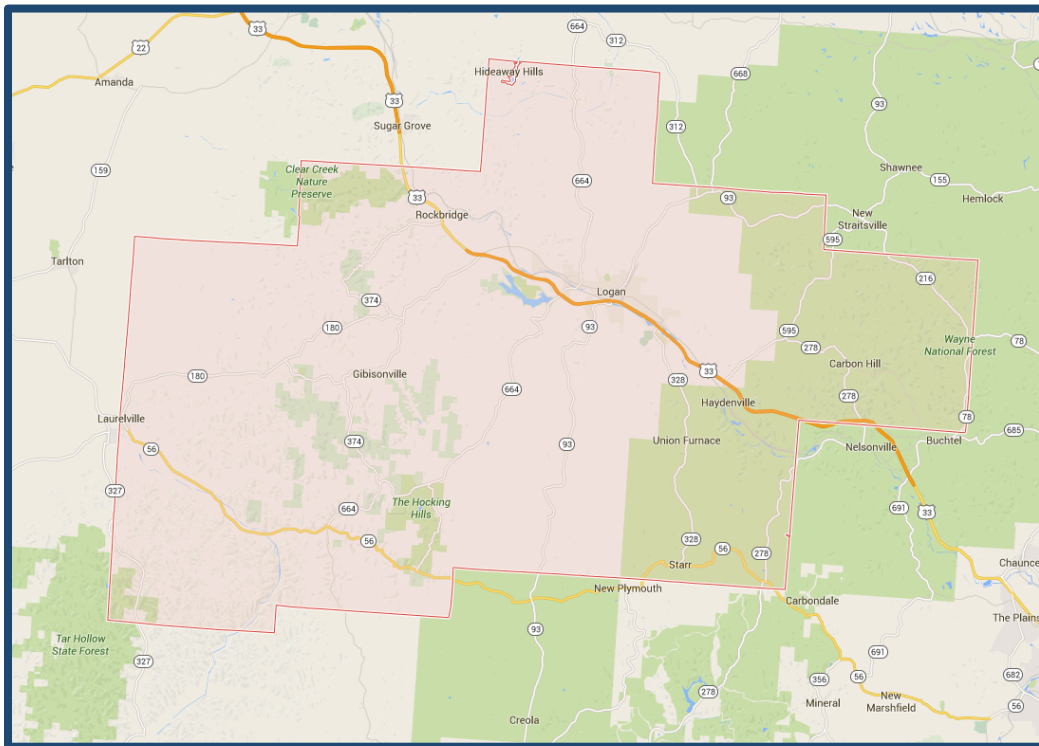


HOCKING COUNTY

Community Health Assessment 2016



Funded by the Hocking County Health Department, Hocking Valley Community Hospital, Athens-Hocking-Vinton 317 Board, Hocking County Board of Developmental Disabilities, Hocking County Family and Children First Council, Hopewell Health Center, and South Central Ohio Job and Family Services.

Written in partnership with Illuminology and the Center for Public Health Practice at Ohio State University's College of Public Health.



Overview of Hocking County's 2016 Community Health Assessment

The Hocking County Community Health Assessment Steering Committee is pleased to provide this a comprehensive overview of our community's health status and needs: Hocking County's 2016 Community Health Assessment.

Hocking County's 2016 Community Health Assessment is the result of a collaborative effort, coordinated by the Hocking County Health Department and Hocking Valley Community Hospital, intended to help community stakeholders better understand the health needs and priorities of Hocking County residents.

Characterizing and understanding the prevalence of acute and chronic health conditions, access to care barriers, and other health issues can help direct community resources to where they will have the biggest impact. To that end, the Hocking County Health Department and Hocking Valley Community Hospital will begin using the data reported in Hocking County's 2016 Community Health Assessment, in collaboration with other organizations, to inform the development and implementation of strategic plans to meet the community's health needs.

We hope Hocking County's 2016 Community Health Assessment serves as a guide to target and prioritize limited resources, a vehicle for strengthening community relationships, and a source of information that contributes to keeping people healthy.

About the Community Health Assessment Process

The process followed by Hocking County's 2016 Community Health Assessment reflected an adapted version of *Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's County Health Rankings and Roadmaps: Assess Needs and Resources* process.¹ The process is designed to help stakeholders "understand current community strengths, resources, needs, and gaps," so that they can better focus their efforts and collaboration. The primary phases of this process, as adapted for use in Hocking County, included the following.

(1) Identify community assets and resources. The Hocking County Community Health Assessment Steering Committee, whose members are listed at the end of this section and who represent organizations that connect residents to community assets and resources, approved the process to be used in this health assessment.

(2) Prepare to assess / Generate questions. A wide range of potential indicators was discussed by the Steering Committee, and after multiple rounds of discussion, consensus was reached on the indicators included in Hocking County's 2016 Community Health Assessment.

The Hocking County Health Department contracted with the Center for Public Health Practice, within The Ohio State University College of Public Health, and Illuminology, a central Ohio based research firm, to locate data and create a summary report of these health status indicators.

¹ See <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/roadmaps/action-center/assess-needs-resources>.

(3) Collect secondary data. *Secondary data* for these health indicators came from national sources (e.g., U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Healthy People 2020; U.S. Census Bureau), state sources (e.g., Ohio Department of Health's Data Warehouse), and local sources (e.g., Hocking County Health Department; Hocking Valley Community Hospital). Rates and/or percentages were calculated when necessary. All data sources are identified in the Reference section at the end of the report.

To ensure community stakeholders are able to use this report to make well-informed decisions, only the most recent data available at the time of report preparation are presented. To be considered for inclusion in *Hocking County's 2016 Community Health Assessment*, secondary data for the health indicators must have been collected or published in 2011 or later.

(4) Collect primary data. *Primary data* for these health indicators came from the 2015 Hocking County Health Survey, a representative survey of Hocking County adult residents. Fielded in multiple waves from August 27, 2015 through October 6, 2015, the questionnaire could be completed via Internet or by mail (see Appendix A for a hard-copy version).

A total of 1,500 addresses were randomly selected from the universe of residential addresses in Hocking County. A notification letter was sent to each of these households asking the adult in the household who most recently had a birthday to complete the survey online. Approximately 14 days after the initial mailing, a hard copy of the survey was sent to households that had not yet completed the survey online. Each mailing included a cover letter and a Business Reply Mail envelope so respondents could complete the survey and mail it back at no cost to them.

In total, 326 residents completed the survey, or 24% of the total number of valid addresses (i.e., addresses that were not vacant or otherwise able to be surveyed) that were invited to participate. With a random sample of this size, the margin of error is $\pm 5.4\%$ at the 95% confidence level.

(5) Analyze the data. Before analyzing responses to the 2015 Hocking County Health Survey, the data were weighted. The survey weights were created in two steps. First, a base weight was created, which adjusted for unequal probabilities of selection into the survey (i.e., compensating for the number of adults in the household). Then, the base weight was adjusted so that respondents' demographic characteristics (i.e., age, gender, educational attainment, and household income) aligned with population benchmarks for Hocking County. Population benchmarks were obtained from the most recent data available from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (i.e., 2013 3-year estimates). This adjusted base weight was calculated via an iterative proportional fitting procedure within the STATA v14 software package. Analyses of weighted data were conducted using complex survey [svy] commands within STATA v14.

(6) Share results with the community. This report presents the analysis and synthesis of both the secondary and primary data collected during this effort. This report will be posted on the Hocking County Health Department's website and widely distributed to organizations that serve and represent Hocking County residents.

How to Read This Report

As shown on the next page, the Hocking County's 2016 Community Health Assessment is organized into multiple, distinct sections. Each section begins with a sentence that briefly describes the section, and is then followed by a “call-out box” that highlights and summarizes the key findings of the data compilation and analysis, from the researchers’ perspectives. For some indicators, the related U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Healthy People 2020 goals are included with Hocking County’s status indicated as “met” or “not met.”

Caution should be used in drawing conclusions in cases where data are sparse (e.g., counts less than 5).

Sources for all secondary data included in this document are marked by an endnote, which links to the report’s Reference section. Primary data (from the 2015 Hocking County Health Survey) are marked by the following endnote symbol: §.

