



# HURON COUNTY

## Community Health Assessment

March 2020



Funded by Huron County Public Health, Fisher-Titus Medical Center, Mercy Health – Willard Hospital, Huron County Board of Mental Health and Addiction Services, Firelands Counseling and Recovery Services, and NAMI Huron County.

## *Huron County 2020 Community Health Assessment Overview*

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Huron County's 2020 Community Health Assessment (CHA) is the result of a collaborative effort coordinated by the Huron County Health Partners. It is intended to help community stakeholders better understand the health needs and priorities of Huron County residents.

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

- Bellevue City School District
- Firelands Counseling and Recovery Services
- Fisher-Titus Medical Center
- Huron County Board of Mental Health and Addiction Services
- Huron County Clerk of Courts
- Huron County EMT
- Huron County Family and Children First Council
- Huron County Job and Family Services
- Huron County Public Health
- Huron County Sheriff's Office
- Huron County Victims Assistance Program
- Huron County WIC
- Mercy Health - Willard Hospital
- Monroeville City School District
- NAMI Huron County
- New London Local School District
- NORD Center
- Norwalk Catholic Schools
- Norwalk City School District
- Ohio State Highway Patrol
- Plymouth-Shiloh Local School District
- South Central Local Schools
- United Fund
- Western Reserve Schools
- Willard City Schools

Characterizing and understanding the prevalence of acute and chronic health conditions, access to care barriers, health disparities, and other health issues can help direct community resources to where they will have the biggest impact. Participating organizations (including Huron County Public Health, Fisher-Titus Medical Center, Mercy Health - Willard Hospital, Huron County Board of Mental Health and Addiction Services, Firelands Counseling and Recovery Services, and NAMI Huron County) will begin using the data reported in the [Huron County 2020 Community Health Assessment](#) to inform the development and implementation of strategic plans to meet the community's health needs.

We hope the [Huron County 2020 Community Health Assessment](#) serves as a guide to target and prioritize limited resources, a vehicle for strengthening community relationships, and a source of information that contributes to keeping people healthy.

## About the Community Health Assessment Process

The process followed by the Huron County 2020 Community Health Assessment reflected an adapted version of Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's County Health Rankings and Roadmaps: Assess Needs and Resources process.<sup>1</sup> This process is designed to help stakeholders "understand current community strengths, resources, needs, and gaps," so that they can better focus their efforts and collaboration.

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

**(1) Prepare to assess / generate questions.** Community partners were closely involved with the Huron County 2020 Community Health Assessment. On July 24, 2019, 24 community leaders, stakeholders, and employees from participating organizations gathered to discuss their perspectives on emerging health issues in Huron County. Facilitated by Illuminology, this session provided an opportunity for community members to better understand the upcoming community health assessment process, to participate in conversation with one another about the current state of health in the county, and to suggest indicators to be considered in the community health assessment. Both small group discussions and large group "report-outs" occurred during this session.

Illuminology used the information from this session and additional feedback from Huron County Public Health to identify which indicators could be assessed via secondary sources and which indicators needed to be included as part of the primary data collection efforts.

**(2) Collect secondary data.** Secondary data for this health assessment came from national sources (e.g., U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: *Healthy People 2020*; U.S. Census Bureau), state sources (e.g., Ohio Department of Health's Data Warehouse), and local sources (e.g., Fisher-Titus Medical Center). Rates and/or percentages were calculated when necessary. The Center for Public Health Practice located and recorded this information into a

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

secondary data repository. 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 the Huron County 2020 Community Health Assessment, secondary data must have been collected or published in 2016 or later.

**(3) Collect and analyze primary data from adult residents.** A representative survey of Huron County adult residents was conducted (i.e., Huron County Health Survey). Fielded in multiple waves from September 12, 2019 through December 23, 2019, residents completed a self-administered questionnaire, either on paper or online; see Appendix A.

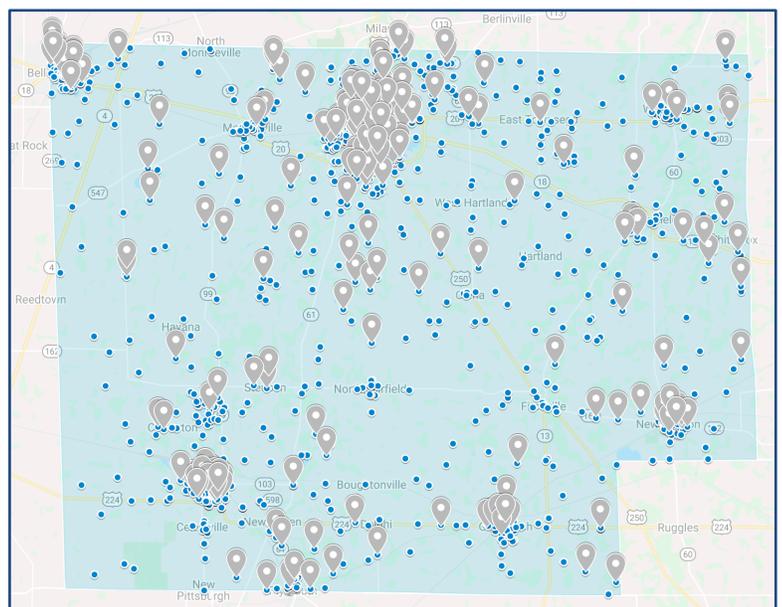
A total of 1,500 addresses were randomly selected from the universe of residential addresses in Huron County. A notification letter was sent to each household, asking the adult in the household who most recently had a birthday to complete the survey online. About two weeks after the initial mailing, a hard copy of the survey was sent to households that had not yet completed the survey online. Each mailing included a cover letter and a Business Reply Mail envelope so respondents could complete the survey and mail it back at no cost to them. About a month later, a third mailing was sent to households that had not yet completed the survey online or mailed in a hard copy of the survey. This mailing also included a hard copy of the survey, a cover letter, a Business Reply Mail envelope, and (for some) a \$2 bill to encourage the household's participation.

In total, 221 Huron County adult residents completed the survey, or 16% of the total number of valid addresses (i.e., addresses that were not vacant or otherwise unable to be surveyed) that were invited to participate. With a random sample of this size, the margin of error is  $\pm 6.6\%$  at the 95% confidence level.

Before analyzing responses to the survey, survey weights were computed; this step allows researchers to produce

**Huron County Health Survey Households**

(● = randomly selected; 📍 = completed)



more accurate statistical estimates at the overall county level. First, a base weight was created that adjusted for unequal probabilities of selection into the survey (i.e., compensating for the number of adults in the household). Then, this base weight was adjusted so that respondents' demographic characteristics (i.e., age, gender, educational attainment, and presence of children in the household) aligned with population benchmarks for Huron County. These population benchmarks were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. This adjusted base weight was calculated via an iterative proportional fitting procedure within the STATA v15 software package; analyses of weighted data were conducted using complex survey [svy] commands within STATA v15.

**(4) Collect and analyze primary data from youth residents.** A representative survey of Huron County youth residents was conducted (i.e., Huron County Youth Health Survey). Fielded from February 5-18, 2020, middle and high school students completed a self-administered questionnaire; see Appendix B.

Cluster sampling was used to randomly select students enrolled in middle school (grades 6-8) and high school (grades 9-12) in the nine Huron County school districts that participated in this effort. Overall, a total of 578 Huron County youth residents in 35 classrooms and in 17 different school buildings across the county were surveyed. With a random sample of this size, the margin of error is  $\pm 4\%$  at the 95% confidence level.

Before analyzing responses to the survey, survey weights were computed; this step allows researchers to produce more accurate statistical estimates at the overall county level. First, observations were clustered by classroom teacher (i.e., allowing us to account for the possibility that students in each classroom might answer questions similarly because of the classroom environment they are in). A finite population correction was computed (i.e., this is recommended when the sample size represents a significant portion of the total population). Lastly, a weight was calculated that adjusted the proportion of students in the sample who were either in middle school or in high school to align with the total proportions of middle vs. high school students in the participating school districts. This weight was calculated via an iterative proportional fitting procedure within the STATA v15 software package; analyses of weighted data were conducted using complex survey [svy] commands within STATA v15.

**(5) Collect and analyze primary focus group/key informant interview data.** Huron County Public Health representatives met with key informants such as judges, physicians, and leaders/employees of social organizations throughout Huron County to better understand their perspectives on various health issues.

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

## How to Read This Report

As shown on page 9, the Huron County 2020 Community Health Assessment is organized into multiple, distinct sections. Each section begins with a "story box" that highlights and summarizes the key research findings from the researchers' perspectives. For some indicators, Huron County is compared to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services *Healthy People 2020* goal, indicated by dashed boxes containing small outlines of Huron County. Where possible, results were compared to data from the 2017 Huron County Community Health Assessment, denoted by a clock symbol: 🕒. "N/A" listed in tables indicates that data are not available.

Findings from focus groups held with members of the community are also included in each section where possible and are located in a box titled "**Community Voices.**"

**Community Voices**

**Education & Hispanic Population.** The county's Hispanic youth may not be as successful navigating the school system, and their rates of graduation may not be proportionate to their white classmates. Language barriers can impede their ability to graduate, and they may have more trouble accessing resources to connect them to universities and opportunities after graduation.

Many efforts were made to detect and understand "*the existence and extent of health disparities between and among specific populations in the community or areas in the community*" (the Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB) standard 1.1.2.1c).

Analyses of the adult data explored statistically significant differences in results based on age, gender, educational attainment, income, and presence of children in the household. Analyses of the youth data included age, middle school versus high school, gender, and white race, non-Hispanic ethnicity versus non-white race or Hispanic ethnicity. Where analyses presented significant differences, tables contain a lightbulb symbol: 💡. Qualitative

analyses of the focus group findings explored demographic differences as well as vulnerable populations such as those with age-related diseases as well as their caregivers.

Overall, among adults:

- As expected, older adults tended to have poorer health outcomes such as chronic disease prevalence (as measured in the survey).
- Community members voiced the struggles of vulnerable populations and the effects on their health.
- Focus group findings highlighted the several negative health impacts in older individuals and the Hispanic population.

Overall, among youth:

- Females tended to have more negative health outcomes such as poor mental and physical health days and higher likelihood of self-harming or considering suicide.
- Non-white or Hispanic youth were more likely to have used substances such as cigarettes, vaping, and marijuana. They were also more likely to have been in a physical fight at school.
- Both females and non-white or Hispanic youth were more likely to have had at least one Adverse Childhood Experience.

The Huron County community was also very interested in understanding "*the contributing causes of health challenges, for example, behavioral risk factors, environmental factors (including the built environment), socioeconomic factors, policies (e.g., zoning, taxation, education, transportation, insurance status, etc.), injury, maternal and child health issues, infectious and chronic disease, resource distribution (e.g., grocery stores), and the unique characteristics of the community that impact on health status. Multiple determinants of health, especially social determinants, must be included...*" (i.e., PHAB standard 1.1.2.1d). This standard is reviewed in multiple waves throughout the report, and especially in the following sections: Social Determinants Of Health, Behavioral Risk Factors, Maternal And Child Health, Mental And Social Health, and Death, Illness, And Injury. Overall, the following contributing causes seem to be worthy of future discussion and action:

Among adults (or the community at large):

- Adults are not meeting the *Healthy People 2020* goals for smoking, binge drinking, or obesity.

- Many adults are traveling outside the county for health care, which could be due to low ratios of medical health professionals to residents.
- Cost was also cited several times as a factor influencing the lack or quality of health care.
- Focus group participants brought up that the community could provide more health resources, transportation, and access to affordable housing.
- In terms of maternal and child health, new mothers could use help with affordable childcare and education about how to care for a child.

Among youth:

- The Adverse Childhood Experience measures and their relationship with other health measures highlight that Adverse Childhood Experiences have a strong negative impact on many measures of physical and mental health.

Sources for all secondary data included in this document are marked by an endnote and described in the report's References section. Caution should be used in drawing conclusions in cases where data are sparse (e.g., counts less than 10).

Primary data (e.g., from the Huron County Health Survey- youth or adult) are marked by the following endnote symbol: §. In some tables, the percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding error.

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# Community Profile

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

Founded about 200 years ago and covering 495 square miles, Norwalk is the seat of this small county.



## Resident Demographics<sup>1</sup>

|                         |  | Huron County | Ohio       |
|-------------------------|--|--------------|------------|
| <b>Total Population</b> | Total population                       | 58,457       | 11,689,442 |
|                         | <b>Gender</b>                          |              |            |
|                         | Male                                   | 49.2%        | 49.0%      |
|                         | Female                                 | 50.8%        | 51.0%      |
| <b>Age</b>              | Under 5 years                          | 6.2%         | 5.9%       |
|                         | 5-19 years                             | 20.6%        | 18.9%      |
|                         | 20-64 years                            | 56.9%        | 58.1%      |
|                         | 65 years and over                      | 16.3%        | 17.1%      |
| <b>Race</b>             | White                                  | 94.6%        | 81.0%      |
|                         | Black/African American                 | 1.4%         | 12.4%      |
|                         | American Indian/Alaskan Native         | 0.2%         | 0.2%       |
|                         | Asian                                  | 0.2%         | 2.3%       |
|                         | Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander | 0.0%         | 0.0%       |
|                         | Some other race                        | 1.6%         | 1.0%       |
|                         | Two or more races                      | 1.9%         | 3.1%       |
| <b>Ethnicity</b>        | Hispanic/Latino (any race)             | 6.4%         | 3.9%       |
|                         | Not Hispanic/Latino (White alone)      | 90.2%        | 78.6%      |
|                         | Not Hispanic/Latino (not White alone)  | 3.4%         | 17.5%      |
| <b>Marital Status</b>   | Never married                          | 26.8%        | 33.2%      |
|                         | Now married (not currently separated)  | 52.2%        | 46.8%      |
|                         | Divorced or separated                  | 14.0%        | 13.8%      |
|                         | Widowed                                | 7.0%         | 6.2%       |

## Community Profile, continued

### Resident Households<sup>1</sup>

|                              |  | Huron County | Ohio      |
|------------------------------|--|--------------|-----------|
| <b>Total Households</b>      | Number of households                                     | 22,860       | 4,685,447 |
| <b>Household Type</b>        | Households with one or more people under 18 years        | 31.0%        | 28.6%     |
|                              | Households with one or more people 60 years and over     | 40.9%        | 40.5%     |
| <b>Family Households</b>     | Total family households                                  | 67.3%        | 62.4%     |
|                              | Married-couple family household                          | 74.8%*       | 72.2%*    |
|                              | Male householder, no wife present, family household      | 6.6%*        | 7.8%*     |
|                              | Female householder, no husband present, family household | 18.6%*       | 20.0%*    |
| <b>Non-Family Households</b> | Non-family households                                    | 32.7%        | 37.6%     |
| <b>Household Size</b>        | Average household size                                   | 2.5          | 2.4       |
|                              | Average family size                                      | 3.1          | 3.1       |
| <b>Household Income</b>      | Less than \$10,000                                       | 5.8%         | 7.0%      |
|                              | \$10,000 - \$14,999                                      | 5.0%         | 4.7%      |
|                              | \$15,000 - \$24,999                                      | 10.6%        | 9.8%      |
|                              | \$25,000 - \$34,999                                      | 10.7%        | 9.8%      |
|                              | \$35,000 - \$49,999                                      | 16.3%        | 13.5%     |
|                              | \$50,000 - \$74,999                                      | 21.3%        | 18.3%     |
|                              | \$75,000 - \$99,999                                      | 13.0%        | 12.9%     |
|                              | \$100,000 - \$149,999                                    | 12.3%        | 14.1%     |
| \$150,000 - \$199,999        | 3.2%   | 5.1%         |           |
|                              | \$200,000 or more  | 1.9%         | 4.8%      |
| <b>Transportation</b>        | Households without a vehicle                             | 6.5%         | 8.0%      |

<sup>1</sup>Denominator is total family households

A statistical portrait of the adult respondents who completed the 2020 Huron County Health Survey is shown on the next page. These percentages have been weighted to match population benchmarks for age, gender, educational attainment, and presence of children in the household.

**Community Profile, continued**

**2020 Health Survey: Adult Respondent Profiles<sup>§</sup>**

|   |   | Huron County Adults |
|---|---|---------------------|
| <b>Gender</b>                           |   | (n=219)             |
|   | Male                                    | 48.9%               |
|   | Female                                  | 51.1%               |
| <b>Age</b>                              |   | (n=211)             |
|   | 18-34                                   | 26.6%               |
|   | 35-44                                   | 15.9%               |
|   | 45-54                                   | 18.1%               |
|   | 55-64                                   | 18.5%               |
|   | 65+                                     | 20.9%               |
| <b>Education</b>                        |   | (n=220)             |
|   | High school diploma / GED or less       | 59.6%               |
|   | Associate's degree / some college       | 27.7%               |
|   | Bachelor's degree or more               | 12.7%               |
| <b>Race</b>                             |   | (n=220)             |
|   | White                                   | 99.4%               |
|   | Non-white                               | 0.6%                |
| <b>Ethnicity</b>                        |   | (n=206)             |
|   | Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin     | 2.4%                |
|   | Non-Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin | 97.7%               |
| <b>Household Size</b>                   |   | (n=219)             |
|   | Average household size                  | 2.6                 |
| <b>Household Income</b>                 |   | (n=206)             |
|   | Less than \$25,000                      | 18.0%               |
|   | \$25,000 - \$49,999                     | 28.7%               |
|   | \$50,000 - \$74,999                     | 17.2%               |
|   | \$75,000 - \$99,999                     | 20.2%               |
|   | \$100,000 or more                       | 15.9%               |
| <b>Children Under 18 (in household)</b> |   | (n=220)             |
|   | 0 children                              | 68.1%               |
|   | 1-2 children                            | 27.3%               |
|   | 3 or more children                      | 4.6%                |

## Community Profile, continued

A statistical portrait of the youth respondents who completed the 2020 Huron County Health Survey is shown on this page.

