



2023 Logan County Community Health Assessment

Prepared for: Logan County Health Risk and Community Needs
Assessment Committee

Research Funded By:



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Executive Summary

The assessment process is an ongoing cycle that includes building partnerships; coordinating a consortium; assessing data, community needs, and capacity; and conducting planning, prioritization, interventions, implementation, and evaluation. This report begins the 3-year cycle. The Center for Marketing and Opinion Research (CMOR) was selected by the Logan County Health Risk and Community Needs Assessment Committee to conduct data collection and analysis for the CHA through three project components.

The first component of the project, a Community Survey, consisted of a random sample telephone and web survey of Logan County, Ohio households. This method was used to ensure representativeness of the adult population and to warrant statistical validity. The final sample size was 400 which resulted in an overall sampling error of +/- 5.0% within a 95% confidence level. The survey questions focused on the following areas: community need and social determinants, access to care, mental health and substance abuse, healthy living, vaccinations, chronic diseases, housing, safety, and transportation.

The second phase of the project, Secondary Data Analysis, consisted of reviewing and analyzing secondary data sources to identify priority areas of concern when compared to survey data. CMOR gathered and compiled health and demographic data from various sources. The sources of data are outlined in the Research Methodology section of this report.

The third and final phase, consisted of collecting qualitative data to provide some contextual information to the primary and secondary data outlined above. The qualitative data included a Community Partner Survey which consisted of an on-line survey completed by 68 community partners with knowledge of and experience in community health related issues.

When available, data was compared to previous years' information and other geographic areas such as Ohio or the United States. Analysis included survey data and health and demographic data. After compiling and analyzing the data from all three components, CMOR identified six priority health needs for the county including (in alphabetical order):



Throughout the report, statistically significant findings and statistical significance between groupings (i.e. between age groups or between races) are indicated by an asterisk ()*



Contributing Factors to Health Challenges

There are a number of factors that affect the health of a community. When asked what is the most important health related issue or challenge facing Logan County, Ohio right now, nearly half of community partners, 49%, mentioned social determinants of health as an important health related issue or challenge. This included things such as affordable and available housing, employment, access to food, and poverty. *Community partners were also asked to list some problems, barriers, or gaps in services that prevent residents from receiving health related care and services they need.* The most common barriers mentioned were transportation issues (52%), cost (47%), lack of programs and resources (44%), education and awareness (25%), and health insurance (22%). On the community survey, 18% of residents sought assistance for food in the past year while 10% sought assistance with utilities. In addition, community partners were asked to list some challenges residents in the county face in trying to maintain healthy lifestyles like exercising and eating healthy and/or trying to maintain chronic conditions like diabetes or heart disease. This was an open-ended question in which the respondent could give multiple responses. The most common challenges mentioned were lack of access and cost of healthy foods (46.6%), access and affordability to gyms and other programs (39.7%), and finances/cost (32.8%).

Personal income and poverty is another contributing factor to the county's health challenges. Residents in communities with the lowest income levels have the poorest health and the most difficulty in gaining access to health care. The age group with the highest poverty level is children under 5 (*Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2021*). The poverty rates for female headed households with children under 18 is significantly higher than married family households, 31.4% compared to 3.6%. Financial difficulties extend well past the county residents that fall below the federal poverty line. ALICE is an acronym that stands for "Asset-Limited, Income-Constrained, Employed". These are households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. When looking at three different household types and their household financial status, the most financially vulnerable group was single-female-headed households with children. In Logan County, 76% of households in this classification are below the ALICE threshold meaning that under a quarter, 24%, of single-female-headed households with children can afford the essentials. Comparatively, just 9% of married households with children are below the ALICE threshold (*Source: 2023 ALICE Report Ohio, Logan County*).