The Community Health Assessment Steering Committee

Work on Hocking County's 2016 Community Health Assessment was overseen by a Steering Committee consisting of the following individuals and their respective organizations.

Athens-Hocking-Vinton 317 Board

- Bill Dunlap

Hocking County Board of Developmental Disabilities

- David Couch

Hocking County Family and Children First Council

- Vicki Hilliard, LSW

Hocking County Health Department

- Doug Fisher, DPM
- Kelly Taulbee, MSN, RN

Hocking Valley Community Hospital

- Julie Stuck

Hopewell Health Center

- Mark Bridenbaugh

South Central Ohio Job and Family Services

- Jody Walker

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Community Profile

This section describes the demographic and household characteristics of Hocking County's population.

A statistical portrait of the county's population (and the households in which they live) is shown below.

Hocking County Residents

		Hocking County
Total Population¹	Population of Hocking County	29,171
Gender¹	Male	50.3%
	Female	49.7%
Age¹	Under 5 years	5.4%
	5-19 years	20.0%
	20-64 years	58.4%
	65 years and over	16.2%
Race²	White	97.4%
	African American	0.8%
	Asian	0.3%
	Other	1.5%
Marital Status¹	Never married	22.6%
	Now married (except separated)	54.7%
	Divorced or separated	15.4%
	Widowed	7.3%
Veterans¹	Civilian veterans	12.8%
Disability Status¹	Total with a disability	16.6%
	Under 18 years with a disability	2.9%
	18 to 64 with a disability	16.9%
	65 years and over with a disability	37.0%

Hocking County Households¹

		Hocking County
Total Households	Number of households	11,530
Household Type	Family households	68.1%
	Nonfamily households	31.9%
Household Size	Average household size	2.5
	Average family size	3
Households Without a Vehicle	No vehicle available	5.5%
Grandparents as Caregivers	Grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	55.3%

Social Determinants of Health

This section describes contextual factors that can affect the health of Hocking County residents.

Health Care Access Indicators

This section describes indicators that describe the population's access to medical insurance and health care.

Key Findings – Health Care Access Indicators

Most Hocking County residents currently have health insurance, with over half receiving private, employment based health coverage. However, Hocking County does not currently meet the national Healthy People 2020 goal for 100% of residents under age 65 to have health insurance. This indicator may improve after more current data (reflecting full implementation of the Affordable Care Act) becomes available.

Most Hocking County residents have health insurance coverage, especially those under age 18. Note that the data in this section was collected prior to the full implementation of the Affordable Care Act.

Health Insurance¹

		Hocking County
With Health Insurance	Total with insurance	86.1%
	Private health insurance	63.3%
	Public health coverage	38.0%
	Under 18 years	93.1%
	Age 18-64	79.8%
	Over 65 years	100%

Healthy People 2020 Goal

How does Hocking County match up with national objectives? As part of its *Healthy People 2020* initiative, the Department of Health and Human Services set a goal that 100% of Americans under age 65 would have health insurance by the year 2020. Currently, Hocking County does not achieve this target.

% with medical insurance (< age 65)

HP2020 target... 100%
In Hocking County... 83.8%

HP2020 Status: **X**
(not met)

Among Hocking County residents with health insurance, employment-based insurance was the most common. Note that residents with health insurance could have more than one type of insurance. For example, someone with “Direct-Purchase Insurance” may also have “VA health care.”

Type of Health Insurance in Hocking County¹

		Hocking County
Private Health Insurance Coverage	Total with private health insurance	63.3%
	Employment-based health insurance	56.3%
	Direct-purchase health insurance	9.4%
Public Health Insurance Coverage	Total with public health insurance	38.0%
	Medicaid/CHIP/state specific public coverage	20.2%
	Medicare coverage	20.8%
	VA health care	3.8%

The ratio of Hocking County residents per physician (both MDs and DOs) is 1,149:1, meaning there is one physician available for every 1,149 residents. This ratio is greater for dentists, with there being one dentist for every 5,745 residents.

Licensed Practitioners²

		Hocking County	
		Count	Ratio
Dentists	Dentists	5	5,745:1
Physicians (Includes Primary Care, Specialists)	MDs & DOs	25	1,149:1

Education, Income, Employment, and Poverty Indicators

This section describes socioeconomic factors that can affect health.

Key Findings – Education, Income, Employment, and Poverty Indicators

Although the four-year graduation rate meets the national Healthy People 2020 objective, over half of adult residents in Hocking County have a high school education or less. In addition, over a quarter of those in Hocking County under the age of 18 fall below the federal poverty level, a quarter of children are also classified as food insecure, and a fifth of households receive food stamps. Unemployment is slightly higher than the Ohio average.

As shown in the table below, 14% of Hocking County adult residents have a Bachelor's degree or higher; another 29% have either an Associate's degree or "some college" (no degree). Regarding the four-year high school graduation rate in Hocking County, 94% of ninth grade students received a high school diploma four years later.

Education Indicators

		Hocking County
Educational Attainment ¹	No high school	2.9%
	Some high school (no diploma)	8.7%
	High school graduate	44.8%
	Some college (no degree)	19.2%
	Associate's degree	10.2%
	Bachelor's degree	9.2%
	Graduate or professional degree	4.9%
Graduation Rate ³	Four-year graduation rate (Percentage of ninth-grade cohort that graduates in four years)	94%

Healthy People 2020 Goal

How does Hocking County match up with national objectives? As part of its *Healthy People 2020* initiative, the Department of Health and Human Services set a goal that 82.4% of Americans would graduate high school four years after starting 9th grade by the year 2020. Currently, Hocking County achieves this target.

Students earning HS diploma 4 years after starting

HP2020 target...	82.4%
In Hocking County...	94%
HP2020 Status:	✓ (met)

In Hocking County's 2016 Community Health Assessment, over a quarter of children are below the 100% federal poverty level, while nearly a third of families are below the 200% federal poverty level.

Income and Poverty¹

		Hocking County
Household Income	Per capita income	\$21,213
	Median household income	\$42,082
	Mean household income	\$53,151
Poverty Status of Families	Below 100% federal poverty level (FPL)	13.6%
	100% - 199% FPL	18.8%
	At or above 200% FPL	67.7%
Poverty Status of Those Less than 18 Years Old	Below 100% FPL	28.3%
	100% - 199% FPL	21.6%
	At or above 200% FPL	50.1%

The ability to access healthy, fresh food can also affect health. Food insecurity is defined by the United States Department of Agriculture as a lack of access to enough food for an active, healthy life and a limited availability of nutritionally adequate foods. In Hocking County, 15.2% of all residents are food insecure; however, over a quarter of all children in Hocking County are estimated to be food insecure.

Food Access

		Hocking County
Food Insecure Households⁴	Total residents	15.2%
	Children	25.9%
Food Stamp Households¹	Total households	20.7%
	With one or more people 60 years and over	32.6%
	With children under 18 years	39.4%

As shown below, about half of Hocking County adult residents are in the civilian labor force, with the majority employed. However, Hocking County's 2014 unemployment rate (6.3%) is slightly higher than that for Ohio (5.7%).

Employment Status

		Hocking County
In Civilian Labor Force⁵		46.3%
Employment Rate of Civilian Labor Force⁵	Employed	93.7%
	Unemployed	6.3%
Travel Outside the County for Work¹		49.9%

Other Indicators

This section describes other contextual factors that can affect health.

A “family household” includes two or more people related by birth, marriage, or adoption who live in the same dwelling; in Hocking County, over two-thirds of households are considered family ones.

Household Type¹

		Hocking County
Family Households	Total	68.0%
	Married couple	53.6%
	Male householder, no wife present	2.4%
	Female householder, no husband present	12.0%
Family Households With Own Children Under 18 Present	Total	26.5%
	Married couple	18.0%
	Male householder, no wife present	1.4%
	Female householder, no husband present	7.1%
Nonfamily Households	Total	32.0%
	Householder living alone	27.8%
	65 years and over living alone	11.0%

Recent statistics regarding violent and property crimes in Hocking County are shown below.