### 2020 Health Survey: Youth Respondent Profiles<sup>s</sup>

|                  |   | Huron County Youth |
|------------------|---|--------------------|
|                  |   | (n=517)            |
| <b>Gender</b>    | Male                                    | 53.0%              |
|                  | Female                                  | 42.2%              |
|                  | Transgender                             | 1.2%               |
|                  | Non-binary                              | 1.2%               |
|                  | Prefer not to classify                  | 2.5%               |
|                  |   | (n=566)            |
| <b>Age</b>       | 11-13                                   | 39.0%              |
|                  | 14-15                                   | 29.3%              |
|                  | 16-19                                   | 31.7%              |
|                  |   | (n=509)            |
| <b>Sexuality</b> | Heterosexual                            | 82.3%              |
|                  | Gay or lesbian                          | 1.8%               |
|                  | Bisexual                                | 8.5%               |
|                  | Prefer not to classify                  | 7.5%               |
|                  |   | (n=564)            |
| <b>Race</b>      | White                                   | 93.1%              |
|                  | Black or African American               | 2.1%               |
|                  | Other                                   | 4.8%               |
|                  |   | (n=553)            |
| <b>Ethnicity</b> | Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin     | 12.3%              |
|                  | Non-Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin | 87.7%              |

# Perceived Health Problems

This section presents the county’s most important health problems according to adult and youth residents.

**Key Findings**

- Adult and youth residents agree that Huron County’s most important health problems are substance use or addiction and mental health issues. Adults consider the cost of health insurance or health care, obesity, and access to quality health care to be the next most important health problems in the community at large. Youth residents perceive, for themselves, contagious illnesses and nicotine use, including vaping, as the next most important health problems.

Open-ended responses from adult and youth respondents of the 2020 Huron County Health Survey were coded by a researcher and grouped into categories, presented below. Blank and “don’t know” responses were not included in the analysis.

**Most Important Health Problems Affecting the Community<sup>S\*</sup>**

|  | Huron County Adults<br>(n=177) |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Drug / alcohol abuse or addiction                      | 57.7%                          |
| Depression / mental health                             | 17.4%                          |
| Cost of health insurance or health care                | 13.5%                          |
| Obesity / poor diet / lack of exercise                 | 11.3%                          |
| Access to doctors or quality health care               | 10.1%                          |
| Low income / poverty / homelessness                    | 4.4%                           |
| Pollution / water or air quality                       | 3.2%                           |
| Lack of information or education                       | 3.0%                           |
| Immunization   | 2.1%                           |
| Diabetes   | 2.0%                           |
| Cancer   | 1.6%                           |
| Aging / senior care                                    | 1.5%                           |
| Smoking / vaping                                       | 1.2%                           |
| Heart disease / high blood pressure / high cholesterol | 0.8%                           |
| Other  | 2.0%                           |

*\*Multiple responses were accepted, so the total percentage is greater than 100%*

## Perceived Health Problems, continued

According to youth, their most important health problems are drug/alcohol abuse, and mental health issues (stress, depression, anxiety, self-esteem). The spread of the flu and other contagious illnesses were also top responses with one respondent explaining, “Everyone comes to school sick because no one wants to get behind and miss after school activities.” Note: the timing of the youth survey in the middle of the winter's cold and flu season likely contributed to the frequency of these mentions. Combined, vaping and other non-specified nicotine use made up over a quarter of responses; this is perceived as a far greater issue amongst teens than adults.

### Most Important Health Problems Affecting Youth in Community<sup>S\*</sup>

|  | Huron County Youth<br>(n=426) |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Drug / alcohol abuse or addiction  | 22.1%                         |
| Mental health  | 18.3%                         |
| Influenza  | 16.7%                         |
| Vaping   | 16.7%                         |
| Other contagious illnesses (common cold, STDs)                                 | 11.0%                         |
| Nicotine use (method not specified)  | 10.3%                         |
| Diet and exercise  | 9.9%                          |
| Injuries / non-contagious illnesses / conditions (diabetes, sleep deprivation) | 4.7%                          |
| Bad health choices   | 1.6%                          |
| Cancer   | 1.4%                          |
| Family issues / home life  | 1.2%                          |
| Personal hygiene   | 0.9%                          |
| Pollution / littering  | 0.9%                          |
| Problems accessing health care   | 0.2%                          |
| Lack of information / education  | 0.2%                          |
| Other  | 6.0%                          |

<sup>S\*</sup>Multiple responses were accepted, so the total percentage is greater than 100%

# Social Determinants Of Health

This section combines statistics on social and economic characteristics with insight from community members about how these characteristics influence community health. Health and health care, education, economic stability, neighborhood and built environment, and social and community context are frequently assessed social determinants categories (per *Healthy People 2020*).

## Key Findings

### Health & Health Care

- Most Huron County residents currently have health insurance, with about 38% receiving public health coverage.
- In the past year, almost a third of adult residents in Huron County delayed medical care.
- About 40% of residents traveled outside Huron County for health care, suggesting potential health care access issues exist.

### Economic Stability

- 21% of children fall below the federal poverty level.
- 13% of residents are classified as food insecure.
- 13% of households receive food stamps.

**Huron County is currently not meeting the *Healthy People 2020* goal of 100% of residents under age 65 having insurance.<sup>1</sup>**

### Education

- About 58% of Huron County residents have a high school education or less (somewhat higher than the state's overall rate of 42% of Ohio residents with a high school education or less).

### Neighborhood & Built Environment

- Community members highlighted the need to broaden access to affordable housing.
- Youth would benefit from free recreation spaces.
- Gaps exist in transportation access.

### Social & Community Context

- Social and linguistic barriers impede trust and communication between the county's majority white population and large minority Hispanic population.

**Health Insurance**

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

**Health Insurance Coverage By Age<sup>2</sup>**

|  |                                | Huron County | Ohio  |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------|-------|
| <b>With Health Insurance Coverage</b>    | <b>Total with insurance</b>    | 92.4%        | 93.5% |
|  | Age 18 and under               | 93.6%        | 95.2% |
|  | Working-aged (19-64) persons   | 89.9%        | 91.2% |
|  | Under age 65                   | 91.1%        | 92.3% |
|  | Age 65+                        | 99.8%        | 99.5% |
| <b>Without Health Insurance Coverage</b> | <b>Total without insurance</b> | 7.6%         | 6.5%  |
|  | Age 18 and under               | 6.4%         | 4.8%  |
|  | Working-aged (19-64) persons   | 10.1%        | 8.8%  |
|  | Under age 65                   | 8.9%         | 7.7%  |
|  | Age 65+                        | 0.2%         | 0.5%  |

**Huron County &  
Healthy People  
2020**

**% of residents under age 65 with health insurance**

Target: 100%<sup>1</sup>

Huron County: 91.1%<sup>2</sup>

## Social Determinants Of Health, continued

Those with household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 are least likely to have health insurance coverage.

### Health Insurance Coverage By Household Income<sup>2</sup>

|  |                      | Huron County | Ohio  |
|--|----------------------|--------------|-------|
| <b>With Health Insurance Coverage</b>    | Under \$25,000       | 92.7%        | 91.1% |
|  | \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 88.6%        | 90.2% |
|  | \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 92.8%        | 92.5% |
|  | \$75,000 to \$99,999 | 95.2%        | 94.9% |
|  | \$100,000 and over   | 95.3%        | 96.8% |
| <b>Without Health Insurance Coverage</b> | Under \$25,000       | 7.3%         | 8.9%  |
|  | \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 11.4%        | 9.8%  |
|  | \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 7.2%         | 7.5%  |
|  | \$75,000 to \$99,999 | 4.8%         | 5.1%  |
|  | \$100,000 and over   | 4.7%         | 3.2%  |

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

### Private Health Insurance Coverage<sup>2</sup>

|  | Huron County | Ohio  |
|--|--------------|-------|
| <b>Total with private health insurance</b>       | 69.2%        | 68.6% |
| <b>Private health insurance alone*</b>           | 52.8%        | 54.5% |
| Employment-based health insurance                | 59.2%        | 58.6% |
| <i>Employment-based health insurance alone*</i>  | 47.9%        | 49.4% |
| Direct-purchase health insurance                 | 12.2%        | 12.0% |
| <i>Direct-purchase health insurance alone*</i>   | 4.6%         | 4.6%  |
| TRICARE / military health coverage               | 1.3%         | 1.6%  |
| <i>TRICARE / military health coverage alone*</i> | 0.3%         | 0.5%  |

\*Sub-category; denominator is category above

## Social Determinants Of Health, continued

### Public Health Insurance Coverage<sup>2</sup>

|   | Huron County | Ohio  |
|---|--------------|-------|
| <b>Total with public health insurance</b>             | 37.8%        | 37.5% |
| <b>Public health insurance alone*</b>                 | 20.7%        | 22.4% |
| Medicare coverage                                     | 18.9%        | 18.9% |
| <i>Medicare coverage alone*</i>                       | 5.5%         | 6.1%  |
| Medicaid / means-tested public coverage               | 21.4%        | 20.8% |
| <i>Medicaid / means-tested public coverage alone*</i> | 15.2%        | 16.0% |
| VA health care  | 2.0%         | 2.4%  |
| <i>VA health care alone*</i>                          | 0.1%         | 0.3%  |

\*Sub-category; denominator is category above

## Health Care

The ratio of Huron County physicians (both MDs and DOs) is 1 to every 760 Huron County residents. This is much lower than the 1 to 240 ratio in the state of Ohio as a whole. The ratio of licensed psychologists in Huron County (1:19,501) is exceedingly low; this may negatively impact access to mental health treatment, which residents report is a major issue in the county.

### Licensed Practitioners

|  | Huron County |          | Ohio      |          |
|--|--------------|----------|-----------|----------|
|  | Count        | Ratio*   | Count     | Ratio**  |
| Licensed physicians: MDs & DOs <sup>3</sup>            | 77           | 1:760    | 48,833    | 1:240    |
| Licensed dentists <sup>4</sup>                         | 16           | 1:3,657  | 5,571     | 1:2,098  |
| Licensed social workers <sup>4</sup>                   | 106          | 1:552    | 34,902    | 1:335    |
| Licensed chemical counselors (treatment) <sup>5</sup>  | 1            | 1:58,504 | 8,130     | 1:1,438  |
| Licensed chemical counselors (prevention) <sup>5</sup> | 3            | 1:19,501 | 1,018     | 1:11,483 |
| Licensed psychiatrists <sup>3</sup>                    | ***          | ***      | 2,314**** | 1:5,025  |
| Licensed psychologists <sup>6</sup>                    | 3            | 1:19,501 | 3,229     | 1:3,620  |

\*Ratio of practitioners to Huron County residents \*\*Ratio of practitioners to Ohio residents \*\*\*Not available \*\*\*\*Doctors are not required to disclose their specialty, so the number of psychiatrists is self-disclosed and not exhaustive

## Social Determinants Of Health, continued

A majority (67%) of respondents visited a doctor for a routine checkup within the year before taking the survey; this was a substantial increase from the 2017 CHA (56%). 🕒

### Amount Of Time Since Last Visiting Doctor For A Routine Checkup <sup>§</sup>

|                         | Huron County<br>Adults<br>(n=214) | 💡 |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Within the past year    | 67.0%                             | 🕒 |
| Within the past 2 years | 12.5%                             |   |
| Within the past 5 years | 7.1%                              |   |
| 5 or more years ago     | 13.4%                             |   |



Adults 55 or older were more likely than adults younger than 55 to have visited a doctor for a routine checkup within the past year (86.7% versus 54.7%).

A majority (64%) of respondents also visited a dentist within the year before taking the survey; however, about one-fifth (21%) have not visited the dentist for 5 or more years.

### Amount Of Time Since Last Visiting Dentist For Any Reason <sup>§</sup>

|                         | Huron County<br>Adults<br>(n=220) |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Within the past year    | 63.8%                             |
| Within the past 2 years | 9.2%                              |
| Within the past 5 years | 6.0%                              |
| 5 or more years ago     | 21.0%                             |

## Women's Health

The American Cancer Society recommends that women should start having annual mammograms at age 45 and may opt to have mammograms every other year starting at age 55.<sup>7</sup> The next table displays the amount of time since having the last mammogram for women 45 and older who completed the survey. A majority of these women have had a mammogram within the past year; only 3% of them have never had a mammogram.

**Amount Of Time Since Having Last Mammogram (Women 45 or Older)<sup>§</sup>**

|                         | Huron County<br>Adults<br>(n=54) |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Within the past year    | 67.1%                            |
| Within the past 2 years | 11.5%                            |
| Within the past 3 years | 2.7%                             |
| Within the past 5 years | 8.5%                             |
| 5 or more years ago     | 7.3%                             |
| Never                   | 2.9%                             |

According to the Mayo Clinic, normally doctors recommend Pap tests every three years for women age 21 to 65.<sup>8</sup> The next table displays the amount of time since having the last test for women age 21 to 65 who completed the survey. About a fifth of these women haven't had a Pap test within the past three years, but all of them have had at least one Pap test in their lifetime.

**Amount Of Time Since Having Last Pap Test (Women 21 to 65)<sup>§</sup>**

|                         | Huron County<br>Adults<br>(n=95) |  |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Within the past year    | 48.1%                            |   |
| Within the past 2 years | 21.9%                            |   |
| Within the past 3 years | 9.9%                             |   |
| Within the past 5 years | 13.1%                            |   |
| 5 or more years ago     | 7.1%                             |   |
| Never                   | 0.0%                             |   |



All female respondents age 21-54 had a Pap test within the past three years; 30.0% of those age 55-65 have not had a Pap test within the past five years. Those with some college or more education were more likely than those with less education to have had a pap test within the past year (66.7% versus 25.4%). Those with a household income of \$50,000 or more were more likely than those with lower household income to have had a pap test within the past year (66.6% versus 30.9%). Those with kids in the household were more likely than those without kids in the household to have had a pap test within the past year (65.1% versus 33.1%).

**Delayed Health Care**

The next two pages review a series of indicators that suggest county residents are not getting the healthcare they need. Firstly, almost 30% of adult respondents delayed medical care within the past 12 months, mainly because of cost and appointment-scheduling issues.

**Reasons Residents Delayed Medical Care<sup>S\*</sup>**

|  | Huron County Adults (n=221) |  |
|--|-----------------------------|---|
| Couldn't schedule an appointment soon enough     | 14.0%                       |   |
| Could not afford the co-pay                      | 10.6%                       |   |
| Didn't have insurance                            | 4.7%                        |   |
| Couldn't schedule an appointment at all          | 4.0%                        |   |
| Didn't have transportation                       | 0.9%                        |   |
| Other  | 5.0%                        |   |
| Not applicable (i.e., didn't delay medical care) | 70.3%                       |  |

*\* Multiple responses were accepted, so the total percentage is greater than 100%*

-  Adults 55 or older were more likely than adults younger than 55 to have chosen not applicable (not delayed medical care): 88.9% versus 56.1%.
-  Cost and appointment scheduling issues were also the most prevalent reasons for delaying medical care for Huron County residents in 2017.

Several respondents who chose "Other" described that they delayed medical care due to something related to the cost. Even adults with insurance may have issues paying for medical care; as one of the respondents who chose cost of health insurance or health care as the most important health issue for residents in Huron County stated, "Medical care is expensive with or without insurance."

Nearly 10% of adult respondents reported they needed prescriptions but did not fill them. As shown in the table on the next page, cost of medication was the most common reason.

**Reasons Residents Didn't Fill Prescriptions<sup>S\*</sup>**

|   | Huron County Adults (n=221) |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Could not afford the co-pay                               | 3.7%                        |
| Didn't have insurance                                     | 1.6%                        |
| Didn't have transportation                                | 0.2%                        |
| Other   | 2.7%                        |
| Not applicable (i.e. prescriptions were filled if needed) | 91.9%                       |

*\*Multiple responses were accepted, so the total percentage is greater than 100%*

-  Adults with household incomes of \$50,000 or more were more likely than adults with lower incomes to have chosen not applicable (not avoided filling prescriptions): 96.1% versus 85.9%.
-  Cost was also the most prevalent reason Huron County residents did not get necessary prescriptions filled in 2017.

**Community Voices**

Focus groups with community members highlighted how certain populations lack important health insurance coverage, and, by consequence, access to health resources.

**Public Health Insurance Recipients.** Community health professionals recognize the gaps in coverage for public health insurance recipients: “Medicare is the biggest vulnerable population we have. They can’t afford copays or medication.” Additionally, “Medicare doesn’t have coverage for a lot of behavioral health things.”

**Hispanic Population.** The children of non-native residents may have health insurance, but many adults may not be covered by insurance. By consequence, a large portion of this population may not have a primary care provider. Community members believe health resources which employ a sliding fee scale or free consultations would ensure more members of the population get the care they need.

**Social Determinants Of Health, continued**

Over a third (38.7%) of respondents report traveling outside of the county at least once in the past year to receive needed medical care. As shown in the table below, they most often sought specialists. Nearly a fifth (17.7%) of respondents listed the location they visited; among them, The Cleveland Clinic was the most popular.

**Reasons Residents Traveled Outside Of Huron County To Receive Medical Care<sup>S\*</sup>**

|   |                                     | Huron County<br>Adults<br>(n=81)                          |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|
|   | Primary care                        | 15.6%   |
|   | Specialty care                      | 30.7%   |
| <b>Types of Specialty Care</b>                                    | Vision / dental                     | 16.7%   |
|   | Mental health care                  | 15.1%   |
|   | Cardiovascular / respiratory system | 11.1%   |
|   | Bone & tissue / rheumatology        | 9.7%  |
|   | Endocrine system /diabetic care     | 8.6%  |
|   | Dermatologist                       | 8.3%  |
|   | Cancer                              | 3.4%  |
|   | <b>Tests</b>                        | Diagnostic imaging tests<br>(mammogram / CT scan / X-ray) |
| Blood cell and tissue analyses<br>(bloodwork / biopsy / Pap test) |                                     | 5.4%  |

*\*Multiple responses were accepted, so the total percentage is greater than 100%*

### **Community Voices**

Focus group participants also commented that there is a lack of knowledge about what resources are available to help people. However, this lack of knowledge may be due to the lack of resources available.

