5%	1.8%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	17.2%	16.6%	1.3%	151
40 Indian Lake	14.9%	10.6%	2.1%	94
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	23.8%	19.0%	1.6%	63
42 Russells Point	29.4%	17.6%	5.9%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	9.2%	10.6%	2.1%	141
44 Bellefontaine (west)	25.3%	21.9%	1.4%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	30.5%	25.3%	2.1%	95
46 Bellefontaine (east)	21.7%	16.7%	2.0%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	17.8%	15.5%	1.6%	129
48 West Liberty	20.1%	18.9%	2.4%	169

Some type of mental illness was reported by nearly one-fourth of respondents. For depression, there were little to no differences by age group. A higher percentage of female respondents reported being diagnosed than males. Respondents from Bellefontaine (central) and Russell Point had the highest percentage indicating depression while DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown respondents had the lowest.

A greater percentage of female respondents reported anxiety than male respondents. There were slight differences by age group in that the age group of 35 to 49 respondents had the highest percentage. By census tract, Bellefontaine (central) respondents had the highest percentage while Indian Lake had the lowest.

When looking at percentage being diagnosed with any mental illness, the percentages were lowest for the 65+ respondents, higher for female than male respondents, and highest in Russells Point.

Table 5.j - Drug/Alcohol Addiction

	Percent Indicating Diagnosis	N
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	0.0%	85
Ages 35 - 49	5.2%	173
Ages 50 – 64	1.1%	439
Ages 65 +	0.7%	605
Gender		
Male	1.4%	345
Female	1.4%	923
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	0.9%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	0.0%	151
40 Indian Lake	0.0%	94
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	3.2%	63
42 Russells Point	2.0%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	0.7%	141
44 Bellefontaine (west)	0.7%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	6.3%	95
46 Bellefontaine (east)	0.5%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	1.6%	129
48 West Liberty	1.8%	169

The percentage of adults 35 to 49 indicating drug/alcohol addiction is higher than for older adults. However, the percentage is very low for all age groups. There are similar percentages for male and female respondents

By census tract, all percentages are small. Respondents from Bellefontaine (central) , though have the highest percentages of respondents indicating the issue/diagnosis.

Table 5.k - Alzheimer's, and Other Forms

	Alzheimer's	Other Forms	N
Age Group			
Ages 18 – 34	0.0%	0.0%	85
Ages 35 - 49	0.0%	0.0%	173
Ages 50 – 64	0.0%	0.5%	439
Ages 65 +	0.0%	0.5%	605
Gender			
Male	0.0%	0.3%	345
Female	0.0%	0.3%	923
Census Tract			
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	0.0%	0.9%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	0.0%	0.7%	151
40 Indian Lake	0.0%	1.1%	94
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	0.0%	0.0%	63
42 Russells Point	0.0%	0.0%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	0.0%	0.0%	141
44 Bellefontaine (west)	0.0%	0.7%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	0.0%	0.0%	95
46 Bellefontaine (east)	0.5%	0.0%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	0.0%	0.8%	129
48 West Liberty	0.0%	0.0%	169

Overall, a low percentage of respondents indicate being diagnosed with dementia.

Table 6 - Flu Vaccine

	No	Yes - Shot	Yes – Nasal Mist	N
Overall Responses				
2018 Survey Respondents	43.7%	56.3%	0.1%	1328
2015 Survey Respondents	39.7 %	59.7 %	0.5 %	1463
2012 Survey Respondents	42.6 %	57.0 %	0.4 %	2159
BRFSS - 2010 National **		39.8 %	1.4 %	
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio **		40.3 %	1.5 %	
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio (Seniors)**		64.8 %	0.1 %	
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	61.2%	38.8%	0.0%	85
Ages 35 - 49	64.0%	36.0%	0.0%	172
Ages 50 – 64	55.4%	44.6%	0.0%	437
Ages 65 +	26.8%	73.0%	0.2%	597
Gender				
Male	39.0%	61.0%	0.0%	341
Female	46.4%	53.5%	0.1%	916
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	110
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	36.5%	63.5%	0.0%	148
40 Indian Lake	33.7%	66.3%	0.0%	92
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	45.9%	54.1%	0.0%	61
42 Russells Point	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	47.9%	52.1%	0.0%	140
44 Bellefontaine (west)	43.2%	56.8%	0.0%	139
45 Bellefontaine (central)	50.5%	49.5%	0.0%	93
46 Bellefontaine (east)	41.1%	58.9%	0.0%	197
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	46.5%	53.5%	0.0%	129
48 West Liberty	42.6%	56.8%	0.6%	169

** BRFSS data consists of 2010 weighted percentages (land line only) and was obtained via WEAT (Web Enabled Analysis Tool)

Responses were very similar to those received in 2012 & 2015 and, in general, like that of the BRFSS when considering age. A higher percentage of seniors reported getting a flu shot than younger respondents. Male respondents reported higher percentages. In terms of census tract, Bellefontaine (central) had the lowest percentage reporting getting a flu shot while Indian Lake - Lakeview had the highest. This trend is like what was found in 2012 & 2015.

Table 7 - Preventive Information

Information Regarding	Yes	No	Didn't Need	N
Diet or Eating Habits	39.8%	31.9%	28.3%	1186
Physical Activity or Exercise	40.5%	31.9%	27.6%	1185
Injury Prevention	14.1%	44.6%	41.3%	1100
Drug/Alcohol Addiction	4.5%	39.0%	56.5%	1072
Quitting Smoking	10.7%	34.8%	54.6%	1096
Sexual Issues	3.9%	40.0%	56.1%	1079
Mental Health Issues	9.1%	38.0%	52.9%	1085
Domestic Violence	2.3%	39.2%	58.5%	1075
Immunizations	31.2%	31.5%	37.3%	1132

Overall, the most common type of literature received was that on physical activity or diet and eating habits. Receipt of information on domestic violence, sexual issues, and drug addiction were rare.

Table 7.a - Preventive Information Regarding Diet Eating

	Yes	No	Didn't Need	N
Overall Responses				
2018 Survey Respondents	39.8%	31.9%	28.3%	1186
2015 Survey Respondents	41.6 %	30.7 %	27.8 %	1326
2012 Survey Respondents	41.3 %	35.1 %	23.7 %	1852
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	27.7%	34.9%	37.3%	83
Ages 35 - 49	32.5%	30.6%	36.9%	160
Ages 50 – 64	41.1%	32.8%	26.2%	409
Ages 65 +	43.5%	30.7%	25.8%	508
Gender				
Male	44.8%	30.0%	25.2%	310
Female	38.1%	32.4%	29.6%	825
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	36.2%	37.2%	26.6%	94
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	34.6%	38.5%	26.9%	130
40 Indian Lake	50.0%	20.9%	29.1%	86
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	33.3%	38.9%	27.8%	54
42 Russells Point	38.8%	22.4%	38.8%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	34.1%	37.1%	28.8%	132
44 Bellefontaine (west)	39.8%	29.7%	30.5%	118
45 Bellefontaine (central)	38.1%	39.3%	22.6%	84
46 Bellefontaine (east)	45.4%	29.3%	25.3%	174
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	41.4%	30.2%	28.4%	116
48 West Liberty	41.6%	26.8%	31.5%	149

A greater percentage of older respondents reported receiving information on diet or eating habits than younger respondents. There were no notable differences by gender. Indian Lake was the area with the highest percentage of respondents reporting receiving information and Indian lake-Lakeview was the lowest, but differences were small.

The differences between ages, gender and census tracts were small for the percentages of respondents indicating they did not need information on diet or eating habits.

Table 7.b - Preventative Information Regarding Physical Activity or Exercise

	Yes	No	Didn't Need	N
Overall Responses				
2018 Survey Respondents	40.5%	31.9%	27.6%	1185
2015 Survey Respondents	40.3%	31.5%	28.2 %	1315
2012 Survey Respondents	37.5 %	38.0 %	24.5 %	1815
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	24.7%	40.7%	34.6%	81
Ages 35 - 49	33.5%	31.1%	35.4%	161
Ages 50 – 64	40.0%	33.6%	26.5%	408
Ages 65 +	45.8%	29.6%	24.7%	507
Gender				
Male	46.8%	29.9%	23.2%	314
Female	38.0%	32.5%	29.5%	816
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	31.3%	43.8%	25.0%	96
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	38.1%	35.1%	26.9%	134
40 Indian Lake	49.4%	22.4%	28.2%	85
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	35.2%	35.2%	29.6%	54
42 Russells Point	37.5%	22.9%	39.6%	48
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	36.6%	36.6%	26.7%	131
44 Bellefontaine (west)	44.9%	28.8%	26.3%	118
45 Bellefontaine (central)	41.0%	33.7%	25.3%	83
46 Bellefontaine (east)	45.3%	30.2%	24.4%	172
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	43.0%	26.3%	30.7%	114
48 West Liberty	38.7%	32.0%	29.3%	150

Trends of provision of information on physical activity or exercise paralleled that for diet in terms of age group and gender. Older respondents reported receiving information in higher percentages than younger respondents. There were slight differences by gender.

Indian Lake was the area with the highest percentage of respondents reporting receiving information. Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had a relatively lower percentage of respondents reporting receiving information.

The differences between ages, gender and census tracts were small for the percentages of respondents indicating they did not need information on physical activity or exercise.

Table 7.c - Preventative Information Regarding Injury Prevention

	Yes	No	Didn't Need	N
Overall Responses				
2018 Survey Respondents	14.1%	44.6%	41.3%	1100
2015 Survey Respondents	12.4%	42.5 %	45.1 %	1225
2012 Survey Respondents	11.4 %	50.6 %	38.0 %	1695
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	4.9%	42.0%	53.1%	81
Ages 35 - 49	7.1%	42.3%	50.6%	156
Ages 50 – 64	12.2%	47.4%	40.4%	384
Ages 65 +	19.3%	44.1%	36.6%	451
Gender				
Male	15.4%	46.1%	38.6%	280
Female	13.2%	44.3%	42.5%	770
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	10.1%	55.1%	34.8%	89
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	9.0%	44.3%	46.7%	122
40 Indian Lake	19.7%	42.1%	38.2%	76
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	18.0%	50.0%	32.0%	50
42 Russells Point	15.9%	31.8%	52.3%	44
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	11.8%	41.7%	46.5%	127
44 Bellefontaine (west)	16.4%	46.4%	37.3%	110
45 Bellefontaine (central)	15.6%	50.6%	33.8%	77
46 Bellefontaine (east)	19.5%	43.3%	37.2%	164
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	9.6%	47.1%	43.3%	104
48 West Liberty	12.4%	39.4%	48.2%	137

Relatively few respondents reported receiving information on injury prevention overall. A higher percentage of adults 50 to 65+ respondents reported receiving information. Respondents from Indian Lake and Bellefontaine (east) had the highest percentage receiving information on injury prevention while respondents from Huntsville and Belle Center had the lowest percentage. Regarding gender and census tract, there were small differences.

Females are slightly more likely to say they didn't need the information and males are slightly more likely to say no.

Table 7.d - Preventative Information Regarding Drug/Alcohol Addiction

	Yes	No	Didn't Need	N
Overall Responses				
2018 Survey Respondents	4.5%	39.0%	56.5%	1072
2015 Survey Respondents	3.3 %	38.8 %	57.9 %	1189
2012 Survey Respondents	3.9 %	45.0 %	51.0 %	1671
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	2.5%	35.4%	62.0%	79
Ages 35 - 49	7.0%	34.2%	58.9%	158
Ages 50 – 64	5.9%	40.5%	53.6%	373
Ages 65 +	3.0%	39.7%	57.3%	436
Gender				
Male	8.0%	43.4%	48.5%	274
Female	3.5%	37.3%	59.3%	751
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	1.2%	52.4%	46.4%	84
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	0.0%	42.4%	57.6%	118
40 Indian Lake	6.7%	38.7%	54.7%	75
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	8.2%	44.9%	46.9%	49
42 Russells Point	7.1%	26.2%	66.7%	42
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	0.8%	38.9%	60.3%	126
44 Bellefontaine (west)	6.4%	39.1%	54.5%	110
45 Bellefontaine (central)	10.1%	40.5%	49.4%	79
46 Bellefontaine (east)	5.2%	37.7%	57.1%	154
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	5.8%	32.7%	61.5%	104
48 West Liberty	3.8%	35.1%	61.1%	131

Provision of information on drug/alcohol addiction was also not very common. Male respondents reporting receiving information at a slightly higher rate than female respondents. Bellefontaine (central) was the census tract with highest percentage of respondents reporting receiving information

The youngest age group 18 to 34 reported the highest percentage of did not need information on drug/alcohol addiction. Russells Point had the highest percentage indicating did not need information on drug/ alcohol addiction.

Table 7.e - Preventative Information Regarding Quitting Smoking

	Yes	No	Didn't Need	N
Overall Responses				
2018 Survey Respondents	10.7%	34.8%	54.6%	1096
2015 Survey Respondents	9.8 %	33.5 %	56.7 %	1225
2012 Survey Respondents	11.8 %	39.1 %	49.0 %	1709
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	6.3%	35.4%	58.2%	79
Ages 35 - 49	11.3%	31.9%	56.9%	160
Ages 50 – 64	13.1%	35.8%	51.2%	383
Ages 65 +	9.4%	34.7%	55.9%	447
Gender				
Male	14.2%	39.1%	46.6%	281
Female	9.2%	33.6%	57.3%	765
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	3.4%	48.3%	48.3%	87
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	3.3%	38.5%	58.2%	122
40 Indian Lake	17.9%	29.5%	52.6%	78
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	16.3%	34.7%	49.0%	49
42 Russells Point	20.9%	23.3%	55.8%	43
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	3.9%	34.6%	61.4%	127
44 Bellefontaine (west)	17.5%	34.2%	48.2%	114
45 Bellefontaine (central)	22.2%	30.9%	46.9%	81
46 Bellefontaine (east)	8.3%	35.7%	56.1%	157
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	11.4%	32.4%	56.2%	105
48 West Liberty	8.3%	33.1%	58.6%	133

Overall percentages for receiving information on smoking cessation were like 2012 & 2015. However, there were some subgroup differences. 65+ respondents had the lowest percentage reporting getting information on smoking cessation while adults ages 50 to 64 had the highest percentage. Those from Bellefontaine (central)had the highest percentage with regards to census tract while Huntsville and Belle Center and Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the lowest percentage.

The differences between ages, gender and census tracts were small for the percentages of respondents indicating they did not need information on quitting smoking.

Table 7.f - Preventative Information Regarding Sexual Issues

	Yes	No	Didn't Need	N
Overall Responses				
2018 Survey Respondents	3.9%	40.0%	56.1%	1079
2015 Survey Respondents	2.5 %	37.9 %	59.7 %	1212
2012 Survey Respondents	3.3 %	44.9 %	51.8 %	1677
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	8.6%	37.0%	54.3%	81
Ages 35 - 49	4.4%	38.0%	57.6%	158
Ages 50 – 64	4.8%	40.8%	54.4%	375
Ages 65 +	2.3%	40.5%	57.2%	439
Gender				
Male	6.2%	44.9%	48.9%	276
Female	2.9%	38.4%	58.7%	756
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	2.3%	53.5%	44.2%	86
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	1.7%	42.5%	55.8%	120
40 Indian Lake	6.6%	32.9%	60.5%	76
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	4.1%	46.9%	49.0%	49
42 Russells Point	2.4%	31.0%	66.7%	42
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	2.3%	39.8%	57.8%	128
44 Bellefontaine (west)	6.4%	40.0%	53.6%	110
45 Bellefontaine (central)	2.6%	41.6%	55.8%	77
46 Bellefontaine (east)	4.5%	41.0%	54.5%	156
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	5.8%	32.7%	61.5%	104
48 West Liberty	3.8%	37.4%	58.8%	131

Overall percentages were very low for receiving information regarding sexual issues. Younger respondents reported receiving information on sexual issues at a higher rate than older respondents. A greater percentage of male respondents reported receiving information than females. Indian Lake and Bellefontaine (west) were the areas where the highest percentage of respondents reported receiving information. This trend is like 2012 & 2015.

A higher percentage of female respondents indicated they did not need information on sexual issues. Russells Point was the area where the highest percentage of respondents indicated they did not need information on sexual issues.

The differences between ages, gender and census tracts were small for the percentages of respondents indicating they did not need information on sexual issues

Table 7.g - Preventative Information Regarding Mental Health Issues

	Yes	No	Didn't Need	N
Overall Responses				
2018 Survey Respondents	9.1%	38.0%	52.9%	1085
2015 Survey Respondents	7.2 %	35.2 %	57.5 %	1220
2012 Survey Respondents	8.3 %	43.2 %	48.5 %	1695
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	17.1%	36.6%	46.3%	82
Ages 35 - 49	14.6%	31.0%	54.4%	158
Ages 50 – 64	9.8%	38.5%	51.7%	377
Ages 65 +	5.4%	40.2%	54.4%	443
Gender				
Male	7.2%	44.2%	48.6%	278
Female	10.2%	35.3%	54.4%	761
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	7.1%	50.6%	42.4%	85
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	5.8%	40.5%	53.7%	121
40 Indian Lake	13.0%	35.1%	51.9%	77
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	10.2%	44.9%	44.9%	49
42 Russells Point	11.4%	29.5%	59.1%	44
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	4.7%	39.1%	56.3%	128
44 Bellefontaine (west)	10.8%	37.8%	51.4%	111
45 Bellefontaine (central)	11.7%	36.4%	51.9%	77
46 Bellefontaine (east)	10.8%	38.2%	51.0%	157
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	14.3%	30.5%	55.2%	105
48 West Liberty	5.3%	35.1%	59.5%	131

The two youngest age groups had the highest percentage of respondents reporting receiving information on mental health issues, while the oldest age group had the lowest percentage. A greater percentage of female respondents than male respondents indicated that they did not need information. The age group and gender percentages are like 2015.

Provision of information varied slightly across census tract.

The differences between ages, gender and census tracts were small for the percentages of respondents indicating they did not need information on mental health issues.

Table 7.h - Preventative Information Regarding Domestic Violence

	Yes	No	Didn't Need	N
Overall Responses				
2018 Survey Respondents	2.3%	39.2%	58.5%	1075
2015 Survey Respondents	2.2 %	36.0 %	61.8 %	1217
2012 Survey Respondents	2.3 %	43.9 %	53.8 %	1678
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	6.3%	38.8%	55.0%	80
Ages 35 - 49	1.9%	35.7%	62.4%	157
Ages 50 – 64	2.4%	40.1%	57.5%	374
Ages 65 +	1.8%	39.5%	58.7%	438
Gender				
Male	3.6%	44.2%	52.2%	274
Female	1.9%	37.4%	60.7%	754
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	0.0%	51.8%	48.2%	85
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	1.7%	41.7%	56.7%	120
40 Indian Lake	2.6%	38.2%	59.2%	76
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	4.0%	40.0%	56.0%	50
42 Russells Point	0.0%	31.0%	69.0%	42
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	1.6%	38.6%	59.8%	127
44 Bellefontaine (west)	2.7%	38.7%	58.6%	111
45 Bellefontaine (central)	5.2%	41.6%	53.2%	77
46 Bellefontaine (east)	3.2%	37.7%	59.1%	154
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	3.9%	35.0%	61.2%	103
48 West Liberty	0.8%	36.2%	63.1%	130

The youngest age group reported a higher percentage receiving of information on domestic violence, this is different than 2015, when the percentages for all ages were relatively the same. Male respondents reported receiving information on domestic violence at a slightly higher percentage than women, the same as in 2015. Bellefontaine (central) was the area with the highest percentage of respondents reporting receiving information on domestic violence. Women reported not needing the information at a higher percentage than males. The differences between ages and census tracts were small for the percentages of respondents indicating they did not need information on domestic violence.

Table 7.i - Preventative Information Regarding Immunizations

	Yes	No	Didn't Need	N
Overall Responses				
2018 Survey Respondents	31.2%	31.5%	37.3%	1132
2015 Survey Respondents	25.2 %	31.5 %	43.3 %	1256
2012 Survey Respondents	23.4 %	40.5 %	36.1 %	1736
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	34.5%	34.5%	31.0%	84
Ages 35 - 49	17.9%	32.7%	49.4%	156
Ages 50 – 64	24.5%	35.7%	39.8%	387
Ages 65 +	40.9%	26.6%	32.5%	477
Gender				
Male	35.6%	32.9%	31.5%	295
Female	29.9%	30.5%	39.6%	790
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	24.1%	40.2%	35.6%	87
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	24.8%	35.2%	40.0%	125
40 Indian Lake	37.8%	24.4%	37.8%	82
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	30.2%	30.2%	39.6%	53
42 Russells Point	34.8%	26.1%	39.1%	46
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	29.2%	30.0%	40.8%	130
44 Bellefontaine (west)	35.1%	32.5%	32.5%	114
45 Bellefontaine (central)	25.9%	35.8%	38.3%	81
46 Bellefontaine (east)	39.4%	31.2%	29.4%	170
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	33.6%	26.4%	40.0%	110
48 West Liberty	26.1%	32.1%	41.8%	134

The 65+ age group reported receiving information on immunizations at the highest percentage, followed by the 18 to 34 age group. Percentages were higher for males than females. Rates seem to be consistent across census tracts.

A higher percentage of respondents in the 35 to 49 age group and females indicated they did not need information on immunizations.

Table 8 - HIV Testing

	No	Yes, Out of Concern	Yes, Routine Screening	N
Overall Responses				
2018 Survey Respondents	73.0%	4.3%	21.1%	1349
2015 Survey Respondents	76.4 %	3.7 %	20.3 %	1445
2012 Survey Respondents	74.6 %	4.9 %	20.9 %	2068
Respondents Age 18 to 64	64.4%	5.5 %	29.8 %	697
BRFSS – 2010 National (age 18 – 64) **		40.3 %		
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio (age 18-64)**		36.3 %		
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	56.5%	1.2%	42.4%	85
Ages 35 - 49	53.8%	8.1%	37.6%	173
Ages 50 – 64	70.2%	5.2%	24.4%	439
Ages 65 +	83.1%	2.8%	11.9%	605
Gender				
Male	71.3%	3.8%	23.8%	345
Female	73.7%	4.7%	20.5%	923
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	78.6%	4.5%	16.1%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	78.1%	2.6%	17.9%	151
40 Indian Lake	71.3%	7.4%	19.1%	94
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	60.3%	6.3%	25.4%	63
42 Russells Point	64.7%	2.0%	31.4%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	79.4%	2.1%	16.3%	141
44 Bellefontaine (west)	73.3%	4.8%	17.8%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	56.8%	5.3%	34.7%	95
46 Bellefontaine (east)	77.8%	3.0%	18.7%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	70.5%	7.0%	23.3%	129
48 West Liberty	72.8%	4.1%	23.7%	169

** BRFSS data consists of 2010 weighted percentages (land line only) and was obtained via WEAT (Web Enabled Analysis Tool)

Question 8 asked residents “Have you ever been tested for HIV?” and, if so, the reason for the testing.

Younger respondents reported being tested for HIV, as a routine screening, at a higher percentage than older respondents. In fact, almost half of 18 to 34 and 35 to 49 age groups reported being tested, in routine screenings. Only 11.9% of 65 + respondents reported being tested. Male and female respondents reported testing in similar percentages. Bellefontaine (central) was the census tract where the greatest percentage of respondents reported testing, in routine screenings.

Results were like the BRFSS Ohio results.

Table 9 - Hepatitis Testing

	No	Yes, Out of Concern	Yes, Routine Screening	N
Overall Responses				
2018 Survey Respondents	68.4%	4.9%	24.6%	1349
2015 Survey Respondents	77.9 %	3.6 %	18.7 %	1422
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	47.1%	1.2%	51.8%	85
Ages 35 - 49	59.0%	5.2%	34.1%	173
Ages 50 – 64	67.2%	4.8%	27.6%	439
Ages 65 +	75.7%	5.1%	16.9%	605
Gender				
Male	59.4%	5.5%	33.9%	345
Female	71.6%	4.7%	22.1%	923
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	71.4%	4.5%	22.3%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	73.5%	4.0%	21.2%	151
40 Indian Lake	62.8%	4.3%	29.8%	94
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	58.7%	4.8%	31.7%	63
42 Russells Point	45.1%	19.6%	33.3%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	73.8%	4.3%	20.6%	141
44 Bellefontaine (west)	70.5%	3.4%	21.9%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	60.0%	8.4%	27.4%	95
46 Bellefontaine (east)	71.7%	3.5%	23.2%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	69.0%	3.1%	27.1%	129
48 West Liberty	69.8%	4.7%	24.9%	169

Table 9.a - If yes, Type of Hepatitis

Type A	Type B	Type C	N
2.5%	1.6%	3.2%	1349

All respondent groups testing increased since 2015. Younger respondents and males indicated testing in higher percentages than older respondents. In terms of census tract, respondents from Russells Point had the highest percentage indicating testing, in a routine screening while residents from DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown had the lowest percentage.

Alcohol and Tobacco Use

Table 1 - Days Drinking in last month

	Never	1-2 Days	3-5 Days	5-10 Days	10+ Days	N
Overall Responses						
2018 Survey Respondents	53.6%	18.7%	9.9%	6.6%	11.2%	1332
2015 Survey Respondents	51.3 %	20.8 %	10.5 %	6.4 %	11.1 %	1416
2012 Survey Respondents	51.5 %	20.4 %	10.8 %	7.4 %	10.0 %	2145
BRFSS – 2010 National **	48.6 %	NA				
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio **	47.5 %	NA				
Age Group						
Ages 18 – 34	49.4%	27.1%	4.7%	10.6%	8.2%	85
Ages 35 - 49	31.8%	26.6%	15.0%	11.6%	15.0%	173
Ages 50 – 64	46.3%	20.1%	14.6%	7.1%	11.9%	438
Ages 65 +	64.5%	14.9%	5.9%	4.5%	10.2%	598
Gender						
Male	47.7%	16.4%	10.5%	7.3%	18.1%	342
Female	55.3%	20.1%	9.7%	6.2%	8.7%	917
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	51.8%	22.7%	10.9%	5.5%	9.1%	110
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	50.3%	18.1%	12.1%	6.7%	12.8%	149
40 Indian Lake	36.6%	19.4%	12.9%	10.8%	20.4%	93
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	54.1%	13.1%	4.9%	11.5%	16.4%	61
42 Russells Point	44.0%	20.0%	14.0%	14.0%	8.0%	50
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	66.9%	16.5%	6.5%	5.0%	5.0%	139
44 Bellefontaine (west)	56.6%	17.5%	9.1%	4.2%	12.6%	143
45 Bellefontaine (central)	58.1%	16.1%	6.5%	5.4%	14.0%	93
46 Bellefontaine (east)	48.0%	21.9%	13.8%	8.2%	8.2%	196
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	46.5%	24.0%	10.9%	5.4%	13.2%	129
48 West Liberty	65.7%	14.2%	6.5%	4.1%	9.5%	169

** BRFSS data consists of 2010 weighted percentages (land line only) and was obtained via WEAT (Web Enabled Analysis Tool)

Respondents age 35 to 49 had the lowest percentage reporting not drinking. 65+ respondents had the highest percentage reporting not drinking. The percentage of male respondents indicating frequent drinking is more than double that of women.

There are also a few census tracts where respondents report more frequent drinking. 20.4% of respondents in Indian Lake report frequent drinking, compared to only 5.0% in DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown.

Survey respondents reported higher percentages of never drinking, 53.6% than the BRFSS-2010 Ohio, 47.5%.

Table 2 - Days Amount of Drinking

	1-2	3-4	More Than 4	N
Overall Responses				
2018 Survey Respondents	76.1%	16.2%	7.7%	637
2015 Survey Respondents	75.1 %	16.9 %	8.0 %	687
2012 Survey Respondents	72.8 %	16.4 %	10.8 %	1036
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	75.6%	20.0%	4.4%	45
Ages 35 - 49	68.4%	17.1%	14.5%	117
Ages 50 – 64	73.1%	20.0%	6.9%	245
Ages 65 +	83.0%	11.5%	5.5%	218
Gender				
Male	67.6%	21.1%	11.4%	185
Female	80.6%	13.7%	5.7%	422
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	85.5%	10.9%	3.6%	55
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	68.8%	24.7%	6.5%	77
40 Indian Lake	74.2%	16.1%	9.7%	62
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	76.7%	16.7%	6.7%	30
42 Russells Point	66.7%	20.0%	13.3%	30
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	87.2%	8.5%	4.3%	47
44 Bellefontaine (west)	66.1%	22.6%	11.3%	62
45 Bellefontaine (central)	64.1%	23.1%	12.8%	39
46 Bellefontaine (east)	84.0%	9.4%	6.6%	106
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	85.7%	8.6%	5.7%	70
48 West Liberty	67.8%	23.7%	8.5%	59

Question 2 asked, for those who drink, how much they drink. The question was very specific and asked:

One drink is equivalent to a 12-ounce beer, a small glass of wine, or a drink with one shot of liquor. During the past 30 days, on the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average? Note: A 40-ounce beer would count as 3 drinks, or a cocktail drink with 2 shots would count as 2 drinks.

This question was geared to get at binge drinking and/or the percentage of people who typically drink enough to get intoxicated.

Most indicated that, when they drink, they do so in moderation (1-2 drinks). This percentage is slightly higher with age, with approximately 83% of the 65 + age group who drink reporting that they do so in moderation. The 34 to 49 age group reported a higher percentage drinking 4 plus drinks. In addition, women tend to report having fewer drinks on average than men

There are also differences in the census tracts. Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents reporting heavy drinking. Respondents of Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the lowest percentage of respondents' report binge drinking.

Finally, the percentages were run to see the relationship between how much respondents drink and income level. This relationship is shown in Table 2.a.