Crime and Safety⁶

		Hocking County	
		Count	Rate
	Violent crime *	19	0.7
	Property crime *	717	24.4

*Rate per 1,000 population

Overall, about 40% of Hocking County households report experiencing at least one of the five household environmental health issues measured in the survey. Nearly a fifth of Hocking County households residents say insects or vermin were detected in their household in the past 12 months.

The majority of households with private septic systems have pumped or serviced them within the past five years (72%). The majority of households with private water systems have tested it within the past five years (52%).

Environmental Health – Household Factors[§]

		Hocking County
Environmental Health Issues Detected in the Household (Past 12 Months)	Insects or vermin	20.3%
	Mold	11.4%
	Sewage / plumbing problems	10.3%
	Unsafe drinking water	6.2%
	Radon	0%
Home has a private septic system		56.8%
Private Septic System	<i>Private septic system pumped/serviced...</i>	
	...Within last 3 years	52.1%
	...Between 3 and 5 years ago	20%
	...More than 5 years ago	11.6%
	...Never	5.8%
...Don't know		10.5%
Home has a private water system		45.9%
Private Water System	<i>Private water system tested...</i>	
	...Within last 3 years	43.1%
	...Between 3 and 5 years ago	9.1%
	...More than 5 years ago	19.1%
	...Never	10.3%
...Don't know		18.4%

Demographic differences observed in the 2015 Hocking County Health Survey data

Additional analyses were conducted on the data obtained from the 2015 Hocking County Health Survey, looking for the presence of statistically significant differences¹ in the responses across various demographic groups (i.e., age, gender, household income, and educational attainment). The following patterns were observed:

Environmental health issues detected in the household

- Individuals under 50 years of age were more likely to have experienced at least one environmental health issue in their household, as compared to those 50 or older (48% vs. 31%, respectively).
- Individuals under 50 years of age were more likely to have experienced a problem with unsafe drinking water, as compared to those 50 or older (11% vs. 2%, respectively).
- Men were more likely to have experienced a problem with unsafe drinking water than women (10% vs. 2%, respectively).
- Individuals under 50 years of age were more likely to have had a mold problem than those 50 or older (17% vs. 6%, respectively).

¹ A statistically significant difference is one that is unlikely to have been caused solely by chance (p<.05 at the 95% confidence level).

Private water system tested

- Individuals between the ages of 35 and 69 were less likely to have had their private water system tested in the past 3 years (34%), as compared to individuals of all other ages (63%).
- Individuals with at least a bachelor's degree were less likely to have had their private water system tested in the past 3 years (19%), as compared to those with lower education levels (47%).

Behavioral Risk Factors

This section describes behaviors of Hocking County adults that affect their health.

Key Findings – Behavioral Risk Factors

Rates of binge drinking in Hocking County are currently low enough to satisfy the national Healthy People 2020 goal. However, a fifth of residents are current smokers, and most residents perceive the abuse of heroin and prescription pain medicine as major problems in Hocking County.

In terms of nutrition and exercise behaviors that can help foster positive health outcomes, most residents report eating relatively few servings of fruits and vegetables. And over the course of a month, residents participate in some form of physical activity roughly once every three days.

About a fifth of Hocking County adults report they are currently smokers, and about a quarter of Hocking County adults report recently using some form of tobacco (e.g., cigarettes, chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus). Regarding alcohol use, 11% of Hocking County adults identify themselves as binge drinkers (i.e., five or more drinks on one occasion in the past month for men; four or more drinks on one occasion in the past month for women).

Tobacco and Alcohol Use[§]

		Hocking County
Cigarette Use	Current smokers	20.1%
Tobacco Use	Current users of chewing tobacco, snuff or snus	6.0%
Cigarette and/or Tobacco Use	Current users of cigarettes, chewing tobacco, snuff and/or snus	25.8%
Drinking	Binge drinkers	11.3%

Healthy People 2020 Goal

How does Hocking County match up with national objectives? As part of its *Healthy People 2020* initiative, the Department of Health and Human Services set a goal that the percent of adults who binge drink in the previous month would decrease to 24.4% by the year 2020. Currently, Hocking County achieves this target, as data suggest only 11.3% of adults binge drank in the previous month.

% of adults who binge drank in past 30 days

HP2020 target...	24.4%
In Hocking County...	11.3%
HP2020 Status:	✓ (met)

Regarding drug use/abuse, a handful of unintentional drug/medication mortalities were recorded in 2014. Of course, this statistic does not indicate the overall prevalence of illicit drug use or abuse among adults in Hocking County; rather, it only measures the extent to which such use results in death.

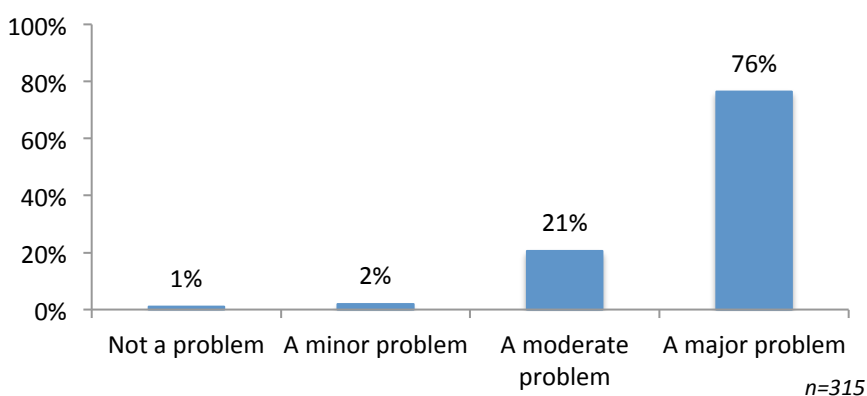
Drug Use

	Hocking County	
	Count	Rate*
Unintentional Drug / Medication Mortality ¹	4	13.9
Drug Convictions ²	Unavailable	215.0

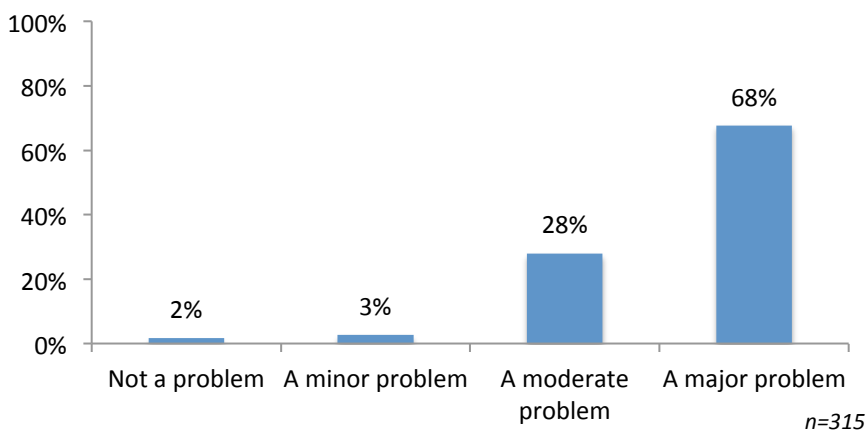
*Rate per 100,000 population

To partially address this gap in secondary data, survey respondents answered two questions measuring the perceived severity of heroin use and prescription pain medicine abuse in Hocking County. Over three-quarters say heroin use is “a major problem” in Hocking County, while over two-thirds say the misuse of prescription pain medicine is “a major problem” in Hocking County.

In your opinion, how much of a problem is heroin use in Hocking County?^s



How much of a problem is the misuse of prescription pain medicine in Hocking County?^s



Considering nutrition, most Hocking County adults report eating fruit (i.e., fresh, frozen, or canned fruit,

but not fruit juice) at least once on a typical day, and the majority also report eating vegetables at least once on a typical day.

Nutrition[§]

		Hocking County	
		Median # of times doing this (daily)	Percentage doing this at least once (daily)
Nutrition	Servings of fruit eaten <u>daily</u>	1	81.1%
	Servings of vegetables eaten <u>daily</u>	2	93.3%

Over three-quarters of Hocking County adults participated in some form of physical activity (such as running or walking for exercise, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or other activity for exercise, other than their regular job) at least once in the 30 days prior to the survey. Hocking County residents seem to participate in some form of physical activity roughly once every three days (i.e., the median of 10 times over a 30-day period).