**Knowledge Of Resources.** The lack of information about what services exist in Huron County is a community-wide problem, with community leaders saying they do not know how to direct residents who ask for their help. “The needs are many and I feel powerless sometimes to be able to suggest a place to start that might assist them in getting help.”

The types of resources community members want to get more informed about include:

- Home healthcare resources for seniors on Medicare and Medicaid;
- Transportation assistance from hospitals and medical centers;
- Rehabilitation facilities;
- Psychiatric facilities;
- Prescription assistance, for people with no insurance and no primary care physician.

**Lacking Resources.** Residents expressed concern about hospital overcrowding for mental and behavioral health issues: “Beds aren’t available, so people get put on a waiting list, then by the time they have a bed for them, they have changed their minds”; “Whether it’s mental health or suicide...if we don’t have anywhere to send them, they just sit in the ER, then they’re transferred to a psych unit for a brief stint and ultimately released home.” The lack of dentistry services for people with public health insurance was also mentioned.

**Transportation.** While transportation services exist for some public health care recipients, the uninsured and those with private health care may have difficulty getting to the pharmacy and medical appointments when they need to.

**Education**

Educational attainment and literacy affect health by shaping people’s employment opportunities, ultimately affecting their economic stability. Education can also positively impact psychological wellbeing. As reviewed below, Huron County residents have lower formal education levels than Ohioans as a whole: More than half (58%) of Huron County residents have a high school education or less compared to 42% in Ohio. About 15% of Huron County residents have a bachelor’s degree or higher, compared to nearly 30% in Ohio as a whole.

**Educational Attainment<sup>2</sup>**

|  | Huron County | Ohio  |
|--|--------------|-------|
| Less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade                        | 4.1%         | 2.7%  |
| 9 <sup>th</sup> to 12 <sup>th</sup> grade (no diploma) | 7.7%         | 6.6%  |
| High school graduate / GED                             | 46.6%        | 32.7% |
| Some college (no degree)                               | 19.1%        | 20.4% |
| Associate’s degree                                     | 9.0%         | 8.6%  |
| Bachelor’s degree                                      | 8.9%         | 17.8% |
| Graduate or professional degree                        | 4.7%         | 11.1% |

The current average four-year high school graduation rate in Huron County is 95.8%\*, which is higher than the Ohio average of 84.1%<sup>7</sup>.

**Four Year High School Graduation Rates<sup>9\*</sup>**

|                       | Huron County Total | Huron County Average Rate |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Bellevue City         | 168                | 98.2%                     |
| Norwalk City          | 186                | 91.6%                     |
| Willard City          | 95                 | 99.0%                     |
| Monroeville Local     | 57                 | 96.6%                     |
| New London Local      | 67                 | 93.1%                     |
| South Central Local   | 54                 | 98.2%                     |
| Western Reserve Local | 79                 | 97.5%                     |

\*Data for private schools, charter schools, and other community schools are unavailable; the 95.8% figure only includes the school districts listed above

**Community Voices**

**Education & Hispanic Population.** The county’s Hispanic youth may not be as successful navigating the school system, and their rates of graduation may not be proportionate to their white classmates. Language barriers can impede their ability to graduate, and they may have more trouble accessing resources to connect them to universities and opportunities after graduation.

Regarding young children preparing to enter kindergarten in Huron County, 80% are considered to have “demonstrated readiness” or to be “approaching readiness,” meaning they entered with “sufficient skills, knowledge and abilities to engage with kindergarten-level instruction” or “needed supports to be able to engage with kindergarten-level instruction”, respectively. Almost all (96%) Huron County third graders met the threshold needed in reading proficiency to move to fourth grade.

**Kindergarten Readiness<sup>10</sup>**

|                                       | Huron County | Ohio  |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------|
| Demonstrated or approaching readiness | 79.5%        | 77.7% |

**Third Graders With Reading Proficiency<sup>11</sup>**

|   | Huron County | Ohio  |
|---|--------------|-------|
| Reading proficiency - third graders who met threshold to move to fourth grade | 96.1%        | 95.0% |

**School Enrollment<sup>12\*</sup>**

|              | Huron County |
|--------------|--------------|
| Preschool    | 342          |
| Kindergarten | 680          |
| Grades 1-2   | 1,269        |
| Grades 3-5   | 2,162        |
| Grades 6-8   | 2,247        |
| Grades 9-12  | 2,594        |

*\*These data represent a headcount of students in attendance during the first full week of classes in October 2018*

**Economic Stability**

Economic stability plays an important role in health, with at least one study on this topic showing that during the study period, those with greater income had greater life expectancy (Chetty et al., 2016).<sup>13</sup>

In Huron County, 20.6% of children are below the 100% federal poverty level (FPL), which is a slightly higher percentage than the state of Ohio (19.5% of children are below FPL).

**Income And Poverty<sup>2</sup>**

|   |                         | Huron County | Ohio     |
|---|-------------------------|--------------|----------|
| <b>Annual Household Income</b>                  | Per capita income       | \$25,375     | \$31,293 |
|   | Median household income | \$51,559     | \$56,111 |
|   | Mean household income   | \$64,177     | \$76,151 |
| <b>Poverty Status Of Individuals</b>            | Total persons below FPL | 13.6%        | 13.9%    |
| <b>Poverty Status Of Families</b>               | Below 100% FPL          | 10.2%        | 9.7%     |
|   | At 100% - 199% FPL      | 17.4%        | 14.3%    |
|   | At 200% - 399% FPL      | 37.5%        | 30.8%    |
|   | At or over 400% FPL     | 34.8%        | 45.2%    |
| <b>Poverty Status Of Those &lt;18 Years Old</b> | Below 100% FPL          | 20.6%        | 19.5%    |
|   | 100% - 199% FPL         | 26.2%        | 21.1%    |
|   | At or above 200% FPL    | 53.2%        | 59.4%    |

Economic stability is linked to food insecurity. People who are food insecure do not get adequate food or have disrupted eating patterns due to lack of money and other resources.<sup>14</sup> In Huron County, 13% of all residents are food insecure; however, 22% of children in Huron County are estimated to be food insecure. These percentages are similar to the percentages for Ohio as a whole.

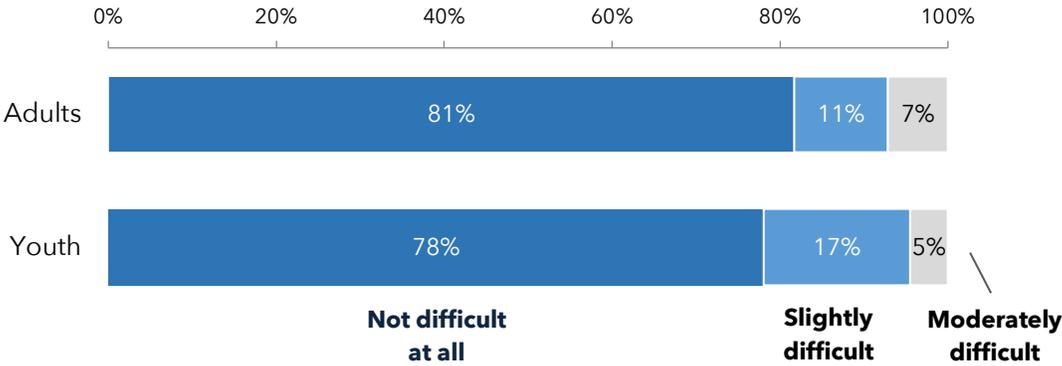
**Social Determinants Of Health, continued**

**Food Access**

|   |   | Huron County | Ohio   |
|---|---|--------------|--------|
| <b>Food Insecure Persons<sup>15</sup></b> | Total residents                           | 13.4%        | 14.5%  |
|   | Children                                  | 21.6%        | 19.6%  |
| <b>Food Stamp Households<sup>2</sup></b>  | Total households                          | 13.2%        | 12.3%  |
|   | With one or more people 60 years and over | 27.5%*       | 33.3%* |
|   | With children under 18 years              | 51.4%*       | 45.3%* |

*\*Denominator is total households receiving food stamps*

**Fruit and Vegetable Access<sup>8</sup>**



Fruit and vegetable access doesn't appear to be a major issue in Huron County. Only 5-7% of adult or youth respondents feel that it's moderately difficult to access fruits and vegetables, and none feel that it's very or extremely difficult.

Relatedly, some researchers use the food environment index when assessing access to nutritious foods. This index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment ranges from 0 (worst) to 10 (best). Huron County's food environment index score is 8.0, higher than Ohio's score (6.7).<sup>16</sup>

Another economic indicator that may influence the health of the community is the unemployment rate. The unemployment rate in Huron County in 2018 was the same as Ohio (4.9%), using the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services' unemployment definition as those people, 16 years of age and over, who were "actively seeking work, waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off, or waiting to report within 30 days to a new payroll job." Those who have stopped looking for a new job (and who therefore removed

## Social Determinants Of Health, continued

themselves from the civilian labor force) are not included in this statistic.

### Employment Status<sup>2</sup>

|                                       |                                  | Huron County | Ohio  |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-------|
| <b>Unemployment Rate*</b>             | Annual average unemployment rate | 4.9%         | 4.9%  |
|                                       | <b>In labor force**</b>          | 62.6%        | 63.1% |
| <b>Employment Rate Of Labor Force</b> | <i>Civilian labor force***</i>   | 99.9%        | 99.9% |
|                                       | Employed*                        | 95.1%        | 95.1% |
|                                       | Unemployed*                      | 4.9%         | 4.9%  |
|                                       | <i>Armed forces***</i>           | 0.0%         | 0.1%  |
|                                       | <b>Not in labor force**</b>      | 37.4%        | 36.9% |

\*Denominator is civilian labor force \*\*Denominator is total area population 16 years and over \*\*\*Denominator is total labor force

The leading industry in Huron County is production, transportation, and material moving, with 29% employed in that industry- a much higher percentage than Ohio (17%).

### Leading Industries in Huron County<sup>2</sup>

|                               |  | Huron County | Ohio  |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------|-------|
| <b>Employment Occupations</b> | Management, business, science, and arts          | 25.1%        | 37.3% |
|                               | Service  | 16.0%        | 17.1% |
|                               | Sales and office                                 | 17.1%        | 21.3% |
|                               | Natural resources, construction, and maintenance | 12.8%        | 7.5%  |
|                               | Production, transportation, and material moving  | 29.1%        | 16.9% |

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

## Neighborhood & Built Environment

Neighborhood and built environment refer to what extent individuals feel safe in their community and how the environment influences their quality of life. Crime is one aspect of this, while housing, recreation, and transportation are other important factors.

### Crime<sup>17</sup>

|                | Huron County |       | Ohio    |       |
|----------------|--------------|-------|---------|-------|
|                | Count        | Rate* | Count   | Rate* |
| Violent crime  | 20           | 0.8   | 32,872  | 3.0   |
| Homicides      | 2            | **    | 830     | 7.6   |
| Property crime | 627          | 24.6  | 259,158 | 23.9  |

\*Rate per 1,000 population \*\*Rates based on counts of less than 10 are considered unreliable

### Community Voices

**Housing.** Community members noted that, “There is a need for housing and work for the individuals that complete [drug and substance use] programs.” It is also difficult to find housing for homeless without a drug problem. Men may have a harder time finding assistance with homelessness than women, for lack of shelters. More generally, people who want to purchase homes may be unable to afford them, or may have difficulty finding rentals.

**Recreation Spaces.** Residents noted a lack of community and recreational activities, especially for children and teens. “There is actually an issue right now with where kids are hanging out, and kids wandering the streets because they have nowhere to go after school.” At the same time, “cost and transportation” were said to be barriers to kids attending already existing recreational programming.

**Transportation.** Transportation was noted as a barrier to health for various groups including teens, seniors, seasonal workers, and families with limited incomes. People reliant on the county to get to school, appointments, and stores must plan transport in advance, and may not be able to depend on it entirely. “There are limited hours, staff, and vehicles available for transportation,” especially for people with specific needs who may need physical assistance or reminders of their stops.

## **Social & Community Context**

The health of communities also depends on the level of social cohesion, or the willingness of people to work together to prosper. Conversations with community members hinted at a desire to create more social support for certain groups of people, namely non-native residents of Huron County.

At 6.4%, Huron County has a higher percentage of Hispanic residents relative to some other counties in Ohio.<sup>1</sup> Some of its towns carry even higher percentages; in Willard for example, the Hispanic population is around 14.3%.<sup>18</sup> Year-round this number can fluctuate with the addition of Spanish-speaking residents with H2A visas.

### **Community Voices**

**Discrimination.** Community members spoke about the Hispanic population facing discrimination “because they don’t look the same,” and how children of foreign descent “have to worry about trying to fit in, while also worrying about the obstacles [facing] their parents.”

**Trust And Fear.** One of the biggest obstacles is fear for their livelihood in Huron County. Speaking about the effect of immigration raids, a community member stated: “Because of the raid, everyone is scared. They don’t know who to trust, they don’t know if their information is being sent to immigration.”

This fear can impede people from taking advantage of community resources available to them, including the police department, health department, and food banks. Community members emphasized the importance of trusted people and places to Hispanic health outcomes.

**Language Barriers.** The language barrier between English speakers, Spanish speakers, and dialect speakers also makes social cohesion more difficult. For more information on how language barriers may affect health, look for Community Voices sections in *Education, Substance Use, Mental & Social Health, and Maternal & Child Health*.

# Behavioral Risk Factors

This section describes behaviors of Huron County adults and youth that may impact their health outcomes: substance use, nutrition and physical activity, and sexual behavior.

## Key Findings

### Substance Use

- About a tenth of Huron County adult residents are current smokers. Almost 30% are former smokers.
- Nearly a third of adults reported binge drinking in the past month.
- 16% of Huron County adults personally know someone in their community who has a drug abuse or addiction problem with heroin, methamphetamines, or prescription pain medicine.
- Youth are more likely than adults to use electronic vaping devices.
- Non-white and Hispanic youth are more likely to have used cigarettes, vaped, or used marijuana.

### Nutrition & Physical Activity

- 47% of Huron County adult residents are obese, even though most residents eat at least one serving of fruits and vegetables a day and 75% say they participated in at least some form of physical activity in the previous week.
- Nearly 65% of youth are normal weight.

### Sexual Behavior

- About 20% of Huron County youth reported ever having sexual intercourse.
- Nearly 15% of adults have been forced to engage in sexual behavior, and about 15% have engaged in sexual behavior due to the influence of drugs and alcohol.

**Huron County is currently not meeting the *Healthy People 2020* goals for adult smokers, binge drinkers or obese individuals.**

**Substance Use**

Almost half (44.4%) of Huron County adults have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lives. About 13% of Huron County adults reported being current smokers (smoking every day or some days); very low percentages of Huron County adults reported using e-cigarettes, chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus, or other tobacco/nicotine products every day or some days. Almost a third (28.9%) were former smokers (adults who had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime but do not smoke currently). In 2017, 24% were former smokers.

**Tobacco And Alcohol Use<sup>s</sup>** 

|   |                                   | Huron County Adults<br>(average n=197) |   |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| <b>Tobacco use (every day or some days)</b> | Cigarettes                        | 12.8%                                  |  |
|   | E-cigarettes (e.g., Juul)         | 0.4%                                   |   |
|   | Chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus   | 2.8%                                   |   |
|   | Other tobacco/nicotine product(s) | 1.9%                                   |   |
| <b>Alcohol use</b>                          | Binge drinkers                    | 30.3%                                  |   |

Overall, 30% of Huron County adults reported binge drinking (i.e. five or more drinks on one occasion for men, four or more drinks on one occasion for women) at least once in the past month; among those who binge drank, the median number of days on which they reported binge drinking was 4 days.

 Adults with some college or more education were more likely than those with less education to have binge drank in the past 30 days (45.5% versus 19.8%).

 In 2017, 15% of adults were current smokers and 25% were considered binge drinkers.

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
|  | <b>% of adults who are current cigarette smokers</b> | <b>% of adults who binge drank in the past 30 days</b> |
|   | Target: 12.0% <sup>1</sup>                           | Target: 24.2% <sup>2</sup>                             |
|   | Huron County: 12.8% <sup>§</sup>                     | Huron County: 30.3% <sup>§</sup>                       |

The table below shows the counts of fatal motor vehicle crashes.

**Fatal Motor Vehicle Crashes<sup>3\*</sup>**

|   | Huron County<br>Count | Ohio<br>Count |
|---|-----------------------|---------------|
| Total fatal motor vehicle crashes           | 12                    | 1,042         |
| Alcohol-related fatal motor vehicle crashes | 6                     | 367           |

\*All counts are from 2019 except the Ohio count of alcohol-related fatal motor vehicle crashes- from 2018

**Community Voices**

Focus group participants believe that alcohol use and driving under the influence are issues. They would like to see more accessible support for substance dependency.

**Alcohol.** Community members feel alcohol is the second biggest issue behind drugs: “Alcohol use has not gone down, not one bit. Alcohol has always been steady, but it seems like there are a lot of different substances that people are using now.”

**Driving Under The Influence.** Community officials say drunk driving has remained steady and drugged driving is on the rise.

**Accessible AA.** Programs to curb substance dependency could be made more accessible to all members of the community by being held in more languages and by providing translation materials and resources to non-native speakers.

## Behavioral Risk Factors, continued

Youth respondents were asked if they have ever used various substances, the number of days they used in the past 30 days, and their age at the first time of use. As shown below, alcohol and e-cigarettes were the most popular substances for youth, both for lifetime and past 30 day use.

### Tobacco And Alcohol Use In Youth Population



| Huron County Youth     |                                      | Have ever used<br>(average<br>n=558) | Have used<br>in the past<br>30 days<br>(average<br>n=546) | Median # of<br>days used in<br>past 30*<br>(average<br>n=42) | Median<br>age of<br>first use<br>(average<br>n=115) |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| <b>Tobacco<br/>Use</b> | Cigarettes                           | 14.7%                                | 5.0%  | 2  | 12  |
|                        | E-cigarettes (e.g., Juul)            | 25.5%                                | 8.5%  | 4  | 14  |
|                        | Other Tobacco/nicotine<br>product(s) | 9.5%                                 | 4.0%  | 4  | 13  |
| <b>Alcohol<br/>Use</b> | Alcohol                              | 41.1%                                | 13.5%   | 2  | 13  |



\*Among those who had used at least once in past 30 days



Youth age 14 and over were more likely than those younger to have ever smoked a cigarette (17.7% versus 9.2%), ever vaped (31.9% versus 15.0%), and ever used alcohol (50.0% versus 27.8%). Non-white or Hispanic youth were more likely than white, non-Hispanic youth to have ever smoked a cigarette (28.1% versus 11.9%) and to have ever vaped (33.4% versus 23.8%).