Educational attainment also contributed. Only 17.9% of the county population over the age of 25 have a bachelor's degree or higher (compared to 29.7% in the state) (*Source: US Census Bureau, American Fact Finder*). In addition, there are no 4-year public universities or private colleges, or 2-year public colleges, located within Logan County. Clark State College offers courses at Ohio Hi-Point in Bellefontaine. There are also no Ohio Technical Centers located within the County. This means that there are limited secondary education options within the county limits. (*Source ODSA*). In Logan County, as in most other geographies, the lower the education level, the higher the poverty level for that demographic group (poverty rate for those with less than a high school diploma was 16.9% compared to 5.5% for college graduates). (*Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2021*).

The **aging population** is also a contributing factor in the county's health challenges that this is likely to grow in importance over the next few years. Currently, the median age in the county, 41.5, is higher than the median age of 39.6 for the state. Also, 18% of the county population is aged 65 or over compared to



17% of the state's population (*Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2021*). More than half of community partners, 57%, felt that there were NOT enough services and programs currently available to meet the needs of the aging population and seniors of Logan County right now.

One last contributing factor to note in Logan County is **transportation** barriers. On the community survey, a notable percentage, 6% of residents or a loved one had sought assistance for transportation in the past year. In addition, 17% of residents stated that transportation related issues might prevent them from seeing a doctor if they were sick, injured, or needed some type of health care. Nearly a sixth of community survey respondents use a transportation method other than their own car most often when they need to get there. The most common alternatives to having their own car include walking (6%), family member or friend (4%), and bike (3%). Community partners also noted the impact of transportation barriers several times. More than half, 60%, of community partners felt that there were NOT enough services and programs currently available to meet the transportation needs of Logan County right now. In addition, less than half of community partners, 41.8%, agreed that *“Transportation for medical appointments is available for residents in Logan County when needed.”*



Process for Identifying Priority Health Needs

Analysis for the CHA included survey data in conjunction with health and demographic data. Using all data available, CMOR identified priority community health needs for the county. The data is included in this document. The findings from the secondary data reinforce the findings of the CHA Community Survey and Community Partner Survey.





Priority Health Needs

This section presents a summary of the priority health needs for Logan County (*in alphabetical order*). For each area, data is given to support the identified health need. In many cases there were significant differences between demographic groups. The priority health needs were identified after analyzing multiple sources of data as outlined in the Research Methodology appendix. The six priority health need areas were identified as common themes that appeared throughout the multiple sources of data and had adequate support to identify them as a significant issue.

ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

HEALTH NEED: A portion of county residents do not have access to affordable basic health care services including primary care doctors. Access to medical specialists, dentists, and mental health professionals were also issues.

PRIMARY CARE

- On the community survey, the affordability of healthcare was named as the MOST important health related issue or challenge facing the county by 16% of community residents. Furthermore, more than half of residents, 59%, rated access to health care as a moderately or very serious problem facing Logan County.
- Nearly a sixth, 14% of community survey residents or a loved one had sought assistance for healthcare in the past year while 10% sought assistance for dental care. A notable percentage, 7%, sought prescription assistance.
- On the community survey, nearly a tenth of residents, 8%, reported that they do not have one person or group they think of as their doctor or health care provider.
- On the community survey, more than a quarter of residents, 28%, stated that they most often receive health care from a source other than a primary care or family doctor such as an urgent care center (11%) or Community Health Center (7%).
- On the community survey, a notable portion of respondents, 16%, reported there were prescription services that they or a family member needed in the past year they were unable to get. The most common reasons they were unable to get the prescription were cost and the needed medication was out of stock.
- Less than half of community partners, 40%, named access to health care as the most important health related issue or challenge.
- On a scale in which 1 is 'not at all important' and 10 is 'very important', community partners gave access to health care an importance rating of 8.35, the third highest of the issues asked about.
- Nearly half of community partners, 49%, felt there were NOT enough services and programs currently available to meet the access to care needs in Logan County right now. Furthermore, only 44% of community partners agree that Logan County has the needed programs and resources to address health related issues.
- In Logan County, there is 1 primary care physician for every 2,160 residents which is much worse than the state ratio of 1 PCP for every 1,303 residents. (*Source: County Health Rankings*).