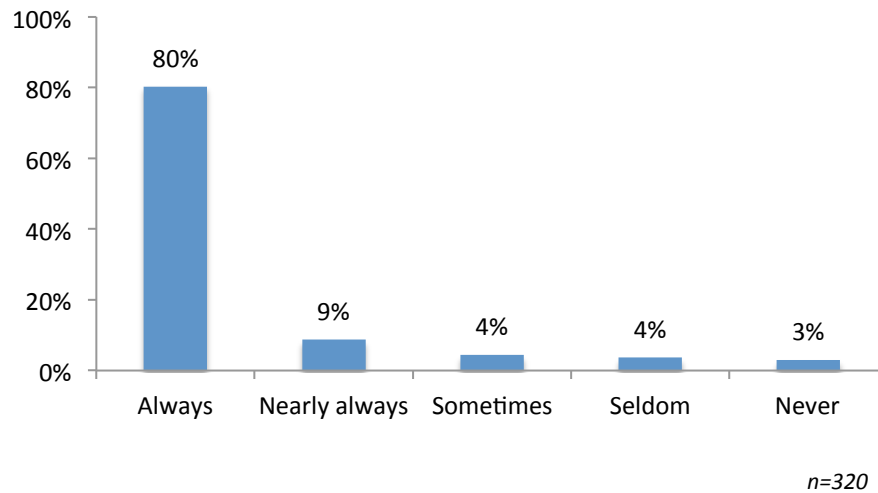
Physical Activity[§]

		Hocking County	
		Median # of times doing this (monthly)	Percentage doing this more than once (monthly)
Physical Activity	Times engaged in physical activity in last <u>30 days</u>	10	76.8%

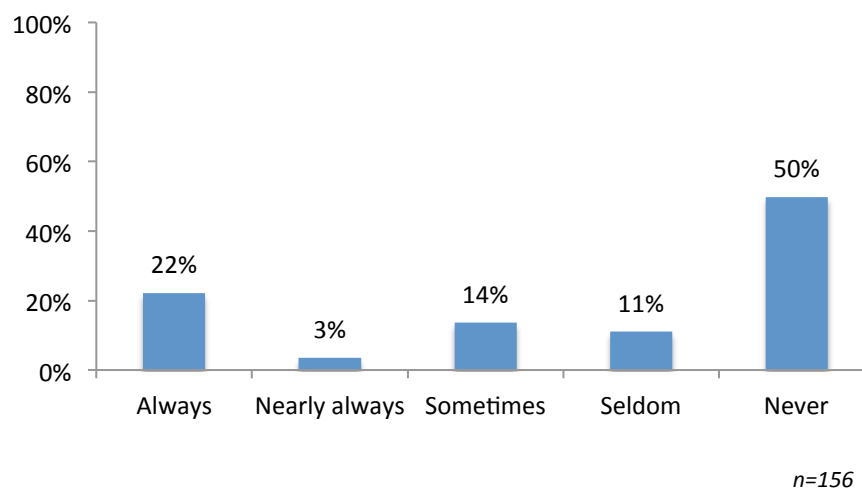
As shown on the next page, most Hocking County adults report “always” using seatbelts when driving or riding in a car. However, a different story emerges when one looks at reported helmet use among those who ride a bicycle or ATV – half of Hocking County residents who engage in these activities say they “never” wear a helmet when doing these activities.¹

¹ The analysis of reported seatbelt use excludes those Hocking County residents who say they “never drive or ride in a car” (i.e., <1% of the sample). The analysis of reported helmet wearing excludes those Hocking County residents who say they “never drive or ride on a bicycle or ATV” (i.e., 51% of the sample).

How often do you use seatbelts when you drive or ride in a car?^s



How often do you wear a helmet when you ride on a bicycle or all-terrain vehicle (ATV)?^s



Demographic differences observed in the 2015 Hocking County Health Survey data

Additional analyses were conducted on the data obtained from the 2015 Hocking County Health Survey, looking for the presence of statistically significant differences in the responses across various demographic groups (i.e., age, gender, household income, and educational attainment). The following patterns were observed:

Belief that misuse of prescription pain medicine is a problem

- Adults aged 70 or older were less likely to report misuse of prescription pain medicine as a “major problem” (45%) than individuals younger than age 70 (71%).

Daily servings of vegetables

- Women were more likely than men to eat 2 or more servings of vegetables a day (56% vs. 34%, respectively).
- Individuals aged 50-69 were most likely to eat 2 or more servings of vegetables a day (56%), as compared to all other age groups (39%).

Frequency of helmet use while riding a bicycle or ATV

- Individuals with household incomes of \$100,000 or more were more likely than individuals with lower household incomes to say they “always” wear a helmet while riding a bicycle or ATV (50% vs. 11%, respectively).

Wellness Care

This section describes early disease detection practices among Hocking County residents.

Key Findings – Wellness Care

Although most Hocking County residents are engaging in wellness care behaviors appropriate for their age and gender, a good percentage are not. For example, only about half of men over 40 have had a prostate cancer screening in the past 2 years. Similarly, just over half of women over 40 have had a mammogram within the past 2 years.

On a more positive note, over two-thirds of women received a cervical cancer screening within the past three years.

With regard to dental care, only half of all Hocking County residents have visited a dentist within the past year. More residents are meeting the screening guidelines for cervical and colorectal cancer.

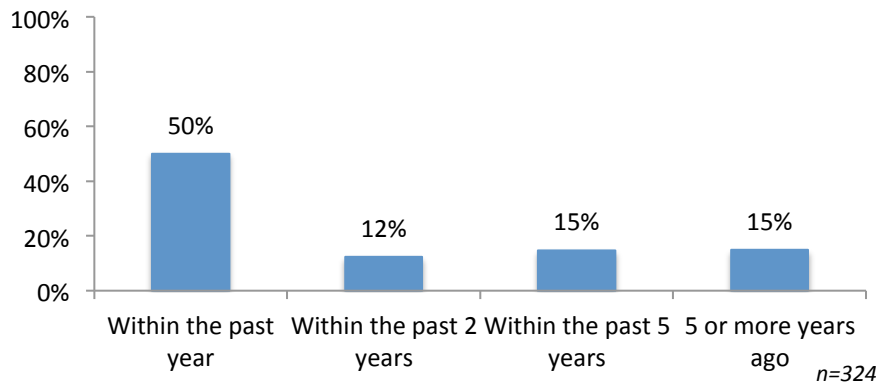
Specific to women, over two thirds have had a cervical cancer screening (pap smear) within the past three years and over half have had a breast cancer screening (mammogram) within the past two years. Specific to men, about half have had a PSA test to screen for prostate cancer in the past two years. And across both men and women, two thirds of those over age 50 have had at least one sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy – the majority of these people have had this test within the past three years.

Wellness Care Behaviors⁵

		Hocking County
Cervical Cancer Screening	Pap smear within past three years (women aged 18+)	69.3%
Breast Cancer Screening	Mammogram within past two years (women aged 40+)	55.3%
Prostate Cancer Screening	PSA test within past two years (men aged 40+)	49.4%
Colorectal Cancer Screening	Ever had sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy (adults aged 50+)	66.4%
	Within past year	14.8%
	Within past 2 years	21.6%
	Within past 3 years	25.7%
	Within past 5 years	18.7%
	Within past 10 years	10.4%
	10 or more years ago	8.75%

Overall, about half of all Hocking County residents have visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year.

How long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason?^s



Demographic differences observed in the 2015 Hocking County Health Survey data

Additional analyses were conducted on the data obtained from the 2015 Hocking County Health Survey, looking for the presence of statistically significant differences in the responses across various demographic groups (i.e., age, gender, household income, and educational attainment). The following patterns were observed:

Women's Health

- Those with lower household incomes (less than \$24,999) were more likely to say their last cervical cancer screening had been 5 years ago or more, as compared to all other income categories (38% vs. 12%, respectively).
- Women aged 50 and older were more likely than women under 50 to have received their last cervical cancer screening 5 years ago or more (34% vs. 11%, respectively).

Men's Health

- Men aged 70 and older were more likely to have had a prostate cancer screening within the past year (68%), compared to eligible men younger than 70 (32%).