In 2017, 23% of youth had ever smoked cigarettes, 5% were current smokers (having smoked in the past 30 days). 47% had tried alcohol, and 23% had at least one drink in the month leading up to the survey.

### Community Voices

**Vaping.** Community members are concerned with youth using vaping products, which may contain nicotine or THC. In January 2020, the CDC reported that recent cases of lung illness were linked to vape juice consisting of THC mixed with other oils.<sup>4</sup>

## Behavioral Risk Factors, continued

Low percentages (around 5%) of Huron County adults and youth reported using marijuana in the past 30 days.

### Self-reported Marijuana use<sup>§</sup>

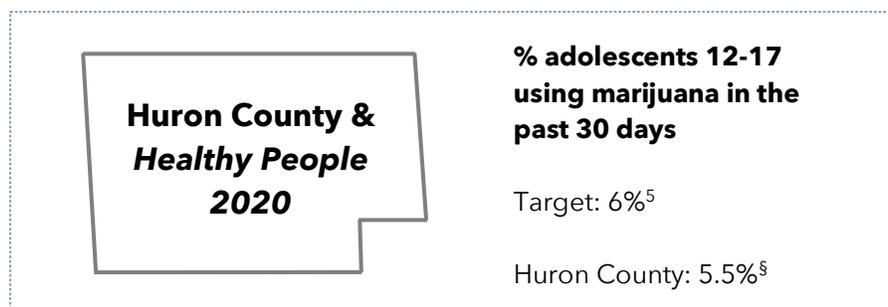
|                               | Huron County<br>Adults | Huron County<br>Youth |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Have used in the past 30 days | (n=208)<br>5.6%        | (n=545)<br>5.3%       |
| Median number of days used    | *                      | (n=29)<br>4**         |
| Have ever used                | N/A                    | (n=553)<br>10.7%      |
| Median age of first use       | N/A                    | (n=54)<br>13          |

\*Number of responses is too small to be reliable \*\*Among those who have used in the past 30 days

 In 2017, 11% of youth reported using marijuana in the past 30 days.

 Non-white or Hispanic youth were more likely than white, non-Hispanic youth to have ever used marijuana (21.5% versus 8.5%).

The 2020 Huron County Health Survey also asked whether adults used marijuana for medical and/or non-medical reasons. Percentages are not reported here because they're unreliable due to the small number of responses received to this question.



## Behavioral Risk Factors, continued

In terms of drug abuse or addiction, 16.4% of adult respondents know someone in their community who has a problem with heroin, methamphetamines, or prescription pain medicine.

### Know Anyone With A Drug Abuse Or Addiction Problem<sup>§</sup>

|                            | Huron County<br>Adults<br>(average n=204) |
|----------------------------|---|
| Heroin                     | 12.2%                                     |
| Methamphetamines           | 8.9%                                      |
| Prescription pain medicine | 14.7%                                     |
| At least one of the above  | 16.4%                                     |

Misuse of prescription medication (using prescription medication that was not prescribed to the resident or taking more medicine than was prescribed to feel good, high, more active, or more alert) was reported by adults and youth at very low rates; this may be due in part to a desire to not admit to engaging in such behaviors on these self-administered questionnaires.

### Self-reported Prescription Medication Misuse<sup>§</sup>

|                                  | Huron County<br>Adults<br>(n=207) | Huron County<br>Youth<br>(n=552) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Have misused in the past 30 days | <1%                               | 1.8%                             |
| Median number of days misused    | *                                 | *                                |
| Have ever misused                | N/A                               | (n=554)<br>4.2%                  |
| Median age of first misuse       | N/A                               | (n=29)<br>12                     |

*\*Number of responses is too small to be reliable*

 In 2017, 5% of youth reported they ever misused prescription medication.

Huron County has higher rates of deaths from unintentional drug overdose from opiates, fentanyl and analogues, prescription opiates, and other synthetic narcotics than the state of Ohio, as seen on the next page. Note that these statistics do not indicate the overall prevalence of illicit drug use or abuse among adults in Huron County; rather, it only measures the extent to which such use results in death.

## Behavioral Risk Factors, continued

### Deaths From Unintentional Drug Overdose<sup>6\*</sup>

|                           | Huron County |        | Ohio  |        |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|--------|
|                           | Count        | Rate** | Count | Rate** |
| Opiates                   | 26           | 48.5   | 4,162 | 38.1   |
| Heroin                    | 6            | ***    | 987   | 9.0    |
| Fentanyl and analogues    | 21           | 40.0   | 3,431 | 31.6   |
| Benzodiazepines           | 2            | ***    | 506   | 4.5    |
| Cocaine                   | 3            | ***    | 1,540 | 13.9   |
| Alcohol (all types)       | 3            | ***    | 580   | 5.2    |
| Methadone                 | 1            | ***    | 98    | 0.9    |
| Hallucinogens             | 1            | ***    | 108   | 1.0    |
| Barbiturates              | 0            | ***    | 18    | 0.2    |
| Other opiates             | 6            | ***    | 812   | 7.3    |
| Other narcotics           | 1            | ***    | 123   | 1.1    |
| Prescription opiates      | 25           | 46.5   | 3,940 | 36.1   |
| Other synthetic narcotics | 21           | 39.7   | 3,444 | 31.7   |
| Other unspecified drugs   | 7            | ***    | 2,684 | 24.2   |
| Psychostimulants          | 1            | ***    | 537   | 5.1    |

*\*Data are from 2017- 2018 \*\*Rate per 100,000 population, age-adjusted \*\*\*Rates based on counts of less than 10 are considered unreliable.*

EMS providers administered Naloxone (Narcan) 507 times in Huron County and 44,469 times in Ohio in 2017.<sup>7</sup> Only 72% of transporting Ohio EMS Agencies reported Naloxone administrations; the actual counts are likely higher than reported here.

### Community Voices

**Drugs.** Community members feel strongly that drugs are a serious issue in Huron County. However, there is some disagreement about which drugs are more prevalent or more of an issue; some say that opiates are more problematic, but others feel that meth is worse than opiates currently.

## Nutrition and Physical Activity

In terms of body weight, according to Body Mass Index (BMI) measurements, in Huron County, about 80% of adult residents are overweight (32%) or obese (47%). Only about 30% of Huron County youth are overweight or obese.

### Adult Body Mass Index<sup>§</sup>

|                                   | Huron County<br>Adults 2020*<br>(n=194) | Huron County<br>Adults 2017 |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Underweight (BMI < 18.5)          | 1.4%                                    | 0%**                        |
| Normal weight (BMI = 18.5 - 24.9) | 19.4%                                   | 33%                         |
| Overweight (BMI= 25 - 29.9)       | 32.2%                                   | 27%                         |
| Obese (BMI > 29.9)                | 46.9%                                   | 40%                         |



\* Extreme outlier cases were not included in this analysis. \*\*Underweight data may have been excluded.



Youth males are more likely than youth females to be obese (25.2% versus 14.6%).

### Youth Body Mass Index

|   | Huron<br>County<br>Youth 2020<br>(n=426) | Huron County<br>Youth 2017 |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| Underweight (BMI < 5 <sup>th</sup> percentile)                      | 5.2%                                     | 4%                         |
| Normal weight (BMI 5 <sup>th</sup> to <85 <sup>th</sup> percentile) | 63.4%                                    | 61%                        |
| Overweight (BMI 85 <sup>th</sup> to <95 <sup>th</sup> percentile)   | 11.0%                                    | 15%                        |
| Obese (>=95 <sup>th</sup> percentile)                               | 20.4%                                    | 20%                        |

**Huron County &  
Healthy People  
2020**

| % adults who are<br>obese        | % adolescents who are<br>obese   |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Target: 30.5% <sup>8</sup>       | Target: 14.5% <sup>9</sup>       |
| Huron County: 46.9% <sup>§</sup> | Huron County: 20.4% <sup>§</sup> |

BMI is just one measure of physical health. Age, sex, ethnicity, and muscle mass can influence the way BMI correlates with actual levels of body fat.<sup>10</sup> For example, a trained athlete may have a higher BMI due to increased muscle mass and may be deemed healthy by other

## Behavioral Risk Factors, continued

measurements. Other ways to measure health are shown next, in the form of diet and physical activity.

Nearly all Huron County adults report eating fruit (i.e., fresh, frozen, or canned fruit, but excluding fruit juice) and vegetables at least once on a typical day. The U.S. Department of Health recommends a daily serving of 2.5 cup-equivalents of vegetables and 2 cup-equivalents of fruit.<sup>11</sup>

Another way of monitoring vegetable consumption is used by *Healthy People 2020*, which made a target that the population age 2 and over would eat 1.16 cup equivalents of vegetables per 1000 calories.<sup>12</sup> Unfortunately, survey responses suggest that many youth may not be eating vegetables at least once a day. Youth also appear to drink more sports drinks (not counting propel and G2), and more fruit juice than adults.

### Nutrition<sup>s</sup>



|   | Huron County Adults<br>(average n=207) |   | Huron County Youth<br>(average n=564) |   |
|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|---|
|   | Average<br>times in<br>past 7 days     | Percentage<br>at least once<br>in past 7 days | Average<br>times in<br>past 7 days    | Percentage<br>at least once in<br>past 7 days |
| Drinking 100% fruit juice                             | 1.5                                    | 49.3%   | 3.1                                   | 70.8%   |
| Eating fruit  | 5.7                                    | 91.7%   | 5.0                                   | 89.2%   |
| Eating vegetables                                     | 7.3                                    | 94.3%   | 4.5                                   | 88.4%   |
| Drinking a can, bottle, or glass<br>of soda or pop    | 3.0                                    | 57.4%   | 3.1                                   | 73.8%   |
| Drinking a can, bottle, or glass<br>of a sports drink | 0.7                                    | 26.6%   | 2.4                                   | 57.1%   |
| Getting food from a fast food<br>restaurant           | 1.8                                    | 79.3%   | 2.2                                   | 78.8%   |



Middle school students ate more fruit than high school students in the week leading up to the survey (5.4 times versus 4.5 times on average). They also drank more sports drinks (2.8 times versus 2.0 times).

Male youth drank more sports drinks than female youth (2.9 times versus 1.8 times) and drank more soda than females (3.7 times versus 2.5 times).

## Behavioral Risk Factors, continued

About three quarters (76.5%) of Huron County adults said they participated in physical activity for at least 60 minutes per day on at least one day during the past 7 days; 26.5% of Huron County adult respondents did exercises to strengthen and tone their muscles during the past 7 days. Huron County adults participated in physical activity for at least 60 minutes per day on 3.2 days of the past 7 days, on average. For comparison, the U.S. Department of Health recommends adults spend at least 2 and a half hours per week (about 10 hours a month) doing moderate-intensity aerobic activity.<sup>13</sup>

### Physical Activity In Past 7 Days<sup>§</sup>

|  |  Huron County Adults<br>(average n=201) |  Huron County Youth<br>(n=502) |
|--|--|---|
| On how many of past 7 days engaged in physical activity for a total of at least 60 minutes (average) | 3.2  | 4.4   |
| On how many of past 7 days did exercises to strengthen or tone muscles (average)                     | 0.8  | N/A   |



Adult males engaged in physical activity more than adult females: 4 days versus 2.5 days of past 7 days. Adults with an income of \$50,000 or more were physically active more than those with a lower income (3.6 days versus 2.8 days).

Participating in strengthening exercise increased with education (0.7 days of past 7 days for those with a high school degree/GED or less, 0.9 days for those with some college/associate's degree, and 1.2 days for those with a bachelor's degree or higher).



Male youth had more days of physical activity than female youth (4.8 days versus 3.7 days of past 7 days).

In 2020, 30.7% of youth reported being active every day, almost equal to the percentage active every day in 2017 (30%). More than half (55.6%) were active on 5 or more days, also similar to the 2017 estimate of 54%. About one-tenth (11.6%) were not active at all, compared to 8% in 2017.

## Behavioral Risk Factors, continued

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
|  | <b>% of adults performing muscle-strengthening activities on 2 or more days of the week</b> | <b>% of adolescents grades 9-12 physically active 60 minutes a day every day</b> |
|   | Target: 24.1% <sup>14</sup>   | Target: 31.6% <sup>15</sup>  |
|   | Huron County: 15.4% <sup>§</sup>  | Huron County: 33.3%* <sup>§</sup>  |

\*The Huron County percentage is based on age/grade estimate; it reflects those age 14-19

The 2020 Huron County surveys also measured how community members spend their time (see below).

|   | Average Daily Hours Spent on TV, Internet, and Sleep <sup>§</sup> |                                       |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
|   | Huron County Adults<br>(average n=209)                            | Huron County Youth<br>(average n=481) |
| Average hours per day watching television | 2.2   | 1.8                                   |
| Average hours per day on the Internet     | 2.4   | 5.0                                   |
| Average hours per day playing video games | N/A   | 1.4                                   |
| Average hours of sleep each night         | 6.9   | 7.3                                   |

Most youth participate in extracurricular sports, clubs or groups (78.5%). This could partially explain why they have higher physical activity levels than adults.

 For adults, television watching increases with age: on average, those 18-54 spend 1.5 hours, 55-64 spend 2.7 hours, and 65 or older spend 3.5 hours. Adult females spend more time using the Internet than adult males, (3.3 hours versus 1.5 hours on average).

 Youth Internet use increases with age: on average, youth 11-13 spend 4.2 hours, 14-15 spend 5.0 hours, and 16-19 spend 5.8 hours. Internet use is higher for female youth than male youth (5.7 hours versus 4.5 hours on average).

Video game use is higher for youth age 11-13 than youth age 14-19 (1.5 hours versus 1.3 hours on average). Video game use is higher for male youth than female youth (2.3 hours versus 0.5 hours on average).

Sleep decreases with age: on average youth 11-13 get 7.7 hours, 14-15 get 7.3 hours, and 16-19 get 6.8 hours. Youth males sleep more than youth females (7.6 hours versus 7.0 hours). White, non-Hispanic youth sleep more than non-white or Hispanic youth (7.4 hours versus 6.8 hours).

## Behavioral Risk Factors, continued

Sexual activity can affect education, careers, and economic stability. Unsafe sex can also increase the chances of contracting diseases with lifelong effects.<sup>16</sup> For this reason, monitoring sexual behavior is important to ensuring the future health of communities. The 2020 Huron County survey included several measures of sexual health and behavior. Firstly, among adults, about two-thirds reported having sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and almost all of them had just one partner.

### Adult Sexual Behavior<sup>§</sup>



|   | Huron County<br>Adults 2020 | Huron County<br>Adults 2017 |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Have had sexual intercourse in past 12 months   | (n=203)<br>65.5%            | 70%                         |
| Percent reporting one partner in past 12 months | (n=126)<br>94.4%            | 94%                         |



Adults under 55 were more likely than those 55 or older to have had intercourse in the past 12 months (84.6% versus 42.9%). Adults with household income of \$25,000 or more were more likely than adults with lower household income to have had intercourse in the past 12 months (78.1% versus 24.2%). Those with kids in the household were more likely than those without kids in the household to have had intercourse (97.3% versus 48.6%).

The most common contraception methods among Huron County adults are condoms, prescribed contraception, and vasectomies (shown on the next page).

**Behavioral Risk Factors, continued**

**Contraception Methods<sup>§</sup>**

|  | Huron County<br>Adults<br>(n=128) |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Not currently using any birth control              | 13.0%                             |
| Condoms  | 13.7%                             |
| Prescribed contraception                           | 11.1%                             |
| Vasectomy (male sterilization)                     | 11.7%                             |
| Hysterectomy (female sterilization)                | 8.0%                              |
| Tubes tied (female sterilization)                  | 4.3%                              |
| Withdrawal   | 9.8%                              |
| My partner is (or I am) too old to become pregnant | 14.2%                             |
| Other  | 14.2%                             |

About 20% of youth reported ever having sexual intercourse. Of those who were sexually active, 20.9% had four or more partners, similar to the 19% who reported this in 2017. A small percentage of 2020 respondents had intercourse before 13 years old (7.1%) and 34.3% of those who had intercourse became sexually active before 15. In 2017, 14% of youth reported having sex before the age of 13, and 58% before 15.

**Youth Sexual Behavior<sup>§</sup>**



|  | Huron County<br>Youth 2020<br>(n=373) | Huron County<br>Youth 2017 |
|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Have ever had sexual intercourse         | 19.3%                                 | 30%                        |
| Average number of partners               | 2.8<br>(n=67)                         | N/A                        |
| Percent reporting one partner (lifetime) | 50.7%<br>(n=67)                       | 46%                        |
| Average age of first experience          | 14.9<br>(n=70)                        | 15                         |



Of 11-13 year-olds, 3.1% had ever had sex, compared to 19.5% of youth 14-15, and 39.0% of youth 16-19.

Number of sexual partners also increased with age. On average youth age 11-13 had 1.5 partners, youth 14-15 had 1.9, and 16-19 had 3.0. Males reported more sexual partners than females (3.4 and 1.6 on average, respectively).

**Behavioral Risk Factors, continued**

Among youth reporting they have had sexual intercourse, 63.4% reported using a method to prevent STDs and pregnancy the last time they had intercourse.

Almost a fifth (19.4%) of adults reported engaging in sexual behavior due to drinking or doing drugs and/or being forced into sexual activity; 10.7% of youth reported at least one of those experiences.



**Sexual Activity: Missing/Impaired Consent<sup>s</sup>**

|  | Huron County Adults<br>(average n=206) | Huron County Youth<br>(average n=365) |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| Have engaged in sexual behavior due to drinking or doing drugs | 14.7%                                  | 4.7%                                  |
| Have been forced into sexual activity                          | 13.6%                                  | 7.7%                                  |



In 2017, 7% of adults reported having ever been forced into sexual activity, while 12% reported engaging in sexual activity due to the influence of alcohol or drugs.