Table 2.a by Income

Income Level	1-2	3-4	More than 4	N
<$15,000	65.0%	20.0%	15.0%	40
$15,000 - $19,999	82.1%	7.1%	10.7%	28
$20,000 - $29,999	75.0%	13.5%	11.5%	52
$30,000 - $49,999	76.3%	15.8%	7.9%	114
$50,000 - $74,999	78.9%	15.8%	5.3%	133
$75,000 - $99,999	81.0%	16.5%	2.5%	79
$100,000+	72.7%	20.0%	7.3%	150

A higher percentage of respondents $15,000 to $19,999 and $75,000 to $99,999 report only 1-2 drinks, while the lowest come level and the $20,000-$29.999 groups have the highest percentages reporting binge drinking.

Table 3 - Drunk Driving in Past 30 Days

	Never	1-2 Times	> 2 Times 3-5 Days	N
Overall Responses				
2018 Survey Respondents	96.1%	3.0%	0.9%	1075
2015 Survey Respondents	96.8 %	2.5 %	0.6 %	1422
2012 Survey Respondents	97.0 %	2.4 %	0.6 %	2145
BRFSS – 2010 National **	96.5 %	2.8 %	0.5 %	--
BRFSS – Ohio **	95.3 %	3.9 %	0.7 %	--
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	93.3%	6.7%	0.0%	75
Ages 35 - 49	93.7%	3.8%	2.5%	158
Ages 50 – 64	96.2%	3.2%	0.5%	373
Ages 65 +	97.0%	2.1%	0.9%	438
Gender				
Male	93.9%	4.1%	2.0%	296
Female	97.2%	2.3%	0.4%	727
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	96.7%	3.3%	0.0%	91
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	96.7%	2.5%	0.8%	122
40 Indian Lake	95.0%	3.8%	1.3%	80
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	93.5%	2.2%	4.3%	46
42 Russells Point	93.0%	4.7%	2.3%	43
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	98.1%	1.9%	0.0%	104
44 Bellefontaine (west)	92.2%	5.2%	2.6%	116
45 Bellefontaine (central)	93.2%	5.4%	1.4%	74
46 Bellefontaine (east)	96.9%	3.1%	0.0%	161
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	98.1%	1.9%	0.0%	107
48 West Liberty	98.5%	0.8%	0.8%	131

** BRFSS data consists of 2010 weighted percentages (land line only) and was obtained via WEAT (Web Enabled Analysis Tool)

Overall, few respondents reported driving while drunk. Percentages were slightly higher among men than women and consistent across age group and census tract.

Results from this survey were very similar to both national and Ohio results on the 2010 BRFSS.

Chart 4 - Attitudes Toward Drinking

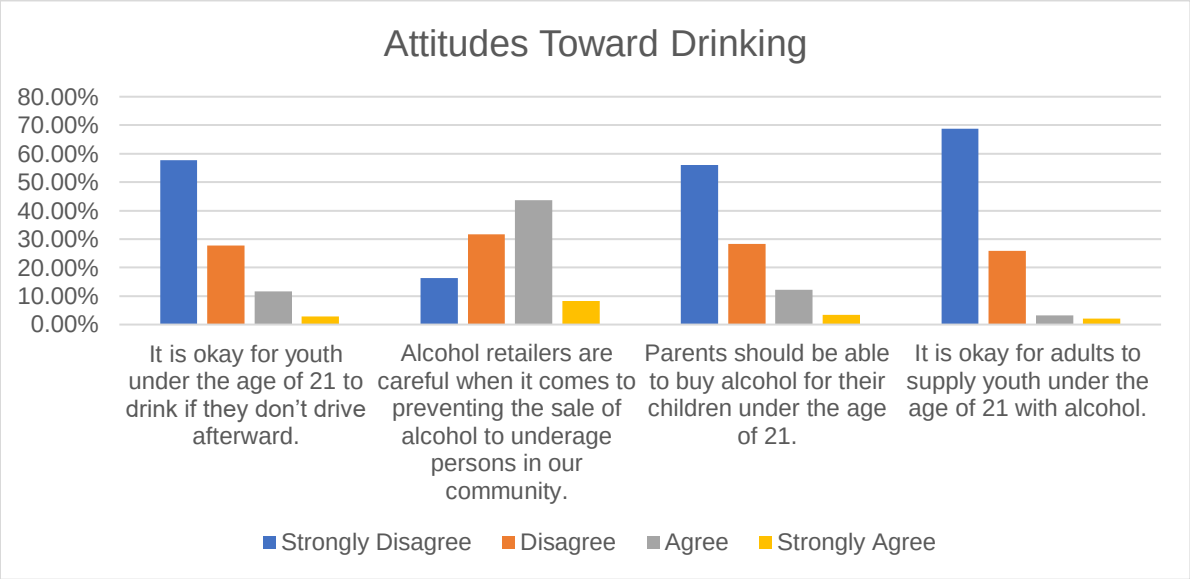


Table 4 - Attitudes Toward Drinking– Overall Responses

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	N
It is okay for youth under the age of 21 to drink if they don't drive afterward.	57.8%	27.8%	11.6%	2.8%	1300
Alcohol retailers are careful when it comes to preventing the sale of alcohol to underage persons in our community.	16.4%	31.6%	43.7%	8.2%	1261
Parents should be able to buy alcohol for their children under the age of 21.	56.1%	28.3%	12.2%	3.5%	1299
It is okay for adults to supply youth under the age of 21 with alcohol.	68.8%	25.8%	3.3%	2.1%	1303

Most either strongly disagreed or disagreed that adults, and even parents, should be able to supply underage youth with alcohol. In addition, most felt that it was not ok for those under 21 to drink, whether they drove afterward. Responses were split, however, when it comes to whether retailers are careful when it comes to underage alcohol purchase. Overall, about half of respondents did not think that retailers were careful. These results are like 2015 responses.

Table 4.a - Attitude Toward - OK if not Driving

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	N
Overall Responses					
2018 Survey Respondents	57.8%	27.8%	11.6%	2.8%	1300
2015 Survey Respondents	59.0 %	22.1 %	15.8 %	3.1 %	1420
2012 Survey Respondents	60.8 %	21.6 %	14.2 %	3.3 %	2107
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	45.9%	36.5%	15.3%	2.4%	85
Ages 35 - 49	49.1%	35.1%	14.6%	1.2%	171
Ages 50 – 64	56.6%	30.4%	10.2%	2.8%	431
Ages 65 +	62.7%	23.1%	11.1%	3.1%	579
Gender					
Male	53.8%	28.1%	13.9%	4.1%	338
Female	59.9%	27.3%	10.4%	2.5%	897
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	53.3%	30.8%	12.1%	3.7%	107
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	49.3%	32.6%	15.3%	2.8%	144
40 Indian Lake	48.9%	32.6%	14.1%	4.3%	92
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	54.2%	16.9%	23.7%	5.1%	59
42 Russells Point	60.9%	19.6%	13.0%	6.5%	46
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	58.7%	33.3%	8.0%	0.0%	138
44 Bellefontaine (west)	62.1%	25.0%	8.6%	4.3%	140
45 Bellefontaine (central)	54.9%	30.8%	12.1%	2.2%	91
46 Bellefontaine (east)	59.4%	29.7%	8.9%	2.1%	192
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	66.7%	21.7%	8.5%	3.1%	129
48 West Liberty	61.7%	23.5%	13.0%	1.9%	162

Regardless of age group, gender, or census tract, many responded it was not ok for youth under 21 to drink if they were not driving. Respondents age 35- 49 had the lowest percentage stating that it was ok for youth under 21 to drink if they were not driving. A greater percentage of male than female respondents indicated that it was ok for youth to drink.

Responses by census tract also varied. Russells Point respondents had the highest percentage indicating that it was ok for youth to drink (agree or strongly agree) while West Liberty had the lowest percentage.

Table 4.b - Attitude Toward - Retailer are careful about Sales to Minors

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	N
Overall Responses					
2018 Survey Respondents	16.4%	31.6%	43.7%	8.2%	1261
2015 Survey Respondents	15.6 %	33.1 %	40.5 %	10.8 %	1376
2012 Survey Respondents	18.2 %	35.3 %	38.5 %	7.9 %	2065
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	21.7%	31.3%	42.2%	4.8%	83
Ages 35 - 49	14.1%	29.4%	50.0%	6.5%	170
Ages 50 – 64	13.9%	31.5%	44.7%	9.9%	425
Ages 65 +	18.0%	32.1%	42.3%	7.6%	551
Gender					
Male	13.5%	24.3%	51.4%	10.8%	333
Female	17.9%	34.1%	41.1%	6.9%	867
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	16.7%	29.4%	50.0%	3.9%	102
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	10.6%	28.9%	51.4%	9.2%	142
40 Indian Lake	13.5%	29.2%	44.9%	12.4%	89
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	26.3%	19.3%	43.9%	10.5%	57
42 Russells Point	18.4%	26.5%	49.0%	6.1%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	19.4%	29.1%	44.8%	6.7%	134
44 Bellefontaine (west)	15.8%	32.4%	36.7%	15.1%	139
45 Bellefontaine (central)	11.2%	40.4%	38.2%	10.1%	89
46 Bellefontaine (east)	20.5%	35.1%	37.8%	6.5%	185
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	17.1%	30.1%	47.2%	5.7%	123
48 West Liberty	14.5%	36.8%	42.8%	5.9%	152

The percentage of respondents indicating that they believe that retailers are careful (agree or strongly agree) like 2012 and 2015. There are few to no differences with regards to age group.

Male respondents indicate that retailers are careful regarding underage alcohol sales at a greater percentage than females. Respondents from Indian lake- Lakeview had the highest percentage strongly disagree, thus indicating that they really felt that retailers were not careful. On the other extreme, respondents from Bellefontaine (west) had the highest percentage ‘strongly agree’ that retailers are careful.

Table 4.c - Attitude Toward - Parents Should be able to Buy Alcohol for Minors

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	N
Overall Responses					
2018 Survey Respondents	56.1%	28.3%	12.2%	3.5%	1299
2015 Survey Respondents	61.1 %	24.0 %	12.3 %	2.6 %	1420
2012 Survey Respondents	61.8 %	24.1 %	11.7 %	2.4 %	2118
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	47.0%	28.9%	18.1%	6.0%	83
Ages 35 - 49	44.8%	33.1%	18.6%	3.5%	172
Ages 50 – 64	53.1%	29.4%	14.0%	3.5%	429
Ages 65 +	62.7%	25.8%	8.8%	2.8%	581
Gender					
Male	50.3%	26.2%	18.5%	5.1%	336
Female	58.3%	29.0%	9.9%	2.8%	899
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	54.2%	31.8%	8.4%	5.6%	107
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	49.3%	32.2%	14.4%	4.1%	146
40 Indian Lake	44.0%	37.4%	16.5%	2.2%	91
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	52.5%	23.7%	18.6%	5.1%	59
42 Russells Point	55.1%	26.5%	14.3%	4.1%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	60.3%	27.2%	11.0%	1.5%	136
44 Bellefontaine (west)	60.3%	24.8%	11.3%	3.5%	141
45 Bellefontaine (central)	51.6%	26.4%	17.6%	4.4%	91
46 Bellefontaine (east)	57.1%	31.7%	8.5%	2.6%	189
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	62.5%	24.2%	9.4%	3.9%	128
48 West Liberty	61.1%	23.5%	12.3%	3.1%	162

It is the youngest group that had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that it is ok for parents to supply their underage children with alcohol. While almost one quarter of those 18-34 indicated they agreed or strongly agreed, only 11.6% of respondent 65+ feel that it is.

In addition, male respondents agree that it is ok for parents to supply their underage children with alcohol at a higher percentage than females. There were a few areas in which respondents stated strongly that it was NOT ok for parents to supply their children with alcohol. Only 14.0% of respondents in Rushsylvania and West Mansfield and 11.1% of respondents in Bellefontaine (east) agreed or strongly agreed parents could supply youth with alcohol. In contrast, 23.7 % of respondents in Indian Lake - Lakeview answered ‘agree’ or ‘strongly agree,’ same as in 2015.

Table 4.d - Attitude Toward - Ok for to Adults Supply Alcohol to Minors

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	N
Overall Responses					
2018 Survey Respondents	68.8%	25.8%	3.3%	2.1%	1303
2015 Survey Respondents	71.0%	21.5 %	5.3 %	2.2 %	1405
2012 Survey Respondents	74.1 %	19.5 %	3.7 %	2.6 %	2119
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	59.5%	38.1%	2.4%	0.0%	84
Ages 35 - 49	61.8%	31.8%	5.3%	1.2%	170
Ages 50 – 64	66.4%	28.0%	3.5%	2.1%	432
Ages 65 +	74.3%	20.6%	2.9%	2.2%	583
Gender					
Male	65.7%	26.9%	5.0%	2.4%	338
Female	70.8%	24.6%	2.7%	2.0%	900
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	60.4%	34.0%	3.8%	1.9%	106
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	65.5%	30.3%	2.1%	2.1%	145
40 Indian Lake	55.6%	36.7%	5.6%	2.2%	90
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	64.4%	27.1%	3.4%	5.1%	59
42 Russells Point	72.9%	22.9%	2.1%	2.1%	48
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	73.9%	21.7%	4.3%	0.0%	138
44 Bellefontaine (west)	71.1%	21.8%	3.5%	3.5%	142
45 Bellefontaine (central)	67.0%	27.5%	3.3%	2.2%	91
46 Bellefontaine (east)	70.3%	25.0%	3.1%	1.6%	192
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	77.5%	17.8%	2.3%	2.3%	129
48 West Liberty	71.2%	23.9%	3.1%	1.8%	163

It is the youngest group that had the lowest percentage of respondents indicating they agreed or agreed strongly (2.4%) that it is ok for adults to supply minors with alcohol. This is the lowest percentage of all age groups.

The percentage of respondents that strongly agree that is ok for adults to supply alcohol to minors remained nearly the same, just over 2.0% from 2012, to 2015, to 2018, the respondents who agree with the statement decreased from 5.3% in 2015 to 3.3% in 2018. This is reflected in the age groups, genders, and census tracts.

Table 5 - How Difficult would it be for youth to buy alcohol

	Very Difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very Easy	N
Overall Responses					
2018 Survey Respondents	15.0%	56.5%	22.7%	5.8%	1235
2015 Survey Respondents	12.3 %	53.9 %	27.1 %	6.6%	1385
2012 Survey Respondents	11.1 %	51.7 %	30.7 %	6.5%	2048
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	7.2%	57.8%	28.9%	6.0%	83
Ages 35 - 49	6.7%	59.1%	25.6%	8.5%	164
Ages 50 – 64	15.8%	56.9%	21.7%	5.6%	411
Ages 65 +	17.5%	55.7%	21.4%	5.4%	542
Gender					
Male	16.7%	58.3%	18.8%	6.2%	324
Female	13.5%	55.9%	24.6%	6.0%	850
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	14.4%	62.5%	17.3%	5.8%	104
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	11.5%	56.8%	28.1%	3.6%	139
40 Indian Lake	23.8%	46.3%	23.8%	6.3%	80
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	16.7%	42.6%	31.5%	9.3%	54
42 Russells Point	23.4%	55.3%	17.0%	4.3%	47
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	6.9%	65.4%	21.5%	6.2%	130
44 Bellefontaine (west)	13.0%	55.0%	26.7%	5.3%	131
45 Bellefontaine (central)	7.0%	66.3%	24.4%	2.3%	86
46 Bellefontaine (east)	13.8%	52.7%	25.0%	8.5%	188
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	21.5%	57.0%	17.4%	4.1%	121
48 West Liberty	20.0%	55.5%	17.4%	7.1%	155

Overall responses are very similar to 2012 & 2015. There are few to no differences by age group. Age group 35 to 49 respondents have a slightly higher percentage indicating that it is 'very easy' to purchase alcohol, but differences overall are not great. Responses are very similar across gender with males having a slightly higher percentage in 'very difficult'.

With regards to census tract, there are only small variations. Respondents from Indian Lake had the highest percentage in 'very difficult.'

Table 6 - Smoking

	Within Past Month	Within Past 6 Months	Within Past Year	Within Past 5 Years	Within Past 10 Years*	10 Years or More	Never Smoked Regularly	N
Overall Responses								
2018 Survey Respondents	8.6%	0.8%	1.3%	4.1%		23.0%	62.2%	1309
2015 Survey Respondents	9.2 %	0.6 %	1.0 %	3.3 %	2.7 %	19.5 %	63.2 %	1433
2012 Survey Respondents	11.0 %	0.7 %	1.0 %	3.3 %	2.2 %	20.8 %	60.4 %	2102
BRFSS – 2012 National **							58.1%	
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio**							52.9%	
Age Group								
Ages 18 – 34	7.1%	1.2%	1.2%	7.1%		2.4%	81.0%	84
Ages 35 - 49	11.1%	0.6%	0.6%	5.3%		21.1%	61.4%	171
Ages 50 – 64	12.6%	0.9%	2.1%	4.2%		18.8%	61.4%	430
Ages 65 +	5.5%	0.7%	0.7%	3.6%		29.1%	60.5%	587
Gender								
Male	8.8%	0.9%	1.5%	4.7%		29.3%	54.8%	341
Female	8.5%	0.7%	1.0%	4.1%		18.9%	66.9%	899
Census Tract								
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	3.6%	0.0%	1.8%	3.6%		19.1%	71.8%	110
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	8.3%	0.0%	0.7%	4.8%		29.7%	56.6%	145
40 Indian Lake	12.2%	1.1%	2.2%	4.4%		27.8%	52.2%	90
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	13.1%	0.0%	1.6%	3.3%		31.1%	50.8%	61
42 Russells Point	22.4%	2.0%	2.0%	6.1%		24.5%	42.9%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	3.6%	0.0%	1.4%	1.4%		21.6%	71.9%	139
44 Bellefontaine (west)	8.5%	2.1%	2.8%	6.3%		22.5%	57.7%	142
45 Bellefontaine (central)	19.5%	0.0%	2.3%	2.3%		21.8%	54.0%	87
46 Bellefontaine (east)	6.2%	1.6%	1.0%	3.1%		21.2%	66.8%	193
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	8.7%	1.6%	0.0%	4.7%		23.6%	61.4%	127
48 West Liberty	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%		17.5%	71.1%	166

* The response within the past 10 years was removed in 2018.

Responses were very similar to 2012 & 2015. Overall, about 40% of respondents indicated that they had smoked. Of those, about half indicate that they have “kicked the habit” and not smoked for 10 years or more. Less than 9% of respondents indicate that they are current, regular smokers (i.e., smoked within the past month).

There are some age differences. A lower percentage of 65+ respondents report being current smokers than those in other groups. The percentage of young adults reporting being current smokers has dropped since 2012 (21.2%) to 2018 (7.1%).

In terms of gender differences, men and women tend to report being a current smoker at similar percentages. However, men report being a former smoker (smoked more than 10 years ago) in higher percentages where female respondents have a higher percentage reporting never smoking. This trend is like 2012 & 2015.

Russells Point and Bellefontaine (central) had the highest percentages of respondents reporting being a current smoker. Indian Lake - Lakeview and Huntsville and Belle Center are the areas where the highest percentage of respondents reported being former smokers.

Compared to 2010 Ohio BRFSS data, a higher percentage of women stated they had never smoked (66.9% compared to 52.9%).

Table 6.a - by Income

Income Level	Within Past Month	Within Past 6 Months	Within Past Year	Within Past 5 Years	10 Years or More	Never Smoked Regularly	N
<$15,000	22.5%	4.2%	3.3%	5.0%	13.3%	51.7%	120
$15,000 - $19,999	6.2%	1.0%	3.1%	6.2%	26.8%	56.7%	97
$20,000 - $29,999	7.2%	0.0%	2.6%	6.5%	26.8%	56.9%	153
$30,000 - $49,999	7.1%	1.2%	0.0%	4.3%	27.1%	60.4%	255
$50,000 - $74,999	8.2%	0.0%	0.7%	4.1%	25.8%	61.0%	267
$75,000 - $99,999	8.7%	0.8%	0.0%	3.1%	19.7%	67.7%	127
$100,000+	5.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.5%	15.5%	76.5%	200

Those who report very low income (<$15,000) have a higher percentage reporting being a current smoker. Respondents with income over $100,000 have a higher percentage reporting never smoked regularly.

Table 7 - Smoking Cessation

	Yes	No	Not Applicable	N
Overall Responses				
2018 Survey Respondents	7.1%	8.4%	84.6%	1243
2015 Survey Respondents	7.2 %	9.1 %	83.7 %	1384
2012 Survey Respondents	8.2 %	9.4 %	82.3 %	2022
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	4.8%	8.3%	86.9%	84
Ages 35 - 49	6.6%	10.2%	83.2%	167
Ages 50 – 64	9.6%	10.8%	79.6%	416
Ages 65 +	5.5%	5.9%	88.6%	544
Gender				
Male	7.4%	9.5%	83.1%	325
Female	6.4%	7.9%	85.8%	850
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	2.8%	8.4%	88.8%	107
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	7.9%	6.5%	85.6%	139
40 Indian Lake	7.9%	11.2%	80.9%	89
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	10.3%	10.3%	79.3%	58
42 Russells Point	16.3%	12.2%	71.4%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	3.8%	3.8%	92.3%	130
44 Bellefontaine (west)	9.7%	11.2%	79.1%	134
45 Bellefontaine (central)	11.9%	13.1%	75.0%	84
46 Bellefontaine (east)	7.1%	7.1%	85.8%	183
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	7.6%	8.5%	83.9%	118
48 West Liberty	2.0%	6.6%	91.4%	152

Overall results tend to be like 2012 & 2015. The 50 to 64 age group has the highest percentage of respondents that report that they have tried to quit smoking, this is also the group reporting the highest percentage of current smokers. The youngest age group 18 to 34 had the lowest percent.

Female respondents report trying to stop smoking at a similar percentage to males. Those in Russells Point report the highest incidence of smoking cessation while respondents from West Liberty report the lowest.

Use of other Tobacco Products

	Every Day	Some Days	Not at All	N
Table 8 - Overall Responses				
2018 Survey Respondents	1.0%	0.8%	98.2%	1310
2015 Survey Respondents	2.0 %	1.4 %	96.6 %	1428
2012 Survey Respondents	1.6 %	0.8 %	97.6 %	2073
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	0.0%	2.4%	97.6%	85
Ages 35 - 49	1.7%	1.7%	96.5%	172
Ages 50 – 64	1.6%	0.7%	97.7%	432
Ages 65 +	0.3%	0.3%	99.3%	585
Gender				
Male	2.9%	2.4%	94.7%	340
Female	0.3%	0.2%	99.4%	897
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	2.7%	0.9%	96.4%	110
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	0.0%	0.7%	99.3%	146
40 Indian Lake	1.1%	0.0%	98.9%	92
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	0.0%	1.6%	98.4%	61
42 Russells Point	0.0%	2.0%	98.0%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	0.0%	0.7%	99.3%	137
44 Bellefontaine (west)	2.1%	0.7%	97.2%	141
45 Bellefontaine (central)	1.1%	0.0%	98.9%	89
46 Bellefontaine (east)	1.0%	0.0%	99.0%	194
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	0.0%	1.6%	98.4%	127
48 West Liberty	1.8%	1.2%	97.0%	164

Overall, the percentage of respondents indicating use of other tobacco products was rather small. The percentage was higher for males than females. Regardless of age group, gender, and census tract percentages were less than 5% in all cases.

Drug Use

Table 1 - Drug Use

Drug	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week	N
Marijuana	95.8%	1.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	1.4%	1306
Synthetic Marijuana (K2)	99.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1304
Amphetamines	99.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	1302
Methamphetamines	99.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1300
Cocaine	99.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1303
Crack	99.8%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1303
Heroin	99.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1303
LSD	99.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1301
Inhalants	99.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1303
Ecstasy	99.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1303
Fentanyl	99.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1304

For all illegal drugs, the percentage reporting use was extremely low. Less than 1% of respondents reported using synthetic marijuana, amphetamines, methamphetamines, cocaine, crack, heroin, LSD, inhalants, and ecstasy. Approximately 4% of respondents reported marijuana use.

This may seem inconsistent with the qualitative data from the focus groups and Key informant interviews. Those respondents indicated drug use was a problem in the community. Also, in this survey respondents indicated drug use was the biggest problem in the community. From this table the responses show a very low percentage of respondents use illegal drugs.

From Secondary data, there is some evidence of increased drug use.

Logan County - Alcohol, tobacco, and drug use/deaths - reported on County Health Rankings & Roadmaps[16]

Table 11 - Deaths - Drug/Alcohol

	2018	2017	2016
Drug Overdose Deaths	31	26	22

Table 1.a - Marijuana

	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week	N
Overall Responses							
2018 Survey Respondents	95.8%	1.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	1.4%	1306
2015 Survey Respondents	96.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%	1.3%	1412
2012 Survey Respondents	97.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%	2016
Age Group							
Ages 18 – 34	96.4%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	84
Ages 35 – 49	93.6%	2.9%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	172
Ages 50 – 64	92.1%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	0.5%	3.0%	431
Ages 65 +	99.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	582
Gender							
Male	95.3%	0.9%	0.9%	1.5%	0.6%	0.9%	338
Female	96.1%	1.2%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	1.7%	898
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	96.4%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	111
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	95.9%	0.7%	1.4%	0.7%	0.0%	1.4%	147
40 Indian Lake	94.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	3.3%	91
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	93.3%	1.7%	3.3%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	60
42 Russells Point	91.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	2.0%	4.1%	49

43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	98.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	135
44 Bellefontaine (west)	95.1%	2.1%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	1.4%	143
45 Bellefontaine (central)	92.1%	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	89
46 Bellefontaine (east)	96.9%	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	192
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	96.8%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	126
48 West Liberty	96.3%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	163

Reported marijuana use is low regardless of age group, gender, or census tract. However, a higher percentage of young adult (18 to 34) and female respondents report regular marijuana use (3/4 days a week) than other groups. The census tract with the highest percentage of respondents reporting marijuana use was Russells Point. This is like 2012 & 2015 results.

Table 1.b - Synthetic Marijuana

	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week	N
Overall Responses							
2018 Survey Respondents	99.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1304
2015 Survey Respondents	99.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	1407
2012 Survey Respondents	**NA**						
Age Group							
Ages 18 – 34	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	84
Ages 35 - 49	99.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	171
Ages 50 – 64	99.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	432
Ages 65 +	99.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	581
Gender							
Male	99.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	339
Female	99.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	895
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	111
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	146
40 Indian Lake	98.9%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	98.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	60
42 Russells Point	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	99.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	135
44 Bellefontaine (west)	99.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	143
45 Bellefontaine (central)	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	89
46 Bellefontaine (east)	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	190
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	126
48 West Liberty	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	163

Reported use of synthetic marijuana was low. Regardless of age group, gender, or census tract, less than 1% of respondents reported use of synthetic marijuana.

Table 1.c - Amphetamines

	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week	N
Overall Responses							
2018 Survey Respondents	99.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	1302
2015 Survey Respondents	99.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	1399
2012 Survey Respondents	99.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.%	2003
Age Group							
Ages 18 – 34	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	84
Ages 35 – 49	98.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	171
Ages 50 – 64	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	432
Ages 65 +	99.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	579
Gender							
Male	98.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	339
Female	99.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	893
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	110
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	145
40 Indian Lake	98.9%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	98.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	60
42 Russells Point	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	98.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	135
44 Bellefontaine (west)	97.9%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	143
45 Bellefontaine (central)	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	89
46 Bellefontaine (east)	99.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	190
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	126
48 West Liberty	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	163

Report of amphetamine use was low. Regardless of age group, gender, or census tract, less than 3% of respondents reported current amphetamine use.

Table 1.d - Methamphetamines

	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week	N
Overall Responses							
2018 Survey Respondents	99.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1300
2015 Survey Respondents	99.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1401
2012 Survey Respondents	99.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2006
Age Group							
Ages 18 – 34	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	84
Ages 35 – 49	99.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	171
Ages 50 – 64	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	432
Ages 65 +	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	577
Gender							
Male	99.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	339
Female	99.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	891
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	110
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	145
40 Indian Lake	98.9%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	59
42 Russells Point	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	134
44 Bellefontaine (west)	99.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	143
45 Bellefontaine(central)	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	89
46 Bellefontaine (east)	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	190
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	126
48 West Liberty	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	163

Reported methamphetamine use was low. Regardless of age group, gender, or census tract, less than 1% of respondents reported current methamphetamine use.

Table 1.e - Cocaine

	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week	N
Overall Responses							
2018 Survey Respondents	99.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1303
2015 Survey Respondents	99.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1405
2012 Survey Respondents	99.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2009
Age Group							
Ages 18 – 34	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	84
Ages 35 – 49	97.7%	1.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	171
Ages 50 – 64	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	432
Ages 65 +	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	580
Gender							
Male	99.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	339
Female	99.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	894
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	111
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	146
40 Indian Lake	98.9%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	59
42 Russells Point	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	135
44 Bellefontaine (west)	99.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	143
45 Bellefontaine (central)	98.9%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	89
46 Bellefontaine (east)	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	190
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	99.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	126
48 West Liberty	99.4%	0.65	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	163

Responses for cocaine were like that of other illegal drugs. Though slightly higher, with 1.8% of respondents in age group indicating they use cocaine less than once a month. Also, in the areas of Indian Lake and Bellefontaine (central) 1.1% indicate using cocaine less than once a month. Regardless of age group, gender, or census tract, less than 2% of respondents indicated current use

Table 1.f - Crack

	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week	N
Overall Responses							
2018 Survey Respondents	99.8%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1303
2015 Survey Respondents	99.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1406
2012 Survey Respondents	99.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2010
Age Group							
Ages 18 – 34	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	84
Ages 35 – 49	98.2%	0.6%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	171
Ages 50 – 64	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	432
Ages 65 +	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	580
Gender							
Male	99.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	339
Female	99.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	894
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	111
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	146
40 Indian Lake	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	59
42 Russells Point	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	135
44 Bellefontaine (west)	99.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	143
45 Bellefontaine (central)	98.9%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	89
46 Bellefontaine (east)	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	190
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	99.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	126
48 West Liberty	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	163

Responses for crack were also extremely low regardless of age group, gender, or census tract. However, the respondents in the age group 18 to 34 reported less than once a month to 1 to 3 days a month use of crack. Like most other illegal drugs, regardless of age, gender, or census tract, less than 2% of respondents indicated use.