Colorectal Screening

- Adults aged 70 and older were more likely to report ever having a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy, as compared to adults between the ages of 50-69 (86% vs. 56%, respectively).

Dental Care

- Those with a graduate or professional degree were more likely to have visited a dentist within the past year (98%), as compared to all other education levels (56%). As a group, those with a high school education or less were least likely to say they had visited a dentist in the past year (48%).

Maternal and Child Health

Health issues facing mothers and their newborn children in Hocking County are described in this section.

Key Findings – Maternal and Child Health

Two indicators suggest newborn children in Hocking County are relatively healthy: the county's infant mortality rate and preterm live birth rate are currently low enough to meet national objectives (Healthy People 2020). However, over a quarter of pregnant women in Hocking County report smoking cigarettes during pregnancy.

Most adolescents who gave birth in Hocking County were between 18 and 19 years of age. Among pregnant women of all ages in the county, over one quarter (26.1%) reported use of cigarettes during their pregnancy.

Maternal and Child Health

		Hocking County	
		Count	Rate
Infant Mortality Rate ^{1*}		1	4.2
Adolescent Pregnancies ²	10-14 years**	0	0.0
	15-17 years**	9	14.5
	18-19 years**	34	127.3
Live Births (Adolescent) ³	10-14 years**	0	0.0
	15-17 years**	4	6.44
	18-19 years**	35	131.1
		Count	Percent
Low Birth Weight ³	Low birth weight babies (<2500 grams)	17	5.6%
Cigarette Use During Pregnancy ⁴	Smoking during pregnancy	84	26.1%
Preterm Birth Rate ³	Preterm births (<37 weeks)	31	10.3%

*Average annual infant deaths and average annual rate per 1,000 live births over a 5 year period **Rate per 1,000 females in same age group

Healthy People 2020 Goal

How does Hocking County match up with national objectives? As part of its *Healthy People 2020* initiative, the Department of Health and Human Services set a goal for the infant mortality rate to decrease to 6.0 per 1,000 live births by the year 2020. Currently, Hocking County achieves this target, with an infant mortality rate of 4.2.

Infant Deaths (per 1,000 live births)

HP2020 target...	6.0
In Hocking County...	4.2
HP2020 Status:	✓ (met)

Healthy People 2020 Goal

How does Hocking County match up with national objectives? The *Healthy People 2020* goal is for only 11.4% of all live births to occur before 37 weeks gestation by the year 2020. Currently, Hocking County achieves this target, as 10.3% of live births are considered preterm.

Total preterm live births (less than 37 weeks gestation)

HP2020 target...	11.4%
In Hocking County...	10.3%
HP2020 Status:	✓ (met)

Mental and Social Health

This section describes issues associated with the mental and social health of Hocking County residents.

Key Findings – Mental and Social Health

Overall, many Hocking County residents report a number of factors that may affect their mental and social health. For example, over a third say poor physical or mental health kept them from doing usual activities at least once in the past 30 days, while nearly half say they had at least one day in the past 30 when they felt “sad, blue, or depressed.” Although most residents feel they typically get the social and emotional support they need, a small percentage does not. Hocking County’s suicide rate does not yet meet the national goal set by Healthy People 2020, although its homicide rate does.

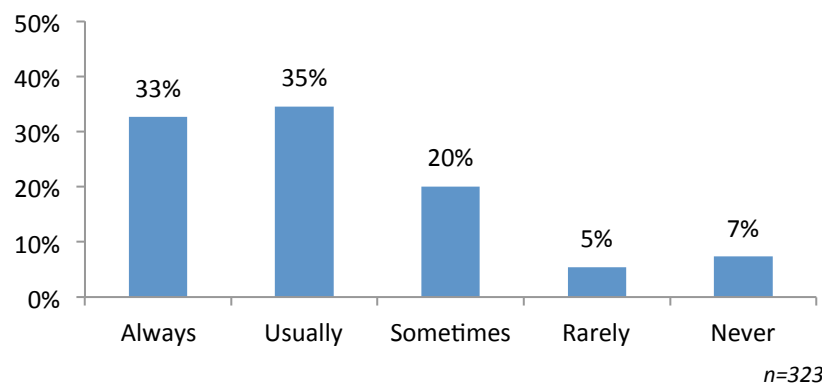
Over a third of Hocking County residents say poor physical or mental health kept them from doing usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation, at least one day in the past 30 days. Nearly half said they had at least one day (in the past 30 days) during which they felt sad, blue, or depressed.

Recent days of poor mental health[§]

			Hocking County
Days in which poor physical or mental health kept resident from doing usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation	% reporting at least one day like this in the past 30		36%
	Average # of days like this in the past 30		4
Days in which resident felt sad, blue, or depressed	% reporting at least one day like this in the past 30		48%
	Average # of days like this in the past 30		5

Over two-thirds (68%) of Hocking County residents say they “always” or “usually” get the social or emotional support they need. Twelve percent of Hocking County residents say they “rarely” or “never” get this support.

How often do you get the social and emotional support you need?[§]



The number and rates of Hocking County residents who committed suicide or murder or who were hospitalized due to behavioral disturbances rooted in dementia are shown below. The table below also shows reported cases of domestic violence and child abuse in Hocking County.

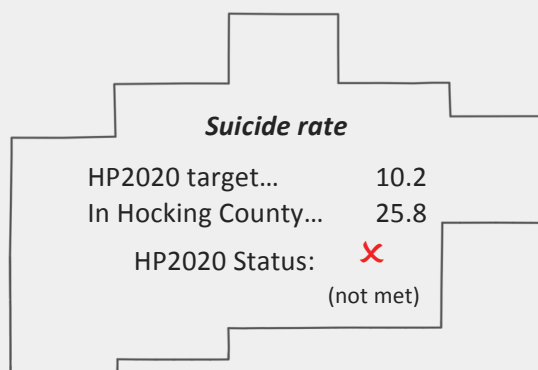
Other Mental Health Indicators

			Hocking County	
			Count	Rate*
Suicides¹	Suicides		7	25.8
Hospitalizations²	Hospitalizations: Dementia with behavioral disturbance		104	362.1
Homicides³	Homicide rate		1	< 1
Domestic violence⁴	Domestic violence incidents		153	Unavailable
Child abuse cases⁵	Physical abuse		52	Unavailable

* Rate per 100,000 population, not age-adjusted

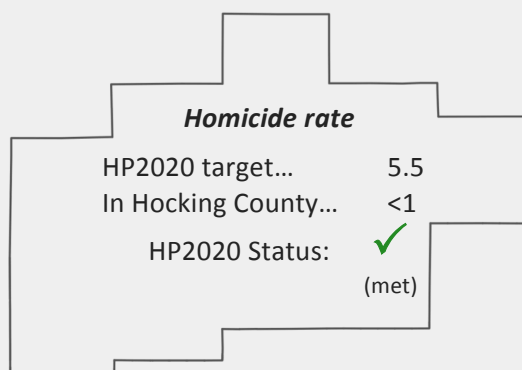
Healthy People 2020 Goal

How does Hocking County match up with national objectives? As part of its *Healthy People 2020* initiative, the Department of Health and Human Services aims for the suicide rate in the U.S. to decrease to 10.2 per 100,000. Currently, Hocking County does not achieve this target.



Healthy People 2020 Goal

How does Hocking County match up with national objectives? As part of its *Healthy People 2020* initiative, the Department of Health and Human Services aims for the homicide rate in the U.S. to decrease to 5.5 per 100,000. Currently, Hocking County achieves this target.



Demographic differences observed in the 2015 Hocking County Health Survey data

Additional analyses were conducted on the data obtained from the 2015 Hocking County Health Survey, looking for the presence of statistically significant differences in the responses across various demographic groups (i.e., age, gender, household income, and educational attainment). The following patterns were observed:

Days in which poor physical or mental health kept resident from doing usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation

- Those with lower household incomes (less than \$24,999) were more likely to say they had at least one day like this, as compared to all other income categories (53% & 29%, respectively). This difference approaches statistical significance.

How often do you get the social and emotional support you need

- Males were more likely to say they “rarely” or “never” get the social and emotional support they need, as compared to females (22% & 4%, respectively). This difference approaches statistical significance.