Female youth were more likely than male youth to have ever been forced into sexual activity (11.6% versus 3.3%).

## ***Behavioral Risk Factors, continued***

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In terms of health-specific education, the 2020 Community Health Assessment asked Huron County adults whether they or a family member would like to receive help or information for several issues, many of them behavioral health-related. Though few wanted information, those who did identified that information which helped them with weight, mental health, tobacco cessation, and alcohol abuse would be most valuable.

### **Information Preferred<sup>§</sup>**

|  | Huron County Adults<br>(n=216) |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Weight problems                                  | 7.3%                           |
| Depression, anxiety, or mental health            | 6.6%                           |
| Tobacco cessation                                | 4.3%                           |
| Alcohol abuse                                    | 3.9%                           |
| Elderly care assistance (in-home or out-of-home) | 3.7%                           |
| Marital or family problems                       | 1.0%                           |
| Drug abuse / detoxification                      | 0.2%                           |
| End-of-life or hospice care                      | 0.0%                           |
| Gambling problem                                 | 0.0%                           |

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## Mental And Social Health

The 2020 Community Health Assessment also measured mental and social health. As the findings in this section show, these types of health are interconnected for many youth and adults in Huron County.

### Key Findings

- About one in five adults have been diagnosed with a depressive disorder or anxiety disorder.
- About 12% of youth have seriously considered suicide in the past 12 months and about 22% have self-harmed.
- 75% of youth have had at least one Adverse Childhood Experience.
- About 25% of youth have been bullied on school property.

**Huron County is currently not meeting the *Healthy People 2020* goal for rate of suicides.**

As measured by the survey, 21% of Huron County adult respondents have been diagnosed with a depressive disorder and 19% have been diagnosed with an anxiety disorder.

### Diagnoses Of Mental Health Conditions<sup>§</sup>

|                                       |  | Huron County Adults<br>(average n=218) |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Ever Been Told That You Had...</b> | A depressive disorder (including depression or dysthymia)  | 20.7%                                  |
|                                       | An anxiety disorder (including acute stress disorder, anxiety, generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, posttraumatic stress disorder, or social anxiety disorder) | 18.7%                                  |

Youth respondents had more poor mental health days than adults (a statistically significant difference). About one quarter (26.2%) of adults had 4 or more poor mental health days in the past month. In 2017 this number was 30%.

## Mental And Social Health, continued

**Poor Mental Health Days In The Past 30 Days<sup>§</sup>**  

|  | Huron County<br>Adults | Huron County<br>Youth |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Percent</b> having at least 1 poor mental health day        | (n=212)<br>38.0%       | (n=554)<br>64.3%      |
| <b>Days</b> poor mental health (median)*                       | (n=81)<br>5            | (n=356)<br>10         |
| <b>Percent</b> for whom mental health affected activity levels | (n=208)<br>14.0%       | (n=548)<br>35.6%      |
| <b>Days</b> activity levels were affected (median)**           | (n=31)<br>2            | (n=195)<br>5          |

\*Among those who had at least 1 poor health day \*\*Among those who had at least one day when activity levels were affected

 Female youth were more likely than male youth to report at least 1 poor mental health day (81.4% versus 50.0%). They were also more likely than male youth to report mental health affected activity levels (52.7% versus 23.3%).

 About one quarter (26.2%) of adults had 4 or more poor mental health days in the past month. In 2017 this number was 30%.

Four percent of Huron County adults and 11.5% of youth reported seriously considering attempting suicide during the past 12 months (a statistically significant difference). For youth asked about self-harm behaviors, 22.2% reported having ever purposefully hurt themselves. In 2017, this number was 25%.

**Suicidal Thoughts<sup>§</sup>** 

|  | Huron County<br>Adults<br>(n=220) | Huron County<br>Youth<br>(n=572) |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Have had suicidal thoughts in past 12 months | 4.0%                              | 11.5%                            |



 Female youth were more likely than male youth to seriously consider attempting suicide in last 12 months (18.2% versus 6.2%). They were also more likely than youth males to report harming themselves (32.5% versus 15.0%).

 In 2017, 4% of adults and 18% of youth had seriously considered attempting suicide.

## Mental And Social Health, continued

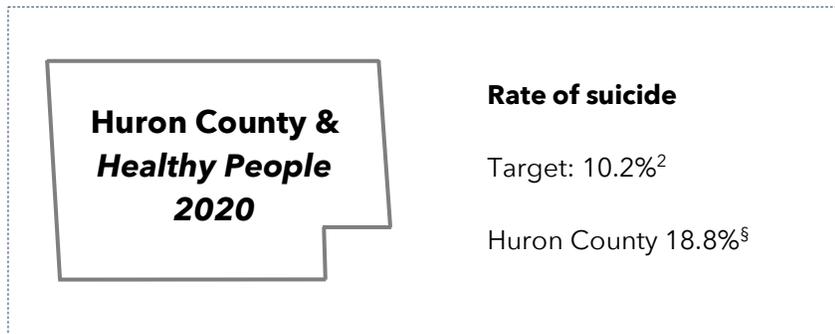
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The patterns discussed on the previous page may partially explain why Huron County has a slightly higher suicide rate than Ohio.

### Suicides<sup>1\*</sup>

|                 | Huron County |        | Ohio  |        |
|-----------------|--------------|--------|-------|--------|
|                 | Count        | Rate** | Count | Rate** |
| <b>Suicides</b> | 11           | 18.8   | 1,836 | 15.2   |

*\*Data are from 2018 \*\*Rate per 100,000 population, age-adjusted*



**Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES)**

Adverse Childhood Experiences are potentially traumatic experiences that children go through or witness before they turn 18. These events can have negative effects on health, increasing risks of serious health problems including toxic stress, which affects brain development. The CDC estimates “the economic and social cost to families, communities, and society to total hundreds of billions of dollars every year.”<sup>3</sup> Each measure in the tables below represents one ACE.



**Childhood Experiences<sup>s</sup>**

|  |  | Youth who answered “yes” (average n=566) |
|--|--|--|
| <b>Before you were 18 years old, did you live with anyone who...</b> | Was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal   | 29.4%                                    |
|  | Was a problem drinker or alcoholic   | 22.9%                                    |
|  | Used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medication                                  | 16.6%                                    |
|  | Served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail, or other correctional facility | 24.2%                                    |
| <b>Before you were 18 years old were your parents...</b>             | Separated or divorced  | 41.8%                                    |

**Childhood Experiences, continued<sup>s</sup>**

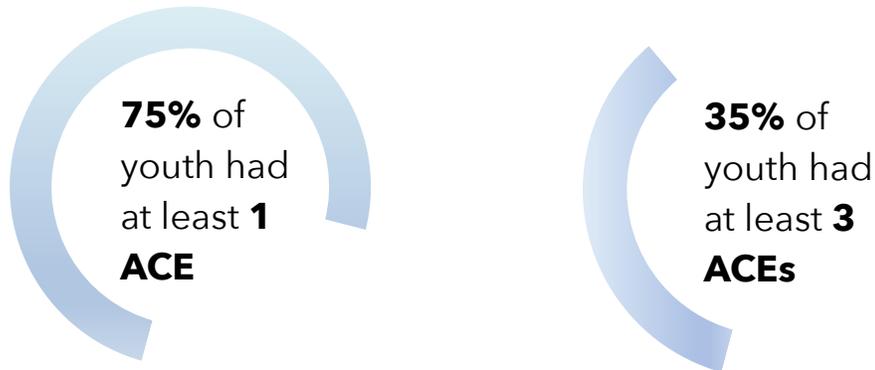
|   |  | Youth who answered “never” | Youth who answered “once” (average n=569) | Youth who answered “more than once” |
|---|--|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| <b>Before you were 18 years old, how often did your parents or adults in your home...</b>       | Slap, hit, kick, punch, or beat each other up      | 84.6%                      | 8.0%                                      | 7.4%                                |
|   | Hit, beat, kick, or physically hurt you in any way | 84.0%                      | 8.3%                                      | 7.8%                                |
|   | Swear at you, insult you, or put you down          | 52.8%                      | 14.8%                                     | 32.3%                               |
| <b>Before you were 18 years old, how often did anyone 5 years older than you or an adult...</b> | Touch you sexually                                 | 93.9%                      | 4.0%                                      | 2.1%                                |
|   | Try to make you touch them sexually                | 95.6%                      | 3.0%                                      | 1.4%                                |
|   | Force you to have sex                              | 98.1%                      | 1.4%                                      | 0.5%                                |

## Mental And Social Health, continued



Females were more likely than males to have at least one ACE (83.3% and 69.2%, respectively). Non-white or Hispanic youth were more likely than white, non-Hispanic youth to have at least one ACE (88.3% and 72.1%, respectively).

Overall, the 2020 Community Health Assessment found that:



The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) connects Adverse Childhood Experiences to many other risks (Figure 1). The likelihood of experiencing negative impacts from ACEs is believed to increase with the number of adverse experiences.<sup>4</sup>

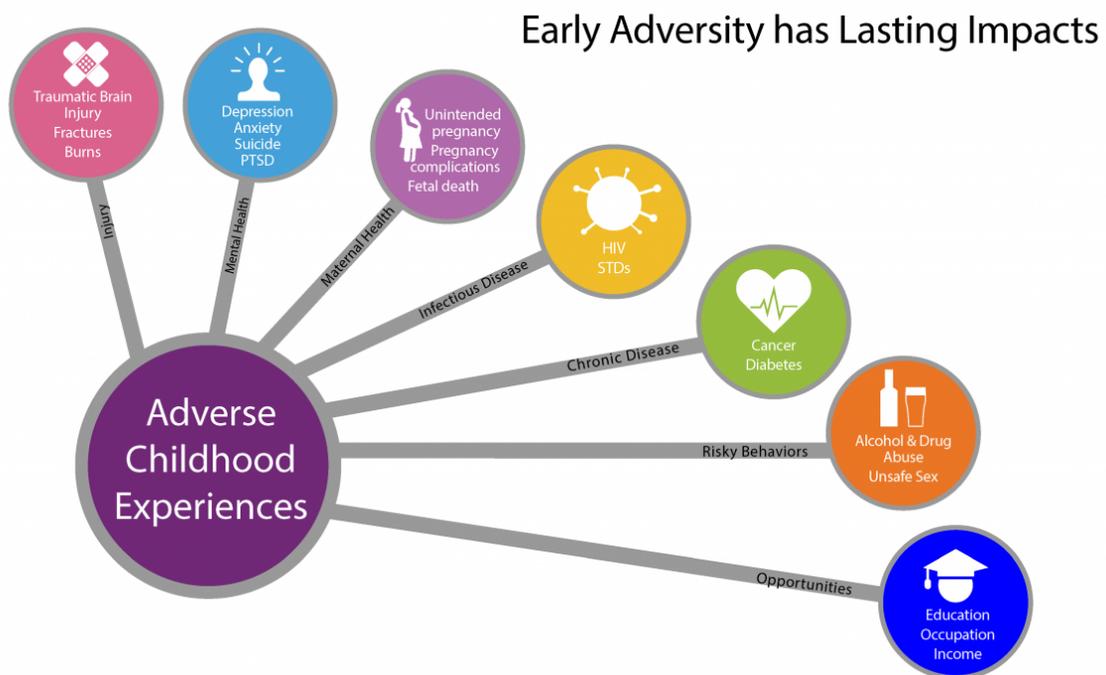


Figure 1 "Association between ACES and Negative Outcomes"; Source: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Division of Violence Prevention

## Mental And Social Health, continued

According to the 2020 Community Health Assessment, ACEs were linked to a greater likelihood of substance use, and worse overall physical health and mental and social health.

### Substance use

Those with at least one ACE were more likely to have ever smoked cigarettes (18.7% versus 4.4%); used a vape (29.6% versus 14.6%); used marijuana (13.3% versus 3.9%); used alcohol (46.1% versus 26.9%); and misused pain medication (5.4% versus 0.8%).

### Overall physical health

Those with at least one ACE had poorer general health: 53% of those youth rated health excellent or very good compared to 77% of those with no ACEs. They also had more poor physical health days (5.1 versus 2.7). Those with at least one ACE were also more likely to be overweight or obese (33.7% versus 21.3%).

### Mental and social health

Those with at least one ACE had more poor mental health days (9.5 versus 3.5). They were also more likely to have suicidal thoughts (15.3% versus 1.4%) and engage in self-harming behavior (28.2% versus 6.5%). Those with at least one ACE were also more likely to have been bullied on school property (27.8% versus 17.3%) and bullied electronically (20.5% versus 8.6%).

The 2020 Huron County Health survey also asked youth respondents about bullying. Face-to-face bullying and electronic bullying affect many youth. Nearly a quarter of Huron County youth reported being bullied at school.

### Bullying<sup>§</sup>



|                                      |   | Huron County Youth<br>(average n=571) |  |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b>In the past 12 months have...</b> | Been bullied on school property         | 24.6%                                 |  |
|                                      | Been electronically bullied             | 17.4%                                 |  |
|                                      | Had a physical fight on school property | 10.1%                                 |  |

## ***Mental And Social Health, continued***

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Bullying on school property decreased with age: 31.5% of youth age 11-13 reported bullying at school compared to 24.7% of youth 14-15 and 16.9% of youth 16-19. Female youth were more likely than male youth to be bullied on school property (34.4% versus 18.4%). Females were also more likely than males to be electronically bullied (28.6% versus 9.5%).

Males were more likely than females to have a physical fight (14.3% versus 6.6%). Non-white or Hispanic youth were also more likely than white or non-Hispanic youth to have a physical fight (18.9% versus 8.3%).



In 2017, 32% of youth were bullied on school property in the 12 months prior to the survey. 48% of youth had been bullied in total (13% of whom were bullied electronically), and 6% had been in a physical fight on school property.

About one-tenth (9.1%) of youth did not go to school because they felt unsafe in the past 30 days, compared to 6% in 2017. Those who missed at least one day because they felt unsafe missed 1.9 days on average.

## Mental And Social Health, continued

Recall that 15.4% of Huron County youth have witnessed domestic violence of some kind either once or more than once (ACE). For additional context, the table below shows the counts of domestic violence for Huron County and Ohio.

### Domestic Violence<sup>5\*</sup>

|                             | Huron County |        | Ohio   |        |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
|                             | Count        | Rate** | Count  | Rate** |
| Domestic violence incidents | 339          | N/A    | 75,466 | N/A    |

\*Data are from 2018 \*\*Rate per 100,000 population, age-adjusted N/A= not available or cannot be calculated

Recall that 16.1% of Huron County youth have been physically beaten by either a parent or adult in their home (ACE). For additional context, the following table presents the number of child abuse reports in 2018. Note: this may not be accurate to the total counts of child abuse, which may be underreported for the stigma that sticks with families after perpetrators are convicted.

### Child Abuse<sup>6\*</sup>

|   | Huron County |           | Ohio           |           |
|---|--------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
|   | Count        | Percent** | Count          | Percent** |
| <b>Total child abuse reports</b>                          | <b>603</b>   |           | <b>101,243</b> |           |
| Physical abuse  | 245          | 40.6%     | 30,264         | 29.9%     |
| Neglect   | 115          | 19.1%     | 25,827         | 25.5%     |
| Sexual abuse  | 63           | 10.4%     | 9,137          | 9.0%      |
| Emotional maltreatment                                    | 3            | 0.5%      | 1,203          | 1.2%      |
| Family in need of other services;<br>dependency and other | 111          | 18.4%     | 17,001         | 16.8%     |
| Multiple allegations of abuse /<br>neglect                | 66           | 10.9%     | 17,861         | 17.6%     |

\*Data are from 2018 \*\*Denominator is total child abuse reports

See Appendix C for the 2019 Annual Report from the Huron County Common Pleas Court Juvenile & Probate Division, which contains information such as the dispositions of the dependent neglect and abuse cases files in 2019 as well as juvenile court dispositions.

### **Community Voices**

**Mental Health Barriers.** When asked to list barriers to youth mental health, community members referenced a lack of coping skills, parental problems, and absence of honest relationships with other adults. Barriers for adults included childhood trauma and lack of support systems. They also connected poor mental health to economic instability: “Poverty is at the center of a lot of the mental health issues in the community.”

**Stigma.** Community members feel stigma is partially responsible for people avoiding treatment or avoiding telling their doctors that they have an inherited disorder. People may also avoid behavioral health centers that function to help people with mental health and substance abuse, to avoid stigma associated with drug addiction.

**Self-medication.** There is concern that youth and adult substance abuse could be an attempt to self-medicate.

**Treatment.** As mentioned in the section Health & Health Care (p. 17), community members would like to see more psychological health providers in their community.

People may also benefit from having someone of a similar cultural background speaking to them about issues. Speaking about the mental health counseling for the Hispanic community, a resident stated, “If that service was there, a lot of people would prefer to have someone they could communicate with in Spanish.”

# Maternal And Child Health

In this section, secondary data and conversations with community members are used to identify the state of maternal and child health in Huron County.

## Key Findings

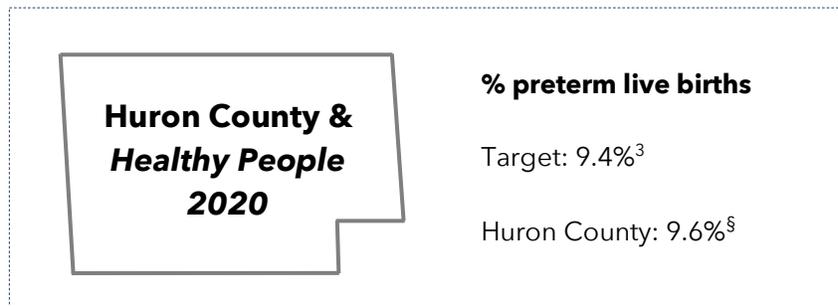
- For community members, maternal and child health is not only determined by outcomes at birth, but by social support, access to childcare, mental health, and other services.