Table 1.g - Heroin

	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week	N
Overall Responses							
2018 Survey Respondents	99.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1303
2015 Survey Respondents	99.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1404
2012 Survey Respondents	99.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2010
Age Group							
Ages 18 – 34	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	84
Ages 35 – 49	98.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	171
Ages 50 – 64	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	432
Ages 65 +	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	580
Gender							
Male	99.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	339
Female	99.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	894
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	111
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	146
40 Indian Lake	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	59
42 Russells Point	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	135
44 Bellefontaine (west)	99.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	143
45 Bellefontaine (central)	98.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	89
46 Bellefontaine (east)	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	190
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	126
48 West Liberty	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	163

Heroin use was, again, like that of other illegal drugs. Reported use was extremely low regardless of age group, gender, or census tract. This contradicts the key informant and the information from focus groups regarding the community's perception of an increase in heroin use.

Table 1.h - LSD

	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week	N
Overall Responses							
2018 Survey Respondents	99.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1301
2015 Survey Respondents	99.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1401
2012 Survey Respondents	99.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2010
Age Group							
Ages 18 – 34	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	84
Ages 35 – 49	98.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	170
Ages 50 – 64	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	431
Ages 65 +	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	580
Gender							
Male	99.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	338
Female	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	894
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	111
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	146
40 Indian Lake	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	59
42 Russells Point	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	135
44 Bellefontaine (west)	99.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	142
45 Bellefontaine (central)	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	88
46 Bellefontaine (east)	99.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	190
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	126
48 West Liberty	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	163

Again, reported use was extremely low regardless of age group, gender, or census tract. Overall, regardless of age group, gender, or census tract, less than 1% of respondents reported use of LSD.

Table 1.I - Inhalants

	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week	N
Overall Responses							
2018 Survey Respondents	99.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1303
2015 Survey Respondents	99.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	1400
2012 Survey Respondents	99.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	2007
Age Group							
Ages 18 – 34	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	84
Ages 35 – 49	99.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	171
Ages 50 – 64	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	433
Ages 65 +	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	579
Gender							
Male	99.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	339
Female	99.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	894
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	110
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	146
40 Indian Lake	98.9%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	59
42 Russells Point	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	135
44 Bellefontaine (west)	99.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	143
45 Bellefontaine (central)	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	89
46 Bellefontaine (east)	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	191
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	126
48 West Liberty	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	163

Again, reported illegal drug use is extremely low. Less than 2% of respondents regardless of age, gender, or census tract report use.

Table 1.j - Ecstasy

	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week	N
Overall Responses							
2018 Survey Respondents	99.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1303
2015 Survey Respondents	99.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1400
2012 Survey Respondents	99.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.%	2007
Age Group							
Ages 18 – 34	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	84
Ages 35 – 49	99.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	171
Ages 50 – 64	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	432
Ages 65 +	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	580
Gender							
Male	99.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	339
Female	99.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	894
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	111
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	146
40 Indian Lake	98.9%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	59
42 Russells Point	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	135
44 Bellefontaine (west)	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	143
45 Bellefontaine (central)	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	89
46 Bellefontaine (east)	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	190
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	126
48 West Liberty	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	163

The reported use of ecstasy is also very low. Overall less than 2% respondents reported use of the drug

Table 1.k - Fentanyl

	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week	N
Overall Responses							
2018 Survey Respondents	99.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1304
2015 Survey Respondents	**NA**						
2012 Survey Respondents	**NA**						
Age Group							
Ages 18 – 34	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	84
Ages 35 – 49	98.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	171
Ages 50 – 64	99.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	433
Ages 65 +	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	580
Gender							
Male	99.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	339
Female	99.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	895
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	111
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	146
40 Indian Lake	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	59
42 Russells Point	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	135
44 Bellefontaine (west)	98.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	143
45 Bellefontaine (central)	98.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	89
46 Bellefontaine (east)	99.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	191
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	126
48 West Liberty	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	163

This was the first year with Fentanyl in the response. Again, reported illegal drug use is extremely low. Less than 2.0 % of respondents regardless of age, gender, or census tract report use.

Table 2 - Prescription Medications

	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week	N
Benzodiazepines such as Valium or Xanax	98.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	1298
Sleeping Pills/Barbiturates	97.8%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.8%	1288
Pain Medications/Opioids	95.2%	2.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.8%	1289

The greatest percentage of respondents reported misuse of pain medication, with less than 5% reporting using it without a prescription or more than as indicated. 2.2% indicated misuse of sleeping pills, and 1.4% indicated misuse of Benzodiazepines.

Table 2.a - Benzodiazepines such as Valium or Xanax

	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week	N
Overall Responses							
2018 Survey Respondents	98.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	1298
2015 Survey Respondents	98.8%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	1444
2012 Survey Respondents	98.1%	0.9%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	2072
Age Group							
Ages 18 – 34	98.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	84
Ages 35 – 49	96.5%	0.6%	1.2%	0.6%	0.0%	1.2%	172
Ages 50 – 64	99.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	427
Ages 65 +	98.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	580
Gender							
Male	98.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	336
Female	98.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	893
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	109
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	145
40 Indian Lake	98.9%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	96.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	1.7%	60
42 Russells Point	98.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	134
44 Bellefontaine (west)	97.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	143
45 Bellefontaine (central)	98.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	88
46 Bellefontaine (east)	97.4%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	190
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	125
48 West Liberty	98.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	162

Overall, reported misuse of Benzodiazepines such as Valium or Xanax was low. Regardless of age group, gender, or census tract, reported misuse was less than 4%.

Table 2.b - Sleeping Pills/Barbiturates

	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week	N
Overall Responses							
2018 Survey Respondents	97.8%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.8%	1288
2015 Survey Respondents	97.1%	1.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.8%	1433
2012 Survey Respondents	96.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.2%	0.4%	1.5%	2066
Age Group							
Ages 18 – 34	98.8%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	84
Ages 35 – 49	97.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	171
Ages 50 – 64	97.9%	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	425
Ages 65 +	98.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.9%	572
Gender							
Male	98.5%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	333
Female	97.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%	886
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	96.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	109
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	98.6%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	145
40 Indian Lake	97.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	92
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	94.9%	3.4%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	59
42 Russells Point	98.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	96.2%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.5%	133
44 Bellefontaine (west)	97.2%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	1.4%	141
45 Bellefontaine (central)	97.7%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	88
46 Bellefontaine (east)	98.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	187
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	125
48 West Liberty	98.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	159

Reported misuse of sleeping pills was greater than that of tranquilizers, but still rather low. Respondents 65+ had the highest percentage of respondents reporting misuse of sleeping pills by age group and males and female respondents were similar. However, regardless of age group, gender, or census tract, the reported misuse was less than 5%.

Table 2.c - Pain Medications/Opioids

	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week	N
Overall Responses							
2018 Survey Respondents	95.2%	2.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.8%	1289
2015 Survey Respondents	88.0%	4.7%	2.8%	0.8%	1.0%	2.6%	1444
2012 Survey Respondents	85.0%	4.8%	3.9%	1.5%	0.6%	4.2%	2088
Age Group							
Ages 18 – 34	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	84
Ages 35 – 49	95.3%	3.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	172
Ages 50 – 64	95.5%	2.1%	0.9%	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%	426
Ages 65 +	94.2%	3.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	1.0%	572
Gender							
Male	94.3%	4.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	333
Female	95.7%	2.3%	0.7%	0.5%	0.1%	0.8%	887
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	96.3%	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	108
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	95.8%	2.1%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	144
40 Indian Lake	94.5%	3.3%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	91
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	93.2%	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	59
42 Russells Point	96.0%	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	96.3%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	134
44 Bellefontaine (west)	93.0%	4.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	1.4%	142
45 Bellefontaine (central)	92.0%	3.4%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	2.3%	88
46 Bellefontaine (east)	94.7%	3.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	1.1%	189
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	96.8%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	125
48 West Liberty	96.9%	1.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	159

Overall misuse of pain medications was lower than in 2012 & 2015. 100% of the 18 to 34 age group respondents reported no misuse of pain medication, in 2015 this was 89.4%. Overall misuse of pain medication is more in line with all the other reported misuse of prescription drugs, and lower than in 2015.

Table 3 - Known Heroin User

	Percent Indicating Knowing User	N
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	15.2%	1302
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	22.4%	85
Ages 35 – 49	24.6%	171
Ages 50 – 64	16.5%	431
Ages 65 +	10.2%	579
Gender		
Male	15.7%	338
Female	15.1%	894
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	11.8%	110
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	15.5%	148
40 Indian Lake	13.0%	92
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	26.2%	61
42 Russells Point	30.6%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	19.3%	135
44 Bellefontaine (west)	12.1%	141
45 Bellefontaine (central)	18.4%	87
46 Bellefontaine (east)	11.3%	194
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	12.0%	125
48 West Liberty	14.4%	160

Age of User (N=187)			
15-20	**21-30**	**31-40**	**41+**
3.7%	50.3%	34.8%	11.2%

These results are more reflective of the information on increased heroin use collected elsewhere. Just under one-quarter of young adults (18 to 34) know someone who is a heroin user, this has decreased since 2015 when nearly one third of young adults knew a heroin user. However, overall the number has increased in all other age groups. This corresponds to the feedback received in focus groups that heroin use is becoming an increasing issue.

8.1% of the known heroin users are between 21 and 40, with most known users (50.3%) between 21 and 30.

There are also differences by census tract. The area with the highest percentage of respondents indicating knowing a heroin user is Russells Point, followed by Indian Lake-Lakeview.

Women's Health

Table 1 - Mammogram

	Never	More than 5 years	Within 5 Years	Within 3 Years	Within 2 Years	Within a Year	N
Overall Responses							
*2018 Survey Respondents	15.5%	9.7%	4.3%	4.2%	12.4%	53.9%	908
2018 Women 40 or over	6.0%	10.4%	4.7%	4.3%	12.8%	61.8%	806
**2015 Survey Respondents	6.3%	9.3%	3.9%	4.6%	12.4%	63.6%	873
2012 Survey Respondents	6.9%	8.5%	4.3%	4.8%	12.9%	62.5%	1240
Age Group							
Ages 18 – 34	87.0%	4.3%	0.0%	1.4%	1.4%	5.8%	69
Ages 35 – 49	43.0%	3.7%	5.2%	0.7%	11.1%	36.3%	135
Ages 50 – 64	5.2%	6.1%	4.2%	5.5%	12.9%	66.0%	309
Ages 65 +	1.6%	15.6%	4.5%	4.8%	14.6%	59.0%	378
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	15.8%	13.2%	1.3%	3.9%	11.8%	53.9%	76
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	14.9%	11.9%	6.9%	2.0%	8.9%	55.4%	101
40 Indian Lake	7.1%	10.7%	7.1%	0.0%	14.3%	60.7%	56
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	2.2%	22.2%	62.2%	45
42 Russells Point	18.2%	9.1%	3.0%	9.1%	18.2%	42.4%	33
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	18.9%	10.5%	3.2%	7.4%	12.6%	47.4%	95
44 Bellefontaine (west)	20.2%	17.0%	2.1%	5.3%	7.4%	47.9%	94
45 Bellefontaine (central)	17.7%	11.3%	6.5%	4.8%	14.5%	45.2%	62
46 Bellefontaine (east)	18.3%	4.2%	5.6%	2.8%	10.6%	58.5%	142
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	11.5%	7.3%	3.1%	3.1%	11.5%	63.5%	96
48 West Liberty	15.7%	8.3%	3.7%	6.5%	15.7%	50.0%	108

***** This line includes all women respondents, for 2018, regardless of age

** 2015 data was only women over 40

Most women over 50 indicated they had a mammogram with in the past year. Women ages 18 to 34 (87.0%) and 35 to 49 (43.0%) had the highest percentage indicating they had never had a mammogram. Women over 50 were the most likely to have a mammogram in the past year. (See the note below about the American Society's guidelines for mammograms.

Women in Indian Lake and Zanesfield and East Liberty, indicated the highest percentage that they had a mammogram with the past year.

Note: Now the American Cancer Society (ACS) has released updated breast cancer screening guidelines that recommend that women at average risk start regular annual screening with mammography at age 45 and move to screening every 2 years at age 55. The guidelines also say that women ages 40 to 44 should have the option to begin screening early and that women 55 and older should have the opportunity to continue screening every year if they choose (New American Cancer Society Breast Cancer Screening Guidelines Recommend Mammograms Start at 45, 2015).

Table 2 - Pap Test

	Never	More than 5 years	Within 5 Years	Within 3 Years	Within 2 Years	Within a Year	N
Overall Responses							
2018 Survey Respondents	3.2%	28.4%	10.0%	10.8%	18.0%	29.5%	898
2015 Survey Respondents	2.2%	27.9%	7.8%	8.7%	15.6%	37.8%	1027
2012 Survey Respondents	2.0%	23.9%	8.6%	8.9%	17.2%	39.5%	1513
BRFSS- 2010 National					82.0%		
BRFSS- 2010 Ohio					81.7%		
Age Group							
Ages 18 – 34	8.7%	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%	26.1%	52.2%	69
Ages 35 – 49	0.7%	13.3%	8.1%	11.9%	18.5%	47.4%	135
Ages 50 – 64	1.0%	21.5%	10.1%	10.4%	20.5%	36.5%	307
Ages 65 +	4.9%	44.3%	11.4%	11.9%	14.6%	13.0%	370
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	1.3%	24.0%	12.0%	10.7%	22.7%	29.3%	75
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	3.0%	37.6%	6.9%	5.9%	17.8%	28.7%	101
40 Indian Lake	3.6%	23.2%	8.9%	19.6%	17.9%	26.8%	56
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	4.7%	39.5%	9.3%	4.7%	9.3%	32.6%	43
42 Russells Point	0.0%	36.4%	12.1%	3.0%	18.2%	30.3%	33
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	3.2%	27.7%	8.5%	9.6%	11.7%	39.4%	94
44 Bellefontaine (west)	5.5%	34.1%	9.9%	13.2%	13.2%	24.2%	91
45 Bellefontaine (central)	1.6%	25.4%	11.1%	11.1%	17.5%	33.3%	63
46 Bellefontaine (east)	3.6%	25.7%	10.0%	12.9%	17.9%	30.0%	140
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	4.2%	17.9%	9.5%	14.7%	28.4%	25.3%	95
48 West Liberty	2.8%	29.0%	13.1%	8.4%	19.6%	27.1%	107

Most women respondent (97.8%) indicated that they had received a pap test. However, the length of time since their last test varied. Over a quarter of women respondents (28.4%) indicated that it had been more than 5 years since their last pap test. However, the responses vary considerably by age group. Younger respondents report having regular Pap tests at a much higher percentage than older respondents.

DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown respondents indicate the highest percent of respondents receiving Pap tests within the past year

The BRFSS reports the percentage of women reporting having a Pap tests within the past three years. According to 2010 BRFSS Ohio data, this percentage is 81.7%.

Table 3 - Colonoscopy

	Never	More than 5 years	Within 5 Years	Within 3 Years	Within 2 Years	Within a Year	N
Overall Responses							
2018 Survey Respondents	35.9%	20.2%	13.0%	8.4%	11.4%	11.1%	909
2018 Women 50 or over	20.7%	24.9%	16.1%	10.4%	14.1%	13.8 %	690
2015 Survey Respondents	26.9%	22.3%	16.2%	9.5%	11.4%	13.8%	748
2012 Survey Respondents	31.3%	13.0%	16.1%	13.0%	12.1%	14.5%	1000
BRFSS- 2010 National					66.3%		
BRFSS- 2010 Ohio					64.5%		
Age Group							
Ages 18 – 34	92.6%	4.4%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	68
Ages 35 – 49	85.9%	5.2%	2.2%	0.0%	4.4%	2.2%	135
Ages 50 – 64	27.7%	18.3%	17.7%	10.0%	13.2%	13.2%	311
Ages 65 +	15.0%	30.3%	14.8%	10.8%	14.8%	14.2%	379
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	37.7%	15.6%	16.9%	7.8%	13.0%	9.1%	77
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	43.6%	16.8%	10.9%	7.9%	12.9%	7.9%	101
40 Indian Lake	27.3%	18.2%	10.9%	7.3%	18.2%	18.2%	55
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	35.6%	15.6%	15.6%	11.1%	13.3%	8.9%	45
42 Russells Point	27.3%	21.2%	18.2%	3.0%	15.2%	15.2%	33
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	34.7%	24.2%	15.8%	5.3%	8.4%	11.6%	95
44 Bellefontaine (west)	33.0%	28.7%	8.5%	6.4%	12.8%	10.6%	94
45 Bellefontaine (central)	45.2%	24.2%	12.9%	6.5%	4.8%	6.5%	62
46 Bellefontaine (east)	33.1%	17.6%	14.1%	12.0%	10.6%	12.7%	142
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	34.4%	25.0%	12.5%	10.4%	9.4%	8.3%	96
48 West Liberty	37.6%	15.6%	11.0%	9.2%	11.9%	14.7%	109

***** This table includes all women respondents, for 2018, regardless of age, previous years were women over 50.

Overall, almost half of respondents (56.1%) indicated that they had never had a colonoscopy or that it had been more than 5 years.

The percentage varies slightly by census tract. Respondents from Huntsville and Belle Center and Bellefontaine (central) had the highest percentage indicating that they had never gotten a colonoscopy while respondents from Indian Lake and Russells Point had the lowest percentage.

Table 4 - Have you ever been pregnant?

	Yes	No	N
Overall Responses			
2018 Survey Respondents	88.0%	12.0%	909
Age Group			
Ages 18 - 34	72.5%	27.5%	69
Ages 35 - 49	92.6%	7.4%	136
Ages 50 - 64	84.9%	15.1%	311
Ages 65 +	91.5%	8.5%	376
Census Tract			
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	96.1%	3.9%	77
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	91.1%	8.9%	101
40 Indian Lake	87.5%	12.5%	56
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	88.6%	11.4%	44
42 Russells Point	84.8%	15.2%	33
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	86.6%	13.4%	97
44 Bellefontaine (west)	86.2%	13.8%	94
45 Bellefontaine (central)	82.5%	17.5%	63
46 Bellefontaine (east)	88.7%	11.3%	141
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	89.5%	10.5%	95
48 West Liberty	84.3%	15.7%	108

Over 85% of the women responding indicated they had been pregnant. The age group 35 to 49 and census tract Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the highest percentage indicating yes, they had been pregnant

Table 4 - Last Pregnancy

	Received Prenatal Care	Smoked Cigarettes	Drank Alcohol	Used Other Drugs	Took a Prenatal Vitamin	Lived with a Smoker	Used Illegal Drugs	Experienced Domestic Abuse	N
Overall Responses									
2018 Survey Respondents	70.5%	10.3%	3.3%	0.7%	69.9%	23.4%	0.5%	4.3%	923
2015 Survey Respondents	86.2%	14.6%	3.0%	0.5%	85.9%	32.9%	3.5%	6.5%	875
2012 Survey Respondents	**NA**								
Age Group									
Ages 18 – 34	63.8%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	65.2%	5.8%	1.4%	4.3%	69
Ages 35 – 49	80.9%	8.1%	4.4%	1.5%	86.0%	9.6%	0.7%	3.7%	136
Ages 50 – 64	72.4%	11.4%	2.2%	0.6%	72.7%	24.5%	0.6%	5.4%	315
Ages 65 +	67.4%	10.6%	4.1%	0.5%	63.5%	30.8%	0.0%	3.6%	386
Census Tract									
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	79.2%	7.8%	2.6%	1.3%	72.7%	15.6%	1.3%	2.6%	77
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	74.8%	7.8%	1.9%	0.0%	71.8%	23.3%	0.0%	3.9%	103
40 Indian Lake	75.0%	10.7%	5.4%	0.0%	80.4%	30.4%	1.8%	3.6%	56
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	68.9%	13.3%	8.9%	2.2%	53.3%	37.8%	2.2%	11.1%	45
42 Russells Point	69.7%	21.2%	3.0%	3.0%	60.6%	24.2%	3.0%	3.0%	33
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	71.4%	10.2%	1.0%	0.0%	76.5%	20.4%	0.0%	5.1%	98
44 Bellefontaine (west)	65.6%	10.4%	3.1%	1.0%	70.8%	26.0%	0.0%	7.3%	96
45 Bellefontaine (central)	64.1%	18.8%	1.6%	0.0%	68.8%	37.5%	1.6%	4.7%	64
46 Bellefontaine (east)	72.9%	7.6%	4.2%	0.7%	71.5%	22.2%	0.0%	3.5%	144
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	71.9%	11.5%	5.2%	0.0%	70.8%	22.1%	0.0%	2.1%	96
48 West Liberty	62.2%	7.2%	1.8%	0.9%	61.3%	14.4%	0.0%	3.6%	111

In general, a large percentage of women reported healthy behaviors of receiving prenatal care and taking prenatal vitamins. Older respondents have a slightly lower percentage of these behaviors than younger respondents.

One behavior showing age differences is whether the women lived with a smoker during pregnancy. Over half of respondents 50 and over reported living with a smoker during pregnancy while only 15.4% of respondents 18 to 49 reported doing do.

In terms of census tracts, there were also some interesting findings. East Liberty respondents had the lowest percentage reporting receiving prenatal care. Indian Lake - Lakeview respondents had the highest percentage of living with a smoker while pregnant. Russells Points had the highest percentage of respondents who smoked during pregnancy.

Men's Health

Table 1 - PSA Test

	Never	>5 Years	>5 Years	<3 Years	<2 Years	N
Overall Responses						
2018 Survey Respondents	23.8%	7.4%	7.6%	6.5%	54.7%	340
2015 Survey Respondents	20.8%	10.7%	6.0%	5.4%	57.1%	317
2012 Survey Respondents	15.2%	6.6%	7.3%	5.2%	65.7%	440
Respondents 40 and over (comparison to BRFSS)					53.7%	
BRFSS- National (age 40 and over)					53.9%	
BRFSS- 2010 Ohio (age 40 and over)					54.4%	
Age Group						
Ages 18 - 34	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14
Ages 35 - 49	69.4%	5.6%	5.6%	0.0%	19.4%	36
Ages 50 - 64	21.6%	2.6%	5.2%	6.9%	63.8%	116
Ages 65 +	9.6%	10.8%	10.2%	8.4%	60.8%	166
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	28.6%	3.6%	10.7%	3.6%	53.6%	28
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	8.3%	16.7%	2.8%	8.3%	63.9%	36
40 Indian Lake	5.9%	5.9%	11.8%	14.7%	61.8%	34
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	26.7%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	66.7%	15
42 Russells Point	35.7%	28.6%	0.0%	7.1%	28.6%	14
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	21.9%	15.6%	0.0%	12.5%	50.0%	32
44 Bellefontaine (west)	32.5%	2.5%	12.5%	5.0%	47.5%	40
45 Bellefontaine (central)	35.0%	5.0%	0.0%	5.0%	55.0%	20
46 Bellefontaine (east)	27.7%	6.4%	6.4%	4.3%	55.3%	47
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	40.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	48.0%	25
48 West Liberty	18.4%	2.0%	16.3%	4.1%	59.2%	49

* Included all men who responded to the question

Over 50% of the respondents indicated they had a PSA test within the past 2 years. This percentage was highest for the 50 to 64 age group. The percentages are in line with the BRFSS data.

Table 2 - Colonoscopy

	Never	>5 Years	>5 Years	<3 Years	<2 Years	N
Overall Responses						
*2018 Survey Respondents	26.4%	19.1%	14.4%	10.6%	29.6%	341
2018 Men 50 or over	16.5%	21.1%	16.5%	12.3%	33.5%	284
2015 Survey Respondents	25.8%	23.3%	16.4%	14.5%	20.1%	318
2012 Survey Respondents	26.6%	15.8%	19.2%	13.8%	24.6%	443
BRFSS- National					64.8%	
BRFSS- 2010 Ohio					63.5%	
Age Group						
Ages 18 – 34	85.7%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	7.1%	14
Ages 35 – 49	85.7%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%	35
Ages 50 – 64	20.7%	19.0%	11.2%	10.3%	38.8%	116
Ages 65 +	13.7%	22.6%	20.2%	13.7%	29.8%	168
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	37.0%	18.5%	11.1%	14.8%	18.5%	27
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	12.8%	20.5%	35.9%	7.7%	23.1%	39
40 Indian Lake	2.9%	23.5%	8.8%	20.6%	44.1%	34
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	33.3%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	46.7%	15
42 Russells Point	28.6%	28.6%	0.0%	14.3%	28.6%	14
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	19.4%	12.9%	19.4%	12.9%	35.5%	31
44 Bellefontaine (west)	30.0%	15.0%	10.0%	10.0%	35.0%	40
45 Bellefontaine (central)	30.0%	20.0%	10.0%	15.0%	25.0%	20
46 Bellefontaine (east)	36.2%	14.9%	12.8%	8.5%	27.7%	47
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	36.0%	20.0%	20.0%	0.0%	24.0%	25
48 West Liberty	30.6%	22.4%	12.2%	10.2%	24.5%	49

* Included all men who responded to the question

Almost 70% of men over 50 had a colonoscopy with the past 2 years. Respondents indicating less than 5 years since their colonoscopy is close to the BRFSS numbers.

Sexual Behavior

Table 1 - Sexual Partners

	None	1	2-5	6-10	10+	N
Overall Responses						
2018 Survey Respondents	44.1%	53.3%	1.8%	0.2%	0.5%	1262
2015 Survey Respondents	41.9%	55.8%	1.7%	0.4%	0.2%	1396
2012 Survey Respondents	35.9%	62.1%	1.6%	0.2%	0.2%	1975
Age Group						
Ages 18 – 34	4.8%	86.9%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	84
Ages 35 – 49	8.2%	86.5%	2.9%	0.6%	1.8%	170
Ages 50 – 64	32.6%	64.7%	2.2%	0.2%	0.2%	417
Ages 65 +	68.2%	31.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	560
Gender						
Male	41.9%	54.3%	2.7%	0.6%	0.6%	339
Female	43.1%	54.8%	1.5%	0.1%	0.5%	860
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	35.6%	62.4%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	101
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	44.6%	54.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	139
40 Indian Lake	44.0%	54.9%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	91
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	52.5%	45.8%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	59
42 Russells Point	47.8%	50.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	46
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	39.2%	58.5%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	130
44 Bellefontaine (west)	55.5%	40.1%	2.2%	0.7%	1.5%	137
45 Bellefontaine (central)	47.2%	49.4%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	89
46 Bellefontaine (east)	43.2%	54.6%	1.6%	0.0%	0.5%	185
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	36.6%	59.3%	1.6%	0.8%	1.6%	123
48 West Liberty	44.4%	53.1%	1.9%	0.0%	0.6%	162

Most respondents report either no or one sexual partner. However, the percentage of respondents indicating no sexual activity differs greatly by age. A little over two-thirds of respondents 65 and over indicate that they had not had sex within the past 12 months, while less than 10% of those under 50 indicate no sexual partners.

Interestingly, responses are similar for male and female respondents. Overall, very few respondents, whether male or female, report more than one sexual partner.

Table 2 - Birth Control

Method	Percent Indicating Method N= 1349
Not Using Birth Control	8.7%
Tubes Tied	11.0%
Vasectomy	11.0%
Birth Control Pills	2.7%
Male Condom	3.8%
Female Condom	0.0%
Contraceptive Implant	0.7%
Shots	0.4%
Emergency Contraceptive	0.1%
Contraceptive Ring	0.1%
Contraceptive Patch	0.0%
Diaphragm	0.0%
Cervical Cap or Sponge	0.0%
Foam, Jelly, or Cream	0.0%
IUD	1.1%
Rhythm Method	0.5%
Withdrawal	2.5%
Beyond Childbearing Years	28.3%
NA- Not Sexually Active	21.5%

The question was wording different in 2012 and in 2015 the analysis deleted people reporting no sexual activity in past year. The data from the previous years would not be comparable.

The most common methods of birth control reported were vasectomy and tubes tied.

Table 3 - Reasons for no Birth Control

Reason	Percent Indicating Reason N= 1348*	2015 Survey Results N= 417	2012 Survey Results N= 710
Trying to Get Pregnant	0.8%	2.6%	3.1%
Didn't Plan to Have Sex	0.5%	0.0%	2.0%
Don't Like Birth Control	0.9%	1.9%	1.4%
Side Effects of Birth Control	1.4%	3.8%	2.1%
Can't Pay for Birth Control	0.1%	0.2%	1.0%
Religious Reasons	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%
Past Menopause	9.6%	50.4%	40.8%
Breastfeeding or Postpartum	0.4%	2.2%	0.8%
Same-sex Partner	0.7%	6.0%	5.1%
Self or Partner had Tubes Tied/Vasectomy	6.5%	29.7%	42.8%
Can't Get Pregnant/Other Medical Reasons	3.3%	16.5%	13.5%
Currently Pregnant	0.5%	1.9%	1.5%
Not Currently Sexually Active**	11.2%	NA	
Beyond Childbearing Years**	36.4%		

* All respondent's data was included

** The responses not currently sexually active and beyond childbearing years were added.

The most common reasons reported for not using birth control was "beyond childbearing years" and "past menopause" which is consistent with the age of respondents. The second highest reason was not "currently sexually active", "self or partner had tubes tied/vasectomy" which is consistent with the previous question.

Mental Health

Table 1 - Depression Symptoms

	Percent Indicating Symptoms	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Survey Results	27.4%	1308
2015 Survey Results	29.2%	1465
2012 Survey Results	29.7%	2110
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	31.8%	85
Ages 35 – 49	36.5%	170
Ages 50 – 64	27.9%	434
Ages 65 +	23.5%	584
Gender		
Male	21.1%	337
Female	30.2%	907
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	20.0%	105
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	32.0%	150
40 Indian Lake	28.0%	93
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	33.9%	59
42 Russells Point	41.7%	48
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	16.1%	137
44Bellefontaine(west)	28.8%	139
45Bellefontaine (central)	41.8%	91
46Bellefontaine(east)	28.9%	197
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	22.6%	124
48 West Liberty	23.6%	165

Similarly, to 2012 and 2015, almost 30% of respondents indicated depression symptoms within the past year. This percentage was consistent across age group and gender.