DENTAL

In Logan County, there is 1 dentist for every 2,687 residents which is much worse than the state ratio of 1 dentist for every 1,558 residents. (*Source: County Health Rankings*).

SPECIALISTS

- Nearly half, 49%, of community survey respondents had to go outside of Logan County for healthcare sometime in the past year. To see a specialist was the most common reason for going outside of the county (45%).
- On the community survey, over a sixth, 17%, of residents reported that there were healthcare services they or a family member needed in the past year they were unable to get. Specialist test or procedure were named most often (34%).



HEALTHY LIVING

HEALTH NEED: Living a healthy lifestyle means a lower risk of developing many illnesses, like heart disease and diabetes, which are prevalent in the county. A healthy lifestyle can also lead to better mental health as well.

- On the community survey, 15% of residents named obesity and healthy lifestyle choices as the most important health related issue or challenge facing Logan County right now. Furthermore, the majority of residents, 86%, rated obesity and healthy choices as a moderately or very serious problem facing Logan County.
- Less than half of community partners, 48%, named obesity and healthy lifestyle choices as the most important health related issue or challenge.
- On the community survey, more than a third of respondents, 39%, reported having smoked 100 or more cigarettes in their lifetime. Currently, 26% of residents report currently smoking every day or some days.
- On the community survey, a quarter, 25%, have not exercised in the past month. The most common reasons for not exercising were health problems and lack of time and motivation.
- On the community survey, two-thirds of respondents, 66%, reported they are overweight and nearly half, 45%, reported they had been told by a doctor that they are obese or overweight.
- On the community survey, on average, residents spend 2.60 hours a day watching television, used their cell phone 2.46 hours a day, spent 1.54 hours using their computer outside of school or work, and 0.79 hours playing video games.
- Also on the community survey, slightly more than a third of respondents, 34%, reported having difficulty getting fresh fruits and vegetables.
- On the community survey, residents reported an average of 10.48 days in the past month that they did not get enough rest or sleep.
- More than a tenth, 13.8%, of community survey respondents reported drinking unhealthy drinks one time per day, followed by 17.7% two to three times per day and 8.3% four or more times a day.
- On a scale in which 1 is 'not at all important' and 10 is 'very important', community partners gave healthy living an importance rating of 7.91, the sixth highest of the eleven issues asked about.
- More than half of community partners, 54%, felt that there were NOT enough services and programs currently available to meet the healthy living needs of Logan County right now.
- More than one-quarter, 29%, of community partners indicated that overweight or obese people were not being adequately served by local health services.
- *Community partners were asked to list some challenges residents in the county face in trying to maintain healthy lifestyles like exercising and eating healthy and/or trying to maintain chronic conditions like diabetes or heart disease. The most common challenges mentioned were lack of cost and access to healthy foods (46.6%), access and affordability to gyms and other programs (39.7%), and finances/cost (32.8%).*
- Nearly a quarter of adults, 24%, in Logan County are considered physically inactive, slightly lower than the state average, 25%. *(Source: County Health Rankings).*
- The percentage of Logan County residents with access to locations for physical activity is significantly lower than the state average. Less than two-thirds of county residents, 63%, have access compared to a statewide average of 84%. *(Source: County Health Rankings).*
- More than a third of adults, 48%, in Logan County have a BMI of 30 or more, significantly higher than the state average of 32%. *(Source: County Health Rankings).*



HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS

HEALTH NEED:

- Nearly three-quarters of community survey respondents, 73.9%, rated the availability of affordable housing as a moderate or very serious problem facing Logan County.
- Nearly a tenth, 8% of community survey respondents or a loved one had sought rent or mortgage assistance in the past year while an additional 7% sought assistance with a house repair.
- While the majority of community survey respondents, 90%, indicated they have housing, a notable portion, 8%, have housing but are worried about losing it. A small number, 3%, do not have housing and are staying at a hotel, shelter, friend's house or on the street.
- According to the community survey, nearly a sixth, 14.4%, of respondents have a problem with outdoor bugs such as mosquitos or ticks and nearly one in ten respondents, 8.3%, have a problem with mold where they live or problems with rodents such as mice or rats. Slightly fewer, 7.9%, have issues with water leaks and 6.3% reported having smoke detector issues.
- More than a third of community survey respondents, 35.6%, spend 30% to 50% of their income on housing and nearly one-sixth, 14.1%, spend more than half of their income on housing.
- On a scale in which 1 is 'not at all important' and 10 is 'very important', community partners gave housing and homelessness an importance rating of 8.13, the fourth highest of the eleven issues asked about.
- Most, 84%, of community partners felt there were NOT enough services and programs currently available to address housing and homelessness in Logan County right now.
- Nearly two-thirds, 62%, of community partners indicated that the homeless/transient were not being adequately served by local health services.
- The percentage of vacant houses is significantly higher in Logan County (20.2%) than Ohio (10.1%). *(Source: Ohio Development Services Agency, Ohio County Profiles)*

MENTAL HEALTH

HEALTH NEED: The need for mental health treatment and intervention continues to increase, especially for youth. High diagnosis rates for anxiety and depression as well as the number of residents feeling lonely/ isolated substantiate this issue.

- On the community survey, mental and behavioral health was named as the most important health related issue or challenge facing the county by 12% of community residents. Furthermore, most residents, 86%, rated mental health as a moderate or very serious problem facing Logan County.
- Nearly a tenth, 9% of residents or a loved one had sought assistance for a mental health issue in the past year.
- On the community survey, nearly a fifth, 19%, stated that their mental health was not good 11 or more days in the past month.
- Nearly half of community survey respondents, 44.3%, reported that poor physical or mental health kept them from doing their usual activities such as self-care, work, or recreation in the past 30 days.
- On the community survey, nearly a quarter of respondents, 24%, had felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities in the past year and 8% reported seriously considering suicide sometime in their adult life.
- More than a sixth of community survey residents, 17.9%, reported to have a high stress level on a typical day while another 43.0% said that their daily stress level was moderate.
- According to the community survey:



- Nearly a third of respondents, 32%, have been diagnosed with depression and 24% have an immediate family member who has been diagnosed.
- One-fifth of respondents, 20%, have been diagnosed with an anxiety disorder such as Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) or Panic Disorder, while 13% reported an immediate family member has been diagnosed.
- On the community partner survey, mental and behavioral health was named as the MOST important health related issue or challenge, named by 79% of community partners.
- On a scale in which 1 is 'not at all important' and 10 is 'very important', community partners gave mental health services an importance rating of 9.19, the **highest** of the eleven issues asked about.
- Most, 87%, of community partners felt there were NOT enough services and programs currently available to meet the mental health needs of Logan County right now.
- More than three-quarters, 77%, of community partners indicated that people with mental illness were not being adequately served by local health services.
- The majority of community partners, 85%, disagreed that, *"There are a sufficient number of mental and behavioral health providers in the area."*
- The rate of suicide deaths in Logan County is higher than the state's rate (11.30 compared to 8.5) and has increased over the past five years. *(Source: Ohio Department of Health).*
- In Logan County, there is 1 mental health provider for every 830 residents which is much worse than the state ratio of 1 mental health provider for every 383 residents. *(Source: County Health Rankings).*

SENIOR SERVICES

HEALTH NEED: More than a third of households in the county have a resident age 65 and over, a percentage that has been slowly increasing each year. As the county continues to age, there will be significant challenges to meet the health needs of the aging population.