**Huron County is close to meeting the *Healthy People 2020* goal for percent of babies born preterm.**

### Maternal and Infant Health\*

|  |   | Huron County |         | Ohio    |         |
|--|---|--------------|---------|---------|---------|
|  |   | Count        |         | Count   |         |
| <b>Total Births<sup>1</sup></b>          |   | 712          |         | 135,220 |         |
|  |   | Count        | Rate**  | Count   | Rate**  |
| <b>Infant Mortality Rate<sup>2</sup></b> | Total   | 4            | ***     | 982     | 7.2     |
|  | White   | 3            | ***     | 550     | 5.3     |
|  | Black   | 0            | ***     | 384     | 15.6    |
|  | American Indian                                 | 0            | ***     | 0       | **      |
|  | Asian or Other Pacific Islander                 | 0            | ***     | 20      | 4.2     |
|  | Hispanic  | 1            | ***     |         | 7.2     |
|  | Non-Hispanic                                    | 3            | ***     | 927     | 7.2     |
|  |   | Count        | Percent | Count   | Percent |
| <b>Low Birth Weight<sup>1</sup></b>      | Low birth weight babies (<2500 grams)           | 52           | 7.3%    | 11,481  | 8.5%    |
|  | Very low birth weight babies (<1500 grams)      | 11           | 1.3%    | 1,996   | 1.5%    |
| <b>Preterm Births<sup>1</sup></b>        | Preterm births (<37 weeks)                      | 68           | 9.6%    | 13,860  | 10.3%   |
| <b>Tobacco Use<sup>1</sup></b>           | Mothers smoked during 3 <sup>rd</sup> trimester | 126          | 17.7%   | 14,434  | 10.7%   |

\*Mortality rate data are from 2017, all other data are from 2018 \*\*Rate per 1,000 live births \*\*\*Rates are unreliable



### Community Voices

**Mental Health.** There is concern for the rates of postpartum depression in the community, as well as the high levels of trauma some parents carry, whether from their past or their present living situations.

**Insurance Barriers.** Families who don't have insurance or funds to pay up front have difficulty accessing prenatal care. Children of immigrant parents may have insurance after they are born, but mothers are still left without, and can get very sick themselves.

**Child Care & Rest.** Affordable childcare is a barrier to mothers' opportunities for employment, especially single and Hispanic mothers. Community members also emphasized the need for supportive services that can give parents a break "when they need it, mentally and logistically."

**Education.** New parents may also need educational support for their new role: "A lot of parents are acknowledging that they don't know what they're doing and they're struggling a lot with not having the skillset and not having the support." Community organizations also commented on the difficulty of supporting Hispanic families without resources and materials in Spanish to provide to them.

# Overall Physical Health

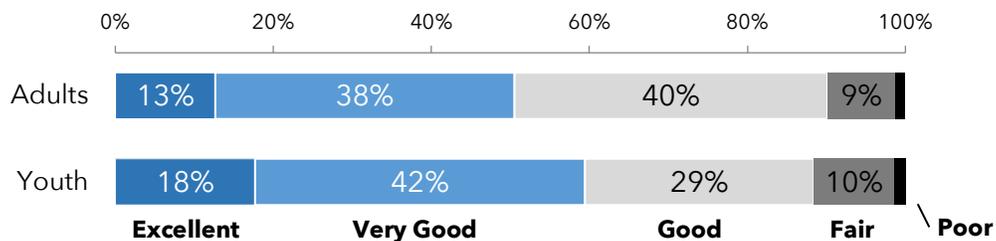
This section reviews how residents perceive their overall physical health.

## Key Findings

- Youth had similar perceptions of their health status as adults, though more youth reported at least one poor physical health day in the past month.
- 23.5% of adults rated physical health not good on 4 or more days in the previous month, similar to the 26% who reported this in 2017.

The majority of respondents, adults and youth, report that in general their health is “good,” “very good,” or “excellent.”

### Perceptions Of Health Status<sup>§</sup>



As shown below, youth reported more poor physical health days than adults, although the difference was not statistically significant.

### Poor Physical Health Days In The Past 30 Days<sup>§</sup>



|  | Huron County<br>Adults | Huron County<br>Youth |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Percent</b> having at least 1 poor physical health day  | (n=209)<br>49.1%       | (n=550)<br>68.9%      |
| <b>Days</b> poor physical health (median)                  | (n=103)<br>3*          | (n=379)<br>4*         |
| <b>Percent</b> had activity levels affected at least 1 day | (n=210)<br>28.4%       | (n=560)<br>45.2%      |
| <b>Days</b> activity levels were affected (median)         | (n=60)<br>5**          | (n=253)<br>3**        |

\*Among those who had at least 1 poor health day \*\*Among those who had at least one day when activity levels were affected



Youth females were more likely than youth males to report that their physical health impacted their activity on at least day (55.7% versus 38.2%).

## Vulnerable Populations

This section outlines the health needs of certain members of the population whose specific health experiences were not captured by the 2020 Huron County Adult or Youth Health Survey.

### Key Findings

- Those with developmental disabilities and age-related diseases have complex health issues and needs. Caregivers who are family members increasingly want home-based care and can have their own health outcomes threatened by providing it all on their own.

**Healthy People 2020 goal:**  
**“Reduce the morbidity and costs associated with, and maintain and enhance quality of life for those with Dementia, including Alzheimer’s.”<sup>1</sup>**

Developmental disabilities and age-related disabilities can impede people’s ability to care for themselves. The majority of residents with a disability are 65 years and over, as shown in the table below. Independent living difficulty is second to ambulatory difficulty in Huron County, and in Ohio.

### Residents - Disability Information<sup>2</sup>

|                           |                               | Huron County | Ohio  |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-------|
| <b>Disability Status</b>  | Total with a disability       | 13.7%        | 14.1% |
|                           | Under 18 years                | 4.3%         | 4.9%  |
|                           | 18 to 64 years                | 12.3%        | 12.1% |
|                           | 65 years and over             | 33.7%        | 34.1% |
| <b>Disability By Type</b> | Hearing difficulty            | 3.9%         | 3.8%  |
|                           | Vision difficulty             | 2.4%         | 2.4%  |
|                           | Cognitive difficulty          | 4.9%         | 5.9%  |
|                           | Ambulatory difficulty         | 6.7%         | 7.5%  |
|                           | Self-care difficulty          | 2.4%         | 2.7%  |
|                           | Independent living difficulty | 5.9%         | 6.3%  |

### **Community Voices**

Those whose loved ones suffer from either dementia or developmental issues at any age struggle to find the resources needed to help them take care of their family.

**Communication Issues.** One problem is the inability to know about physical problems as soon as they occur. Physical issues may also get confused with behavioral health issues.

**Respite Care.** Families have trouble finding providers to care for their loved ones in their own home. As one resident stated, "They do not want to put them in nursing homes." People may also refuse to seek care because of past trauma in institutions.

However, staffing is a barrier to providing more home health care. There is high turnover in people filling the positions, which can make handling physical and mental health issues more difficult due to ineffective communication. When a person has more than one kind of specific health issue, staff may not be equipped with enough training.

**Support Groups.** Caregivers have to find care for their loved ones before they can care adequately for themselves, because they are "in fear of leaving their loved one for their own self-care." This can ultimately lead to exhaustion and their own health issues.

About support groups, community members said, "It would be good for caregivers to get together to feed off of each other - everyone could benefit..." and mentioned preferring facilitators as well as groups that are built to last.

## Death, Illness, and Injury

This section presents the leading causes of death, illness, and injury for residents of Huron County.

### Key Findings

- The leading cause of death in Huron County is coronary heart disease.
- Among cancer diagnoses, breast and prostate have the highest incidence rates.
- 41% of adult respondents have been diagnosed with high blood pressure, 34% with high cholesterol, and 11% with diabetes.

The following tables and information reflect data from Fisher-Titus Medical Center and Mercy Health - Willard Hospital. In 2020, there were at least 15,079 visits to emergency departments for these hospitals. It is unclear how many of these visits were made by Huron County residents.

### Top 10 Reasons For ED Hospital Visits At Fisher-Titus Medical Center<sup>1\*</sup>

|   | Count |
|---|-------|
| Chest pain, unspecified   | 728   |
| Unspecified abdominal pain                                      | 636   |
| Urinary tract infection, site not specified                     | 602   |
| Acute upper respiratory infection, unspecified                  | 537   |
| Pneumonia, unspecified organism                                 | 441   |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with (acute) exacerbation | 398   |
| Other specified injuries of head, initial encounter             | 362   |
| Other chest pain  | 357   |
| Low back pain   | 346   |
| Nausea with vomiting, unspecified                               | 322   |

<sup>\*</sup>Data are from 2019

Chest pain and congestive heart failure are top reasons for ED visits at other county hospitals, with pneumonia and UTIs also common. Weakness and sepsis are also reasons people were admitted to emergency departments.<sup>2</sup>

**Death, Illness, And Injury, continued**

Fisher-Titus Medical Center also provided the top 20 reasons for non-emergency department visits.

**Top 20 Reasons For Non-ED Hospital Admissions At Fisher-Titus Medical Center<sup>1\*</sup>**

| Description  | Count |
|--|-------|
| Unilateral primary osteoarthritis, right knee  | 65    |
| Unilateral primary osteoarthritis, left knee   | 50    |
| Unilateral primary osteoarthritis, left hip  | 31    |
| Unilateral primary osteoarthritis, right hip   | 25    |
| Bilateral primary osteoarthritis of knee   | 25    |
| Primary osteoarthritis, right shoulder   | 18    |
| Primary osteoarthritis, left shoulder  | 8     |
| Type 2 diabetes mellitus with other specified complication   | 8     |
| Bilateral primary osteoarthritis of hip  | 8     |
| Other spondylosis with myelopathy, cervical region   | 5     |
| Cellulitis of right lower limb   | 5     |
| Complete rotator cuff tear or rupture of right shoulder, not specified as traumatic  | 4     |
| Hypertensive heart and chronic kidney disease with heart failure and stage 1 through stage 4 chronic kidney disease, or unspecified chronic kidney disease | 4     |
| Abdominal aortic aneurysm, without rupture   | 4     |
| Other specified postprocedural states  | 3     |
| Infection and inflammatory reaction due to internal left knee prosthesis, initial encounter  | 3     |
| Presence of right artificial knee joint  | 3     |
| Presence of unspecified artificial knee joint  | 3     |
| Other acute kidney failure   | 3     |
| Cutaneous abscess of right foot  | 3     |

*\*Data are from 2019*

Mercy Health - Willard Hospital had similar reasons for inpatient admissions, with the addition of hip and knee fractures.<sup>2</sup> The top methods by which people caused injury to their skin, organs, muscles, or bones is shown on the next page.

**Death, Illness, And Injury, continued**

The following **mechanisms of injury** were most common among individuals admitted to Huron County hospitals:<sup>1</sup>

- Fall - same level
- Fall - less than 10 feet
- Motor vehicle crashes
- Penetrating trauma/head trauma
- Fall - 10 foot or greater
- Bicycle crashes
- Assault
- Sports injuries<sup>2</sup>
- ATV accidents<sup>2</sup>
- Motorcycle crashes<sup>2</sup>

Turning to the top causes of death in Huron County, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (unspecified) and atherosclerotic heart disease are most common, followed by lung disease.

**Mortality - Leading Causes<sup>3\*</sup>**

| Description (Diagnosis-related group)  | Huron County |        | Ohio    |        |
|--|--------------|--------|---------|--------|
|  | Count        | Rate** | Count   | Rate** |
| Total  | 643          | 901.2  | 123,648 | 849.7  |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, unspecified (J44.9)                   | 42           | 55.2   | 5,683   | 37.5   |
| Atherosclerotic heart disease (I25.1)  | 36           | 45.3   | 7,257   | 47.7   |
| Bronchus or lung, unspecified - malignant neoplasms (C34.9)                  | 33           | 42.2   | 6,710   | 44.1   |
| Unspecified dementia (F03)   | 23           | 32.2   | 5,038   | 32.8   |
| Acute myocardial infarction, unspecified (I21.9)                             | 22           | 30.6   | 4,361   | 29.0   |
| Stroke (I64)   | 21           | 28.6   | 2,641   | 17.5   |
| Alzheimer’s disease, unspecified (G30.9)                                     | 20           | 27.4   | 4,943   | 32.4   |
| Septicemia, unspecified (A41.9)  | 15           | ***    | 1,958   | 13.2   |
| Pancreas, unspecified - Malignant neoplasms (C25.9)                          | 12           | ***    | 1,838   | 12.2   |
| Unspecified diabetes mellitus, without complications (E14.9)                 | 10           | ***    | 1,232   | 8.3    |
| Accidental poisoning by and exposure to narcotics and psychodysleptics (X42) | 18           | ***    | 3,025   | 27.6   |
| Congestive heart failure (I50.0)   | 17           | ***    | 2,800   | 18.2   |
| Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (I25.0)                               | 14           | ***    | 2,296   | 15.4   |

*\*The first ten of these causes are sorted in order of age-adjusted rate in Huron County, and the bottom 3 causes are top 10 leading causes of death in the state of Ohio. The data are from 2017. \*\*Rate per 100,000 population, age-adjusted \*\*\*Rates are unreliable*

## Death, Illness, And Injury, continued

With regard to cancer incidence rates, lung and bronchus cancer had the greatest incidence in Huron County, followed by female breast cancer.

### Cancer Incidence Rates - Top Cancers<sup>4\*</sup>

|                      | Huron County |        | Ohio  |        |
|----------------------|--------------|--------|-------|--------|
|                      | Count        | Rate** | Count | Rate** |
| Breast (female)      | 44           | 126.7  | N/A   | 127.4  |
| Prostate             | 32           | 90.0   | N/A   | 103.0  |
| Lung and bronchus    | 47           | 65.6   | N/A   | 68.5   |
| Colon and rectum     | 29           | 40.9   | N/A   | 41.5   |
| Melanoma of the skin | 18           | 28.0   | N/A   | 22.9   |

*\*Data are from 2012-2016. \*\*Rate per 100,000 population, age-adjusted; Rates are sex specific for cancer of the breast and prostate  
N/A=comparable data are not available*

Considering only cancer-related deaths, lung and bronchus cancers have the highest mortality rate in Huron County.

### Cancer Mortality Rates - Top Cancers<sup>4\*</sup>

|                   | Huron County |        | Ohio  |        |
|-------------------|--------------|--------|-------|--------|
|                   | Count        | Rate** | Count | Rate** |
| Lung and Bronchus | 39           | 54.8   | N/A   | 50.3   |
| Prostate          | 8            | 26.6   | N/A   | 19.0   |
| Colon and rectum  | 12           | 18.2   | N/A   | 15.7   |
| Breast (female)   | 6            | 17.0   | N/A   | 22.4   |
| Pancreas          | 9            | 12.1   | N/A   | 11.6   |

*\*Data are from 2012-2016 \*\*Rate per 100,000 population, age-adjusted; Rates are sex specific for cancer of the breast and prostate  
N/A=comparable data are not available*

The most common reportable infectious disease diagnosis in Huron County is chlamydia, followed by Hepatitis B. See Appendix D for the detailed summary of communicable diseases in Huron County over the past five years.

The rate of persons living with a diagnosis of HIV infection is 66.7 in Huron County, much lower than the Ohio rate (206.4).<sup>5</sup>

## Death, Illness, And Injury, continued

Turning to chronic health conditions, 41% of adult Huron County respondents have at some point been told by a health professional that they have high blood pressure and 34% have been diagnosed with high cholesterol. Both of these statistics are greater than the prevalence for Ohio, overall.



**Diagnoses Of Chronic Health Conditions<sup>§</sup>**

|                                       | Huron County<br>(average n=209) | Ohio                 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Ever Been Told That You Had...</b> | High blood pressure             | 34.7% <sup>6*</sup>  |
|                                       | High blood cholesterol          | 31.4% <sup>6*</sup>  |
|                                       | Diabetes                        | 12.2% <sup>7**</sup> |
|                                       | Asthma                          | 9.5% <sup>7**</sup>  |
|                                       | Coronary heart disease          | 5.0% <sup>7***</sup> |
|                                       | Heart attack                    |                      |
|                                       |                                 | 2.1%                 |

\*Data are from 2017. \*\*Data are from 2018. \*\*\*Ohio data combines coronary heart disease and heart attack; Data are from 2018



Adults 55 and older are more likely than adults younger than 55 to have asthma (12.7% versus 2.0%) and diabetes (22.2% versus 4.5%). Adults 45 and older are more likely than adults younger than 45 to have high cholesterol (50.8% versus 15.4%). No one under 55 reported coronary heart disease or heart attacks.

# Emergency Preparedness

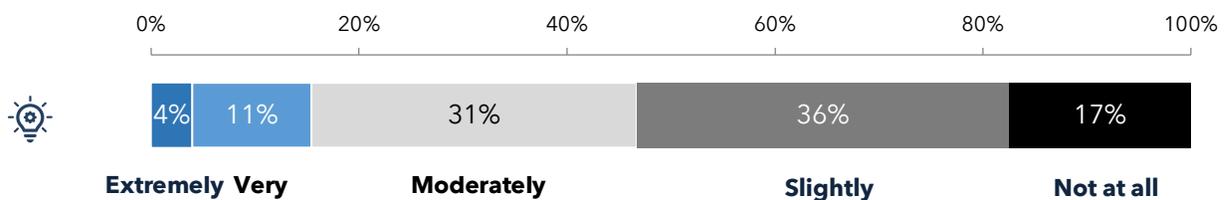
## Key Findings

- Most Huron County respondents feel they are unprepared for an emergency.
- Most respondents have renters or homeowners insurance, but not flood insurance.

A large-scale disaster or emergency is any event that leaves one isolated in their home or displaces them from their home for at least 3 days. This might include natural disasters such as tornadoes, floods, and ice storms, or man-made disasters such as explosions or blackouts.

Overall, only about 15% of Huron County adults think they are very or extremely prepared for a large-scale disaster or emergency.