Death, Illness, and Injury

This section describes leading causes of death, illness, and injury among the residents of Hocking County.

Key Findings – Death, Illness, and Injury

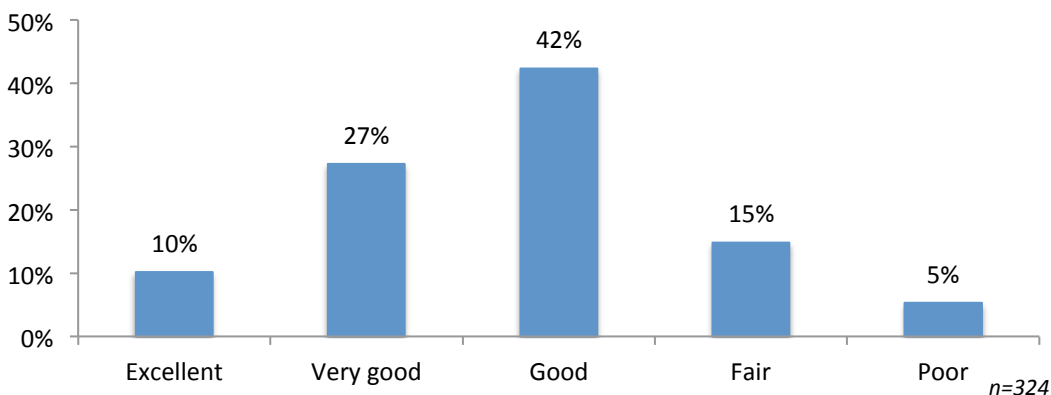
Most Hocking County residents rate their general health as good to excellent, but those with lower household incomes, who are older, or who have less formal education are more likely than other individuals to rate their health as fair to poor.

High blood pressure and high blood cholesterol are relatively common diagnoses, with the prevalence of these chronic conditions increasing with age. Dementia and respiratory tract infections (pneumonia and chronic obstructive bronchitis) are the most common reasons for Hocking County hospital admittance. Lung and respiratory tract infections (e.g., bronchitis, sinusitis, upper respiratory infections, and pharyngitis) are leading reasons that Hocking County residents visit the emergency department.

Finally, considering mortality rates, lung and bronchus cancer is not only the leading cause of cancer deaths in Hocking County, but it is also the overall leading cause of death in the county.

As shown below, the majority of Hocking County residents (79%) report their overall health is “good”, “very good” or “excellent.” About a fifth of residents (20%) report they are in fair or poor health.

Perceptions of Health Status[§]



Use of the Hocking Valley Community Hospital’s emergency department in 2014 was relatively high, with over 9,000 visits. Individuals between the ages of 19 and 64 years were most likely to be treated and released after visits to Hocking County’s emergency department and urgent care facility.

Emergency Department and Urgent Care Visits¹

		Hocking County	
ED Visits	Total Count	9,688	
ED and UC Visits (combined)	Total Count	27,182	
		Count	Rate
ED and UC Treated and Released: Most Frequent Causes*	Bronchitis	1,657	57.7
	Chronic sinusitis	1,428	49.7
	Acute Upper Respiratory Infection	1,234	43.0
	Acute pharyngitis	1,063	37.0
	Otitis media	913	31.8
	Pneumonia	59	2.1
ED and UC Admitted: Most Frequent Causes*	Obstructive chronic bronchitis	45	1.6
	Urinary tract infection	33	1.2
	Acute pancreatitis	19	0.7
	Atrial fibrillation	18	0.6
ED and UC Visits by Age: Treated and released*	Age 0 to 18	9,183	1,291.2
	Age 19 to 64	15,377	887.6
	Age 65 and older	2,622	583.8

*Rate per 1,000 population or population group

The 10 leading causes of death in Hocking County are shown below; lung or bronchus cancer, heart disease, and heart attack (myocardial infarction) are the top causes of death. The next most common causes of death are dementia, Alzheimer's disease, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Mortality – Leading Causes²

	Hocking County	
	Count	Rate*
Bronchus or lung cancer	57	98.2
Atherosclerotic heart disease	50	86.2
Acute myocardial infarction	33	56.9
Dementia	26	44.8
Alzheimer's disease	22	37.9
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	20	34.5
Stroke	13	22.4
Colon cancer	12	20.7
Pneumonia	12	20.7
Senility	11	19.0

*Rate per 100,000 population

Considering only cancer-related deaths, lung and bronchus cancer has the highest mortality rate in Hocking County, followed by breast cancer and colorectal cancer.

Cancer Mortality Rates – Top Cancers³

	Hocking County	
	Count	Rate*
Lung and Bronchus	34	89.1
Breast	16	80.8
Colon and Rectum	21	58.0
Prostate	11	52.4
Bladder	15	36.0

*Rate per 100,000 population

With regard to chronic health conditions, nearly half of adult Hocking County residents (47.2%) have at some point been told that they have high blood pressure, and a slightly lower percentage of residents in the county (40%) have been told that they have high blood cholesterol. Other relatively common diagnoses among adults in Hocking County include diabetes (16.4%) and asthma (14%).

Diagnoses of Chronic Health Conditions[§]

		Hocking County
Asthma	Ever been told by a doctor that you had asthma	14.0%
Skin cancer	Ever been told by a doctor that you had skin cancer	12.8%
Any other types of cancer	Ever been told by a doctor that you had any other types of cancer	11.0%
Diabetes	Ever been told by a doctor that you had diabetes	16.4%
High blood pressure	Ever been told by a doctor that you had high blood pressure	47.2%
High blood cholesterol⁵	Ever been told by a doctor that you had high blood cholesterol	40.0%

Dementia with behavioral disturbance is the most common reason Hocking County residents are admitted to a hospital. Other common reasons for hospital admittance include pneumonia, obstructive chronic bronchitis, and urinary tract infections.

Top Reasons Hocking County Residents Admitted to Hospital¹

	Hocking County	
	Count	Rate*
Dementia (Not Otherwise Specified, Or NOS) With Behavioral Disturbance	104	362.1
Pneumonia, Organism NOS	60	208.9
Obstructive Chronic Bronchitis With Acute Exacerbation	45	156.7
Urinary Tract Infection NOS	33	114.9
Osteoarthritis NOS -Lower Leg	29	101.0
Atrial Fibrillation	21	73.1
Acute Pancreatitis	20	69.6
Cellulitis Of Leg	18	62.7
Congestive Heart Failure NOS	15	52.2
Acute Renal Failure NOS	13	45.3

*Rate per 1,000 population

The most common infectious disease diagnoses (with at least 5 cases reported) in Hocking County are Chlamydia and Hepatitis C. With much lower incidence rates, the next most common infectious diseases in the county are Influenza and Pertussis.

Incidence of Infectious Disease⁴

	Hocking County	
	Cases	Rate*
Chlamydia	77	268.1
Hepatitis C	64	222.8
Influenza	8	27.9
Pertussis	8	27.9

*Rate per 1,000 population

Demographic differences observed in the 2015 Hocking County Health Survey data

Additional analyses were conducted on the data obtained from the 2015 Hocking County Health Survey, looking for the presence of statistically significant differences in the responses across various demographic groups (i.e., age, gender, household income, and educational attainment). The following patterns were observed:

Perceptions of health status

- Those with lower household incomes (less than \$24,999) were more likely to say their general health was fair or poor (43%), as compared to all other income categories (11%).
- Individuals 70 years of age or older were more likely than those younger than 70 to report being in

fair or poor general health (39% vs. 17% respectively).

- Those with lower education levels (less than 12th grade) were more likely to say their general health was fair or poor (59%), as compared to all other education levels (15%).

Adult diagnoses

- The likelihood of a skin cancer diagnosis increases with age, with individuals 70 years of age or older being more likely than those younger than 70 to have been told at some point that they have skin cancer (35% vs. 10%, respectively).
- Those 70 years of age or older were also more likely to have ever been diagnosed with other forms of cancer than are those younger than 70 (24% vs. 9%, respectively).
- Individuals 70 years of age or older were also more likely to have ever been told that they have diabetes (40%), as compared to those younger than 70 (14%).
- The likelihood of being diagnosed with high blood pressure increases with age, with those 50 years of age or older being more likely than those younger than 50 to have at some point been told that they have high blood pressure (66% vs. 27%).
- Individuals 50 years of age or older were also more likely to have been told that they have high blood cholesterol levels (54%) than were individuals younger than 50 (26%).