- Nearly two-thirds of residents, 65%, rated resources and services for seniors as a moderately or very serious problem facing Logan County.
- More than a tenth of community residents, 12%, are responsible for providing regular care or assistance to an elderly parent or loved one.
- Having enough money to meet daily expenses was the largest challenge facing seniors according to community residents with 79% of naming it as a major or moderate challenge facing seniors.
- On the community partner survey, 8% of community partners named aging and elder care as the most important health related issue or challenge facing the county right now.
- On a scale in which 1 is 'not at all important' and 10 is 'very important', community partners gave the aging population and services to seniors an importance rating of 7.96, the fifth highest of the eleven issues asked about.
- More than half of community partners, 57%, felt there were NOT enough services and programs currently available to meet the needs of the aging population and seniors of Logan County right now.
- Less than half, 43%, of community partners indicated that the elderly were not being adequately served by local health services.
- The median age in the county, 41.5, is higher than the median age of 39.6 for the state. Also, 18% of the county population is aged 65 or over compared to 17% of the state's population *(Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2021).*
- Nearly one third, 30.5%, of households in the county had at least one adult age 65 and over. *(Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2021).*



SUBSTANCE ABUSE

HEALTH NEED: Community residents and partners are extremely concerned with addiction and overdoses and the toll that it has taken on the community. Excessive alcohol and substance use can lead to an increased risk of other health problems such as injuries, violence, liver disease, and cancer.

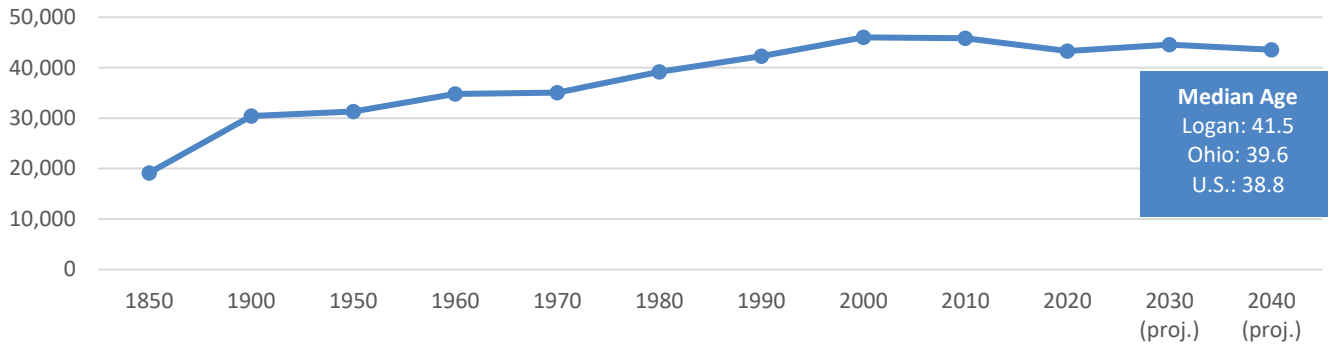
- On the community survey, substance abuse and addiction were named as the MOST important health related issue or challenge facing the county, mentioned by 22% of community residents. Furthermore, most residents, 92%, rated heroin or other illegal drug use as a moderate or very serious problem facing Logan County.
- On the community survey, nearly one in ten respondents, 7%, reported driving after drinking any alcoholic beverages during the past month.
- Nearly a quarter, 24%, of community survey residents felt that it is okay for a person under the age of 21 to drink alcohol as long as they do not drive.
- Also on the community survey, nearly a fifth of respondents, 19%, reported that they or someone in their household had used marijuana in the past six months. Nearly one in ten respondents, 9%, reported that they or someone in their household had used CBD or THC vaping device.
- More than one in ten community survey respondents, 12%, stated that they, a family member, or friend needed drug or alcohol treatment in the past year.
- On the community partner survey, more than half of community partners, 54%, named addiction and overdoses as the most important health related issue or challenge facing the county.
- On a scale in which 1 is 'not at all important' and 10 is 'very important', community partners gave substance use an importance rating of 8.76, the second highest of the eleven issues asked about.
- Most, 84%, of community partners felt there were NOT enough services and programs currently available to meet the substance abuse needs of Logan County right now.
- More than half, 59%, of community partners indicated that people addicted to drugs and alcohol were not being adequately served by local health services.
- On average, 33% percent of client admissions in the county were associated with a primary diagnosis of alcohol abuse or dependence in SFY 2020, much higher than the state average of 19%. *(Source: Ohio Mental Health and Addiction Services).*
- The number of unintentional drug overdose deaths in Logan County has increased significantly since 2014 from 4 to 11. The unintentional drug overdose death rate also increased significantly over the last 5 years from 11.4 to 27.0. *(Source: Ohio Department of Health).*