## Prepared For Emergencies



Adults 45 and older are more likely than those younger than 45 to be extremely, very, or moderately prepared (54.6% versus 30.1%). Those with a household income of \$100,000 or more are more likely than those with a lower income to be moderately, very, or extremely prepared (79.3% versus 40.4%).

Most respondents have renters or homeowners insurance (81.2%). Those with some college or more education are more likely than those with a high school degree/GED or less to have insurance (96.3% versus 70.6%) and those without kids in the household are more likely than those with kids in the household to have insurance (89.8% versus 63.5%). Few residents (12.3%) have flood insurance.

# Trends Over Time

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

The health indicator cell is green if health improved over time<sup>1</sup>, orange if health declined over time<sup>2</sup>, and white if there was little change in health over time<sup>3</sup>.

| Health Indicator   | 2007 | 2011 | 2014 | 2017 | 2020 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| <b>Social Determinants Of Health</b>   |      |      |      |      |      |
| Adults: visited a doctor for routine checkup in the past year  | 49%  | 52%  | 56%  | 56%  | 67%  |
| <b>Behavioral Risk Factors</b>   |      |      |      |      |      |
| Adults: current cigarette smokers (currently smoke all or some days)                                       | 20%  | 18%  | 17%  | 15%  | 13%  |
| Adults: former cigarette smokers (smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime & now do not smoke)              | 25%  | 26%  | 27%  | 24%  | 29%  |
| Adults: binge drinkers (5 or more drinks in a couple of hours on occasion at least once in the past month) | 27%  | 19%  | 16%  | 25%  | 30%  |
| Youth: ever tried cigarettes   | 40%  | 35%  | 27%  | 23%  | 15%  |
| Youth: current cigarette smokers   | 16%  | 15%  | 10%  | 5%   | 5%   |
| Youth: ever drank alcohol  | 65%  | 57%  | 45%  | 47%  | 41%  |
| Youth: drank alcohol within past month (current drinker)   | 31%  | 29%  | 17%  | 23%  | 14%  |
| Youth: used marijuana in past 30 days  | 10%  | 15%  | 8%   | 11%  | 5%   |
| Youth: ever misused prescription pain medicine   | 12%  | 21%  | 11%  | 5%   | 4%   |
| Adults: overweight or obese  | 68%  | 71%  | 70%  | 67%  | 79%  |
| Youth: overweight or obese   | 31%  | 28%  | 30%  | 35%  | 31%  |
| Youth: active every day of past 7  | N/A  | 32%  | 26%  | 30%  | 31%  |
| Youth: active 5 or more days of past 7   | N/A  | 56%  | 47%  | 54%  | 56%  |
| Youth: not active any days of past 7   | N/A  | 7%   | 13%  | 8%   | 12%  |
| Adults: had sexual intercourse in past 12 months   | 69%  | 68%  | 69%  | 70%  | 66%  |
| Adults: only one sexual partner in past 12 months (among sexually active adults)                           | 95%  | 96%  | 94%  | 94%  | 94%  |
| Youth: ever had sexual intercourse   | 50%  | 35%  | 26%  | 30%  | 20%  |

<sup>1</sup> When the magnitude of the difference between the average of all data before 2020 and the 2020 data is at least |10%| OR there are 5 consecutive data points, all increasing or decreasing (or repeating) and the direction of this difference suggests a **more** healthy population. For example, consider "Adults: visited a doctor for routine checkup in the past year":  $((.56 - .67) / .56) * 100 = -20\%$ .

<sup>2</sup> When the magnitude of the difference between the average of all data before 2020 and the 2020 data is at least |10%| OR there are 5 consecutive data points, all increasing or decreasing (or repeating) and the direction of this difference suggests a **less** healthy population.

<sup>3</sup> When the indicator didn't meet the criteria for footnotes one or two.

## Trends Over Time, continued

| Health Indicator  | 2007 | 2011 | 2014 | 2017 | 2020 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| <b>Behavioral Risk Factors</b>  |      |      |      |      |      |
| <b>Youth:</b> only one sexual partner (lifetime)<br>(among sexually active youth)     | 38%  | 32%  | 45%  | 46%  | 51%  |
| <b>Youth:</b> had four or more sexual partners<br>(among sexually active youth)       | 28%  | 30%  | 21%  | 19%  | 21%  |
| <b>Youth:</b> had first intercourse before age 13<br>(among sexually active youth)    | N/A  | 28%  | 13%  | 14%  | 7%   |
| <b>Youth:</b> had first intercourse before age 15<br>(among sexually active youth)    | 65%  | 79%  | 65%  | 58%  | 34%  |
| <b>Youth:</b> average age of first sexual intercourse                                 | N/A  | 14.5 | 14.9 | 15   | 15   |
| Adults: forced into sexual activity when they<br>did not want to                      | N/A  | 7%   | 6%   | 7%   | 14%  |
| Adults: engaged in sexual activity due to<br>drinking and drugs                       | N/A  | 16%  | 14%  | 12%  | 15%  |
| <b>Mental And Social Health</b>   |      |      |      |      |      |
| Adults: had 4 or more poor mental health<br>days in last 30                           | 21%  | 23%  | 20%  | 30%  | 26%  |
| Adults: seriously considered attempting<br>suicide in last year                       | 3%   | 3%   | 3%   | 4%   | 4%   |
| <b>Youth:</b> seriously considered attempting<br>suicide in last year                 | 11%  | 15%  | 14%  | 18%  | 12%  |
| <b>Youth:</b> ever purposefully hurt themselves                                       | 19%  | 22%  | 22%  | 25%  | 22%  |
| <b>Youth:</b> bullied on school property within past<br>12 months                     | N/A  | N/A  | 32%  | 32%  | 25%  |
| <b>Youth:</b> bullied electronically over past 12<br>months                           | N/A  | 13%  | 11%  | 13%  | 17%  |
| <b>Youth:</b> got into physical fight on school<br>property within the past 12 months | 13%  | 12%  | 7%   | 6%   | 10%  |
| <b>Youth:</b> didn't go to school because felt unsafe<br>within the past 12 months    | 3%   | 3%   | 4%   | 6%   | 9%   |
| <b>Overall Physical Health</b>  |      |      |      |      |      |
| Adults: had 4 or more poor physical health<br>days in past 30                         | 20%  | 16%  | 19%  | 26%  | 24%  |

## Summary

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The [Huron County 2020 Community Health Assessment](#) provides a comprehensive overview of the community's health status, illuminating areas of strength as well as areas in which there could be improvement.

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

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

The Huron County Health Partners will provide annual updates to this assessment as new data becomes available. Users of the [Huron County 2020 Community Health Assessment](#) are encouraged to send feedback and comments that can help improve the usefulness of this information when future editions are developed. Questions and comments about the [Huron County 2020 Community Health Assessment](#) may be directed to:

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# Appendix A: Adult Survey Questionnaire

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

# HURON COUNTY HEALTH SURVEY

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

## ABOUT YOUR COMMUNITY

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

## ABOUT YOUR OVERALL HEALTH

*These questions ask about your physical and mental health.*

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

Excellent

Very good

Good

Fair

Poor

3. Thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your **physical health not good?** [Write a number] \_\_\_

4. And during the past 30 days, for about how many days did **poor physical health** keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation? [Write a number] \_\_\_

5. Thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for about how many days during the past 30 days was your **mental health not good?** [Write a number] \_\_\_

6. And during the past 30 days, for about how many days did **poor mental health** keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation? [Write a number] \_\_\_

7. Has a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare professional EVER told you that you had a **depressive disorder** (including depression or dysthymia)? [Circle one answer]

Yes

No

8. Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional EVER told you that you had an **anxiety disorder** (including acute stress disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, posttraumatic stress disorder, or social anxiety disorder)? [Circle one answer]

Yes

No

9. During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide? [Circle one answer]

Yes

No

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

{PLEASE COMPLETE THE NEXT PAGE}

Unique ID here

10. Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional EVER told you that you had... [For each question, circle one answer]

|                              |     |    |
|------------------------------|-----|----|
| 10a. Asthma?                 | Yes | No |
| 10b. High blood pressure?    | Yes | No |
| 10c. High blood cholesterol? | Yes | No |
| 10d. Diabetes?               | Yes | No |
| 10e. Heart attack?           | Yes | No |
| 10f. Coronary heart disease? | Yes | No |

**The next questions ask about your healthcare.**

11. In the past 12 months, did you travel outside of Huron County in order to receive needed medical care? [Circle one answer]

|     |                           |
|-----|---------------------------|
| Yes | No<br>(Go to Question 13) |
|-----|---------------------------|

12. What kind of medical care did you receive outside of Huron County? [Please write your answer below]

13. In the past 12 months, did you **delay** getting needed **medical care** for any of the following reasons?

[Fill in the circles that apply]

- No/Not applicable
- You didn't have insurance
- You couldn't afford the co-pay
- You didn't have transportation
- You couldn't schedule an appointment soon enough
- You couldn't schedule an appointment at all
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

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

[Fill in the circles that apply]

- No/Not applicable
- You didn't have insurance
- You couldn't afford the co-pay
- You didn't have transportation
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

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

[Circle one answer]

|   |  |   |                     |
|---|--|---|---------------------|
| Within the past year<br>(anytime less than 12 months ago) | Within the past 2 years<br>(at least 1 year but less than 2 years ago) | Within the past 5 years<br>(at least 2 years but less than 5 years ago) | 5 or more years ago |
|---|--|---|---------------------|

16. About how long has it been since you last visited a **dentist or dental clinic** for any reason?

[Circle one answer]

|   |  |   |                     |
|---|--|---|---------------------|
| Within the past year<br>(anytime less than 12 months ago) | Within the past 2 years<br>(at least 1 year but less than 2 years ago) | Within the past 5 years<br>(at least 2 years but less than 5 years ago) | 5 or more years ago |
|---|--|---|---------------------|

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

[Fill in the circles that apply]

- Depression, anxiety, or mental health
- Alcohol abuse
- Drug abuse / Detoxification
- Tobacco cessation
- Weight problem
- Elderly care assistance (in-home or out-of-home)
- Marital or family problems
- End-of-life or hospice care
- Gambling problem

{PLEASE COMPLETE THE NEXT PAGE}

## WOMEN'S HEALTH AND CHECKUPS

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

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

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

19. A Pap test is a test for cancer of the cervix. How long has it been since you had your last Pap test?

[Circle one answer]

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

## HEALTH BEHAVIORS

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

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

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

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

|                         |                       |                         |                   |                        |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Not difficult<br>at all | Slightly<br>difficult | Moderately<br>difficult | Very<br>difficult | Extremely<br>difficult |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|

{PLEASE COMPLETE THE NEXT PAGE}

**The next questions ask about physical activity.**

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

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

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

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

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

**The next questions ask about other health behaviors and issues.**

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

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| Yes | No |
|-----|----|

28. How often do you...

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

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

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

|                                  |     |    |
|----------------------------------|-----|----|
| 30a. Heroin?                     | Yes | No |
| 30b. Methamphetamines?           | Yes | No |
| 30c. Prescription pain medicine? | Yes | No |

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

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

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

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

### SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

34. Have you had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, or have you not done this? [Circle one answer]

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months | Have not done this<br>(Go to Question 37) |
|---|---|

35. In the past 12 months, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse?

[Write a number] \_\_\_

36. What do you or your partner do to keep from getting pregnant? [Fill in the circles that apply]

- Not sexually active currently (abstinent)
- Not currently using any birth control
- Condoms
- Prescribed contraception
- Vasectomy (male sterilization)
- Hysterectomy (female sterilization)
- Tubes tied (female sterilization)
- Withdrawal
- My partner is (or I am) too old to become pregnant
- Other

37. Have you ever engaged in any sexual behavior after drinking or using other drugs that you would not have done if you had not been drinking or using drugs? [Circle one answer]

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| Yes | No |
|-----|----|

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

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| Yes | No |
|-----|----|

### EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

***The next questions ask about how prepared you are for a large-scale disaster or emergency.***

39. A large-scale disaster or emergency is any event that leaves you isolated in your home or displaces you from your home for at least 3 days. This might include natural disasters such as tornadoes, floods, and ice storms, or man-made disasters such as explosions or blackouts. How prepared is your household to handle a large-scale disaster or emergency? [Circle one answer]

|                     |                   |                     |               |                    |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Not prepared at all | Slightly prepared | Moderately prepared | Very prepared | Extremely prepared |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|

40. Do you have renters or homeowners insurance? [Circle one answer]

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| Yes | No |
|-----|----|

41. Do you have flood insurance? [Circle one answer]

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| Yes | No |
|-----|----|

## OTHER QUESTIONS

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

42. What is your age? [Write a number] \_\_\_ \_\_\_

43. How much do you weigh without shoes? [Write a number] \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ pounds

44. How tall are you without shoes? [Write two numbers] \_\_\_ feet / \_\_\_ \_\_\_ inches

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

|      |        |             |            |                                 |
|------|--------|-------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| Male | Female | Transgender | Non-binary | I prefer not to classify myself |
|------|--------|-------------|------------|---------------------------------|

46. This question is about your racial background. Which of the following categories do you consider yourself to be? [Circle one answer]

|       |                           |                                   |
|-------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| White | Black or African-American | Some other race (please specify): |
|-------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|

47. This question is about Hispanic ethnicity. Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin? [Circle one answer]

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| Yes | No |
|-----|----|

48. Including yourself, how many people live in your household? [Write a number] \_\_\_ \_\_\_

49. And how many of these people are under age 18? [Write a number] \_\_\_ \_\_\_

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

|   |                        |                          |                    |                   |                                 |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Less than 12 <sup>th</sup> grade (no diploma) | High school degree/GED | Some college (no degree) | Associate's degree | Bachelor's degree | Graduate or professional degree |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|

51. Which of the following categories includes the total income of everyone living in your home in 2018, before taxes? [Circle one answer]

|                    |                               |                               |                               |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Less than \$25,000 | Between \$25,000 and \$49,999 | Between \$50,000 and \$74,999 | Between \$75,000 and \$99,999 | \$100,000 or more |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|

{YOU ARE FINISHED! PLEASE USE THE ENVELOPE PROVIDED TO RETURN THIS SURVEY.  
**THANK YOU!**}

## Appendix B: Youth Survey Questionnaire

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

# HURON COUNTY YOUTH HEALTH SURVEY

Completing this survey is voluntary. Your grade in this class will not be affected by whether or not you answer, or how you answer, these questions. If you do not feel comfortable answering a question, please leave it blank. All responses will remain confidential; please answer honestly.

## ABOUT YOUR COMMUNITY

1. In your opinion, what is the most important health issue affecting youth who live in Huron County?

[Please write your answer below]

## ABOUT YOUR OVERALL HEALTH

*These questions ask about your physical and mental health.*

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

Excellent

Very good

Good

Fair

Poor

3. Thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your **physical health not good**? [Write a number] — —

4. And during the past 30 days, for about how many days did **poor physical health** keep you from doing your usual activities, such as school, recreational, or extracurricular activities?

[Write a number] — —

5. Thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for about how many days during the past 30 days was your **mental health not good**?

[Write a number] — —

6. And during the past 30 days, for about how many days did **poor mental health** keep you from doing your usual activities, such as school, recreational, or extracurricular activities?

[Write a number] — —

7. During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide? [Circle one answer]

Yes

No

8. Have you ever purposefully hurt yourself (e.g., by cutting, burning, scratching, hitting, or biting)?

Yes

No

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

{PLEASE COMPLETE THE NEXT PAGE}

*The next questions ask about bullying. Bullying is when people tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt someone else over and over again. It is not bullying when people of about the same strength or power argue or fight or tease each other in a friendly way.*

9. During the past 12 months, have you ever been bullied **on school property**?  Yes  No  
[Circle one answer]

10. During the past 12 months, have you ever been **electronically** bullied (e.g., through texting, Instagram, Snapchat, or other social media)?  Yes  No  
[Circle one answer]

11. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a **physical fight on school property**?  
[Write a number] \_\_\_

12. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you **not go to school** because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on your way to or from school?  
[Write a number] \_\_\_

**CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES**

*The next questions ask about events that may have happened during your childhood (i.e., before you were 18 years of age). This information will allow us to better understand problems that may occur early in life and may help others in the future. This is a sensitive topic and some people may feel uncomfortable with these questions. Remember: You can skip any question you do not want to answer.*

13. Looking back before you were 18 years of age... [For each question, circle one answer]

|  |       |      |                |
|--|-------|------|----------------|
| 13a. Did you live with anyone who <b>was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal</b> ?  | Yes   | No   |                |
| 13b. Did you live with anyone who <b>was a problem drinker or alcoholic</b> ?  | Yes   | No   |                |
| 13c. Did you live with anyone who <b>used illegal street drugs or who abused prescription medications</b> ?                                | Yes   | No   |                |
| 13d. Did you live with anyone who <b>served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail, or other correctional facility</b> ?    | Yes   | No   |                |
| 13e. Were your parents <b>separated or divorced</b> ?  | Yes   | No   |                |
| 13f. How often did your parents or adults in your home ever <b>slap, hit, kick, punch, or beat each other up</b> ?                         | Never | Once | More than once |
| 13g. How often did a parent or adult in your home ever <b>hit, beat, kick, or physically hurt you in any way</b> ? Don't include spanking. | Never | Once | More than once |
| 13h. How often did a parent or adult in your home ever <b>swear at you, insult you, or put you down</b> ?                                  | Never | Once | More than once |
| 13i. How often did anyone at least 5 years older than you or an adult ever <b>touch you sexually</b> ?                                     | Never | Once | More than once |
| 13j. How often did anyone at least 5 years older than you or an adult ever <b>try to make you touch them sexually</b> ?                    | Never | Once | More than once |
| 13k. How often did anyone at least 5 years older than you or an adult ever <b>force you to have sex</b> ?                                  | Never | Once | More than once |

**HEALTH BEHAVIORS**

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

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

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

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

|                      |                    |                      |                |                     |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Not difficult at all | Slightly difficult | Moderately difficult | Very difficult | Extremely difficult |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|

*The next questions ask about physical activity.*

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

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

18. On average, how many hours per day do you spend **playing video games**? [Write a number] \_\_\_ \_\_\_

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

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

21. Do you participate in any extracurricular sports, clubs, or groups? [Circle one answer]

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| Yes | No |
|-----|----|

The next questions ask about other health behaviors and issues.