The census tracts with the highest percentage of respondents indicating depression symptoms were Bellefontaine (central) and Russells Point. DeGraff, Quincy, and Lewistown had the lowest percentage of respondents indicating depression symptoms.

Table 2 - Number of Days Mental Health Prevents Daily Activities

	None	1-2	3-10	10+	N
Overall Responses					
2018 Survey Respondents	83.8%	10.2%	4.0%	2.1%	1308
2015 Survey Respondents	80.3%	10.3%	4.8%	4.6%	1465
2012 Survey Respondents	81.6%	10.4%	5.0%	2.9%	2108
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	76.5%	16.5%	5.9%	1.2%	85
Ages 35 - 49	74.3%	19.3%	3.5%	2.9%	171
Ages 50 – 64	82.3%	10.4%	5.1%	2.3%	434
Ages 65 +	89.5%	6.0%	2.7%	1.7%	583
Gender					
Male	90.1%	5.7%	3.3%	0.9%	333
Female	81.2%	12.0%	4.5%	2.3%	909
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	89.5%	7.6%	1.9%	1.0%	105
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	85.2%	8.7%	2.7%	3.4%	149
40 Indian Lake	86.0%	8.6%	4.3%	1.1%	93
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	83.6%	8.2%	4.9%	3.3%	61
42 Russells Point	77.1%	16.7%	4.2%	2.1%	48
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	89.8%	8.0%	0.7%	1.5%	137
44 Bellefontaine (west)	77.5%	10.1%	9.4%	2.9%	138
45 Bellefontaine (central)	71.4%	19.8%	4.4%	4.4%	91
46 Bellefontaine (east)	87.7%	7.7%	3.6%	1.0%	195
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	83.3%	9.5%	4.8%	2.4%	126
48 West Liberty	82.4%	12.7%	3.6%	1.2%	165

Overall, approximately 16% of respondents indicated that their mental health had prevented them from performing daily activities on at least one day in the past month. The percentage is slightly lower than in 2015. Respondents age 35 to 49 and more females than males reported 1 or more days they were prevented from normal activities because of their mental health. In terms of census tracts, Bellefontaine (central) had the highest percentage of respondents indicating any mental health dysfunction, in fact Bellefontaine (central) had the highest percentage of respondents indicating dysfunction of 10 days or more. DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown and Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the lowest percentages.

Table 3 - Considering Suicide

	Percent Indicating	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Survey Results	2.2%	1316
2015 Survey Results	2.7%	1461
2012 Survey Results	2.7%	2116
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	4.8%	84
Ages 35 – 49	3.5%	171
Ages 50 – 64	2.3%	434
Ages 65 +	1.5%	591
Gender		
Male	2.4%	336
Female	2.2%	910
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	0.9%	107
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	1.3%	149
40 Indian Lake	3.3%	92
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	4.9%	61
42 Russells Point	4.1%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	1.4%	138
44Bellefontaine(west)	3.6%	140
45Bellefontaine (central)	1.1%	91
46Bellefontaine(east)	3.0%	197
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	1.6%	127
48 West Liberty	1.2%	165

If Yes, Number of Times Suicide Attempted				
Not Applicable/Didn't Attempt	**Once**	**2-3 Times**	**More than 3 Times**	**N**
98.2%	1.2%	0.2%	0.4%	507

Overall, and slightly less than 2012& 2015, 2.2% of respondents indicated that they had seriously considered suicide. This percentage was slightly higher for younger respondents but similar for males and females. Indian Lake - Lakeview was the area that had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that they had considered suicide.

Of those considering suicide, just under 2 % attempted suicide. This is a large decrease from 30% in 2015.

Table 4 - Sexual Assault

	Percent Indicating	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Survey Results	17.8%	1309
2015 Survey Results	22.0%	1407
2012 Survey Results	NA	NA
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	17.9%	84
Ages 35 – 49	24.6%	171
Ages 50 – 64	21.2%	429
Ages 65 +	13.4%	590
Gender		
Male	5.0%	337
Female	22.5%	903
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	12.3%	106
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	14.7%	150
40 Indian Lake	11.0%	91
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	20.0%	60
42 Russells Point	24.5%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	10.2%	137
44Bellefontaine(west)	22.7%	141
45Bellefontaine (central)	35.2%	91
46Bellefontaine(east)	20.1%	194
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	17.5%	126
48 West Liberty	15.2%	164

If Yes					
Age	**0-6**	**7-12**	**13-17**	**18+**	**N**
	18.4%	30.3%	32.1%	19.2%	234

	YES	NO	N
Reported	12.8%	87.2%	243
Treatment	12.0%	88.0%	241

Overall, 17.8% of respondents reported that they had been a victim of a sexual assault. There was not much difference by age group, although the number was lower for 65+ respondents. The percentage was higher for female than male respondents and the percentage was highest for respondents from Bellefontaine (central).

Table 5 - Typical Stress Levels

	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	N
Overall Responses						
2018 Survey Results	11.5%	35.8%	42.9%	7.7%	2.1%	1300
2015 Survey Results	10.6%	32.9%	43.2%	11.3%	2.1%	1457
2012 Survey Results	11.1%	31.5%	42.8%	12.3%	2.2%	2108
Age Group						
Ages 18 – 34	1.2%	33.3%	51.2%	10.7%	3.6%	84
Ages 35 – 49	4.1%	24.7%	57.1%	11.8%	2.4%	170
Ages 50 – 64	6.7%	31.9%	49.3%	9.5%	2.6%	430
Ages 65 +	18.7%	43.1%	32.1%	4.8%	1.2%	582
Gender						
Male	14.4%	42.2%	33.8%	7.5%	2.1%	334
Female	10.5%	33.7%	45.6%	8.0%	2.2%	899
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	13.1%	34.6%	43.0%	7.5%	1.9%	107
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	9.5%	38.8%	43.5%	6.1%	2.0%	147
40 Indian Lake	13.3%	45.6%	32.2%	7.8%	1.1%	90
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	9.7%	30.6%	46.8%	11.3%	1.6%	62
42 Russells Point	10.4%	31.3%	45.8%	8.3%	4.2%	48
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	10.4%	37.0%	45.2%	7.4%	0.0%	135
44 Bellefontaine(west)	9.9%	32.6%	47.5%	7.8%	2.1%	141
45 Bellefontaine (central)	10.0%	25.6%	51.1%	8.9%	4.4%	90
46 Bellefontaine(east)	11.4%	37.8%	40.9%	6.7%	3.1%	193
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	9.5%	35.7%	45.2%	8.7%	0.8%	126
48 West Liberty	17.4%	36.6%	36.0%	7.5%	2.5%	161

Overall, 9.8% of respondents indicated that they typically have a high or very high stress level, this is slightly lower than 2015 (13.4%). This percentage is highest for respondents age 18 to 49 and lowest for 65+ respondents. Male and female respondents report similar stress levels.

In terms of census tract, Indian Lake - Lakeview and Bellefontaine (central) had the highest percentage of respondents reporting high or very high stress levels. West Liberty respondents had the highest percentage reporting very low stress levels.

Chart 6 - Dealing with Stress

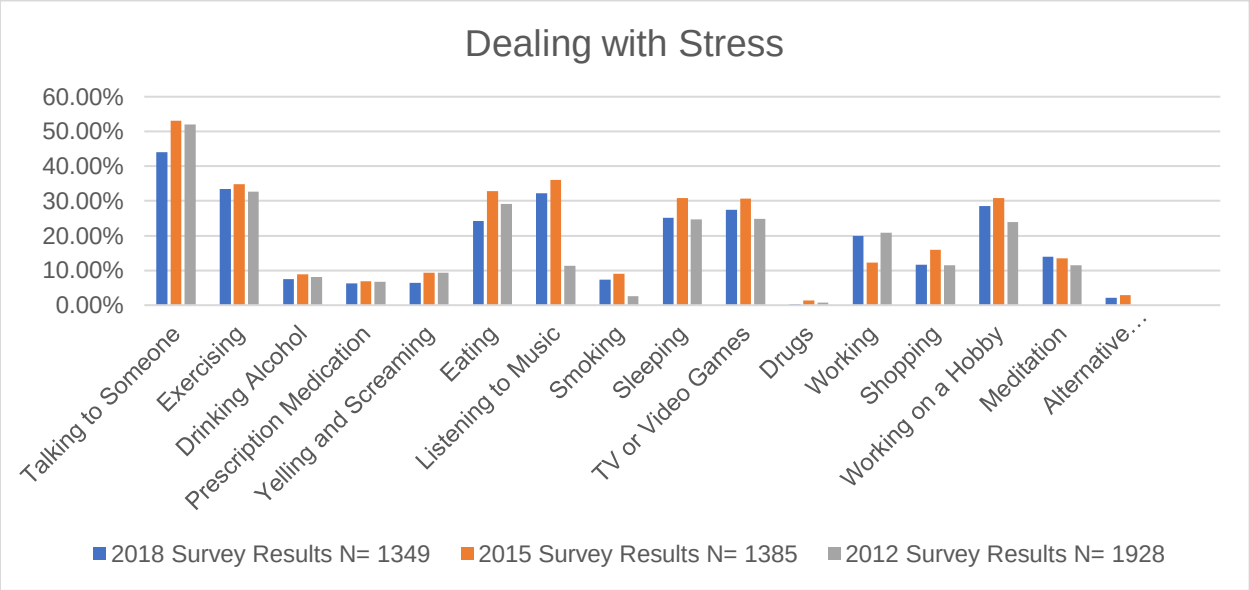


Table 6 - Dealing with Stress

Method	Percent Indicating Method N= 1349	2015 Survey Results N= 1385	2012 Survey Results N= 1928
Talking to Someone	44.0%	53.1%	52.0%
Exercising	33.5%	34.8%	32.7%
Drinking Alcohol	7.5%	8.9%	8.1%
Prescription Medication	6.2%	6.9%	6.8%
Yelling and Screaming	6.4%	9.4%	9.3%
Eating	24.2%	32.9%	29.1%
Listening to Music	32.2%	36.0%	11.3%
Smoking	7.3%	9.0%	2.6%
Sleeping	25.2%	30.9%	24.7%
TV or Video Games	27.5%	30.7%	24.8%
Drugs	0.3%	1.4%	0.8%
Working	19.9%	12.3%	20.8%
Shopping	11.7%	16.0%	11.5%
Working on a Hobby	28.5%	30.9%	23.9%
Meditation	13.9%	13.5%	11.5%
Alternative Medicine/Therapies	2.1%	2.9%	NA

The method with the highest percentage was talking to someone, followed by exercising and listening to music. Results were like 2012 & 2015. Small decreases were seen in the percentage indicating smoking, sleeping, TV or Video games, and working on a hobby. There was slight increase in the percentage indicating working.

Table 6.a - Dealing with Stress - Talking to Someone

	Percent Indicating	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Respondents	44.0%	1349
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	64.7%	85
Ages 35 – 49	55.5%	173
Ages 50 – 64	50.1%	439
Ages 65+	34.7%	605
Gender		
Male	29.0%	345
Female	50.9%	923
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	49.1%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	43.0%	151
40 Indian Lake	42.6%	94
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	41.3%	63
42 Russells Point	41.2%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	42.6%	141
44 Bellefontaine(west)	46.6%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	43.2%	95
46 Bellefontaine(east)	43.4%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	43.4%	129
48 West Liberty	44.4%	169

The youngest age group had the highest percentage of respondents indicating talking to someone to relieve stress. 65+ respondents had the lowest percentage indicating the method. Percentages by gender also varied. A higher percentage of female than male respondents indicated talking to someone to relieve stress.

In terms of census tract, the area with the greatest percentage of respondents indicating talking to someone to relieve stress was Rushsylvania and West Mansfield.

Table 6.b - Dealing with Stress- Exercising

	Percent Indicating	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Respondents	33.5%	1349
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	42.4%	85
Ages 35 – 49	43.4%	173
Ages 50 – 64	38.0%	439
Ages 65 +	27.1%	605
Gender		
Male	30.7%	345
Female	35.5%	923
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	36.6%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	33.8%	151
40 Indian Lake	37.2%	94
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	27.0%	63
42 Russells Point	23.5%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	26.2%	141
44 Bellefontaine(west)	26.7%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	31.6%	95
46 Bellefontaine(east)	38.4%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	39.5%	129
48 West Liberty	37.3%	169

Respondents 65+ had the lowest percentage of respondents indicating exercising to reduce stress, while the 18 to 49 adult group had the highest percentage. The percentage of female respondents indicating exercising to reduce stress was higher than male respondents.

In terms of census tract, the area with the lowest percentage was Russells Point. The area with the highest percentage was Zanesfield and East Liberty.

Table 6.c - Dealing with Stress- Drinking Alcohol

	Percent Indicating	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Respondents	7.5%	1349
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	14.1%	85
Ages 35 – 49	21.4%	173
Ages 50 – 64	8.2%	439
Ages 65 +	2.5%	605
Gender		
Male	10.1%	345
Female	6.7%	923
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	7.1%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	6.0%	151
40 Indian Lake	9.6%	94
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	7.9%	63
42 Russells Point	13.7%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	1.4%	141
44Bellefontaine(west)	7.5%	146
45Bellefontaine (central)	13.7%	95
46Bellefontaine(east)	7.1%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	8.5%	129
48 West Liberty	7.1%	169

A higher percentage of respondents in the 35 to 49 age group indicated use of drinking as a stress-relieving technique. Male respondents reported the technique in a slightly higher percentage than females. Central Bellefontaine and Russells Point were the areas in which the highest percentage of respondents indicated using alcohol to relieve stress

Table 6.d - Dealing with Stress - Prescription Medication

	Percent Indicating	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Respondents	6.2%	1349
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	7.1%	85
Ages 35 – 49	9.2%	173
Ages 50 – 64	5.7%	439
Ages 65 +	5.8%	605
Gender		
Male	4.3%	345
Female	6.9%	923
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	3.6%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	6.0%	151
40 Indian Lake	5.3%	94
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	4.8%	63
42 Russells Point	3.9%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	3.5%	141
44Bellefontaine(west)	7.5%	146
45Bellefontaine (central)	11.6%	95
46Bellefontaine(east)	6.6%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	5.4%	129
48 West Liberty	7.7%	169

There was little to no difference in age groups in the percentage indicating using prescription medication to reduce stress. Male and female respondents also had similar percentages. All census tracts had low percentages. The census tract with the highest percentage of respondents indicating prescription medication to relieve stress was Bellefontaine (central) and had the lowest percentage DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown

Table 6.e - Dealing with Stress - Yelling and Screaming

	Percent Indicating	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Respondents	6.4%	1349
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	14.1%	85
Ages 35 – 49	11.0%	173
Ages 50 – 64	6.4%	439
Ages 65 +	4.5%	605
Gender		
Male	6.1%	345
Female	7.0%	923
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	4.5%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	5.3%	151
40 Indian Lake	6.4%	94
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	7.9%	63
42 Russells Point	3.9%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	6.4%	141
44Bellefontaine(west)	8.9%	146
45Bellefontaine (central)	7.4%	95
46Bellefontaine(east)	8.6%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	7.8%	129
48 West Liberty	3.0%	169

Over 25% of respondents under age 50 reported that they used yelling and screaming, while only 4.5% of 65+ respondents reported the technique.

In terms of gender and census tract, gender differences were small to none.

Table 6.f - Dealing with Stress- Eating

	Percent Indicating	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Respondents	24.2%	1349
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	49.4%	85
Ages 35 – 49	25.4%	173
Ages 50 – 64	29.2%	439
Ages 65 +	17.5%	605
Gender		
Male	12.5%	345
Female	29.4%	923
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	32.1%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	18.5%	151
40 Indian Lake	23.4%	94
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	28.6%	63
42 Russells Point	23.5%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	19.1%	141
44 Bellefontaine(west)	23.3%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	26.3%	95
46Bellefontaine(east)	29.3%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	20.9%	129
48 West Liberty	23.1%	169

There were age differences in the use of eating as a stress relieving technique. Respondents 65+ had the lowest percentage of respondents indicating eating to relieve stress, while the 18 to 34 age group had the highest percentage.

A greater percentage of female than male respondents indicating eating to relieve stress.

Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the highest percentage of respondents indicating eating to relieve stress.

Table 6.g - Dealing with Stress - Listening to Music

	Percent Indicating	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Respondents	32.2%	1349
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	63.5%	85
Ages 35 – 49	46.8%	173
Ages 50 – 64	32.6%	439
Ages 65 +	23.3%	605
Gender		
Male	29.9%	345
Female	33.9%	923
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	29.5%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	31.8%	151
40 Indian Lake	26.6%	94
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	30.2%	63
42 Russells Point	37.3%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	27.0%	141
44 Bellefontaine(west)	37.0%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	40.0%	95
46 Bellefontaine(east)	32.8%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	27.9%	129
48 West Liberty	34.9%	169

Listening to music was a stress reliever reported by a number of respondents. Respondents 65+ compared to other age groups, had the lowest percentage of respondents indicating listening to music to reduce stress. Respondent 18 to 34 had the highest percentage of respondents indicating listening to music to reduce stress. The percentage of male and female respondents indicating the technique was similar. West and Central Bellefontaine (central) had the highest percentage of respondents by census tract indicating listening to music as a stress relieving technique.

Table 6.h - Dealing with Stress- Smoking

	Percent Indicating	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Respondents	7.3%	1349
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	7.1%	85
Ages 35 – 49	11.0%	173
Ages 50 – 64	10.5%	439
Ages 65 +	4.1%	605
Gender		
Male	9.0%	345
Female	6.5%	923
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	2.7%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	7.3%	151
40 Indian Lake	9.6%	94
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	9.5%	63
42 Russells Point	15.7%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	2.8%	141
44 Bellefontaine(west)	11.6%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	13.7%	95
46 Bellefontaine(east)	4.5%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	7.0%	129
48 West Liberty	5.3%	169

There were a few respondents who indicated smoking to reduce stress. In terms of age group, a very low percentage (4.1%) of 65+ respondents indicated smoking to reduce stress. Other groups were slightly higher.

There were differences by census tract. The census tracts with the highest percentage reporting smoking to reduce stress were Bellefontaine (central). The census tract with the lowest percentage was Rushsylvania and West Mansfield and DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown.

Table 6.i - Dealing with Stress-Sleeping

	Percent Indicating	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Respondents	25.2%	1349
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	50.6%	85
Ages 35 – 49	38.2%	173
Ages 50 – 64	23.9%	439
Ages 65 +	19.5%	605
Gender		
Male	20.9%	345
Female	27.0%	923
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	23.2%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	15.9%	151
40 Indian Lake	18.1%	94
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	27.0%	63
42 Russells Point	35.3%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	27.0%	141
44 Bellefontaine(west)	30.8%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	25.3%	95
46 Bellefontaine(east)	30.3%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	25.6%	129
48 West Liberty	22.5%	169

Respondent 65+ had the lowest percentage of respondents who indicated eating to relieve stress, while the young adult age group had the highest percentage. A greater percentage of female than male respondents indicated eating to relieve stress. Differences with regards to census tracts were small.

Table 6.j - Dealing with Stress- TV or Video Games

	Percent Indicating	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Respondents	27.5%	1349
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	38.8%	85
Ages 35 – 49	32.9%	173
Ages 50 – 64	26.7%	439
Ages 65 +	26.3%	605
Gender		
Male	25.8%	345
Female	28.5%	923
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	21.4%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	25.8%	151
40 Indian Lake	23.4%	94
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	28.6%	63
42 Russells Point	35.3%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	25.5%	141
44 Bellefontaine(west)	34.2%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	29.5%	95
46 Bellefontaine(east)	28.8%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	22.5%	129
48 West Liberty	29.6%	169

Percentages of respondents indicating using TV or video games to reduce stress was consistent across gender and only varied slightly by age group with young adults having the highest percentage. There were also some small differences with regards to census tract. Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents reporting TV or video games to reduce stress while Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the lowest percentage.

Table 6.k - Dealing with Stress- Drugs

	Percent Indicating	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Respondents	0.3%	1349
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	0.0%	85
Ages 35 – 49	1.2%	173
Ages 50 – 64	0.2%	439
Ages 65 +	0.2%	605
Gender		
Male	0.6%	345
Female	0.2%	923
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	0.0%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	0.0%	151
40 Indian Lake	2.1%	94
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	0.0%	63
42 Russells Point	0.0%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	0.0%	141
44 Bellefontaine (west)	0.7%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	0.0%	95
46 Bellefontaine (east)	0.0%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	0.8%	129
48 West Liberty	0.0%	169

Overall, only a small percentage of respondents indicating using drugs to relieve stress. The percentage was highest among young adult and male respondents, and highest for respondents from Indian Lake. This is like the 2012 & 2015 results.

Table 6.l - Dealing with Stress- Working

	Percent Indicating	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Respondents	19.9%	1349
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	32.9%	85
Ages 35 – 49	20.8%	173
Ages 50 – 64	22.3%	439
Ages 65 +	16.7%	605
Gender		
Male	25.8%	345
Female	18.0%	923
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	22.3%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	17.2%	151
40 Indian Lake	21.3%	94
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	20.6%	63
42 Russells Point	21.6%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	24.8%	141
44 Bellefontaine (west)	18.5%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	15.8%	95
46 Bellefontaine (east)	15.7%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	24.0%	129
48 West Liberty	20.7%	169

Nearly 20% of respondents indicated working to relieve stress. Overall, the percentage of respondents indicating working to relieve stress in age groups, gender, and census tracts was higher than in 2015. In 2018 the youngest age group and males had a higher percentage indicating they work to relieve stress. DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown and Zanesfield and East Liberty was the census tract with the highest percentage of respondents reporting working to relieve stress while Bellefontaine (east) and Bellefontaine (central) was the lowest.

Table 6.m - Dealing with Stress- Shopping

	Percent Indicating	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Respondents	11.7%	1349
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	31.8%	85
Ages 35 – 49	16.8%	173
Ages 50 – 64	11.2%	439
Ages 65 +	8.4%	605
Gender		
Male	3.2%	345
Female	15.2%	923
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	10.7%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	11.9%	151
40 Indian Lake	9.6%	94
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	7.9%	63
42 Russells Point	9.8%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	11.3%	141
44 Bellefontaine(west)	9.6%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	13.7%	95
46 Bellefontaine(east)	16.2%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	13.2%	129
48 West Liberty	10.1%	169

Just over 10% of respondents indicated shopping to relieve stress. The percentage was highest among young adult and women respondents. Respondents 65 + and men reported the lowest percentages.

Bellefontaine (east) was the census tract with the highest percentage of respondents indicating using shopping to relieve stress.

Table 6.n - Dealing with Stress- Working on a Hobby

	Percent Indicating	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Respondents	28.5%	1349
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	44.7%	85
Ages 35 – 49	31.8%	173
Ages 50 – 64	26.9%	439
Ages 65 +	27.4%	605
Gender		
Male	26.4%	345
Female	29.9%	923
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	26.8%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	31.8%	151
40 Indian Lake	27.7%	94
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	23.8%	63
42 Russells Point	23.5%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	28.4%	141
44 Bellefontaine(west)	19.9%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	24.2%	95
46 Bellefontaine(east)	29.3%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	38.0%	129
48 West Liberty	32.5%	169

Of the age groups young adults, 18 to 34 respondents had the highest percentage indicating working on a hobby to reduce stress. Male and female respondents provided similar percentages. The census tract with the highest percentage of respondents reporting working on a hobby to relieve stress was Zanesfield and East Liberty. Bellefontaine (west) had the lowest percentage.

Table 6.o - Dealing with Stress - Meditation

	Percent Indicating	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Respondents	13.9%	1349
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	17.6%	85
Ages 35 – 49	15.6%	173
Ages 50 – 64	13.7%	439
Ages 65 +	13.7%	605
Gender		
Male	13.0%	345
Female	14.1%	923
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	16.1%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	11.9%	151
40 Indian Lake	11.7%	94
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	17.5%	63
42 Russells Point	15.7%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	12.1%	141
44 Bellefontaine (west)	12.3%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	10.5%	95
46 Bellefontaine (east)	13.6%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	12.4%	129
48 West Liberty	19.5%	169

Overall, a small portion of respondents indicated meditation as a technique for relieving stress. Percentages were similar across age group and gender. There were also few to no differences in census tract.

Table 6.p - Dealing with Stress - Alternative Medicine/Therapies

	Percent Indicating	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Respondents	2.1%	1349
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	3.5%	85
Ages 35 – 49	5.2%	173
Ages 50 – 64	2.5%	439
Ages 65 +	0.8%	605
Gender		
Male	0.9%	345
Female	2.8%	923
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	3.6%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	2.0%	151
40 Indian Lake	1.1%	94
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	1.6%	63
42 Russells Point	3.9%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	1.4%	141
44 Bellefontaine (west)	1.4%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	2.1%	95
46 Bellefontaine (east)	2.0%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	1.6%	129
48 West Liberty	3.6%	169

The last option in this question was the use of alternative medicine/therapies to reduce stress. Only a few respondents indicated this option. Adults 35 to 49 and female respondents reported using alternative medicine/theories at the highest percentage. Russells Point had a higher percentage than other areas.

Table 7 - You or Family Member Diagnosed with Mental Illness

	Percent Indicating	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Survey Respondents	19.7%	1313
2015 Survey Respondents	25.9 %	1389
2012 Survey Respondents	17.0 %	2118
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	25.9%	85
Ages 35 - 49	30.4%	171
Ages 50 – 64	21.2%	434
Ages 65 +	14.8%	586
Gender		
Male	15.0%	340
Female	21.4%	907
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	22.2%	108
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	15.0%	147
40 Indian Lake	10.9%	92
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	16.1%	62
42 Russells Point	26.5%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	15.3%	137
44Bellefontaine(west)	22.1%	140
45Bellefontaine (central)	26.4%	91
46Bellefontaine(east)	22.7%	194
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	19.8%	126
48 West Liberty	21.0%	167
Q. 7.a Locally/Difficult/Treatment/Caseworker		
Diagnosis Completed Locally	43.3%	261
Mental Assessment Difficult to Obtain	32.8%	235
Adequate Treatment in the Community	41.9%	234
Mental Health Caseworker	27.9%	240

All respondents indicating yes were considered in the percentage of the questions in Table 7a. In 2015 the analysis coding was a different than in 2012, which may explain the difference in the overall percentage.

Younger respondents and female respondents tend to report mental illness in slightly higher percentages than older respondents, although the difference is minimal.

Respondents from Russells Point had the highest percentage reporting mental illness while respondents from Indian Lake had the lowest.

43.3% of respondents indicating they had a mental illness diagnoses, received the diagnoses locally and 41.9% found adequate treatment in the community.

Table 8 - 24-Hour Mental Health Crisis Resources

	Percent Indicating Awareness of Phone Hotline	Percent Indicating Awareness of Text Line	N
Overall Responses			
2018 Survey Results	32.7%	3.8%	1349
2015 Survey Results	40.8%		1388
Age Group			
Ages 18 – 34	32.9%	10.6%	85
Ages 35 – 49	32.4%	5.8%	173
Ages 50 – 64	36.9%	5.0%	439
Ages 65 +	69.4%	1.7%	605
Gender			
Male	33.6%	1.7%	345
Female	33.6%	4.8%	923
Census Tract			
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	28.6%	4.5%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	32.5%	2.6%	151
40 Indian Lake	33.0%	2.1%	94
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	31.7%	3.2%	63
42 Russells Point	23.5%	0.0%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	34.8%	2.8%	141
44 Bellefontaine (west)	34.9%	6.2%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	41.1%	2.1%	95
46 Bellefontaine (east)	33.8%	4.5%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	31.8%	5.4%	129
48 West Liberty	29.6%	4.1%	169

Note in 2018 Question wording changed from – "hotline" to" resources"

Overall, 36.5% of respondents are aware of the phone and text line 24-hour resource. Responses are the same for males and females. Respondents 65+ have the highest percentage aware of the resources. Differences by census tract were also small, with Bellefontaine (central) having the highest percentage of respondents indicating awareness. Russells Point had the lowest percentage of respondents indicating awareness.

Parenting

Table 1 - Children in Household

	Percent Indicating Children	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Survey Respondents	17.9%	1307
2015 Survey Respondents	18.7%	1446
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	63.5%	85
Ages 35 – 49	70.2%	171
Ages 50 – 64	9.8%	429
Ages 65 +	2.0%	586
Gender		
Male	14.6%	336
Female	19.9%	904
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	20.4%	108
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	16.8%	149
40 Indian Lake	11.8%	93
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	6.6%	61
42 Russells Point	16.7%	48
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	17.8%	135
44 Bellefontaine (west)	14.5%	138
45 Bellefontaine (central)	18.0%	89
46 Bellefontaine (east)	22.1%	195
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	18.3%	126
48 West Liberty	23.0%	165

Overall, 17.9% of respondents indicated that they have children living in their household. The percentage is highest for adults under the age of 50 and women. Indian Lake - Lakeview had the lowest percentage of respondents indicating children living in their household

Table 2 - Respondents with Children in Household- Without Health Care Coverage

	No	Yes (coverage now)	Yes (currently without)	N
Overall Responses				
2018 Survey Results	92.1%	6.2%	1.7%	291
2015 Survey Results	91.8%	4.3%	3.9%	281
2012 Survey Results	89.6%	5.5%	4.9%	509
Age Range				
Ages 18-34	94.6%	3.6%	1.8%	56
Ages 35-49	95.8%	3.3%	0.8%	120
Ages 50-64	89.2%	10.8%	0.0%	65
Ages 65+	89.7%	5.1%	5.1%	39
Gender				
Male	92.5%	6.0%	1.5%	67
Female	92.1%	6.1%	1.9%	214

Overall, and like 2012 & 2015, most respondents indicated that their children had health care coverage. In 2018, a lower percentage of respondents indicated they were currently without health care insurance.