Logan County Demographic Profile

Logan County, seated in west central Ohio, is a rural farming and manufacturing community located approximately 60 miles west of the state capital, Columbus. Logan County covers a span of nearly 500 square miles of primarily agricultural land. The county ranks 52 out of 88 in terms of population and has a current population of 45,315. Logan County’s population is projected to slightly decrease between now and 2050. The median age in the county, 41.5, is higher than the median age of 39.6 for the state.

Logan County Population Trends and Projections



County Population Trends & Projections						
	Logan County		Ohio			
1850	19,162	1,980,329			2000	46,005 / 11,353,140
1900	30,420	4,157,545			2010	45,858 / 11,536,504
1950	31,329	7,946,627			2020	45,315 / 11,799,448
1960	34,803	9,706,397			2030	44,590 / 11,615,100
1970	35,072	10,652,017			2040	43,570 / 11,679,010
1980	39,155	10,797,630			Change	
1990	42,310	10,847,115			2020-2040	-1,745 / -120,438

SOURCE: Ohio Development Services Agency, U.S. Census

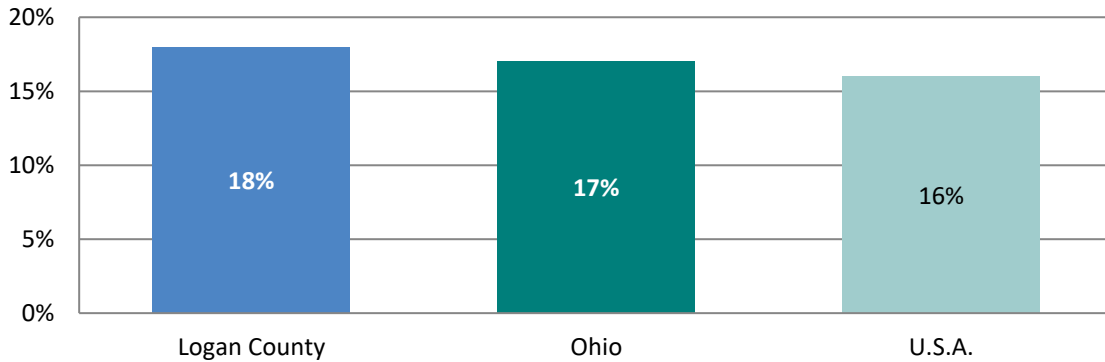
County Population Trends & Projections - Children				
	Logan County		Ohio	
	Under 5	Under 18	Under 5	Under 18
2010	3,128	12,125	724,665	3,650,084.6
2011	3,034	12,028	720,783	2,871,525.3
2012	2,932	11,856	712,820	2,846,806.3
2013	2,969	11,730	704,525	2,824,688.6
2014	2,871	11,509	700,088	2,202,721
2015	2,820	11,334.3	694,559	2,777,131
2016	2,789	11,145	695,764	2,758,515.3
2017	2,780	11,069.6	695,704	2,744,789.8
2018	2,753	10,979	695,933	2,736,314.3
2019	2,676	10,903	694,711	2,723,827.3
2020	2,733	10,796.3	692,983	2,712,788.3
2021	2,702	10,934	668,935	2,721,701
Change 2010 to 2021	-426	-1,187	-55,730	-928,383

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau 5-year estimates



As shown in the graph below, Logan County has a higher percentage of the population ages 65 and over compared to both Ohio and the country.