Emergency Preparedness

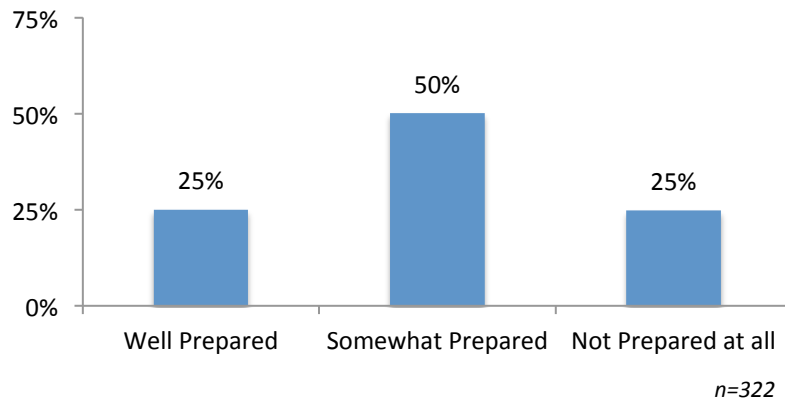
This section describes the extent to which Hocking County residents feel ready to deal with a disaster or emergency situation that may threaten the public's health.

Key Findings – Emergency Preparedness

Although most Hocking County residents feel at least somewhat prepared for a large-scale disaster or emergency, younger adults and those with lower household incomes are less likely to feel prepared. For example, although half of all Hocking County households have a three-day water for everyone in their household, younger adults are less likely to report this.

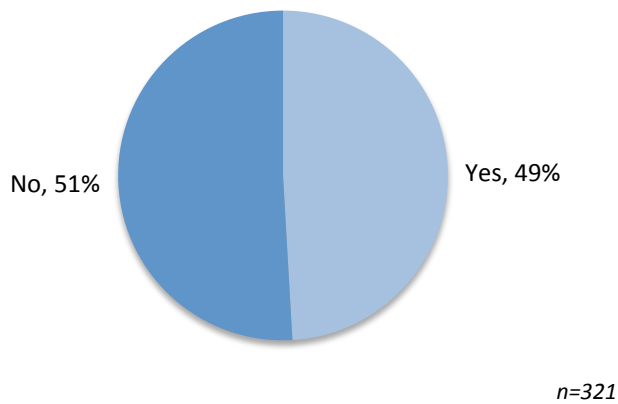
The majority of Hocking County residents (75%) report their household is at least somewhat prepared for a large-scale disaster or emergency, with a quarter of residents feeling well prepared.

Household Emergency Preparedness^s



About half of Hocking County residents (49%) report they have a 3-day water supply (i.e., 1 gallon of water per person per day) for everyone in their household.

Does your household have a 3-day supply of water for everyone who lives there?^s



Demographic differences observed in the 2015 Hocking County Health Survey data

Additional analyses were conducted on the data obtained from the 2015 Hocking County Health Survey, looking for the presence of statistically significant differences in the responses across various demographic groups (i.e., age, gender, household income, and educational attainment).

The following patterns were observed:

Household emergency preparedness

- Those with lower household incomes (less than \$24,999) were more likely to say they were not prepared at all for a large-scale disaster or emergency (38%), as compared to all other income categories (20%).
- Individuals younger than 35 years of age were more likely to say they were not prepared at all for a large-scale disaster or emergency (46%), as compared to individuals 35 or older (18%).
- Individuals aged 50 and older were more likely to have an adequate 3-day water supply for their household (62%) than those younger than 50 years of age (35%).

Summary

Hocking County's 2016 Community Health Assessment provides a comprehensive overview of our community's health status, illuminating areas of strength as well as areas in which there could be improvement.

Consistent with Public Health Accreditation Board and IRS requirements, Hocking County Health Department and Hocking Valley Community will use this report to inform the development and implementation of strategies to address its findings. It is intended that a wide range of stakeholders – many more than represented on the Hocking County Community Health Assessment Steering Committee – will also use this report for their own planning efforts.

Subsequent planning documents and reports will be shared with community stakeholders and with the public. For example, Appendix B of this report includes a preliminary list of community assets and resources that could possibly be mobilized and leveraged to address some of the health issues identified in this Community Health Assessment. This list will be reviewed and (if necessary) revised by the Hocking County Health Department and its partners after the Community Health Improvement Plan is formulated and priority issues are identified.

Users of Hocking County's 2016 Community Health Assessment are encouraged to send feedback and comments that can help to improve the usefulness of this information when future editions are developed. Questions and comments about Hocking County's 2016 Community Health Assessment may be directed to:

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614-292-2047 | msever@cph.osu.edu

References

§ : This symbol indicates primary data gathered by the 2015 Hocking County Health Survey.

Community Profile

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 3 Year Estimates (2011-2013)

² U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates (2009-2013)

Social Determinants of Health

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 3 Year Estimates (2011-2013)

² Ohio Department of Administrative Services (2015). Denominator (population data) references U.S. Census Bureau's 2014 Population Estimate.

³ County Health Rankings, Hocking County (2011-2012)

⁴ Feeding America, "Map the Meal Gap" (2009-2013)

⁵ Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services, Ohio Labor Market Information (2014). Civilian Labor force Estimates.

⁶ Office of Criminal Justice Services (2012)

Behavioral Risk Factors

¹ Hocking Co. Vital Statistics (2014)

² Ohio Mental Health and Addiction Services (2012)

Maternal & Child Health

¹ Ohio Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics (2008-2012)

² Ohio Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics (2013)

³ Ohio Department of Health, Public Health Data Warehouse (2014)

⁴ Vital Statistics County Birth Summary, ODH, Bureau of Vital Statistics (2013)

Mental and Social Health

¹ Hocking County Vital Statistics (2014). Denominator (population data) references U.S. Census Bureau's 2014 Population Estimate.

² Hocking Valley Community Hospital (2014). Denominator (population data) references U.S. Census Bureau's 2014 Population Estimate.

³ Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services – Hocking County (2013). Denominator (population data) references U.S. Census Bureau's 2013 Population Estimate.

⁴ Ohio Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, Domestic Violence Report – Hocking County (2013).

⁵ Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, SACWIS/FACSIS data – Hocking County (2011)

Death, Illness & Injury

¹ Hocking Valley Community Hospital (2014). Denominator (population data) references U.S. Census Bureau's 2014 Population Estimate.

² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Compressed Mortality File 1999-2013 on CDC WONDER Online Database (2012-2013)

³ Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, Ohio Department of Health (2012)

⁴ Hocking County Health Department, 2014 Communicable Disease Report (2014)

HOCKING COUNTY

Community Health Assessment 2016

Appendix A: 2015 Hocking County Health Survey

HOCKING COUNTY HEALTH SURVEY

This survey should be completed by the adult aged 18 or over at this address who MOST RECENTLY had a birthday. All responses will remain confidential, so please answer honestly.

YOUR OVERALL HEALTH

These questions ask about your physical and mental health.

1. Would you say that in general your health is... [CIRCLE ONE ANSWER]

Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
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2. During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation? [WRITE A NUMBER] ____

3. During the past 30 days, for about how many days have you felt sad, blue, or depressed?
[WRITE A NUMBER] ____

4. How often do you get the social and emotional support you need? [CIRCLE ONE ANSWER]

Always	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
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5. Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional EVER told you that you had...

[FOR EACH QUESTION, CIRCLE ONE ANSWER]

5a. Asthma?	Yes	No
5b. Skin cancer?	Yes	No
5c. Any other types of cancer?	Yes	No
5d. Diabetes?	Yes	No
5e. High blood pressure?	Yes	No
5f. High blood cholesterol?	Yes	No

HEALTH CARE AND CHECKUPS

These questions ask about different kinds of health care you may have received recently.