Table 3 - Respondents with Children in Household- Relationship to Children in Household

	Parent	Grandparent	Foster Parent/ Guardian	Sibling	Other Relative	Not Related	N
Overall Responses							
2018 Survey Results	84.5%	9.3%	1.2%	0.0%	0.4%	4.7%	258
2015 Survey Results	83.5%	9.0%	1.1%	0.4%	1.8%	0.4%	279
2012 Survey Results	86.3%	12.3%	2.2%	0.8%	1.0%	1.6%	505
Age Groups							
Ages 18-34	94.6%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	56
Ages 35-49	96.7%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.7%	120
Ages 50-64	68.6%	21.6%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%	51
Ages 65+	45.8%	41.7%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	24
Census Tract							
Male	84.6%	5.8%	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%	5.8%	52
Female	85.4%	9.5%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	199

Younger respondents had a much higher percentage indicating that they were the parent while older respondents had a much higher percentage indicating that they were the grandparent, other relative. The percentage of respondents indicating not related is much higher in 2018, with older respondents, 50 to 65+ reporting the highest percentage in this response. .

Table 4 - Respondents with Children in Household- Child Diagnosed with Asthma

	Percent Indicating Children	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Survey Results	24.1%	278
2015 Survey Results	39.1%	279
2012 Survey Results	21.1%	508
Network of Care Data	20.4%	
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	10.7%	56
Ages 35 – 49	28.1%	121
Ages 50 – 64	33.9%	59
Ages 65 +	16.1%	31
Gender		
Male	24.1%	58
Female	24.5%	212

Note: In 2015, analysis was different based on a part of the question which was removed in 2018.

Overall, almost one quarter of respondents with children in their household indicated that at least one child had been diagnosed with asthma.

The percentages are slightly higher than data reported from Network of Care for 2008.

Table 5 - Respondents with Children in Household- Seasonal Flu Vaccine

Census Tract	None	Some	All	N
Overall Responses				
2018 Survey Results	69.8%	9.7%	20.5%	268
2015 Survey Results	64.7%	7.6%	27.7%	278
2012 Survey Results	68.5%	7.6%	23.8%	499
Age Range				
Ages 18 – 34	67.9%	8.9%	23.2%	56
Ages 35 – 49	70.8%	8.3%	20.8%	120
Ages 50 – 64	75.0%	10.7%	14.3%	56
Ages 65 +	56.0%	12.0%	32.0%	25
Gender				
Male	74.5%	9.1%	16.4%	55
Female	68.8%	10.2%	21.0%	205

Overall, 30.2% of respondents indicated that some or all their children had received a flu vaccine in the past year, slightly lower than in 2015 which was, 35.3%. The percentages were lowest for the 65+ age group.

Table 6 - Respondents with Children in Household - HPV Shot

Census Tract	Yes, All	Girls Only	Boys Only	No	N
Overall Responses					
2018 Survey Results	13.5%	8.7%	4.8%	73.0%	252
2015 Survey Results	9.3%	8.6%	1.5%	80.7%	269
2012 Survey Results	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age Range					
Ages 18 – 34	9.3%	0.0%	3.7%	87.0%	54
Ages 35 – 49	15.3%	15.3%	4.5%	64.9%	111
Ages 50 – 64	20.8%	9.4%	7.5%	62.3%	53
Ages 65 +	4.2%	0.0%	4.2%	91.7%	24
Gender					
Male	10.0%	4.0%	4.0%	82.0%	50
Female	14.9%	9.8%	4.6%	70.6%	194

Overall 13.5% respondents reported that their children had gotten an HPV shot.

Table 7 - Respondents with Children in Household - Discussion of Topics

Topic	Percent Indicating Discussion of Topic 2018 N= 234	Percent Indicating Discussion of Topic 2015 N=237
Abstinence/How to Refuse Sex	28.6%	35.0%
Dating and Relationships	41.0%	46.4%
Time on Electronics	68.4%	63.3%
Alcohol	37.2%	34.6%
Tobacco/Smoking	35.0%	31.6%
Other Drugs	36.8%	32.5%
Birth Control	13.7%	19.4%
STD Prevention	14.5%	13.5%
Eating Habits	60.3%	51.9%
Body Image	35.5%	30.8%
Bullying	56.4%	47.7%
Distracted Driving	28.6%	30.4%
Cell Phone Use	41.0%	33.3%
Internet Safety	48.7%	39.7%
Personal Safety	56.0%	48.1%
Schoolwork/Academics	77.8%	71.7%

The topic most mentioned by respondents was schoolwork. Other topics discussed by many respondents included time on electronics, eating habits, personal safety, and bullying.

Table 8 - Respondents with Children in Household- Number of Times Eating Meals Together

	0	1	2	3	4	5 or More	N
Overall Responses							
2018 Survey Results	11.2%	2.7%	10.0%	7.2%	11.2%	57.6%	401
2015 Survey Results	3.1%	4.2%	9.8%	10.8%	13.6%	58.4%	286
2012 Survey Results	2.6%	4.3%	9.3%	12.2%	11.8%	59.8%	507
Age Range							
Ages 18 – 34	1.8%	1.8%	9.1%	7.3%	3.6%	76.4%	55
Ages 35 – 49	3.9%	1.6%	9.3%	11.6%	13.2%	60.5%	129
Ages 50 – 64	9.9%	1.8%	11.7%	6.3%	15.3%	55.0%	111
Ages 65 +	26.7%	6.7%	10.0%	2.2%	7.8%	46.7%	90
Gender							
Male	10.2%	0.0%	12.5%	4.5%	8.0%	64.8%	88
Female	10.4%	3.7%	9.7%	8.1%	11.7%	56.4%	298

In 2018 there is a large increase in the percentage of respondents indicating 0 meals together, the largest percentage of respondents with this response are in the 65+ age group. Other groups and gender have nearly the same response percentages.

Over half of respondents indicated that their family eats meals together 5 or more times per week.

Environment/Safety

Table 1 - Seatbelt Use

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Almost Always	Always	N
Overall Responses						
2018 Survey Results	1.0%	1.0%	1.8%	8.8%	87.5%	1332
2015 Survey Results	0.9%	1.2%	3.1%	10.8%	83.9%	1470
2012 Survey Results	0.7%	1.4%	3.5%	12.8%	81.5%	2146
BRFSS- 2010 National	1.2%	1.2%	2.7%	7.9%	86.5%	NA
BRFSS- 2010 Ohio	2.6%	2.0%	4.0%	9.6%	81.5%	NA
Age Group						
Ages 18 – 34	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	4.7%	92.9%	85
Ages 35 – 49	1.7%	0.0%	1.2%	9.2%	87.9%	173
Ages 50 – 64	1.4%	0.7%	1.6%	11.2%	85.1%	436
Ages 65 +	0.7%	1.2%	2.0%	7.7%	88.5%	600
Gender						
Male	2.3%	1.5%	2.3%	12.2%	81.7%	344
Female	0.4%	0.8%	1.3%	7.9%	89.6%	917
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	10.8%	88.3%	111
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	0.0%	1.4%	2.0%	11.5%	85.1%	148
40 Indian Lake	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%	4.3%	91.3%	92
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	3.2%	3.2%	1.6%	6.3%	85.7%	63
42 Russells Point	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	10.2%	85.7%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	0.0%	1.4%	0.7%	6.5%	91.4%	139
44 Bellefontaine (west)	2.1%	0.0%	1.4%	12.5%	84.0%	144
45 Bellefontaine (central)	1.1%	0.0%	3.3%	8.7%	87.0%	92
46 Bellefontaine (east)	1.0%	1.0%	3.0%	6.6%	88.3%	197
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	2.3%	0.8%	1.6%	7.8%	87.6%	129
48 West Liberty	0.6%	0.6%	1.8%	10.1%	86.9%	168

A large percentage of respondents indicating always using a seatbelt (87.5%). The highest percentage of respondents indicating seat belt use always was the youngest age group, 92.9%.

A slightly higher percentage of female than male respondents reported always using their seatbelt. This may be related to the fact that women are more likely to be driving others around (particularly kids) and desiring to set an example.

In terms of census tract, there was slight variability. Indian Lake had the highest percentage of respondents indicating always using their seatbelt. Indian Lake - Lakeview had the highest percentage of respondents indicating never using their seatbelt.

The BRFSS question was slightly different, but comparable. On the BRFSS, there were options of “don’t know” and “never drive/ride in a car”. The percentage of respondents on the Ohio BRFSS indicating always wearing a seatbelt was like that on the present survey.

Table 2 - Do you use car seats or booster seats in your vehicle?

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Almost Always	Always	N
Overall Responses						
2018 Survey Results	52.0%	8.0%	6.3%	1.5%	32.2%	1179*
2015 Survey Results	6.6%	3.2%	9.5%	3.4%	77.3%	503
2012 Survey Results	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age Group						
Ages 18 – 34	29.8%	2.4%	3.6%	0.0%	64.3%	84
Ages 35 – 49	52.5%	2.5%	5.6%	2.5%	36.9%	160
Ages 50 – 64	47.5%	9.1%	7.4%	1.5%	34.5%	406
Ages 65 +	58.5%	10.0%	6.0%	1.2%	24.2%	499
Gender						
Male	54.4%	10.4%	5.3%	2.8%	27.0%	318
Female	50.1%	6.8%	6.8%	1.1%	35.1%	808
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	46.2%	4.3%	8.6%	1.1%	39.8%	93
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	55.8%	4.7%	6.2%	0.0%	33.3%	129
40 Indian Lake	58.0%	13.6%	6.2%	1.2%	21.0%	81
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	55.6%	5.6%	5.6%	0.0%	33.3%	54
42 Russells Point	54.3%	15.2%	8.7%	2.2%	19.6%	46
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	51.2%	4.7%	5.5%	1.6%	37.0%	127
44 Bellefontaine (west)	56.2%	10.8%	6.2%	0.8%	26.2%	130
45 Bellefontaine (central)	49.3%	9.3%	4.0%	0.0%	37.3%	75
46 Bellefontaine (east)	49.7%	7.8%	5.6%	2.8%	34.1%	179
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	50.9%	8.6%	6.0%	0.9%	33.6%	116
48 West Liberty	49.0%	8.1%	7.4%	4.0%	31.5%	149

If not, why?
N=1179

Response	Percent Indicating
Can't afford them	0.1%
Too time-consuming	0.2%
Don't think it's important	0.3%
Won't fit/work with my vehicle	0.2%
NA- No children under 8	73.3%

* Used all respondents - there is a "Never" Response to select. Previous percentages were out of those who did NOT mark "NA – No children under 8" to Part B (indicative of those with children under 8)

Younger respondents, 18 to 34, are more likely to mark that they always use car seats. There are no gender differences, but some census tract differences. Respondents from Rushsylvania

and West Mansfield had the highest percentage reporting always using car seats while Russells Point had the lowest.

Chart 3 - Actions While Driving

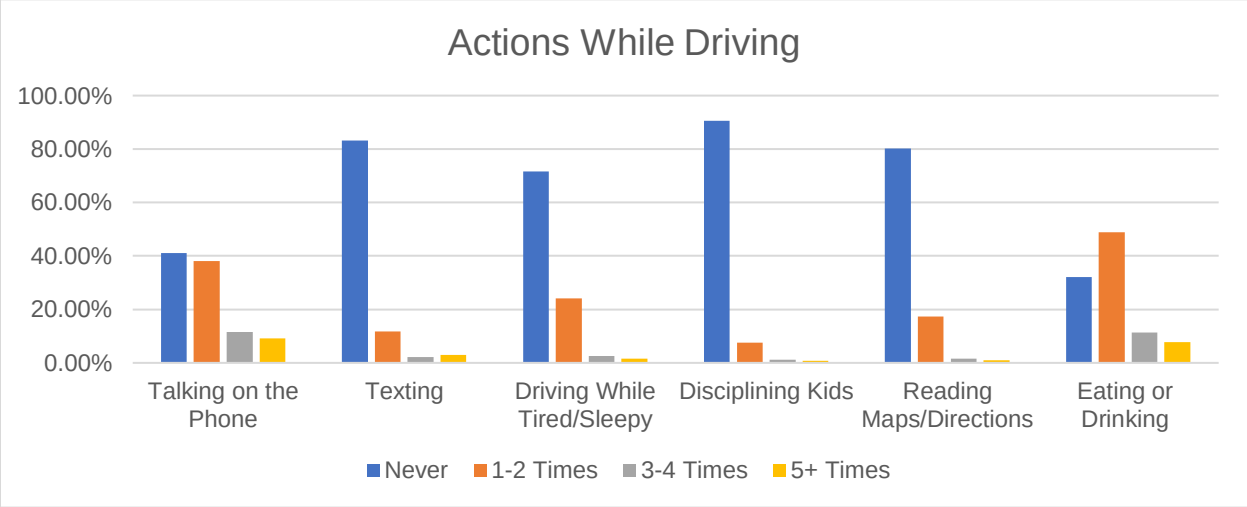


Table 3 - Actions While Driving

	Never	1-2 Times	3-4 Times	5+ Times	N
Talking on the Phone	41.1%	38.1%	11.6%	9.1%	1271
Texting	83.2%	11.7%	2.2%	3.0%	1243
Driving While Tired/Sleepy	71.7%	24.1%	2.6%	1.6%	1218
Disciplining Kids	90.5%	7.6%	1.1%	0.8%	1206
Reading Maps/Directions	80.1%	17.4%	1.5%	1.0%	1219
Eating or Drinking	32.1%	48.8%	11.3%	7.8%	1262

The two activities reported the most were talking on the phone and eating or drinking. The lowest percentage of respondents reported disciplining kids and texting and driving. Almost 30% of respondents report driving while tired/sleepy.

Table 3.a - Talking on Phone While Driving

	Never	1-2 Times	3-4 Times	5+ Times	N
Overall Responses					
2018 Survey Results	41.1%	38.1%	11.6%	9.1%	1271
2015 Survey Results	42.1%	36.8%	11.9%	9.1%	1417
2012 Survey Results	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	17.6%	45.9%	15.3%	21.2%	85
Ages 35 – 49	13.5%	41.8%	22.4%	22.4%	170
Ages 50 – 64	29.7%	47.4%	13.7%	9.2%	424
Ages 65 +	60.7%	29.6%	6.1%	3.6%	557
Gender					
Male	40.2%	36.6%	11.6%	11.6%	336
Female	39.8%	39.6%	11.7%	8.8%	871
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	33.0%	45.0%	10.1%	11.9%	109
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	41.3%	37.0%	13.0%	8.7%	138
40 Indian Lake	32.3%	44.1%	11.8%	11.8%	93
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	34.5%	40.0%	12.7%	12.7%	55
42 Russells Point	44.7%	27.7%	21.3%	6.4%	47
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	36.4%	40.2%	18.2%	5.3%	132
44 Bellefontaine(west)	47.4%	43.0%	3.7%	5.9%	135
45 Bellefontaine(central)	40.9%	35.2%	13.6%	10.2%	88
46 Bellefontaine(east)	41.5%	38.3%	12.2%	8.0%	188
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	37.6%	38.4%	10.4%	13.6%	125
48 West Liberty	54.0%	28.6%	8.7%	8.7%	161

Overall, over half of respondents reported talking on the phone while driving. The percentage was much higher for younger respondents. In fact, nearly one quarter of young adults, 18 to 34, report regularly talking on the phone. There were no noticeable gender differences.

West Liberty had the highest percentage indicating never using the phone while driving.

Table 3.b - Texting While Driving

	Never	1-2 Times	3-4 Times	5+ Times	N
Overall Responses					
2018 Survey Results	83.2%	11.7%	2.2%	3.0%	1243
2015 Survey Results	85.9%	10.0%	1.8%	2.2%	1394
2012 Survey Results	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	49.4%	28.2%	10.6%	11.8%	85
Ages 35 – 49	57.9%	28.7%	4.1%	9.4%	171
Ages 50 – 64	82.6%	13.0%	2.2%	2.2%	408
Ages 65 +	96.2%	3.3%	0.4%	0.2%	549
Gender					
Male	82.6%	11.4%	3.0%	3.0%	333
Female	83.3%	11.8%	1.9%	3.1%	849
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	76.7%	15.5%	1.9%	5.8%	103
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	81.2%	15.2%	2.9%	0.7%	138
40 Indian Lake	83.3%	13.3%	2.2%	1.1%	90
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	85.5%	12.7%	1.8%	0.0%	55
42 Russells Point	80.9%	10.6%	2.1%	6.4%	47
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	83.7%	12.4%	2.3%	1.6%	129
44 Bellefontaine (west)	85.4%	8.5%	3.1%	3.1%	130
45 Bellefontaine (central)	85.1%	10.3%	2.3%	2.3%	87
46 Bellefontaine (east)	84.6%	9.9%	1.6%	3.8%	182
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	79.5%	13.9%	1.6%	4.9%	122
48 West Liberty	86.9%	8.1%	1.9%	3.1%	160

Overall, the percentage of respondents indicating texting while driving was low. Most respondents over 50 reported not texting while driving. Over half of young adults, 18 to 34, and just over 40% of those 35-49 report texting while driving, and over 10% of young adults report frequent texting. There are few to no gender or census tract differences

Table 3.c - Driving While Tired/Sleepy

	Never	1-2 Times	3-4 Times	5+ Times	N
Overall Responses					
2018 Survey Results	71.7%	24.1%	2.6%	1.6%	1218
2015 Survey Results	70.5%	23.7%	3.5%	2.3%	1381
2012 Survey Results	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	51.2%	33.3%	6.0%	9.5%	84
Ages 35 – 49	49.7%	40.9%	6.4%	2.9%	171
Ages 50 – 64	69.8%	26.3%	2.5%	1.5%	400
Ages 65 +	82.6%	16.3%	1.1%	0.0%	535
Gender					
Male	69.3%	25.8%	2.8%	2.2%	332
Female	72.6%	23.3%	2.6%	1.6%	838
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	68.4%	25.5%	2.0%	4.1%	98
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	72.2%	23.3%	3.8%	0.8%	133
40 Indian Lake	70.1%	21.8%	5.7%	2.3%	87
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	66.7%	29.6%	3.7%	0.0%	54
42 Russells Point	82.6%	10.9%	2.2%	4.3%	46
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	69.3%	28.3%	1.6%	0.8%	127
44 Bellefontaine (west)	72.7%	22.7%	3.0%	1.5%	132
45 Bellefontaine (central)	68.2%	25.9%	3.5%	2.4%	85
46 Bellefontaine (east)	75.6%	22.2%	1.1%	1.1%	180
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	72.3%	25.2%	1.7%	0.8%	119
48 West Liberty	70.7%	24.8%	2.5%	1.9%	157

Overall, almost 30% of respondents reported driving while tired/sleepy in a typical week. The percentage was highest for young adults,18 to 49, was similar for males and females, and was highest for respondents from Indian Lake - Lakeview.

Table 3.d - Disciplining Kids While Driving

	Never	1-2 Times	3-4 Times	5+ Times	N
Overall Responses					
2018 Survey Results	90.5%	7.6%	1.1%	0.8%	1206
2015 Survey Results	90.3%	8.0%	1.0%	0.7%	1361
2012 Survey Results	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	65.5%	25.0%	4.8%	4.8%	84
Ages 35 – 49	69.0%	25.6%	3.6%	1.8%	168
Ages 50 – 64	95.2%	4.0%	0.5%	0.3%	399
Ages 65 +	97.5%	2.1%	0.2%	0.2%	527
Gender					
Male	94.0%	4.7%	0.3%	0.9%	319
Female	88.5%	9.3%	1.4%	0.7%	829
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	87.9%	8.1%	2.0%	2.0%	99
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	92.5%	6.7%	0.0%	0.7%	134
40 Indian Lake	92.0%	4.6%	1.1%	2.3%	87
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	94.4%	3.7%	1.9%	0.0%	54
42 Russells Point	86.7%	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	45
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	92.0%	7.2%	0.0%	0.8%	125
44 Bellefontaine (west)	93.8%	5.5%	0.8%	0.0%	128
45 Bellefontaine (central)	87.1%	10.6%	2.4%	0.0%	85
46 Bellefontaine (east)	89.8%	8.5%	0.6%	1.1%	176
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	89.0%	7.6%	2.5%	0.8%	118
48 West Liberty	89.0%	9.0%	1.3%	0.6%	155

The percentage of respondents reporting disciplining kids while driving varies by age. Several young adults, 18 to 34, (35.5%) report disciplining kids while driving and 31% of those ages 35-49 report doing do. Reponses are consistent for males and females and across census tracts.

Table 3.e - Reading Maps/Directions While Driving

	Never	1-2 Times	3-4 Times	5+ Times	N
Overall Responses					
2018 Survey Results	80.1%	17.4%	1.5%	1.0%	1219
2015 Survey Results	85.6%	13.3%	0.6%	0.5%	1356
2012 Survey Results	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	69.9%	26.5%	0.0%	3.6%	83
Ages 35 – 49	61.7%	32.3%	4.2%	1.8%	167
Ages 50 – 64	78.7%	18.9%	2.0%	0.5%	403
Ages 65 +	88.3%	10.4%	0.6%	0.7%	537
Gender					
Male	78.8%	17.1%	2.2%	1.9%	321
Female	80.4%	17.7%	1.2%	0.7%	838
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	82.5%	12.6%	2.9%	1.9%	103
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	83.6%	14.9%	1.5%	0.0%	134
40 Indian Lake	77.3%	19.3%	3.4%	0.0%	88
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	83.3%	14.8%	0.0%	1.9%	54
42 Russells Point	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	45
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	83.6%	15.6%	0.0%	0.8%	128
44 Bellefontaine(west)	82.0%	15.8%	0.8%	1.5%	133
45 Bellefontaine(central)	83.5%	15.3%	1.2%	0.0%	85
46 Bellefontaine(east)	75.6%	21.0%	1.1%	2.3%	176
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	73.5%	23.1%	2.6%	0.9%	117
48 West Liberty	80.1%	17.3%	1.9%	0.6%	156

80.1% of respondents reported never reading maps or directions while driving and, if so, only 1-2 times. The 35-49 age group had the highest percentage indicating reading maps/directions while driving.

There were slight differences by gender and census tract.

Table 3.f - Eating or Drinking While Driving

	Never	1-2 Times	3-4 Times	5+ Times	N
Overall Responses					
2018 Survey Results	32.1%	48.8%	11.3%	7.8%	1262
2015 Survey Results	33.3%	46.9%	12.1%	7.7%	1398
2012 Survey Results	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	13.1%	56.0%	20.2%	10.7%	84
Ages 35 – 49	14.2%	53.8%	17.2%	14.8%	169
Ages 50 – 64	22.9%	52.2%	14.4%	10.4%	423
Ages 65 +	45.9%	44.8%	6.1%	3.2%	556
Gender					
Male	29.6%	51.7%	10.0%	8.8%	331
Female	31.5%	48.6%	12.3%	7.6%	870
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	24.5%	56.6%	10.4%	8.5%	106
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	35.5%	46.8%	11.3%	6.4%	141
40 Indian Lake	24.4%	52.2%	12.2%	11.1%	90
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	35.6%	45.8%	8.5%	10.2%	59
42 Russells Point	36.2%	40.4%	10.6%	12.8%	47
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	29.3%	52.6%	10.5%	7.5%	133
44 Bellefontaine (west)	36.6%	41.0%	14.2%	8.2%	134
45 Bellefontaine (central)	35.6%	40.2%	18.4%	5.7%	87
46 Bellefontaine (east)	30.6%	53.0%	10.4%	6.0%	183
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	19.5%	61.8%	8.9%	9.8%	123
48 West Liberty	44.0%	40.3%	9.4%	6.3%	159

Over 67.8% of respondents reported eating or drinking while driving. The percentage was greatest for young adults (86.9%) and lowest for seniors (54.1%). There were also some slight gender differences.

Respondents from West liberty had the highest percentage of respondents indicating never eating/drinking while driving. Zanesfield and East Liberty had the lowest percentage reported never eating/ drinking while driving.

Table 4 - Tested Smoke Detectors

	Never	More than a Year	Within the Past 12 Mo	Within the Past 6 Mo	N
Overall Responses					
2018 Survey Results	10.1%	21.3%	27.1%	41.5%	1325
2015 Survey Results	9.7%	23.1%	23.7%	43.5%	1465
2012 Survey Results	10.5%	16.9%	25.0%	47.7%	2142
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	11.8%	24.7%	24.7%	38.8%	85
Ages 35 – 49	11.6%	22.5%	30.6%	35.3%	173
Ages 50 – 64	10.3%	21.1%	26.2%	42.3%	435
Ages 65 +	9.4%	20.4%	27.1%	43.0%	597
Gender					
Male	12.5%	17.7%	27.6%	42.2%	344
Female	9.3%	22.7%	26.6%	41.4%	913
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	10.9%	21.8%	24.5%	42.7%	110
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	10.1%	17.6%	31.8%	40.5%	148
40 Indian Lake	9.7%	18.3%	33.3%	38.7%	93
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	8.1%	22.6%	21.0%	48.4%	62
42 Russells Point	2.1%	12.5%	43.8%	41.7%	48
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	10.8%	23.7%	16.5%	48.9%	139
44 Bellefontaine (west)	14.1%	22.5%	26.1%	37.3%	142
45 Bellefontaine (central)	11.0%	22.0%	24.2%	42.9%	91
46 Bellefontaine (east)	8.7%	20.9%	29.1%	41.3%	196
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	10.1%	20.9%	30.2%	38.8%	129
48 West Liberty	10.2%	25.1%	25.1%	39.5%	167

Overall 40% of respondents indicated testing smoke detectors within the past 6 months. The percentages indicating testing smoke detectors is like 2012 & 2015.

There slight differences by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 5 - Prepared for Large-Scale Disaster

	Not at All Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Well Prepared	N
Overall Responses				
2018 Survey Results	19.3%	66.7%	14.0%	1324
2015 Survey Results	15.6%	68.6%	15.8%	1470
2012 Survey Results	14.3%	69.1%	16.6%	2141
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	22.6%	58.3%	19.0%	84
Ages 35 – 49	24.9%	60.1%	15.0%	173
Ages 50 – 64	22.2%	66.4%	11.4%	437
Ages 65 +	14.7%	70.5%	14.8%	593
Gender				
Male	17.2%	64.1%	18.7%	343
Female	19.8%	68.3%	11.8%	913
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	10.9%	78.2%	10.9%	110
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	19.7%	68.7%	11.6%	147
40 Indian Lake	13.0%	75.0%	12.0%	92
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	11.1%	77.8%	11.1%	63
42 Russells Point	20.4%	63.3%	16.3%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	18.7%	64.7%	16.5%	139
44 Bellefontaine (west)	26.1%	62.7%	11.3%	142
45 Bellefontaine (central)	22.0%	58.2%	19.8%	91
46 Bellefontaine (east)	21.3%	66.0%	12.7%	197
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	18.9%	64.6%	16.5%	127
48 West Liberty	22.2%	61.7%	16.2%	167

Most respondents (66.7%) responded “somewhat prepared” for a large-scale disaster. 2018 respondents indicated at a slightly higher percent they were “not at all prepared” than in 2015.

Younger respondents 18 to 34 had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that they were well prepared for a disaster.

In terms of census tract Bellefontaine (central) had the highest percentage of respondents indicate being well prepared for a disaster, while Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the lowest percentage indicate being well prepared for a disaster.