22. Have you ever **smoked cigarettes**, even one or two puffs? [Circle one answer]

|     |                  |
|-----|------------------|
| Yes | No (Skip to Q23) |
|-----|------------------|

22a. How old were you the first time you smoked a cigarette, even one or two puffs? [Write a number] \_\_\_ \_\_\_

22b. In the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? [Write a number] \_\_\_ \_\_\_

23. Have you ever **vaped or used an e-cigarette/other electronic vaping product** (e.g., vape pens, JUUL, blu)? [Circle one answer]

|     |                  |
|-----|------------------|
| Yes | No (Skip to Q24) |
|-----|------------------|

23a. How old were you the first time you vaped or used an e-cigarette? [Write a number] \_\_\_ \_\_\_

23b. In the past 30 days, on how many days did you vape or use an e-cigarette? [Write a number] \_\_\_ \_\_\_

24. Have you ever **used other nicotine products?** [Circle one answer]

|     |                  |
|-----|------------------|
| Yes | No (Skip to Q25) |
|-----|------------------|

24a. How old were you the first time you used other nicotine products? [Write a number] \_\_\_ \_\_\_

24b. In the past 30 days, on how many days did you use other nicotine products? [Write a number] \_\_\_ \_\_\_

25. Have you ever **used marijuana or cannabis?** [Circle one answer]

|     |                  |
|-----|------------------|
| Yes | No (Skip to Q26) |
|-----|------------------|

25a. How old were you the first time you used marijuana or cannabis? [Write a number] \_\_\_ \_\_\_

25b. In the past 30 days, on how many days did you use marijuana or cannabis? [Write a number] \_\_\_ \_\_\_

26. Have you ever **used any illegal drugs** (e.g., methamphetamines, heroin, cocaine)? [Circle one answer]

|     |                  |
|-----|------------------|
| Yes | No (Skip to Q27) |
|-----|------------------|

26a. How old were you the first time you used illegal drugs? [Write a number] \_\_\_ \_\_\_

26b. In the past 30 days, on how many days did you use illegal drugs? [Write a number] \_\_\_ \_\_\_

27. Have you ever **had at least one alcoholic drink?** [Circle one answer]

|     |                  |
|-----|------------------|
| Yes | No (Skip to Q28) |
|-----|------------------|

27a. How old were you the first time you had an alcoholic drink? [Write a number] \_\_\_ \_\_\_

27b. In the past 30 days, on how many days did you have an alcoholic drink? [Write a number] \_\_\_ \_\_\_

28. Have you ever **used prescription medication that was not prescribed for you, or take more medicine than was prescribed for you, in order to feel good, high, more active, or more alert?** [Circle one answer]

|     |                  |
|-----|------------------|
| Yes | No (Skip to Q29) |
|-----|------------------|

28a. How old were you the first time you used prescription medication this way? [Write a number] \_\_\_ \_\_\_

28b. In the past 30 days, on how many days did you use prescription medication this way? [Write a number] \_\_\_ \_\_\_

29. Not counting decks, porches, or garages, inside your home is smoking... [Circle one answer]

|                |  |               |
|----------------|--|---------------|
| Always allowed | Allowed only at some times or in some places | Never allowed |
|----------------|--|---------------|

## SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

30. Have you ever had sexual intercourse? [Circle one answer] 

|     |                           |
|-----|---------------------------|
| Yes | No ( <i>Skip to Q34</i> ) |
|-----|---------------------------|
31. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time? [Write a number] \_\_\_ \_\_\_
32. During your life, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse? [Write a number] \_\_\_ \_\_\_
33. The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you use any methods to prevent STDs or pregnancy? [Circle one answer] 

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| Yes | No |
|-----|----|
34. Have you ever engaged in any sexual behavior after drinking or using other drugs **that you would not have done if you had not been drinking or using drugs?** [Circle one answer] 

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| Yes | No |
|-----|----|
35. Have you ever felt forced into any sexual behavior **when you did not want to do it?** [Circle one answer] 

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| Yes | No |
|-----|----|

***Please call the Sexual Assault Services Hotline (440-204-4359) if you need to talk to someone about rape, incest, sexual abuse, sexual assault, or how you are feeling right now.***

## OTHER QUESTIONS

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

36. What is your age? [Write a number] \_\_\_ \_\_\_
37. How much do you weigh without shoes? [Write a number] \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ pounds
38. How tall are you without shoes? [Write two numbers] \_\_\_ feet / \_\_\_ \_\_\_ inches
39. Which of the following best describes your gender? [Circle one answer] 

|      |        |             |            |                                 |
|------|--------|-------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| Male | Female | Transgender | Non-binary | I prefer to not classify myself |
|------|--------|-------------|------------|---------------------------------|
40. Which of the following best describes you? [Circle one answer] 

|                          |                |          |                                 |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| Heterosexual or straight | Gay or lesbian | Bisexual | I prefer to not classify myself |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------|---------------------------------|
41. This question is about your racial background. Which of the following categories do you consider yourself to be? [Circle one answer] 

|       |                           |                                   |
|-------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| White | Black or African-American | Some other race (please specify): |
|-------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
42. Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin? [Circle one answer] 

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| Yes | No |
|-----|----|

**{YOU ARE FINISHED! PLEASE PUT YOUR COMPLETE SURVEY INTO THE LARGE MANILA FOLDER THAT THE RESEARCHER HAS FOR THIS STUDY. THANK YOU!}**

## Appendix C: Huron County Common Pleas Court Juvenile & Probate Division 2019 Annual Report

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The following pages show the Huron County Common Pleas Court Juvenile & Probate Division 2019 Annual Report.



### Cases Filed in Probate Court

| CASE TYPE                    | Total 2018  | Total 2019  |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Adoption                     | 16          | 13          |
| Change of Name               | 28          | 26          |
| Civil Complaint              | 12          | 4           |
| Conservatorship              | 0           | 0           |
| Correction of Birth Record   | 15          | 5           |
| Emergency Guardianship       | 4           | 11          |
| Estates                      | 230         | 242         |
| Guardianship of Incompetent  | 20          | 29          |
| Guardianship of Minor        | 5           | 3           |
| Marriage License             | 343         | 362         |
| Mental Illness               | 3           | 3           |
| Mental Retardation           | 0           | 0           |
| Minor Settlement             | 6           | 1           |
| Miscellaneous                | 4           | 3           |
| Registration of Birth Record | 0           | 2           |
| Testamentary Trust           | 4           | 0           |
| Trust Agreement              | 4           | 3           |
| Will Deposit                 | 431         | 489         |
| <b>TOTALS</b>                | <b>1125</b> | <b>1196</b> |



## Huron County Common Pleas Court

### *Juvenile & Probate Division*

## 2019 Annual Report

*Timothy L. Cardwell,  
Judge*

### Cases Filed in Juvenile Court

| CASE TYPE                 | Total 2018  | Total 2019  |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Delinquency               | 284         | 259         |
| Unruliness                | 32          | 34          |
| Violate Probation         | 38          | 33          |
| Traffic                   | 299         | 333         |
| Dependent/Neglect/Abuse   | 172         | 155         |
| Civil                     | 144         | 152         |
| Adults Charged            | 10          | 32          |
| Search Warrants           | 12          | 10          |
| Informal                  | 46          | 55          |
| School Truancy Informal   | 18          | 14          |
| Abortion Consent Requests | 0           | 0           |
| Protection Order          | 4           | 1           |
| <b>TOTALS</b>             | <b>1059</b> | <b>1078</b> |



# JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS

Dispositions made in 2019. Youth may receive more than one disposition per case .

| DISPOSITION                         | DELINQUENT  | UNRULY      | TRAFFIC    | TOTALS      |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| Adjudicated / Terminated            | 37          | 3           | 0          | 40          |
| Attend GDL Classes                  | 0           | 0           | 40         | 40          |
| Carteen                             | 0           | 0           | 130        | 130         |
| Community Control                   | 48          | 17          | 2          | 67          |
| Community Service / Volunteer Hours | 64          | 7           | 0          | 71          |
| Court Costs                         | 62          | 21          | 7          | 90          |
| Detention                           | 120         | 0           | 0          | 120         |
| Dismissed                           | 80          | 10          | 10         | 100         |
| DYS                                 | 0           | 0           | 0          | 0           |
| Fine                                | 1           | 0           | 0          | 1           |
| Fine and Court Costs                | 81          | 0           | 203        | 284         |
| Not Obtain an OL                    | 10          | 0           | 13         | 23          |
| OL Restricted                       | 3           | 0           | 38         | 41          |
| OL Suspended                        | 5           | 0           | 14         | 19          |
| Other Dispositional Orders *        | 527         | 53          | 5          | 585         |
| Parent Guardian Restriction         | 0           | 0           | 24         | 24          |
| Postponed Adjudication / Dismissed  | 1           | 0           | 7          | 8           |
| Probation                           | 114         | 4           | 0          | 118         |
| Restitution                         | 19          | 0           | 1          | 20          |
| Suspended Commitment                | 1           | 0           | 0          | 1           |
| Suspended Detention Time            | 10          | 0           | 0          | 10          |
| Transferred                         | 17          | 0           | 91         | 108         |
| Community Correctional Facility     | 0           | 0           | 0          | 0           |
| <b>TOTALS</b>                       | <b>1200</b> | <b>1315</b> | <b>585</b> | <b>1900</b> |

*Disposition table reflects those dispositions made in 2019.  
Some of these cases may have been filed in previous year(s).*

\* Other Dispositional Orders include but are not limited to: house arrest, electronic monitoring, mental health / substance abuse treatment services, alternative school, apology letters, essays, out-of-home placements, educational services, no association orders, protective supervision and substance abuse monitoring.



# Huron County Juvenile Court Programs

## Community Service Program

The Community Service Program is designed to provide an opportunity for youth to gain positive experiences through contributions of time and energy to their community. In certain cases, juveniles are able to pay restitution to the victims of their acts through their community service.

**In 2019, 68 youth were ordered to do 1,502 hours of community service.**

## Mediation

Mediation is designed to empower parents to resolve for themselves any differences surrounding the care and welfare of their children. In addition to the benefit families receive from mediation services, the court benefits by reduced number of contentious and lengthy trials.

**In 2019, 59 cases went to mediation. 15 cases reached an agreement and 21 cases reached a partial agreement.**

## Intervention Court

The Huron County Juvenile Court Intervention Court began in 2003 to assist children that are suffering from substance abuse dependency and/or mental illness. The Huron County Juvenile Intervention Court, through a collaborative effort utilizing the efforts of Firelands Counseling and Recovery Services and other local agencies assist identified children to address their specific needs. Our Intervention Court ended June 30, 2019.

**6 youth participated in the program in 2019.**

| School Truancy Informals  | 2019 | 2018 |
|---------------------------|------|------|
| Cases filed Informally    | 14   | 18   |
| # successfully            | 2    | 0    |
| # terminated              | 5    | 1    |
| # pending                 | 6    | 15   |
| # transferred / dismissed | 1    | 2    |

## Internships

*Whether your college major is a criminal justice or corrections related field, law, psychology, social work, education, liberal arts, or business, we may have an internship for you such as:*

- ◇ Accompanying and/or assisting probation officers with their daily duties and on field contacts with delinquent youth.
- ◇ Performing telephone and computer inquiries to support probation officers in following up on existing juvenile court cases.
- ◇ Assisting with the preparation, maintenance, and safeguarding of Court records and in maintaining the confidentiality of all juvenile files.

In 2019, we had two interns that worked 480 hours with Juvenile Court.

## Reach Our Youth (ROY)

Is a non-profit volunteer organization. ROY is a member agency of the United Fund of Willard, Inc. and the Norwalk Area United Fund.



The purpose of ROY is to recruit volunteers to serve as one-to-one mentors to youth in need of additional guidance and support. Our goal is to help these youth become happy, well adjusted and productive citizens.

**During 2019 we had 58 mentor match-ups and ROY mentors volunteered 3,525 hours. Unfortunately, we had an average of 70 youth waiting for a mentor**

**155 Dependent, Neglect & Abused  
Cases filed in 2019**

| <b>DISPOSITION</b>  |            |
|---|------------|
| Temporary Custody of Relative                               | 67         |
| Temporary Custody of Non-Relative                           | 3          |
| Temporary Custody of DJFS                                   | 15         |
| Temporary Custody of Parents                                | 24         |
| Transfer Jurisdiction                                       | 2          |
| Dismissed   | 27         |
| Legal Custody   | 1          |
| Permanent Custody of Department<br>of Job & Family Services | 0          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>139</b> |

*Disposition table reflects those dispositions made in 2019.  
Some of these cases may have been filed in previous year(s).*

## CASA of Huron County



CASA (Court Appointed Special Advocates) is a volunteer program for the Huron County Juvenile Court. Volunteers called Guardian Ad Litem, advocate for abused and neglected children in Court. The Guardian Ad Litem has three main responsibilities:

- ◆ To serve as a fact finder for the Court by completely re-searching the background of the child abuse and neglect cases.
- ◆ To speak for the child in the courtroom, focusing exclusively on the child's best interests.
- ◆ To continue to monitor the child during the life of the case, helping to insure he or she will be raised in a safe, permanent, and nurturing home.

**10 CASA Guardian Ad Litem volunteered  
578 hours to their cases in 2019.**

## Family Dependency Treatment Court

Family Dependency Treatment Court began in 2018 to serve the best interests of children by providing collaborative evaluation and treatment services for substance abusing parents who have lost or are at risk of losing custody of their children to abuse, neglect or dependency.

These intensive services will improve the mental health, dependency, and substance abuse issues of parents and the well-being of their children

|                         | 2019 | 2018 |
|-------------------------|------|------|
| Participants Entered    | 4    | 10   |
| Participants Graduated  | 7    | 0    |
| Participants Terminated | 1    | 3    |

## Huron County Juvenile & Probate Court

2 East Main Street

Juvenile Court Phone: 419-668-1616

Juvenile Court E-mail: [hcjpc@hcjpc.com](mailto:hcjpc@hcjpc.com)

Probate Court Phone: 419-668-4383

Probate Court E-mail: [hcpobate@hcjpc.com](mailto:hcpobate@hcjpc.com)

Fax: 419-663-0944

[www.hcjpc.com](http://www.hcjpc.com)

50 copies printed at  
a cost of \$0.37 each

## Appendix D: Huron County Reportable Infectious Diseases

### Huron County 2019 Reportable Infectious Diseases\*

| Reportable Disease                   | 2019       | 2018       | 2017       | 2016       | 2015       |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <b>Enteric Disease</b>               |            |            |            |            |            |
| Campylobacteriosis                   | 7          | 8          | 4          | 13         | 10         |
| Cryptosporidiosis                    | 2          | 5          | 2          | 2          | 0          |
| Cyclosporiasis                       | 1          | 1          | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| Giardiasis                           | 0          | 9          | 3          | 1          | 1          |
| Salmonellosis                        | 14         | 13         | 18         | 11         | 10         |
| Yerisinosis                          | 0          | 2          | 0          | 1          | 0          |
| E-Coli                               | 0          | 0          | 1          | 1          | 2          |
| Shigella                             | 0          | 0          | 3          | 1          | 0          |
| Hepatitis E                          | 0          | 1          | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| <b>Hepatitis Disease</b>             |            |            |            |            |            |
| Hepatitis A                          | 5          | 3          | 2          | 1          | 2          |
| Hepatitis B                          | 35         | 41         | 28         | 28         | 13         |
| Hepatitis C                          | 73         | 104        | 113        | 99         | 108        |
| <b>Sexually Transmitted Disease</b>  |            |            |            |            |            |
| Chlamydia                            | 181        | 208        | 196        | 200        | 201        |
| Gonorrhea                            | 26         | 28         | 42         | 22         | 31         |
| <b>Vaccine Preventable Disease</b>   |            |            |            |            |            |
| Haemophilus influenzae               | 2          | 3          | 0          | 2          | 3          |
| Pertussis                            | 11         | 1          | 2          | 1          | 1          |
| Varicella                            | 0          | 4          | 7          | 2          | 4          |
| Mumps                                | 0          | 1          | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| <b>Other Disease</b>                 |            |            |            |            |            |
| CP-CRE                               | 3          | 5          | -          | -          | -          |
| Dengue                               | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| Influenza-associated hospitalization | 57         | 74         | 82         | 27         | 20         |
| Legionellosis                        | 4          | 2          | 6          | 6          | 3          |
| Lyme Disease                         | 6          | 5          | 4          | 4          | 2          |
| Meningitis - aseptic/viral           | 3          | 10         | 1          | 2          | 4          |
| Meningococcal Disease- Neisseria     |            |            |            |            |            |
| Meningitidis                         | 0          | 1          | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| Streptococcal - Group A -invasive    | 3          | 3          | 2          | 1          | 3          |
| Meningitis - bacterial               | 2          | 0          | 1          | 2          | 1          |
| Tuberculosis                         | 0          | 0          | 0          | 1          | 0          |
| Streptococcus pneumoniae             | 7          | 8          | 8          | 6          | 4          |
| West Nile Virus                      | 0          | 0          | 1          | 0          | 1          |
| <b>Total</b>                         | <b>442</b> | <b>540</b> | <b>526</b> | <b>434</b> | <b>424</b> |

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

# Appendix E: Community Assets and Resources

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

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

**Appendix E: Community Assets and Resources, continued**

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

**Appendix E: Community Assets and Resources, continued**

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

**Appendix E: Community Assets and Resources, continued**

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

## **Appendix E: Community Assets and Resources, continued**

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| <b>Category</b> | <b>Huron County Assets/Resources</b>  |
|-----------------|---|
|                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• New London Record</li><li>• Mix 102.7 WCPZ</li><li>• Norwalk Ohio News</li><li>• Norwalk Reflector</li><li>• Sandusky Register</li><li>• Willard Times Junction</li><li>• WLEC Sandusky 1450AM</li><li>• WLKR 95.3/WKFM</li><li>• WTAM Cleveland 1100</li></ul> |

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<sup>19</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates (2018)

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