6. How long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason? Include visits to dental specialists, such as orthodontists. [CIRCLE ONE ANSWER]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)	Within the past 5 years (2 years but less than 5 years ago)	5 or more years ago
--------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------

7. ***NOTE: If you are 49 years of age or younger, please go to the next section of the survey ("Men's Health And Checkups").*** The next questions are about colorectal cancer screening. Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy are exams in which a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the colon for signs of cancer or other health problems. Have you ever had either of these exams? [CIRCLE ONE ANSWER]

Yes	No <i>(Go to Men's Health And Checkups)</i>
-----	-----------------------------------------------------------

{PLEASE TURN OVER AND COMPLETE THE BACK}

8. How long has it been since you had your last sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy? [CIRCLE ONE ANSWER]

<i>Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)</i>	<i>Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)</i>	<i>Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years ago)</i>	<i>Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years ago)</i>	<i>Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)</i>	<i>10 or more years ago</i>
---------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------

MEN'S HEALTH AND CHECKUPS

These questions ask about different kinds of health care men may have received recently.

NOTE: If you are female or if you are 39 years of age or younger, please go to the next section of the survey ("Women's Health And Checkups").

9. The next questions are about prostate cancer screening. A Prostate-Specific Antigen test, also called a PSA test, is a blood test used to check men for prostate cancer. Have you ever had a PSA test? [CIRCLE ONE ANSWER]

Yes	No (Go to <u>Nutrition and Exercise</u>)
-----	----------------------------------------------------

10. How long has it been since you had your last PSA test? [CIRCLE ONE ANSWER]

<i>Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)</i>	<i>Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)</i>	<i>Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years ago)</i>	<i>Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years ago)</i>	<i>5 or more years ago</i>
---------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------

WOMEN'S HEALTH AND CHECKUPS

These questions ask about different kinds of health care women may have received recently.

NOTE: If you are male, please go to the next section of the survey ("Nutrition And Exercise").

11. The next questions are about breast and cervical cancer. A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. Have you ever had a mammogram? [CIRCLE ONE ANSWER]

Yes	No (Go to Question 13)
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12. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? [CIRCLE ONE ANSWER]

<i>Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)</i>	<i>Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)</i>	<i>Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years ago)</i>	<i>Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years ago)</i>	<i>5 or more years ago</i>
---------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------

13. A Pap test is a test for cancer of the cervix. Have you ever had a Pap test? [CIRCLE ONE ANSWER]

Yes	No (Go to <u>Nutrition and Exercise</u>)
-----	----------------------------------------------------

14. How long has it been since you had your last Pap test? [CIRCLE ONE ANSWER]

<i>Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)</i>	<i>Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)</i>	<i>Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years ago)</i>	<i>Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years ago)</i>	<i>5 or more years ago</i>
---------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------

NUTRITION AND EXERCISE

These questions ask about the types of food you eat and whether or not you exercise.

15. On a typical day, how many times do you eat fruit? Please count fresh, frozen, or canned fruit, but do not include fruit juice. [WRITE A NUMBER] ____

16. On a typical day, how many times do you eat vegetables? [WRITE A NUMBER] ____

17. During the past 30 days, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities such as running or walking for exercise, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or other activity for exercise? [CIRCLE ONE ANSWER]

Yes	No (Go to <u>Other Health Behaviors</u>)
-----	----------------------------------------------------

18. During the past 30 days, about how many times did you take part in these physical activities? [WRITE A NUMBER] ____

OTHER HEALTH BEHAVIORS

These questions ask about a variety of other health behaviors.

19. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life? [CIRCLE ONE ANSWER]

Yes	No (Go to Question 21)
-----	----------------------------------

20. Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all? [CIRCLE ONE ANSWER]

Every day	Some days	Not at all
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21. Do you currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus... [CIRCLE ONE ANSWER]

Every day	Some days	Not at all
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22. One drink is equivalent to a 12-ounce beer, a 5-ounce glass of wine, or a drink with one shot of liquor. Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have (*if male, 5 drinks or more | if female, 4 drinks or more*) on an occasion? [WRITE A NUMBER] ____

23. How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in a car? Would you say... [CIRCLE ONE ANSWER]

Always	Nearly always	Sometimes	Seldom	Never	I never drive or ride in a car
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24. How often do you wear a helmet when riding on a bicycle or all-terrain vehicle (ATV)? Would you say... [CIRCLE ONE ANSWER]

Always	Nearly always	Sometimes	Seldom	Never	I never drive or ride on a bicycle or ATV
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25. In your opinion, how much of a problem is heroin use in Hocking County? Would you say it is... [CIRCLE ONE ANSWER]

Not a problem	A minor problem	A moderate problem	A major problem
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26. And how much of a problem is the misuse of prescription pain medicine in Hocking County? Would you say it is... [CIRCLE ONE ANSWER]

Not a problem	A minor problem	A moderate problem	A major problem
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{PLEASE TURN OVER AND COMPLETE THE BACK}

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

These questions ask about your household and how prepared it is for a large-scale disaster or emergency. By large-scale disaster or emergency, we mean any event that leaves you isolated in your home for at least 3 days. This might include natural disasters such as tornados, floods, and ice storms, or man-made disasters such as explosions, terrorist events, or blackouts.

27. How well prepared do you feel your household is to handle a large-scale disaster or emergency?

[CIRCLE ONE ANSWER]

<i>Well prepared</i>	<i>Somewhat prepared</i>	<i>Not prepared at all</i>
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28. Does your household have a 3-day supply of water for everyone who lives there? A 3-day supply of water is 1 gallon of water per person per day. [CIRCLE ONE ANSWER]

Yes	No
-----	----

29. In the past 12 months, have you experienced any of the following issues in your household?

[CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY]

<i>Unsafe drinking water</i>	<i>Sewage / plumbing problems</i>	<i>Mold</i>	<i>Radon</i>	<i>Insects or vermin</i>
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30. If your home has a private septic system, when was it last pumped or serviced? [WRITE YOUR RESPONSE HERE] _____ [IF YOUR HOME DOES NOT HAVE A PRIVATE SEPTIC SYSTEM, **GO TO QUESTION 31**]

31. If your home has a private water system, when was it tested last? [WRITE YOUR RESPONSE HERE] _____
[IF YOUR HOME DOES NOT HAVE A PRIVATE WATER SYSTEM, **GO TO OTHER QUESTIONS**]

OTHER QUESTIONS

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

32. What is your gender? [CIRCLE ONE ANSWER]

Male	Female
------	--------

33. What is your age? [WRITE A NUMBER] ____ _

34. How many people in your household, including yourself, are 18 years of age or older? [WRITE A NUMBER] _____

35. What is the highest level of education you have completed? [CIRCLE ONE ANSWER]

<i>Less than 12th Grade (no diploma)</i>	<i>High School Degree / GED</i>	<i>Some College (no degree)</i>	<i>Associate's Degree</i>	<i>Bachelor's Degree</i>	<i>Graduate or Professional Degree</i>
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36. Which of the following categories includes the total income of everyone living in your home in 2014, before taxes?

[CIRCLE ONE ANSWER]

<i>Less than \$24,999</i>	<i>Between \$25,000 and \$49,999</i>	<i>Between \$50,000 and \$74,999</i>	<i>Between \$75,000 and \$99,999</i>	<i>\$100,000 or more</i>
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{YOU ARE FINISHED! PLEASE USE THE ENVELOPE PROVIDED TO RETURN THIS SURVEY. THANK YOU!}

HOCKING COUNTY

Community Health Assessment 2016

Appendix B: List of Community Assets and Resources

A preliminary list of community assets and resources that could possibly be mobilized and leveraged to address some of the health issues identified in this Community Health Assessment is shown below. This list will be reviewed and (if necessary) revised by the Hocking County Health Department and its partners after the Community Health Improvement Plan is formulated and priority issues are identified.

This list was arranged in alphabetical order.

- Active band and sport boosters for Logan Hocking School District
- Active County Commissioners
- Active Family and Children First Council
- Active Family Teams through FCFC
- Active Opiate Task Force
- Behavioral Healthcare
- Department of Developmental Disabilities
- Drug court
- Federally qualified healthcare center – Hopewell
- Head Start
- Help Me Grow
- Law Enforcement – Sheriff, Police
- Local hospital – Hocking Valley Community Hospital, affiliated with Ohio State University
- Logan Hocking School District
- Scenic Hills Senior Center
- Tourism association – Caves, hiking, Hocking Hills area