Chart 6 - Main Method of Getting Information

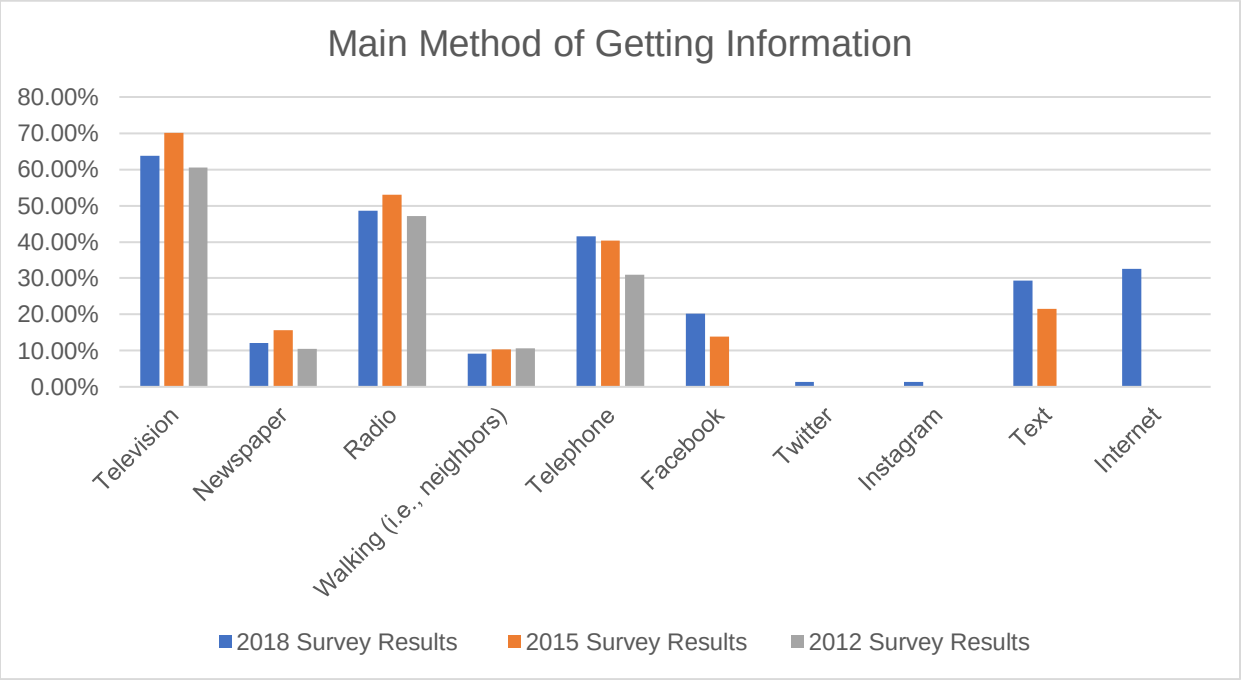


Table 6 - Main Method of Getting Information

	Television	Newspaper	Radio	Walking (i.e., neighbors)	Telephone	Facebook	Twitter	Instagram	Text	Internet	N
Overall Responses											
2018 Survey Results	63.7 %	12.1 %	48.6 %	9.2%	41.6 %	20.2 %	1.3 %	1.3 %	29.4 %	32.6 %	1349
2015 Survey Results	70.1 %	15.7 %	53.0 %	10.4 %	40.4 %	13.9%			21.6 %	NA	1455
2012 Survey Results	60.5 %	10.5 %	47.2 %	10.7 %	30.9 %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2059
Age Group											
Ages 18 – 34	38.8 %	5.9%	44.7 %	12.9 %	44.7 %	51.8 %	5.9 %	9.4 %	52.9 %	60.0 %	85
Ages 35 – 49	48.6 %	6.4%	48.6 %	7.5%	34.1 %	27.7 %	2.3 %	1.2 %	42.2 %	48.0 %	173
Ages 50 – 64	64.0 %	6.6%	51.0 %	6.6%	33.9 %	20.5 %	0.9 %	0.5 %	30.1 %	33.5 %	439
Ages 65 +	72.4 %	18.2 %	48.6 %	11.2 %	49.1 %	14.4 %	0.8 %	0.8 %	23.1 %	24.8 %	605
Gender											
Male	61.7 %	13.3 %	58.8 %	7.5%	36.5 %	13.3 %	1.2 %	0.9 %	22.6 %	31.3 %	345
Female	65.4 %	10.8 %	45.0 %	9.5%	43.4 %	23.7 %	1.4 %	1.4 %	33.5 %	33.9 %	923
Census Tract											
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	50.0 %	14.3 %	50.0 %	5.4%	48.2 %	20.5 %	0.9 %	0.9 %	28.6 %	35.7 %	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	65.6 %	15.9 %	45.0 %	11.3 %	43.0 %	12.6 %	0.7 %	1.3 %	25.2 %	27.2 %	151
40 Indian Lake	66.0 %	13.8 %	47.9 %	14.9 %	33.0 %	23.4 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	35.1 %	30.9 %	94
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	73.0 %	9.5%	49.2 %	12.7 %	52.4 %	23.8 %	3.2 %	4.8 %	27.0 %	22.2 %	63
42 Russells Point	68.6 %	9.8%	54.9 %	15.7 %	45.1 %	25.5 %	3.9 %	2.0 %	35.3 %	45.1 %	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	64.5 %	9.2%	49.6 %	5.7%	42.6 %	24.1 %	0.0 %	1.4 %	25.5 %	36.9 %	141
44Bellefontaine(west)	63.7 %	11.6 %	49.3 %	6.8%	39.7 %	23.3 %	2.7 %	2.1 %	28.1 %	28.8 %	146
45Bellefontaine(central)	52.6 %	11.6 %	49.5 %	7.4%	32.6 %	21.1 %	2.1 %	1.1 %	31.6 %	27.4 %	95
46Bellefontaine(east)	67.7 %	12.6 %	46.5 %	10.1 %	38.4 %	21.2 %	2.0 %	1.5 %	29.3 %	36.4 %	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	65.9 %	6.2%	48.1 %	5.4%	42.6 %	19.4 %	1.6 %	0.0 %	37.2 %	38.8 %	129
48 West Liberty	63.9 %	14.8 %	49.7 %	11.2 %	44.4 %	15.4 %	0.0 %	0.6 %	26.6 %	30.2 %	169

The method indicated by the highest percentage of respondents was television. Other methods indicated by highest percentages included radio and telephone. The internet and Texting received a higher percentage, 32.6 % and 29.4% respectively, than the social methods, Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. Of the three types of social media, Facebook was the most

popular, mentioned by 20.2% of respondents. The other two (Twitter and Instagram) were mentioned by less than 2%.

Younger respondents had a higher percentage indicating the internet and texting and a lower percentage indicating television. 65+ respondents had the highest percentage indicating the use of television and the lowest percent to use any of the social media methods. This group had the lowest percentage indicating the use of text (the top three age groups were similar on the use of text).

There were two gender differences worth noting. A relatively higher percentage of male respondents indicated the use of radio and a relatively higher percentage of female respondents indicated the use of text.

There were also some differences with regards to census tract. Bellefontaine (central) had a relatively low percentage indicating television. Indian Lake had a relatively low percentage indicating text use.

Table 7 - Household Health Issues

Issue	2018 Survey Results N= 1349	2015 Survey Results N=1448	2012 Survey Results N=2162
Rodents (mice or rats)	5.3%	4.2%	3.1%
Insects	4.9%	6.2%	4.1%
Cockroaches	1.2%	NA	NA
Bedbugs	3.9%	3.0%	NA
Mosquitos	8.9%	NA	NA
Ticks	4.4%	NA	NA
Unsafe Water Supply	1.6%	3.3%	1.9%
Plumbing Problems	3.6%	5.7%	3.7%
Sewage Problems	1.8%	3.4%	1.7%
Heating/AC Problems	5.5%	6.8%	4.3%
Structural Housing Issues	3.0%	3.4%	2.0%
Electrical Hazards	0.9%	1.3%	NA
Lead Paint	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%
Chemicals in Household Products	0.9%	0.7%	1.1%
Mold	3.6%	4.5%	6.7%
Asbestos	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%
Dog/Animal Bites	0.5%	NA	NA
Trash/Garbage Problems	1.3%	NA	NA

As in 2012 and 2015, a low percentage of respondents indicated any of the issues. However, responses could vary. Tables 7-1 through 7-4 show the responses by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 7.a - Animal Issues

	Rodents	Insects	Cockroaches	Bedbugs	Mosquitos	Ticks	N
Age Group							
Ages 18 – 34	10.6%	7.1%	1.2%	8.2%	8.2%	3.5%	85
Ages 35 – 49	4.6%	2.9%	2.9%	6.4%	11.0%	4.6%	173
Ages 50 – 64	5.0%	3.9%	1.8%	4.6%	8.4%	5.5%	439
Ages 65 +	4.8%	5.8%	0.2%	1.8%	8.3%	3.5%	605
Gender							
Male	3.5%	5.8%	1.2%	3.8%	8.1%	5.5%	345
Female	6.0%	4.6%	1.3%	4.2%	8.8%	4.1%	923
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	5.4%	5.4%	0.0%	0.9%	11.6%	9.8%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	9.3%	4.6%	0.0%	3.3%	11.3%	6.6%	151
40 Indian Lake	3.2%	5.3%	2.1%	6.4%	17.0%	3.2%	94
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	6.3%	9.5%	1.6%	3.2%	7.9%	1.6%	63
42 Russells Point	3.9%	9.8%	2.0%	3.9%	11.8%	0.0%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	4.3%	2.8%	0.0%	0.7%	12.1%	5.0%	141
44 Bellefontaine (west)	5.5%	4.8%	2.7%	7.5%	8.2%	4.1%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	5.3%	10.5%	6.3%	9.5%	11.6%	3.2%	95
46 Bellefontaine (east)	3.5%	3.5%	1.0%	3.5%	2.5%	1.5%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	3.9%	3.1%	0.0%	1.6%	6.2%	7.0%	129
48 West Liberty	7.1%	3.0%	0.0%	3.6%	5.9%	4.1%	169

Very few respondents regardless of age group, gender, or census tracts indicated issues with animals. The highest percentages were given by respondents for mosquitos and ticks. Indian Lake reported the highest percentage for mosquitos.

Table 7.b - Water/Plumbing Issues

	Unsafe Water	Plumbing Problems	Sewage Problems	N
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	3.5%	3.5%	2.4%	85
Ages 35 – 49	0.6%	2.3%	2.9%	173
Ages 50 – 64	2.5%	3.6%	1.1%	439
Ages 65 +	0.8%	4.0%	2.0%	605
Gender				
Male	2.0%	2.9%	2.3%	345
Female	1.5%	3.8%	1.5%	923
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	1.8%	4.5%	0.9%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	2.0%	4.0%	2.0%	151
40 Indian Lake	2.1%	2.1%	3.2%	94
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	1.6%	11.1%	3.2%	63
42 Russells Point	2.0%	11.8%	5.9%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	0.7%	2.1%	0.0%	141
44 Bellefontaine (west)	0.0%	2.7%	1.4%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	3.2%	5.3%	2.1%	95
46 Bellefontaine (east)	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	2.3%	4.7%	2.3%	129
48 West Liberty	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	169

Few respondents regardless of age group, gender, or census tract indicated issues with water and plumbing. The highest percentage was seen by respondents from Russells Point with plumbing problems.

Table 7.c - Other Structural Housing Issues

	Heating/AC Problems	Structural Housing Issue	Electrical Hazards	N
Age Group				
Ages 18 – 34	8.2%	4.7%	1.2%	85
Ages 35 – 49	4.6%	5.2%	1.7%	173
Ages 50 – 64	5.0%	3.4%	1.4%	439
Ages 65 +	5.6%	1.8%	0.3%	605
Gender				
Male	6.1%	2.0%	1.2%	345
Female	5.4%	3.4%	0.9%	923
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	6.6%	4.0%	0.7%	151
40 Indian Lake	3.2%	1.1%	0.0%	94
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	7.9%	6.3%	0.0%	63
42 Russells Point	9.8%	3.9%	0.0%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	9.9%	2.1%	0.0%	141
44 Bellefontaine (west)	6.8%	5.5%	2.1%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	6.3%	7.4%	3.2%	95
46 Bellefontaine (east)	4.5%	1.5%	0.5%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	5.4%	0.8%	0.8%	129
48 West Liberty	1.8%	1.8%	0.6%	169

Overall, percentages were low for all three issues.

Table 7.d - Unsafe Chemicals/ Pollutants

	Lead Paint	Chemicals in Products	Mold	Asbestos	N
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	1.2%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	85
Ages 35 – 49	1.7%	2.3%	5.8%	1.2%	173
Ages 50 – 64	0.2%	0.5%	4.1%	0.0%	439
Ages 65 +	0.2%	0.8%	2.3%	0.3%	605
Gender					
Male	1.2%	0.9%	2.9%	0.9%	345
Female	0.2%	1.0%	3.8%	0.1%	923
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	1.8%	0.9%	4.5%	0.0%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	0.7%	1.3%	2.6%	0.0%	151
40 Indian Lake	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	1.1%	94
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	63
42 Russells Point	0.0%	3.9%	3.9%	0.0%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	0.7%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	141
44 Bellefontaine (west)	0.7%	2.1%	4.8%	0.7%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	0.0%	1.1%	5.3%	0.0%	95
46 Bellefontaine (east)	0.5%	1.0%	5.1%	1.0%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	129
48 West Liberty	0.6%	0.6%	1.8%	0.0%	169

The same results as for other issues are found for issues regarding unsafe chemicals and environmental hazards. Regardless of age group, gender, or census tracts, the percentage of respondents indicating issues with lead paint, chemicals in household products, mold, or asbestos was very low.

Table 7.e Other Issues

	Dog/Animal Bites	Trash/Garbage Problems	N
Age Group			
Ages 18 – 34	1.2%	4.7%	85
Ages 35 – 49	1.2%	2.3%	173
Ages 50 – 64	0.5%	0.7%	439
Ages 65 +	0.3%	0.8%	605
Gender			
Male	0.9%	1.2%	345
Female	0.4%	1.4%	923
Census Tract			
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	0.9%	0.0%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	0.0%	0.7%	151
40 Indian Lake	0.0%	1.1%	94
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	0.0%	3.2%	63
42 Russells Point	0.0%	0.0%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	0.0%	0.0%	141
44 Bellefontaine (west)	1.4%	2.7%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	2.1%	5.3%	95
46 Bellefontaine (east)	0.5%	1.0%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	0.0%	0.0%	129
48 West Liberty	0.6%	1.2%	169

The same results as for other issues are found for issues regarding dog bites and trash/garbage problems. Though slightly higher percentages of respondents 18 to 34 and from Bellefontaine (central) indicated issues with trash/garbage.

Table 8 - Preferred Method of Reporting

	Go to Police Dept.	Call Police	Law Enforcement Website	Facebook	Twitter	Other Social Media	N
Age Group							
Ages 18 – 34	9.4%	92.9%	5.9%	2.4%	0.0%	1.2%	85
Ages 35 – 49	7.5%	94.2%	5.8%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	173
Ages 50 – 64	8.7%	92.9%	4.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	439
Ages 65 +	11.7%	93.1%	1.8%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	605
Gender							
Male	7.5%	95.7%	1.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	345
Female	10.9%	92.3%	4.1%	0.7%	0.1%	0.7%	923
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	9.8%	91.1%	5.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	7.3%	93.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	1.3%	151
40 Indian Lake	6.4%	95.7%	3.2%	2.1%	0.0%	1.1%	94
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	7.9%	93.7%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	63
42 Russells Point	17.6%	88.2%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	7.1%	94.3%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	141
44 Bellefontaine (west)	12.3%	90.4%	4.1%	0.7%	0.0%	1.4%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	17.9%	85.3%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	95
46 Bellefontaine (east)	10.6%	94.9%	2.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	6.2%	96.1%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	129
48 West Liberty	13.0%	89.9%	4.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	169

Overall, the method reported by the largest percentage of respondents was ‘call police.’ Results were consisted for male and female respondents.

Results did not have expected variations by age. There was no noticeable age difference in the use of social media. Percentages were rather low for all age groups.

There were also some census tract differences. Respondents from Russells Point and Bellefontaine (central) had the highest percentage reporting that they would go to the police department.

Table 9 - Reasons for Not Reporting

	Lack of Trust in Police	Fear of Getting Hurt	Lack of Trust in System	Lack of Evidence	N
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	11.8%	20.0%	20.0%	57.6%	85
Ages 35 – 49	12.7%	28.3%	17.9%	55.5%	173
Ages 50 – 64	6.6%	24.4%	15.0%	51.3%	439
Ages 65 +	4.6%	18.7%	11.4%	53.4%	605
Gender					
Male	8.1%	15.7%	18.8%	50.1%	345
Female	6.6%	25.0%	12.9%	54.6%	923
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	4.5%	23.2%	11.6%	58.0%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	4.6%	20.5%	15.2%	58.3%	151
40 Indian Lake	4.3%	12.8%	18.1%	46.8%	94
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	7.9%	20.6%	12.7%	49.2%	63
42 Russells Point	7.8%	25.5%	17.6%	41.2%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	8.5%	22.7%	14.2%	48.2%	141
44 Bellefontaine (west)	8.9%	35.6%	14.4%	56.8%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	9.5%	23.2%	21.1%	49.5%	95
46 Bellefontaine (east)	7.6%	21.2%	15.2%	50.5%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	9.3%	16.3%	11.6%	53.5%	129
48 West Liberty	4.1%	16.6%	7.1%	56.8%	169

By far, the greatest percentage of respondents indicated lack of evidence as why they would not report, and this percentage was much higher than in 2012 (37.3%) and 2015 (54.2%). This was true for all age groups, both genders, and in all census tracts. Male respondents had a slightly greater percentage indicating lack of trust in system or lack of trust in police and young adults also had the highest percentage in these two categories. In terms of census tract, Bellefontaine (central) and Indian lake had relatively high percentages compared to other areas citing a lack of trust in the system.

Table 10 - Hours Online

	None	0-2 Hours	3-5 Hours	5+ Hours	N
Overall Responses					
2018 Survey Results	18.7%	64.9%	13.2%	3.3%	1322
2015 Survey Results	23.0%	60.4%	13.3%	3.4%	1455
2012 Survey Results	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age Group					
Ages 18 – 34	3.5%	63.5%	27.1%	5.9%	85
Ages 35 – 49	1.2%	72.3%	19.1%	7.5%	173
Ages 50 – 64	9.7%	72.1%	14.3%	3.9%	434
Ages 65 +	31.5%	58.0%	9.3%	1.2%	593
Gender					
Male	20.9%	65.0%	11.5%	2.6%	340
Female	16.4%	66.1%	13.9%	3.5%	912
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	19.1%	66.4%	9.1%	5.5%	110
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	22.4%	66.0%	9.5%	2.0%	147
40 Indian Lake	14.1%	68.5%	14.1%	3.3%	92
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	20.0%	55.0%	20.0%	5.0%	60
42 Russells Point	20.4%	57.1%	18.4%	4.1%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	16.5%	68.3%	12.9%	2.2%	139
44Bellefontaine(west)	21.0%	58.7%	15.4%	4.9%	143
45Bellefontaine(central)	21.1%	53.3%	22.2%	3.3%	90
46Bellefontaine(east)	13.8%	70.9%	11.2%	4.1%	196
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	14.0%	69.0%	14.7%	2.3%	129
48 West Liberty	24.6%	65.3%	9.0%	1.2%	167

Overall, most respondents reported spending 0-2 hours online outside of work. About 90 % of respondents in the 18 to 34 and 35 to 49 age groups spent between 0 to 5 hours online. Gender differences are small to none.

There are few census tract differences.

Chart 11 - Time Online Affects Mood/Lifestyle

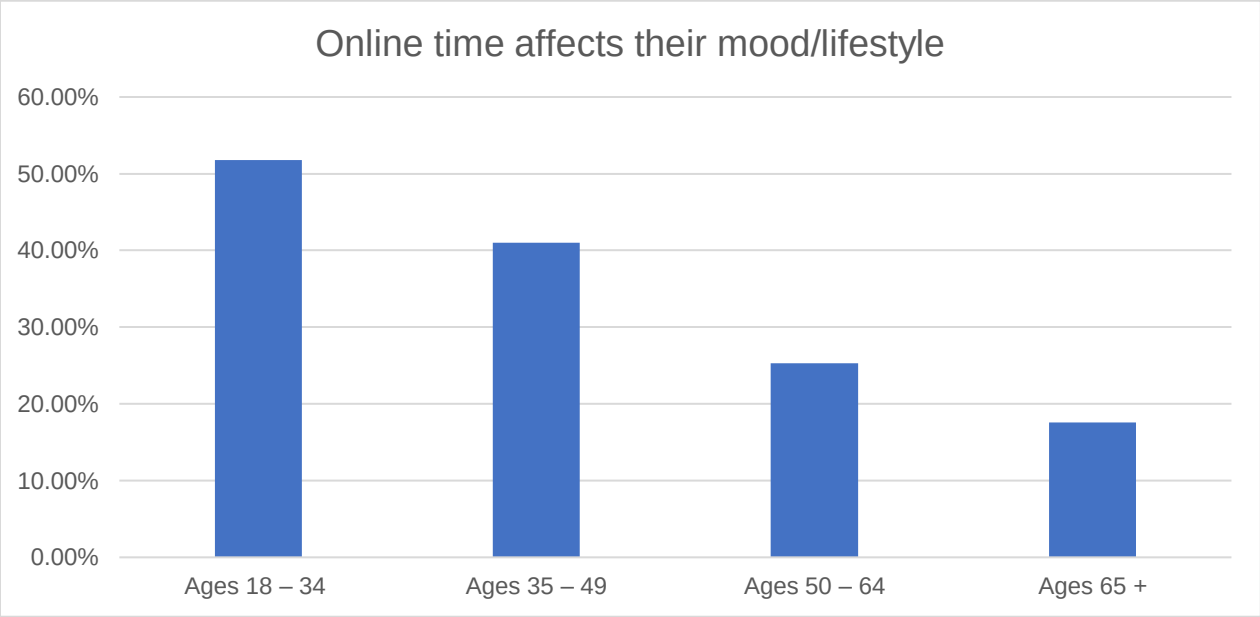


Table 11 - Time Online Affects Mood/Lifestyle

	Percent Indicating	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Survey Results	26.0%	1199
2015 Survey Results	38.1%	133
2012 Survey Results	NA	NA
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	51.8%	85
Ages 35 – 49	41.0%	173
Ages 50 – 64	25.3%	419
Ages 65 +	17.6%	490
Gender		
Male	19.4%	324
Female	28.9%	819
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	25.7%	101
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	26.3%	133
40 Indian Lake	18.8%	85
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	18.2%	55
42 Russells Point	22.7%	44
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	23.3%	129
44 Bellefontaine (west)	25.6%	129
45 Bellefontaine (central)	30.0%	80
46 Bellefontaine (east)	24.2%	182
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	37.0%	119
48 West Liberty	28.2%	142
If yes…		

Positively	Negatively	Both	N
18.0%	14.5%	67.5%	372

Overall, 26% of respondents indicated that they felt time online affects their mood and/or lifestyle. The percentage was the highest for the youngest age group with 51.8% reporting online affecting their mood/lifestyle. Zanesfield and East Liberty had the highest percentage and Indian Lake - Lakeview and Indian Lake had the lowest percentage of respondents reporting their online usage affecting their mood/lifestyle.

Table 12 - Concerns about Online Time

	Shopping	Facebook/ Social Media	Pornography	Gambling	Online Gaming	N
Overall Responses						
2018 Survey Results	2.7%	8.4%	1.0%	0.1%	1.4%	1349
2015 Survey Results	3.8%	8.2%	1.7%	1.5%	0.9%	1389
2012 Survey Results	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age Group						
Ages 18 – 34	8.2%	27.1%	3.5%	1.2%	2.4%	85
Ages 35 – 49	2.9%	19.7%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	173
Ages 50 – 64	3.0%	7.5%	0.9%	0.0%	2.5%	439
Ages 65 +	1.3%	7.5%	0.8%	0.2%	1.0%	605
Gender						
Male	1.7%	4.3%	3.5%	0.0%	1.4%	345
Female	3.0%	10.0%	0.2%	0.2%	1.4%	923
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	3.6%	8.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.9%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	2.0%	9.3%	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%	151
40 Indian Lake	4.3%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	94
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	4.8%	9.5%	1.6%	0.0%	3.2%	63
42 Russells Point	9.8%	7.8%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	1.4%	11.3%	1.4%	0.0%	2.1%	141
44 Bellefontaine (west)	2.1%	10.3%	2.7%	0.7%	0.7%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	2.1%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	95
46 Bellefontaine (east)	2.0%	8.1%	0.5%	0.0%	1.5%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	2.3%	7.0%	0.8%	0.0%	2.3%	129
48 West Liberty	1.8%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	169

Overall, few respondents indicated concerns about online time Young adults had the highest percentage indicating concerns with time on Facebook/Social Media (27.1%) while respondent 65+ expressed very low percentage of concern.

There were some slight census tract differences. DeGraff, Quincy, and Lewistown, Bellefontaine (west), and Bellefontaine (central) had the highest percentage indicating issues with Facebook/Social Media.

Table 13 - Victim of Internet Crimes

	Cyberbullying	Financial Scam	Identity Theft	NA- Haven't Been a Victim	N
Overall Responses					
2018 Survey results	0.9%	5.7%	7.6%	83.4%	1349
2015 Survey Results	1.2%	4.0%	4.7%	NA	1394
2012 Survey Results	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age Range					
Ages 18 – 34	4.7%	9.4%	7.1%	80.0%	85
Ages 35 – 49	2.9%	3.5%	12.7%	83.8%	173
Ages 50 – 64	0.5%	5.9%	9.1%	83.4%	439
Ages 65 +	0.0%	5.8%	5.1%	83.3%	605
Gender					
Male	0.6%	6.1%	10.7%	81.2%	345
Female	1.1%	5.6%	6.6%	83.3%	923
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	0.0%	3.6%	8.0%	84.8%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	0.0%	6.6%	7.3%	80.8%	151
40 Indian Lake	1.1%	5.3%	12.8%	77.7%	95
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	0.0%	1.6%	6.3%	85.7%	63
42 Russells Point	0.0%	5.9%	5.9%	86.3%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	0.7%	7.8%	9.2%	80.1%	141
44 Bellefontaine (west)	0.7%	6.8%	7.5%	79.5%	146
45 Bellefontaine (central)	0.0%	3.2%	4.2%	83.2%	95
46 Bellefontaine (east)	2.0%	7.6%	8.1%	80.3%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	0.8%	7.0%	3.1%	85.3%	129
48 West Liberty	2.4%	3.6%	8.9%	83.4%	169

Younger respondents (18 to 34) reported a slightly higher percentage of cyberbullying and financial scams. Respondents in the age group 35 to 49 reported a higher percentage of identity theft crime. Percentages were low overall, as over 80 % of respondents have not been victims .

Table 14 - Abuse

	Percent Indicating	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Survey Results	7.0%	1300
2015 Survey Results	8.2%	1453
2012 Survey Results	6.8%	2120
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	14.5%	83
Ages 35 – 49	10.5%	171
Ages 50 – 64	7.2%	432
Ages 65 +	4.8%	584
Gender		
Male	3.9%	337
Female	8.3%	899
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	2.8%	108
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	2.8%	141
40 Indian Lake	7.8%	90
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	8.3%	60
42 Russells Point	14.3%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	6.6%	136
44Bellefontaine(west)	6.4%	141
45Bellefontaine(central)	11.5%	87
46Bellefontaine(east)	10.2%	196
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	7.2%	125
48 West Liberty	4.8%	167

Overall, 7.0% of respondents indicated abuse within the past 12 months. This was like 2012 & 2015

The youngest age group reported the highest percentage, 14.5% felt that they had been abused. Females reported higher percentages than males. Respondents from Russells Point had the highest percentage indicating abuse while Rushsylvania and West Mansfield and Huntsville and Belle Center had the lowest percentage.

Table 14.a - Relationship to Abuser

Person	2018 Survey Results N=84	2015 Survey Results N=119	2012 Survey Results N=145
Spouse	35.7%	26.1%	31.0%
Sibling	4.8%	2.5%	5.5%
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	8.3%	6.7%	9.0%
Parent	3.6%	1.7%	3.4%
Other Family Member	16.7%	10.1%	20.0%
Unrelated Person Not in Household	28.6%	37.0%	44.8%
Unrelated Person in Household	2.4%	6.7%	4.8%
Multiple Persons/Relationships	-	9.2%	NA

In 2018 the highest percentage pf respondents indicated that the abuser was a spouse followed by an unrelated person not in their household. Unlike 2012 & 2015, when the highest percentage of respondents indicated that the abuser was an unrelated person not in their household, followed by a spouse.

The lowest percentage reported that the abuser was an unrelated person in the household followed by a parent.

Social Context

Table 1 - Housing Conditions

	Too Crowded	Too Expensive	Too Far from Everything	"Run Down"	Too Close to Neighbors	Unsafe Neighborhood	N
Overall Responses							
2018 Survey Results	1.4%	4.0%	2.9%	5.0%	8.3%	1.5%	1349
2015 Survey Results	1.9%	5.3%	3.9%	5.5%	8.1%	2.8%	1448
2012 Survey Results	2.8%	7.0%	3.4%	3.8%	8.4%	1.9%	2162
Age Group							
Ages 18 – 34	8.2%	10.6%	7.1%	5.9%	17.6%	4.7%	85
Ages 35 – 49	1.7%	6.4%	4.6%	4.6%	14.5%	1.7%	173
Ages 50 – 64	0.7%	4.1%	3.6%	8.0%	8.2%	1.4%	439
Ages 65 +	1.0%	2.1%	1.3%	3.0%	5.0%	1.2%	605
Gender							
Male	1.2%	4.9%	4.6%	3.8%	9.6%	1.2%	345
Female	1.6%	3.9%	2.5%	5.3%	8.5%	1.4%	923
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	0.9%	0.9%	4.5%	4.5%	3.6%	0.0%	112
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	0.7%	3.3%	1.3%	4.6%	5.3%	0.0%	151
40 Indian Lake	3.2%	8.5%	6.4%	5.3%	10.6%	0.0%	94
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	1.6%	3.2%	6.3%	6.3%	14.3%	3.2%	63
42 Russells Point	3.9%	9.8%	3.9%	5.9%	19.6%	0.0%	51
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	0.0%	2.1%	5.0%	5.7%	4.3%	0.0%	141
44Bellefontaine(west)	1.4%	6.2%	2.1%	6.8%	11.0%	4.1%	146
45Bellefontaine(central)	4.2%	8.4%	3.2%	11.6%	20.0%	7.4%	95
46Bellefontaine(east)	2.0%	2.5%	2.0%	4.0%	10.1%	2.0%	198
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	0.8%	0.0%	1.6%	1.6%	3.1%	0.8%	129
48 West Liberty	0.0%	4.7%	0.6%	2.4%	3.6%	0.0%	169

Overall, few respondents indicated issues with housing conditions. The condition reported by the greatest percentage of respondents was 'too close to neighbors.' There was also some variation by age group and census tract in the percentage of respondents indicating that their house or apartment was 'too close to neighbors.' Younger respondent had a greater percentage indicating this condition than older respondents. Respondents from Bellefontaine (central) had the highest percentage indicating their housing was 'too close to neighbors' while respondents from Zanesfield and East Liberty had the lowest percentage. 11.6 % of respondents in Bellefontaine (central) felt that their housing was 'run down', higher than in any other area.

Chart 2 - Use of Assistance from Logan County Agency

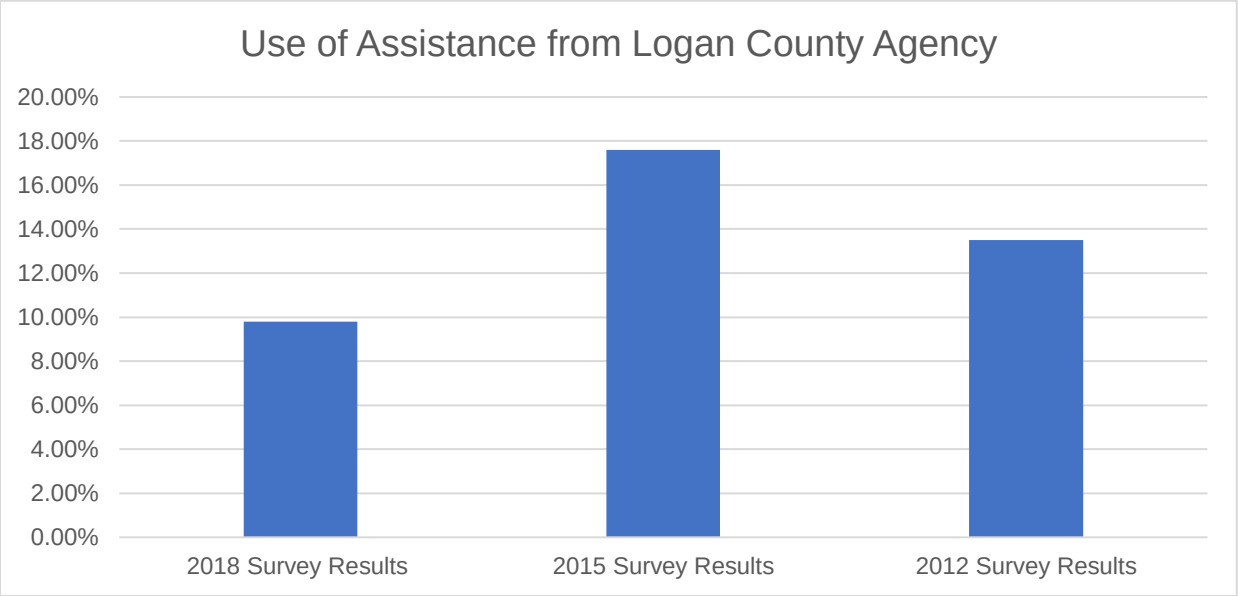


Table 2 - Use of Assistance from Logan County Agency

	Percent Indicating Use	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Survey Results	9.8%	1316
2015 Survey Results	17.6%	1464
2012 Survey Results	13.5%	2136
Age Group		
Ages 18 – 34	14.3%	84
Ages 35 – 49	7.6%	172
Ages 50 – 64	9.2%	433
Ages 65 +	10.2%	596
Gender		
Male	6.8%	337
Female	10.9%	912
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	5.4%	111
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	4.8%	147
40 Indian Lake	2.2%	90
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	17.7%	62
42 Russells Point	32.0%	50
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	5.8%	138
44 Bellefontaine (west)	18.9%	143
45 Bellefontaine (central)	17.0%	88
46 Bellefontaine (east)	8.8%	194
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	3.1%	128
48 West Liberty	9.7%	165

Question 2 asked respondents to indicate if they had used utility, housing, meal, education, or rental assistance from a Logan County agency or organization within the past 12 months, and, if so, the type of assistance.

Overall, under 10% of respondents indicated using assistance from a Logan County organization, lower than in 2012 & 2015. The age group 18 to 34 indicated the most use (14.3%). More females than males indicated use (10.9% female to 6.8 % male). Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents indicating using assistance while Indian Lake had the lowest percentage. This census tract pattern is different than that found in 2012 & 2015 percentages were closer- however Indian lake -Lakeview had the highest use and Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the lowest percentage indicating use.

Table 2.1 - Type of Assistance Used

Organization/Subsidy	Percent Indicating N= 129	2015 Survey Results N=253	2012 Survey Results N=282
WIC	3.1%*	24.5%	8.9%
Food Stamps	55.8%	51.4%	51.4%
Medicare or Medicaid	75.2%	58.5%	55.0%
Other Medical Subsidy/Assistance	1.6%	14.6%	7.1%
Child Care Subsidy	0.8%	12.3%	0.4%
Housing/Rent Subsidy	31.0%	24.1%	16.7%
Cash Assistance	2.3%	10.3%	12.1%
Free Meal Program	13.2%	14.2%	NA
Food Bank/Food Pantry	37.2%	27.3%	NA
Education Subsidy	0.8%	6.7%	3.2%
211	1.6%	NA	NA
Other	12.4%	21.7%	21.3%

*WIC percent is low, only 1000 children in Logan County receive WIC benefits.

Over half of those using assistance indicated use of food stamps and/or Medicare or Medicaid. Only 0.8% indicated using a child care subsidy and .8 % indicated using an education subsidy.

Demographics

Table 1 - Average Age

	Average Age of Respondents	N
Overall Responses		
2018 Survey Results	61.5	1302
2015 Survey Results	60.4	1423
2012 Survey Results	58.4	2077
Gender		
Male	63.1	336
Female	60.2	906
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	59.5	108
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	61.9	143
40 Indian Lake	65.6	91
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	64.2	61
42 Russells Point	62.2	48
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	61.2	135
44 Bellefontaine (west)	61.8	142
45 Bellefontaine (central)	57.8	88
46 Bellefontaine (east)	60.8	193
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	60.1	128
48 West Liberty	63.2	165

The average age of all respondents was 61.5, like 2012 & 2015. Male respondents reported a slightly higher average age than female respondents. Indian Lake respondents reported the highest average age while Bellefontaine (central) reported the lowest. However, in all cases, average age was between 57 and 66 years, none of these differences were great.

Table 2 - Percent Male/Female

	Percent Male	Percent Female	N
Overall Responses			
2018 Survey Results	27.2%	72.8%	1268
2015 Survey Results	27.7%	72.3%	1446
2012 Survey Results	27.6%	72.4%	2134
Age Group			
Ages 18 – 34	16.9%	83.1%	83
Ages 35 – 49	20.9%	79.1%	172
Ages 50 – 64	26.9%	73.1%	431
Ages 65 +	30.6%	69.4%	556
Census Tract			
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	26.7%	73.3%	105
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	28.0%	72.0%	143
40 Indian Lake	37.8%	62.2%	90
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	25.0%	75.0%	60
42 Russells Point	29.8%	70.2%	47
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	25.2%	74.8%	131
44Bellefontaine(west)	29.4%	70.6%	136
45Bellefontaine(central)	23.8%	76.2%	84
46Bellefontaine(east)	24.6%	75.4%	191
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	20.7%	79.3%	121
48 West Liberty	30.6%	69.4%	160

There was a greater percentage of female than male respondents. The young adult age group, 18 to 34, had the highest percentage of female respondents and the senior age group had the lowest percentage.

Table 3 - Race/Ethnicity

	American Indian	African American	Caucasian	Asian	Hispanic	Mixed/ Biracial	Other	N
Overall Responses								
2018 Survey Results	1.0%	0.7%	96.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.9%	0.5%	1313
2015 Survey Results	1.4%	0.7%	96.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%	1423
2012 Survey Results	1.2%	0.6%	97.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	2133
Age Group								
Ages 18 – 34	0.0%	1.2%	94.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	1.2%	83
Ages 35 – 49	1.2%	0.0%	95.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	1.2%	172
Ages 50 – 64	0.5%	0.2%	98.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	435
Ages 65 +	1.2%	1.2%	95.8%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	592
Gender								
Male	0.9%	1.2%	96.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	340
Female	0.9%	0.4%	96.5%	0.4%	0.2%	1.0%	0.5%	917
Census Tract								
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	0.9%	0.0%	98.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	109
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	0.7%	0.0%	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	145
40 Indian Lake	1.1%	0.0%	97.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	93
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	6.6%	0.0%	88.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	1.6%	61
42 Russells Point	0.0%	0.0%	96.0%	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	50
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	0.0%	0.0%	97.8%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	136
44 Bellefontaine (west)	0.0%	2.1%	95.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	142
45 Bellefontaine (central)	0.0%	1.1%	96.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	89
46 Bellefontaine (east)	1.5%	2.6%	93.4%	0.5%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	196
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	2.4%	0.0%	97.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	126
48 West Liberty	0.0%	0.0%	97.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.8%	0.6%	166

In general, race and/or ethnicity reflected population trends. In all cases, regardless of age group, gender, or census tract, over 96% of respondents indicated that they were Caucasian.

Table 4 - Marital Status

	Single	Married	Live w/ Partner	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	N
Overall Responses						
2018 Survey Results	9.0%	60.5%	2.9%	11.6%	16.0%	1310
2015 Survey Results	3.8%	62.1%	3.2 %	10.3%	15.4 %	1452
2012 Survey Results	6.5%	66.3%	3.0 %	9.6 %	14.6 %	2135
Age Group						
Ages 18 – 34	19.5%	63.4%	12.2%	4.9%	0.0%	82
Ages 35 – 49	9.9%	74.9%	6.4%	7.6%	1.2%	171
Ages 50 – 64	12.2%	65.5%	2.1%	14.7%	5.5%	435
Ages 65 +	5.1%	52.6%	1.2%	11.7%	29.4%	591
Gender						
Male	10.3%	65.6%	2.1%	13.8%	8.2%	340
Female	8.5%	59.0%	3.4%	10.7%	18.4%	914
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	6.4%	68.8%	1.8%	8.3%	14.7%	109
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	5.5%	65.5%	1.4%	6.9%	20.7%	145
40 Indian Lake	6.5%	61.3%	3.2%	15.1%	14.0%	93
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	6.8%	40.7%	13.6%	20.3%	18.6%	59
42 Russells Point	18.0%	48.0%	4.0%	20.0%	10.0%	50
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	5.9%	72.1%	0.0%	8.8%	13.2%	136
44 Bellefontaine (west)	12.1%	39.3%	2.1%	23.6%	22.9%	140
45 Bellefontaine (central)	20.0%	44.4%	10.0%	13.3%	12.2%	90
46 Bellefontaine (east)	8.2%	64.3%	2.6%	9.7%	15.3%	196
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	6.3%	73.4%	2.3%	5.5%	12.5%	18
48 West Liberty	10.4%	63.4%	0.6%	8.5%	17.1%	164

Many respondents indicated that they were married (60.5%). However, marital status varied by age group. Respondent 50 to 64 reported the highest percentage being divorced or separated. The youngest age group had the highest percentage of live w/partner. Senior respondents had the highest percentage indicating that they were widowed and the lowest percentage either single or married. The percentage of female respondents indicating that they were widowed was higher than for male respondents.

By census tract, Bellefontaine (west) had the highest percentage of respondents indicating they were widowed. Zanesfield and East Liberty had the highest percentage of respondents indicate that they were married.

Table 5 - Highest Level of Education

	Elementary School	Middle/High School	High School Graduate	Some College	College Graduate	N
Overall Responses						
2018 Survey Results	0.2%	3.1%	35.9%	25.4%	35.3%	1266
2015 Survey Results	0.3%	4.9%	39.0%	20.6%	35.1%	1453
2012 Survey Results	0.2%	4.3%	41.0%	24.2%	30.3%	2139
Age Group						
Ages 18 – 34	0.0%	1.2%	20.2%	21.4%	57.1%	84
Ages 35 – 49	0.6%	0.0%	20.9%	26.7%	51.2%	172
Ages 50 – 64	0.0%	1.4%	37.6%	25.3%	35.8%	439
Ages 65 +	0.3%	5.2%	40.9%	25.5%	27.9%	596
Gender						
Male	0.6%	1.4%	34.2%	24.3%	38.8%	345
Female	0.1%	3.4%	36.0%	25.6%	34.9%	921
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	0.0%	1.8%	42.2%	18.3%	37.6%	109
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	0.0%	3.4%	42.6%	20.9%	32.4%	148
40 Indian Lake	0.0%	1.1%	30.1%	30.1%	38.7%	93
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	1.6%	8.2%	34.4%	36.1%	19.7%	61
42 Russells Point	0.0%	6.0%	38.0%	28.0%	28.0%	50
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	0.0%	0.7%	43.8%	23.4%	32.1%	137
44Bellefontaine(west)	0.7%	4.3%	41.8%	24.8%	27.7%	141
45Bellefontaine(central)	0.0%	5.5%	24.2%	39.6%	30.8%	91
46Bellefontaine(east)	0.5%	2.0%	32.5%	27.9%	37.1%	197
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	0.0%	1.6%	31.8%	20.2%	46.5%	129
48 West Liberty	0.0%	4.2%	31.0%	22.0%	42.9%	168

Just over one-third (35.3%) of respondents indicated that they were a college graduate. By age group, this percentage was highest for young adult respondents (18 to 34) and lowest for senior respondents. Responses tended to be similar for male and female respondents. Zanesfield and East Liberty and West Liberty were the areas where the highest percentage of respondents indicated being a college graduate while Indian Lake - Lakeview had the lowest percentage.

Table 6 - Military Service

	Currently Active	Active w/in Last 12 Months	Active >1 Year Ago	Never Served	Reserve/ Guard Only	N
Overall Responses						
2018 Survey Results	0.0%	0.0%	10.1%	87.5%	2.4%	1264
2015 Survey Results	0.2%	0.1%	11.3%	86.5%	1.9%	1421
2012 Survey Results	0.5%	0.1%	10.9%	83.4%	5.0%	2040
Age Group						
Ages 18 – 34	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	98.8%	1.2%	81
Ages 35 – 49	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	92.4%	2.9%	170
Ages 50 – 64	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	90.5%	2.6%	422
Ages 65 +	0.0%	0.0%	15.5%	82.5%	2.0%	561
Gender						
Male	0.0%	0.0%	28.8%	68.0%	3.3%	337
Female	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	95.7%	1.9%	874
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%	92.2%	0.0%	103
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	0.0%	0.0%	10.6%	87.2%	2.1%	141
40 Indian Lake	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	83.5%	1.1%	91
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	0.0%	0.0%	16.4%	78.2%	5.5%	55
42 Russells Point	0.0%	0.0%	12.2%	81.6%	6.1%	49
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	0.0%	0.0%	9.8%	89.5%	0.8%	133
44Bellefontaine(west)	0.0%	0.0%	9.9%	87.0%	3.1%	131
45Bellefontaine(central)	0.0%	0.0%	9.2%	89.7%	1.1%	87
46Bellefontaine(east)	0.0%	0.0%	8.5%	88.4%	3.2%	189
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	89.6%	2.4%	125
48 West Liberty	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	86.9%	3.1%	160

Overall, 13.5% of respondents indicated military service. Responses were like 2012 and 2015. By age group, this percentage was highest for senior respondents and lowest for the 18 to 34 age group. Male respondents indicated military service at a higher percentage than female respondents.

By census tract, Indian Lake had the highest percentage of respondents indicating military service while Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the lowest.

Table 7 - Employment

	Full Time	Part Time	Self-Employed	Homemaker	Unable to Work	Student	Retired	Unemployed (>1 year)	Unemployed (<1 year)	N
Overall Responses										
2018 Survey Results	31.8%	8.0%	4.5%	4.1%	4.4%	0.2%	45.5%	0.7%	0.6%	1269
2015 Survey Results	30.8%	9.5%	4.2%	5.6%	5.1%	0.2%	40.6%	2.8%	1.2%	1383
2012 Survey Results	34.9%	10.3%	4.9%	6.3%	4.2%	0.4%	34.6%	2.9%	1.4%	2007
Age Group										
Ages 18 – 34	64.1%	16.7%	1.3%	12.8%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	78
Ages 35 – 49	71.3%	7.3%	11.6%	2.4%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	164
Ages 50 – 64	45.7%	10.1%	5.9%	4.2%	8.4%	0.2%	24.6%	0.5%	0.5%	427
Ages 65 +	5.8%	5.4%	1.9%	3.0%	2.3%	0.2%	80.6%	0.5%	0.3%	572
Gender										
Male	34.5%	5.5%	7.6%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	48.5%	0.3%	0.3%	330
Female	31.7%	9.4%	3.5%	5.8%	4.9%	0.3%	42.7%	0.8%	0.8%	883
Census Tract										
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	41.2%	6.9%	8.8%	5.9%	2.9%	0.0%	34.3%	0.0%	0.0%	102
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	30.1%	7.7%	4.2%	5.6%	2.1%	0.7%	48.3%	0.0%	1.4%	143
40 Indian Lake	23.0%	4.6%	9.2%	1.1%	3.4%	0.0%	57.5%	0.0%	1.1%	87
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	21.7%	16.7%	0.0%	3.3%	8.3%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	60
42 Russells Point	26.1%	6.5%	4.3%	4.3%	13.0%	0.0%	43.5%	0.0%	2.2%	46
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	29.2%	13.1%	6.2%	2.3%	4.6%	0.0%	43.8%	0.8%	0.0%	130
44 Bellefontaine (west)	34.3%	3.6%	4.3%	2.9%	7.1%	0.0%	46.4%	1.4%	0.0%	140
45 Bellefontaine (central)	37.9%	8.0%	3.4%	3.4%	8.0%	1.1%	34.5%	0.0%	3.4%	87
46 Bellefontaine (east)	33.2%	6.8%	1.6%	4.7%	3.2%	0.5%	48.4%	1.6%	0.0%	190
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	32.8%	6.4%	7.2%	5.6%	3.2%	0.0%	43.2%	0.8%	0.0%	125
48 West Liberty	31.4%	10.7%	1.9%	4.4%	1.9%	0.0%	47.8%	1.3%	0.6%	159

Overall, and like 2012 & 2015, many respondents reported either being employed full-time or retired. A higher percentage of 65+ respondents indicating being retired and a higher percentage of younger adults indicating working.

Gender differences are only slight. A slightly higher percentage of female respondents indicated working part-time and a slightly higher percentage of male respondents indicated being retired.

Responses also varied by census tract. Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the highest percentage of respondents indicating full-time work while Indian Lake and Indian Lake-Lakeview areas had the lowest. The Indian Lake and Indian lake-Lakeview areas had the highest percentage of retired respondents.

Table 8 - Household Income

	<$15,000	$15,000 - $19,999	$20,000 - $29,999	$30,000 - $49,999	$50,000 – $74,999	$75,000 - $99,999	$100,000+	N
Overall Responses								
2018 Survey Results	9.9%	8.1%	12.5%	20.8%	22.2%	10.4%	16.1%	1244
2015 Survey Results	11.5%	9.4%	14.4%	21.2%	19.5%	11.6%	12.5%	1399
2012 Survey Results	12.0%	8.5%	16.4%	21.3%	19.2%	11.0%	11.6%	2012
Age Group								
Ages 18 – 34	7.2%	4.8%	19.3%	12.0%	21.7%	12.0%	22.9%	83
Ages 35 – 49	5.4%	0.6%	4.2%	12.7%	21.7%	19.3%	36.1%	166
Ages 50 – 64	8.6%	4.5%	5.7%	24.2%	24.7%	11.9%	20.4%	421
Ages 65 +	12.7%	12.9%	18.9%	22.0%	21.2%	6.4%	6.0%	551
Gender								
Male	5.5%	6.7%	10.6%	22.1%	26.7%	10.9%	17.6%	330
Female	11.2%	8.2%	13.2%	19.9%	21.2%	10.4%	16.0%	858
Census Tract								
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	7.7%	5.8%	7.7%	23.1%	26.0%	14.4%	15.4%	104
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	8.6%	9.4%	12.2%	23.0%	21.6%	11.5%	13.7%	139
40 Indian Lake	2.3%	5.8%	11.6%	23.3%	32.6%	8.1%	16.3%	86
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	13.6%	11.9%	22.0%	18.6%	18.6%	1.7%	13.6%	59
42 Russells Point	19.6%	15.2%	21.7%	21.7%	8.7%	0.0%	13.0%	46
43 DeGraff, Quincy and Lewistown	7.0%	9.3%	10.1%	22.5%	32.6%	9.3%	9.3%	129
44 Bellefontaine (west)	17.0%	14.8%	17.0%	18.5%	13.3%	5.9%	13.3%	135
45 Bellefontaine (central)	14.8%	5.7%	15.9%	26.1%	14.8%	11.4%	11.4%	88
46 Bellefontaine (east)	8.8%	4.4%	10.4%	19.8%	22.0%	12.1%	22.5%	182
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	5.8%	5.0%	11.7%	13.3%	25.8%	9.2%	29.2%	120
48 West Liberty	10.3%	7.7%	9.6%	21.2%	20.5%	17.3%	13.5%	156

43% of the respondents reported income between indicated an income between $30-$74,999 per year. By age group, respondents 35-49 had the highest percentage reporting income over $100,000 while respondents 65+ had the lowest. The age group with the highest number of respondents indicating the lowest income level was 65+.

Female respondents had a slightly higher percentage indicating lower income levels

By census tract, Zanesfield and East Liberty had the highest percentage of upper-income respondents, while Russells Point had the highest percentage in the lowest income category.

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Appendix A: 2018 Community Health Assessment Process Description

According to the Center for Disease Control, the following are common elements of assessment and planning frameworks:

1. Organize and plan

2. Engage the community

3. Develop a goal or vision

4. Conduct community health assessment(s)

5. Prioritize health issues

6. Develop community health improvement plan

7. Implement and monitor community health improvement plan

8. Evaluate process and outcomes

The Logan County Health District (LCHD), in collaboration with Mary Rutan Hospital, Mary Rutan Foundation, MHDAS of Logan and Champaign Counties, United Way, Community Health & Wellness Partners of Logan County and other area organizations used this basic model to conduct the Logan County Health Risks and Needs Assessment and Health Improvement Plan.

- Organize and plan:

  In May of 2017, the Logan County Health District (LCHD), Mary Rutan Hospital, MHDAS of Logan & Champaign Counties, Community Health and Wellness Partners and United Way of Logan County met to discuss the 2018 community needs survey. The group agreed to follow the same process as the one used in 2012 and 2015.

  To simplify resources, lead partners were in communication via meetings, email and telephone throughout the whole process. Other partners were in contact via email at various stages along the way as needed and to keep everyone informed.

Lead Committee meeting dates:

5/24/2017	in-person
6/8/2017	in-person
7/31/2017	in-person
8/31/2017	in-person
10/11/2017	in-person
10/16/2017	phone
2017: 6/20, 8/1, 9/29, 10/16, 11/22, 11/30, 12/13, 12/21 2018: 1/10, 1/19, 2/1, 3/22 , 4/17, 4/49, 4/30	email
4/20/2018	phone
4/18/2018	in-person

Full Committee meeting dates:

6/20/18	in-person
6/27/18	in-person
7/18/18 (plus community)	in-person

- Engage the community:

  The community was engaged at various times throughout the process:
  - Paper surveys were sent to 50% of households in Logan County based on census tracts to ensure even distribution.
  - Five focus groups were conducted to gather further input in May and June of 2018. Partners helped solicit focus group participants.
  - Key Stakeholders met on June 20, 2018 to look at the key informant data, secondary data, and survey data to make an initial effort to prioritize community needs.
  - The general public, businesses and organizations were invited to participate in a Call to Action meeting July 18, 2018 to give further input and prioritization. Work teams tackled each priority setting goals, strategies, and actions plans to meet the identified needs.

- Develop a goal or vision:

The vision of this group is the same as stated in the 2012 CHA: “dedicated community partners working together to improve the health and wellbeing of residents of Logan County”.

Project goals are:

- To initiate a formal and comprehensive community health assessment process that will allow for the identification of key health, safety, and service issues, and a systematic review of those items in Logan County.
- To create an infrastructure that will permit ongoing updating and easy dissemination of available data and enable a continued partnership.
- To create a health profile that will allow for prioritization of needs and resource allocation informed decision making and collective action that will improve health outcomes.

Goals for each identified area were written into the logic models and work plans created by each coalition.

- Conduct community health assessment(s):

Secondary Data was requested from many organizations and agencies in Logan County. The Logan County Health Risk and Community Needs Assessment Committee identified the key informants as leaders in the community including people from; education, the legal system, business, youth, religious/ fraternal, state, and local agencies, health care, civic and volunteer groups, media, and youth service organizations, health care, an Amish community member, and law enforcement. The committee supplied contact information to ECS. ECS arranged 20 to 30-minute interviews with 35 Key Informants. Interviews were analyzed for common themes as well as disagreement on common issues. The written assessment was modeled after the CDC’s Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) questionnaires. Partners were given the opportunity to add questions or adjust to help assess their specific needs,
The written assessment was modeled after the CDC’s The Behavioral Risk

After reviewing the return rates and determining where responses were low, focus groups were held to get further input. Those groups targeted were:

- 1 group young adult (20 to 39 years old)
- 1 group 2 adults from the Indian Lake area
- 2 groups of young people under 18 years
- 1 group from the Amish Community Prioritize health issues

Partners were provided with a draft copy of the survey results in July of 2018 via email with a pdf attachment. It was available to the public and open for comment:

- On the county, health district, all partners, hospital websites and Facebook postings.
- A hard copy at all partners offices, Logan County Health District, and Mary Rutan Hospital.
- Published in multiple news releases, all partners, local paper, radio station (audio and website).
- Emailed to 2015 stakeholders

- Published in by all partners in their news releases, multiple news releases in the local paper and radio station audio and radio website

- Prioritize health Issues:

  On June 20, 2018 a group of key stakeholders met to discuss the findings from the Logan Community Health Risks and Needs Assessment. The group included representatives from a cross section of the community's major social services, healthcare, public health, mental health, substance abuse, children services and non-profit organizations.

  The first part of the meeting was devoted to reviewing the findings of the survey. During the second part the participants discussed the findings, identified key issues, and went through a voting process to obtain consensus regarding which issues should be identified as strategic issues.

  The current priority issues were reconsidered, all groups voted the same five issues would remain priorities, adding two additional priority issues. The stakeholders selected the priorities using the following criteria:

  - They are Consequential. They are all problems that have serious consequences and affect large numbers of people in the community. They are problems that are persistent. The consequences of not addressing them have long term negative impacts on the community's wellbeing. On the other hand, if the community takes effective action to address these problems, the benefits will also be long-term and will make a measurable difference in the lives of many.
  - There is Community Support for tackling these problems. A number of organizations have already pledged their support for a community initiative to work on them.
  - They are all Pragmatic. Each of the problems can be addressed. There are also ways to measure the progress that's being made over time to improve these conditions

  The priority issues identified by the stakeholder's group are:
  - Healthy living to prevent chronic disease
  - Substance abuse
  - Mental health
  - Resource and awareness communication
  - Housing and homelessness
  - Safe and healthy children
  - Workforce development

  The Community Call to Action meeting took place on July 18,2018 engaging a wider segment of Logan County organizations and public, 80 community members attended. Community members received a summary of the findings and took part in a prioritization process. Each table of participants received the list of issues the stakeholders had selected and explored the finding to see if they felt other issues needed to be added or if any of the stakeholder issues should be eliminated. The community agreed to use all the issues the stakeholders had identified and did not add any new issues. Each table put their issues in priority order, sharing their ranking with the larger group. The voting for

priority order, was completed by table. The issues were prioritized in the following order, from most needed:

- Mental health
- Substance abuse
- Safe and healthy children
- Access to Resources and awareness communication
- Healthy living to prevent chronic disease
- Housing and homelessness
- Workforce development

- Develop community health improvement plan:

  After prioritization of issues the Community Call to Action participants then divided into 7 smaller groups. The discussions focused on one of the selected priorities to identify community assets and resources as well as action steps that could be included in the community improvement plan. These teams included member of existing coalition supporting each current priority. From these teams one new coalition may form, Safe and Healthy Children. The Workforce development team decided this group is already formed and working and at this time there is no reason to add this as a coalition. Coalitions will continue to meet and develop specific strategies. They are Healthy Habits Healthy You, Suicide Prevention Coalition, Coalition for Opiate Relief Efforts (CORE), Housing and Homelessness, and Access & Resources Coalition. The new priority Safe and Healthy children will be considered by the stakeholders for development as a new priority or a part of one or more existing priorities.

- Implement and monitor community health improvement plan:

  Each coalition will continue to meet to implement the tasks determined within each group. The Coalition Advisory Board (CAB) will be the change force that supports these five/six coalitions. CAB is made up of officials and decision makers in the community able to change policy and open needed avenues to make change possible.

- Evaluate process and outcomes:

  Ongoing evaluation and updating of information will be led by the key partners, Logan County Health District, Mary Rutan Hospital, Community Health & Wellness Partners of Logan County, United Way, and MHDAS Board. LCHD will be the data collectors for the coalitions and will produce an annual update. As hospitals have a federal requirement of a three-year assessment cycle, the partners have also agreed to this time, valuing the partnership of the local hospital. The partners will continue to provide the community with this valuable resource of information.

Appendix B: School District Report Card

BELLEFONTAINE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Category	2016/17 Component Grade	2015/16 - Component Grade
Achievement – The achievement component represents the number of students who passed the state tests and how well they performed on them.	D	D
Gap Closing – The Gap Closing component shows how well schools are meeting the performance expectations for our most vulnerable populations of students in English, language arts, math, and graduation	F	F
K-3 Literacy - The K-3 literacy component looks at how successful the school is at getting struggling readers on track to proficiency in third grade and beyond.	B	F
Progress- The progress component looks closely at the growth that all students are making based on their past performances.	B	A
Graduation Rate – The graduation rate component looks at the percent of students who are successfully finishing high school with a diploma in four or five years.	A	A
Prepared for Success – Whether training in a technical field or preparing for work or college, the Prepared for Success component looks at how well-prepared Ohio's students are for future opportunities	D	D

Bellefontaine City Schools officials reported at a board of education meeting that the districts recently released 2016-17 school year report card issued by the Ohio Department of Education demonstrates student gains that are being achieved across different grade levels.

BENJAMIN LOGAN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Category	2016/17 Component Grade	2015/16 - Component Grade
Achievement – The achievement component represents the number of students who passed the state tests and how well they performed on them.	D	C
Gap Closing – The Gap Closing component shows how well schools are meeting the performance expectations for our most vulnerable populations of students in English, language arts, math, and graduation	F	F
K-3 Literacy - The K-3 literacy component looks at how successful the school is at getting struggling readers on track to proficiency in third grade and beyond.	C	F
Progress- The progress component looks closely at the growth that all students are making based on their past performances.	B	B
Graduation Rate – The graduation rate component looks at the percent of students who are successfully finishing high school with a diploma in four or five years.	A	A
Prepared for Success – Whether training in a technical field or preparing for work or college, the Prepared for Success component looks at how well-prepared Ohio's students are for future opportunities	D	C

INDIAN LAKE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Category	2016/17 Component Grade	2015/16 - Component Grade
Achievement – The achievement component represents the number of students who passed the state tests and how well they performed on them.	D	D
Gap Closing – The Gap Closing component shows how well schools are meeting the performance expectations for our most vulnerable populations of students in English, language arts, math, and graduation	D	F
K-3 Literacy - The K-3 literacy component looks at how successful the school is at getting struggling readers on track to proficiency in third grade and beyond.	C	D
Progress- The progress component looks closely at the growth that all students are making based on their past performances.	B	B
Graduation Rate – The graduation rate component looks at the percent of students who are successfully finishing high school with a diploma in four or five years.	A	A
Prepared for Success – Whether training in a technical field or preparing for work or college, the Prepared for Success component looks at how well-prepared Ohio's students are for future opportunities	D	C

RIVERSIDE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Category	2016/17 Component Grade	2015/16 - Component Grade
Achievement – The achievement component represents the number of students who passed the state tests and how well they performed on them.	D	D
Gap Closing – The Gap Closing component shows how well schools are meeting the performance expectations for our most vulnerable populations of students in English, language arts, math, and graduation	D	F
K-3 Literacy - The K-3 literacy component looks at how successful the school is at getting struggling readers on track to proficiency in third grade and beyond.	C	F
Progress- The progress component looks closely at the growth that all students are making based on their past performances.	B	B
Graduation Rate – The graduation rate component looks at the percent of students who are successfully finishing high school with a diploma in four or five years.	B	A
Prepared for Success – Whether training in a technical field or preparing for work or college, the Prepared for Success component looks at how well-prepared Ohio's students are for future opportunities	F	D

Appendix C: Community Needs Assessment Survey

Logan County Health Risk & Community Needs Assessment Committee
205 E. Palmer Road • Bellefontaine, Ohio 43311
January 2018

Dear Logan County Resident:

Your voice is needed to help guide future planning for our community. We all know the importance of a strong community and strong community services. This survey is your way to voice concerns, strengths, risk and needs for your family and our community. Please take a few moments to complete and return this 100% anonymous survey. Your input is invaluable.

Just as in 2012 and 2015, a comprehensive community plan of action will be implemented for Logan County and its residents from this compiled information. Area agencies and organizations will use this data to:

- Develop community wide and agency specific action plans for improvement
- Measure outcomes from the findings of the 2012 and 2015 Community Assessments
- Seek funding to address issues identified
- Measure their impact on the community

Some of the accomplishments achieved from the findings of our earlier assessments include; improving access to care through the opening of a federally qualified health center and a convenience clinic for urgent care needs on nights and weekends, the implementation of the 211 call system to inform area residents of available community resources 24/7, the opening of a domestic violence shelter, area businesses and organizations working together to guide area residents in the lifelong journey to optimal health through weight management, proper nutrition and physical activity, and collaborative efforts of community partners to address opiate and heroin abuse in our community.

As you can see, your feedback is vital in the continued growth and strength of our community. Please take the time to complete this important survey.

Instructions:

- Please complete the survey now rather than later.
- **Please begin the survey on the back side of this page.**
- Please do NOT put your name on the survey. Your response to this survey will be kept confidential. No one will be able to link your identity to your survey. **Answers will remain confidential!!** Note: The code at the top of the survey is the county census tract number and cannot be linked to your identity.
- Please be completely honest as you answer each question.
- Use a dark pen or pencil and mark your answers like this ● not like this ✓ ✗ /

- Once completed, please return the survey in the postage paid envelope we have for your **no later than Wednesday, February 14, 2018**.

The planning, creation and implementation of this survey was prepared under the direction of the Logan County Health Risk and Community Needs Assessment Committee. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Tammy Allison at (937) 599-7003 or email Tammy.Allison@maryrutan.org.

Sincerely,

Boyd Hoddinott, M.D. Health Commissioner
Logan County Health District

Tammy Allison, Vice President
Mary Rutan Hospital Community Relations

A special thank you is extended to our key funding partners for their continued investment in the health, safety and wellbeing of Logan County and its residents.

United Way of Logan County

COMMUNITY HEALTH & WELLNESS PARTNERS OF LOGAN COUNTY

Mary Rutan HOSPITAL

The Mental Health, Drug & Alcohol Services Board for Logan & Champaign Counties

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Survey Questionnaire. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2016

Census Tract (For Office Use Only)

38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
●	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

COMMUNITY ISSUES

1. Communities can struggle with different issues. Let us know what issues you feel that your community struggles with
by rating the following on a scale of "Not a Problem" to "Big Problem."

Issue	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Domestic Violence	O	O	O	O
Child Abuse	O	O	O	O
Drug Abuse	O	O	O	O
Juvenile Delinquency	O	O	O	O
Underage Drinking	O	O	O	O
Teenage Pregnancy	O	O	O	O
Unemployment	O	O	O	O
Homelessness	O	O	O	O
Hunger	O	O	O	O
Childhood Obesity	O	O	O	O
Adult Obesity	O	O	O	O
Mental Health Issues	O	O	O	O

2. Finally, provide your opinion on each of the following community needs. Tell us whether each is "Not a Problem" to a
"Big Problem."

Issue	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Affordable Housing	O	O	O	O
Safe Housing	O	O	O	O
Public Transportation (Daytime)	O	O	O	O
Public Transportation (Evening/Weekend)	O	O	O	O
Financial Literacy Education	O	O	O	O
Senior Nutrition Programs	O	O	O	O
Computer Skills Education	O	O	O	O
Access to Health Care	O	O	O	O
Poverty	O	O	O	O

PERSONAL HEALTH AND WELLNESS

1. How would you rate your general health?

Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent
O	O	O	O	O

2. How many times per week do you take part in physical activities or exercise, such as running, gardening, or walking?

I do not exercise.	1 Time/Week	3 Times/Week	5 Times/Week	Daily
O	O	O	O	O

3. How much time do you usually spend each time you take part in physical activities/exercise?

Less than 30 minutes	30-60 minutes	60 minutes or more
O	O	O

4. What is your height without shoes? Enter number of feet and inches. For instance, if you are 5 feet 6 inches tall, bubble 5 in the first row and 6 in the second row.

Feet	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Inches	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

5. What is your weight without shoes? Estimate your weight in pounds. For instance, if you weigh 160 pounds, you would bubble “1” in the first row, “6” in the second row, and “0” in the third row.

Hundreds	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tens	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ones	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

6. Did you do any of the following to lose weight or keep from gaining weight over the past 6 months? Bubble all that apply.

O Eat less food
O Fewer calories
O Low fat foods
O Exercise
O Go without eating for 24 hours
O Take diet pills, powders, or liquids without doctor's advice
O Vomit
O Take laxatives
O Smoke Cigarettes
O NA – I didn't do any of these

7. Are you aware of the Healthy Habit, Healthy You campaign?

I've never heard of it.	I've heard of it, but know little to nothing about it.	I've heard of it but know nothing about it.
O	O	O

8. Has the Healthy Habit, Healthy You campaign had any impact on your health and/or well-being?

I'm not aware of the campaign, so no.	I've gotten some information as a result of it, but not used the information.	I've made some lifestyle changes as a result of the campaign.
O	O	O

QUALITY OF LIFE/CAREGIVING NEEDS

1. During the past month, did you provide regular care or assistance to someone who has a health/personal problem (including long term disability)?

O Yes O No

If yes, what was the age of the person?

Birth to 21 O 22-64 O 65 or older O

What condition(s) required the person to need care and/or assistance? Bubble all that apply

O Arthritis/Rheumatism
O Asthma
O Cancer
O Diabetes
O Heart Disease
O Hypertension/High Blood Pressure
O Cerebral Palsy
O Lung Disease/Emphysema
O Down's Syndrome
O Spinal Cord Injury
O Traumatic Brain Injury
O Alzheimer's Disease or Other Dementia
O Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder
O Learning Disabilities

O Osteoporosis
O Parkinson's Disease
O Stroke
O Eye/Vision Problems
O Hearing Problems
O Elder Abuse
O Multiple Sclerosis (MS)
O Other Developmental Disability
O Anxiety
O Depression
O Other Mental Illness
O Drug or Alcohol Addiction
O Financial Abuse
O Other Addiction

HEALTH CARE ACCESS/UTILIZATION

1. Do you have one person you think of as your primary care provider?

No	Yes, Only One	More than One
O	O	O

If no, what is the main reason you do not have a personal doctor or health care provider? Bubble all that apply.

O I have not needed a doctor O No place available/close enough
O No Insurance O Do not like/trust/believe in doctors O Insurance not accepted locally O Can't Afford

2. Where do you usually go if you are sick or need advice about your health? Bubble the one that you use the most often.

O Primary Care Provider's Office O Call-a-Nurse Service
O Hospital Emergency Room O Community Health Center
O Urgent Care Center O Mental Health/Addiction Services Provider
O Hospital Outpatient Clinic O Call 911
O Internet/Web

3. What might prevent you from seeing a doctor if you were sick, injured, or needed some type of health care? Bubble all that apply.

O Cost O No insurance
O Cannot get time off work O Insurance not accepted
O Hours not convenient O No transportation or difficult to find transportation O Difficult to get appointment O Frightened of the procedure or doctor

4. About how long has it been since you visited a doctor for a routine checkup? A routine checkup is a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness, or condition.

Within the past year	Within the past two years	Within the past five years	Five or more years	Never
O	O	O	O	O

5. In the past 12 months, have you gone outside of Logan County for health care?

O Yes O No

If so, why? Bubble all that apply.

O My provider of choice is in another area.

O My primary physician referred me.

O No providers are available for services I need

O I have concerns about care provided by area physicians.

O My insurance only covers doctors in another area.

O I have concerns about care provided by area hospital

O No appropriate doctors accept Medicaid/Medicare.

What type of services did you receive outside of Logan County? Bubble all that apply.

O Lab Work
O Mammography or Breast Care
O General Surgery
O Urology Care
O Ear, Nose, or Throat Care
O Podiatry Care
O X-Ray or MRI
O Hearing Services
O Family Planning
O Emergency Room Service
O Immunizations
O General Practitioner Care
O Eye Care
O Orthopedic/Bone Care
O Cardiac/Heart Care
O General Dental Care
O Orthodontia
O Neurology
O Pediatric Care
O Obstetrics/Gynecology
O Rheumatology
O Cancer Care
O Mental Health Services
O Drug/Alcohol Services

6. In the past 12 months, did you get a prescription from your doctor which you did NOT get filled?

O Yes O No

If yes, why? Bubble all that apply.

O Did not have money to purchase
O Did not have transportation to pharmacy
O Chose not to take it
O Other
O No insurance

HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

1. What type of health care coverage do you have? Bubble all that apply.

O I currently don't have coverage
O Medicare
O Employer Plan (self)
O Medicaid
O Employer Plan (other)
O Military Coverage
O Individual (Self-Pay) Plan
O Other
O Insurance from Healthcare Exchange

2. If you have Medicaid, which carrier do you have?

O Molina
O UHC
O Buckeye
O Care Source
O Paramount

3. If you have no insurance coverage, what is the main reason?

O Lost Job/Changed Employers
O Became Divorced/Separated
O Spouse or Parent Lost Job/Changed Employers
O Spouse/Parent Died
O Employer Doesn't Offer Coverage
O Became Ineligible (age or left school)
O Became Part-Time or Temporary Employee
O Couldn't Afford Premiums
O Benefits from Former Employer (e.g., Cobra) Ran Out
O Chose not to Have Coverage
O Insurance Company Refused Coverage
O Other
O Lost Medicaid Eligibility

4. If you have coverage, what does your coverage include?

	Yes	No	Don't Know
Routine Medical Care	O	O	O
Hospitalization	O	O	O

Dental	O	O	O
Vision	O	O	O
Mental Health	O	O	O
Drug/Alcohol Coverage	O	O	O
Prescription Coverage	O	O	O
Home Care	O	O	O
Skilled Nursing Care	O	O	O
Hospice	O	O	O

5. If you have coverage, who does your coverage include?

Myself	Myself and Spouse	Myself, Spouse, and Children
O	O	O

ORAL HEALTH

1. How long has it been since you last visited a dentist or dental clinic for any reason? Include visits to dental specialist, such as orthodontists.

Within the past year	Within the past two years	Within the past five years	Five or more years	Never
O	O	O	O	O

If it has been more than 12 months, what is the main reason?

O Don't Have Dentist

O Cost

O No Transportation

O No Appointment Available

O Dentist Doesn't Accept Insurance

O No Teeth

PREVENTATIVE MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCREENINGS

1. Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had diabetes?

O Yes O No

If yes:

	Yes	No
Have you taken a class on how to manage your diabetes yourself?	O	O
Was the diagnosis only during pregnancy?	O	O

2. Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional that you have hypertension, or high blood pressure?

O Yes O No

If yes:

	Yes	No
Are you currently taking medication?	O	O
Is your blood pressure currently controlled with medication?	O	
O Is your blood pressure currently controlled with diet and/or exercise?		
O	O	

3. Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional that you have high blood cholesterol?

O Yes O No

If yes:

	Yes	No
Are you currently taking medication?	O	O
Is your cholesterol currently controlled with medication?	O	O
Is your cholesterol currently controlled with natural supplements?		
O	O Is your cholesterol currently controlled with diet and/or	
exercise?	O	O

4. Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional that you had cancer?

O Yes O No

If yes, what type? Bubble all that apply.

O Breast Cancer O Stomach Cancer O Cervical Cancer

O Hodgkin's Lymphoma

O Endometrial Cancer O Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma

O Ovarian Cancer O Leukemia O Head or Neck Cancer

O Prostate Cancer

O Oral Cancer O Testicular Cancer

O Pharyngeal (Throat) Cancer O Melanoma

O Thyroid Cancer O Other Skin Cancer

O Colon Cancer O Heart Cancer

O Esophageal Cancer O Lung Cancer

O Liver Cancer O Bladder Cancer

O Pancreatic Cancer O Renal Cancer

O Rectal Cancer O Other

5. Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional that you have any of the following other conditions? Bubble all that apply.

O Heart Attack O Depression O Coronary Heart Disease O Anxiety

O Stroke O Other Mental Illness

O Asthma O Drug/Alcohol Addiction

O COPD O Alzheimer's Disease

O Emphysema O Other Form of Dementia

O Arthritis O **NA – None of these conditions apply**

O Sexually Transmitted Disease

6. During the past 12 months, have you received a flu vaccine?

No	Yes – Flu Shot	Yes – Nasal Mist
O	O	O

7. Have you received preventative information from a health care provider about any of the following topics? .

	Yes	No	Didn't Need
Diet or Eating Habits	O	O	O
Physical Activity or Exercise	O	O	O
Injury Prevention	O	O	O
Drug/Alcohol Addiction	O	O	O
Quitting Smoking	O	O	O
Sexual Issues	O	O	O
Mental Health Issues	O	O	O
Domestic Violence	O	O	O
Immunizations	O	O	O

8. Have you ever been tested for HIV? Bubble all that apply.

No	Yes (out of concern)	Yes (part of routine screening)
O	O	O

9. Have you ever been tested for Hepatitis? Bubble all that apply.

No	Yes (out of concern)	Yes (part of routine screening)
O	O	O

If you tested positive for Hepatitis, which type? Bubble all that apply.

Hepatitis A	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis C

O O O

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO USE

1. During the past 30 days, how many days did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage?

Never	1-2 Days	3-5 Days	5-10 days	10 Days or More
O	O	O	O	O

2. One drink is equivalent to a 12-ounce beer, a small glass of wine, or a drink with one shot of liquor. During the past 30 days, on the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average? Note: A 40-ounce beer would count as 3 drinks, or a cocktail drink with 2 shots would count as 2 drinks.

1-2	3-4	More than 4
O	O	O

3. During the past 30 days how many times have you driven when you've had more than 3 drinks?

Never	1-2 Times	More than 2 Times
O	O	O

4. Please rate your agreement with the following statements related to your attitude towards underage drinking.

	Strongly	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree Agree
It is ok for youth under the age of 21 to	O	O	O	O drink if they don't drive afterward.
Alcohol retailers are careful when it comes	O	O	O	O to preventing the sale of alcohol to underage persons in our community.
Parents should be able to buy alcohol for	O	O	O	O their children under the age of 21.

It is ok for adults to supply youth under the age of 21 with alcohol.	O	O	O	O

5. How difficult would it be for youth under the age of 21 in your community to buy alcohol at a store?

Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Easy	Very Easy
O	O	O	O

6. How long has it been since you smoked cigarettes regularly?

O Within the past month
O Within the past 6 months
O Within the past year
O Within the past 5 years
O 10 years or more
O Never smoked regularly

7. During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?

Yes	No	Not Applicable/Don't Smoke
O	O	O

8. Do you currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus?

Every Day	Some Days	Not at All
O	O	O

DRUG USE

1. During the past six months, have you used any of the following?

	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/Week	More than 3-4

				Days/Week		
Marijuana	O	O	O	O	O	O
Synthetic Marijuana (K2)	O	O	O	O	O	O
Amphetamines	O	O	O	O	O	O
Methamphetamines	O	O	O	O	O	O
Cocaine	O	O	O	O	O	O
Crack	O	O	O	O	O	O
Heroin	O	O	O	O	O	O
LSD	O	O	O	O	O	O
Inhalants	O	O	O	O	O	O
Ecstasy	O	O	O	O	O	O
Fentanyl	O	O	O	O	O	O

2. Have you used any of the following prescription medications *without a prescription or more than prescription?*

	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/Week	More than 3-4 Days/Week
Benzodiazepines such as Valium or Xanax	O	O	O	O	O	O
Sleeping Pills/Barbiturates	O	O	O	O	O	O
Pain Medications/Opioids	O	O	O	O	O	O

3. Do you know someone in Logan County who has used heroin in the past six months?

O Yes O No

If yes, how old is the person?

15-20	21-30	31-40	41+
O	O	O	O

WOMEN'S HEALTH ***FOR WOMEN ONLY. If you are a man, skip this section.***

1. A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. How long has it been since you have had a mammogram?

Never	More than 5 Years	Within the Past 5 Years	Within the Past 3 Years	Within the Past 2 Years	Within the Past Year
O	O	O	O	O	O

2. A pap test is a test for cancer of the cervix. It usually involves taking a swab of vaginal fluid. How long has it been since you had your last Pap test?

Never	More than 5 Years	Within the Past 5 Years	Within the Past 3 Years	Within the Past 2 Years	Within the Past Year
O	O	O	O	O	O

3. A colonoscopy is a test for cancer of the colon. How long has it been since you had a colonoscopy?

Never	More than 5 Years	Within the Past 5 Years	Within the Past 3 Years	Within the Past 2 Years	Within the Past Year
O	O	O	O	O	O

4. Have you ever been pregnant?

O Yes O No

If yes, during your last pregnancy, did you do any of the following? Bubble all that apply.

O Received Prenatal Care (1st Trimester)
O Smoked Cigarettes
O Drank Alcohol
O Used Other Drugs (Not Prescribed)
O Took a Prenatal Vitamin
O Lived with a Smoker
O Used Illegal Drugs
O Experienced Domestic Violence

MEN'S HEALTH

FOR MEN ONLY. If you are a woman, skip this section.

1. A Prostate-Specific Antigen test, also called a PSA test is a blood test used to check men for prostate cancer. When was your last PSA test?

Never	More than 5 Years	Within the Past 5 Years	Within the Past 3 Years	Within the Past 2 Years
O	O	O	O	O

2. A colonoscopy is a test for cancer of the colon. How long has it been since you had a colonoscopy?

Never	More than 5 Years	Within the Past 5 Years	Within the Past 3 Years	Within the Past 2 Years
O	O	O	O	O

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

1. In the past 12 months, how many people have you been sexually active with?

None	1	2-5	6-10	More than 10
O	O	O	O	O

2. If you are currently sexually active, what are you or your partner doing now to keep from getting pregnant? Bubble all that apply.

O Not Using Birth Control
O Tubes Tied
O Vasectomy
O Birth Control Pills
O Male Condom
O Female Condom
O Contraceptive Implant (e.g, Implanon)
O Shots (e.g., Depo-Provera)
O Contraceptive Patch (e.g., Ortho-Evra)
O Diaphragm
O Cervical Cap or Sponge
O Foam, Jelly, or Cream
O IUD (e.g., Mirena)
O Rhythm Method
O Withdrawal (or pulling out)
O Beyond childbearing years

O Emergency Contraceptive (e.g., morning after pill) O NA – I am not currently sexually active

O Contraceptive Ring (e.g., Nuvaring)

3. If you are not currently using birth control, what is your main reason for not doing anything now to keep from getting pregnant?

O Trying to Get Pregnant O Breastfeeding or Postpartum

O Didn't Plan to Have Sex O Same-Sex Partner

O Don't Like Birth Control O Self or Partner had Tubes Tied/Vasectomy

O Side Effects of Birth Control O Can't Get Pregnant for Other Medical Reasons

O Can't Pay for Birth Control O Currently Pregnant

O Religious Reasons O Not currently sexually active

O Past Menopause O Beyond childbearing years

MENTAL HEALTH

1. Over the past 12 months, have you had 2 or more weeks in which you felt sad, blue or depressed or lost interest or pleasure in things you usually care about or enjoy?

O Yes O No

2. In the past 30 days, how many days would you say your mental health has prevented you from performing your usual daily activities?

None	1-2 Days	3-10 Days	More than 10 Days
O	O	O	O

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

O Yes O No

If yes, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?

NA – Didn't Attempt	Once	2-3 Times	More than 3 Times
O	O	O	O

4. At any time in your life, have you been a victim of a sexual assault?

O Yes O No

If yes, at what age did it first occur?

0-6	7-12	13-17	18+
O	O	O	O

Was it reported?

O Yes O No

Did you seek treatment?

O Yes O No

5. On a typical day, how would you rate your stress level?

Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
O	O	O	O	O

6. When you feel stressed, how do you deal with it? Bubble all that apply.

O Talking to Someone
O Exercising
O Drinking Alcohol
O Prescription Medication
O Yelling and Screaming
O Eating
O Sleeping
O TV or Video Games
O Drugs
O Working
O Shopping
O Working on a Hobby

O Listening to Music

O Meditation

O Smoking

O Alternative Medicine/Therapies

7. Have you or has anyone in your family been diagnosed with a mental illness?

O Yes O No

If yes:

	Yes	No
Was the diagnosis completed locally?	O	O
Was the mental assessment difficult to obtain?	O	O
Was adequate treatment found in the community?	O	O
Does the person have a mental health caseworker?	O	O

8. Are you aware of the local 24-hour mental health crisis resources?

O Phone Hotline O Text Line

PARENTING

1. Do you have any children under the age of 18 living in your house?

O Yes O No

If no children are living in your household, skip to the next section.

2. During the past 12 months, was there any time that any of your children did not have health insurance coverage?

No	Yes (have coverage now)	Yes (currently without coverage)
O	O	O

3. How are you related to the children in your household?

O Parent

O Sibling

O Grandparent

O Other Relative

O Foster Parent or Guardian

O Not Related

4. Have any of the children in your household ever been diagnosed with asthma?

O Yes O No

5. During the past 12 months, how many of the children in your household have received the seasonal flu vaccine?

None	Some	All
O	O	O

6. Have any of the children in your household received an HPV shot?

Yes, all of them	Girls only	Boys only	No
O	O	O	O

7. Did you discuss any of the following with the children in your household in the past 12 months? Bubble all that apply.

O Abstinence/How to Refuse Sex
O Dating and Relationships
O Time on Electronics
O Alcohol
O Tobacco/Smoking
O Other Drugs
O Birth Control
O STD Prevention
O Eating Habits
O Body Image
O Bullying
O Distracted Driving
O Appropriate Cell Phone Use
O Internet Safety
O Personal Safety
O Schoolwork/Academics

8. In an average week, how many times do all of the people in your household eat a meal together? (include eating out if the entire family is eating together)

0 1 2 3 4 5 or More

O O O O O O

ENVIRONMENT/SAFETY

1. How often do you use seatbelts when you drive or ride in a car?

Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Almost Always	Always
O	O	O	O	O

2. Do you use car seats or booster seats in your vehicle?

Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Almost Always	Always
O	O	O	O	O

If you do not use car seats or booster seats, why not?

O Can't afford them

O Too time-consuming

O Don't think it's important

O Won't fit/work with my vehicle

O **NA – No children under 8**

3. In a typical week do you do the following ***while driving***?

	Never	1-2 Times	3-4 Times	5+ Times
Talking on the phone	O	O	O	O
Texting	O	O	O	O
Driving while tired/sleepy	O	O	O	O
Disciplining kids	O	O	O	O
Reading maps/directions	O	O	O	O
Eating or Drinking	O	O	O	O

4. When was the last time you or someone else deliberately tested all the smoke detectors in your home?

Never	Over a Year Ago	Within the Past 12 Months	Within the Past 6 Months
O	O	O	O

5. How well prepared do you feel your household is to handle a large-scale disaster or emergency?

Not at All Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Well Prepared
O	O	O

6. What would be your main method of getting information from authorities in a large-scale disaster or emergency?

O Television O Facebook O Newspaper O Twitter
O Radio O Instagram
O Walking (i.e., neighbors) O Text
O Telephone Call O Internet

7. In your opinion, have any of the following threatened you or your family's health or well-being in the past 12 months? Bubble all that apply.

O Rodents (mice or rats) O Structural/Housing Issues
O Insects O Electrical Hazards
O Cockroaches O Lead Paint
O Bedbugs O Chemicals in Household Products
O Mosquitos O Mold
O Ticks O Asbestos O Unsafe Water Supply O Dog/animal Bites
O Plumbing Problems O Trash/garbage problems
O Sewage Problems O NA – None of these
O Heating/AC Problems

8. What would be your preferred method of reporting illegal activity?

O Go to Police Department O Facebook

O Call Police O Twitter

O Law Enforcement Website O Other Social Media

9. For which of the following reasons might you not report illegal activity in your community? Bubble all that apply.

O Lack of Trust in Police O Lack of Trust in Judicial System

O Fear of Getting Hurt O Lack of Evidence

10. How many hours a day do you spend online (any device) outside of work?

None	0-2 Hours	3-5 Hours	5+ Hours
O	O	O	O

11. Do you feel that the amount of time you spend online affects your mood and/or lifestyle?

O Yes O No

If yes, does it affect you:

Positively	Negatively	Both
O	O	O

12. Do you have concerns about the amount of time you spend online doing the following?

O Shopping O Gambling

O Facebook/Other Social Media O Online Gaming

O Pornography O **NA – I have no concerns**

13. Have you ever been a victim of any of the following crimes via the internet? Bubble all that apply.

O Cyber Bullying O Identity Theft

O Financial Scam O **NA – I have not been a victim**

14. During the past 12 months, do you feel that you have been abused (physically, sexually, or verbally) by another person?

O Yes O No

If yes, what is your relationship to that person?

O Spouse O Other Family Member
O Sibling O Unrelated Person not in Household
O Boyfriend/Girlfriend O Unrelated Person in Household
O Parent

SOCIAL CONTEXT

1. In your opinion, do any of the following apply to your house or apartment? Bubble all that apply

O It is too crowded. O I am too close to neighbors.
O It is too expensive. O It is in an unsafe neighborhood. O It is too far from everything. O **NA – None of these apply.**
O It is "run down."

2. Have you used any type of utility, housing, meal, education, or rental assistance from a Logan County agency or organization in the past 12 months?

O Yes O No

If yes, what type of assistance/organization? Bubble all that apply.

O WIC O Cash Assistance
O Food Stamps O Free Meal Program
O Medicare or Medicaid O Food Bank/Food Pantry
O Other Medical Subsidy/Assistance O Education Subsidy
O Child Care Subsidy O 211
O Housing/Rent Subsidy O Other

DEMOGRAPHICS

1. What is your age?

Tens	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ones	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

2. What is your gender?

O Male O Female

3. What is your race/ethnicity?

O American Indian/Alaskan Native
O Black or African American (not Hispanic)
O White/Caucasian (not Hispanic)
O Asian
O Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander
O Hispanic
O Mixed or Biracial
O Other

4. What is your marital status?

Single	Married	Live with Partner	Divorced or Separated	Widowed
O	O	O	O	O

5. What is your highest level of education?

Elementary School	Some Middle or High School	High School Graduate/GED	Some College	College Graduate
O	O	O	O	O

6. Have you ever served on active duty in the Armed Forces, either in the regular military or a National Guard or military reserve unit?

O Yes – currently active
O Yes – active within the past 12 months
O Yes – active more than a year ago
O No – never served in the military
O No –reserve/national guard training only

7. Are you currently employed?

O Employed Full Time O Student
O Employed Part Time O Retired

O Self Employed

O Homemaker

O Unable to Work

O Unemployed (more than a year)

O Unemployed (less than a year)

8. What is your best estimate of your 2017 household income before taxes?

O Less than $15,000

O $15,000 - $19,999

O $20,000 - $29,999

O $30,000 - $49,999

O $50,000 - $74,999

O $75,000 - $99,999

O $100,000 or higher

Thank you for your valuable input!

Watch for detailed information through our local media sources regarding the findings of this survey and our community plan of action.

Appendix D: Consent Form for Youth Focus Group Participation

Dear Parent/Guardian,

We need your help! Please don't let your child miss this opportunity to contribute to building a healthy community. **Your signature is required** in order for your child to participate in this important Logan County Community Needs Assessment focus group.

The purpose of this group is to develop an accurate picture of how young people view their community. No personal identifying questions or data will be associated with the focus group.

The collected data will be analyzed by outside evaluators who will use methods that *guarantee the confidentiality and anonymity* of individual students and schools. Call 419-699-1084 if you have any concerns or questions.

Thank you in advance for your support in the completion of this important effort.

PLEASE READ AND SIGN THE SECTION BELOW AND RETURN when your child attends the focus group.

I am the Parent/Guardian of (Child's Name):
_____.

I give permission for my child to take part in the Logan County Community Needs Assessment focus group, which will be conducted at my child's school.

Signature of Parent/Guardian: _____

Date: _____