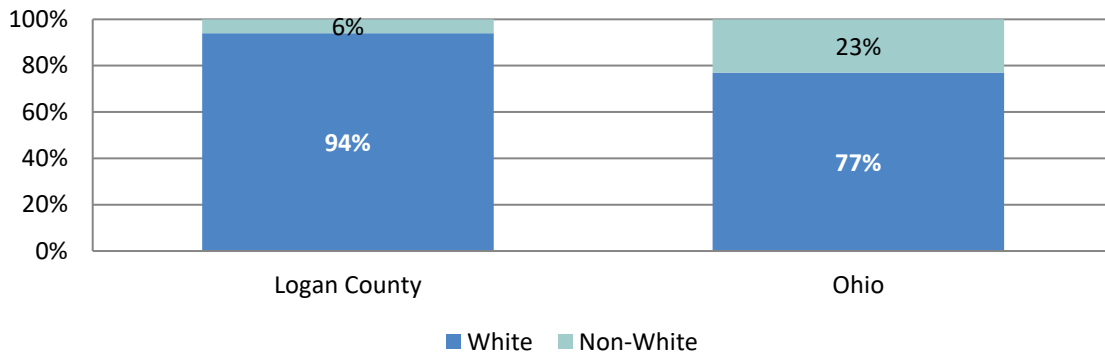
Percentage of Population ages 65+, 2021



Data Source: US Census Bureau

Logan County is much less diverse than the state of Ohio with just 6% of the population being non-white compared to 23% in the state.

Population by Race, 2021



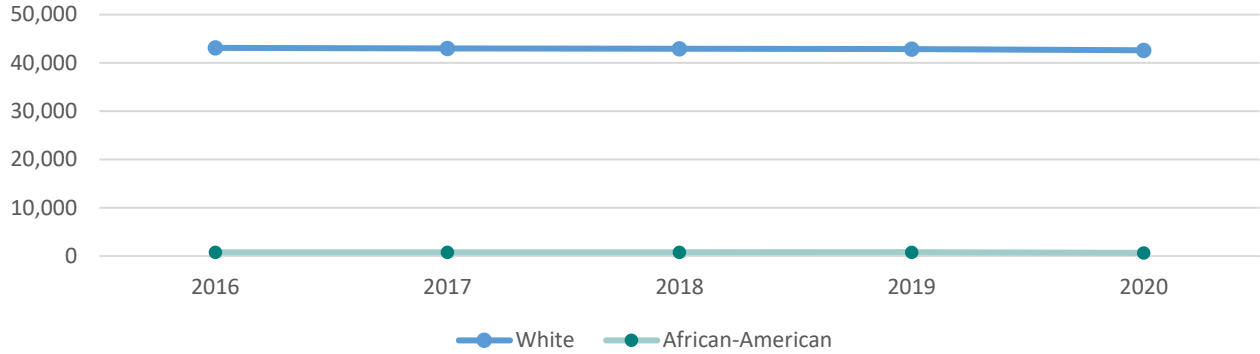
County Population by Race, 2021							
	White	African American	Native American	Asian	Pacific Islander	Other Race	Two or more races
Logan County	43,173	772	55	349	34	196	1,418
Ohio	9,374,538	1,452,530	18,416	276,828	3,899	141,320	327,089

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau , 5-year estimates



Over the past five years, the number of white and African American residents has remained relatively consistent while the number of Native Americans decreased and the number of Pacific Islanders, other races and multi-race residents increased.

Logan County Population Estimates by Race

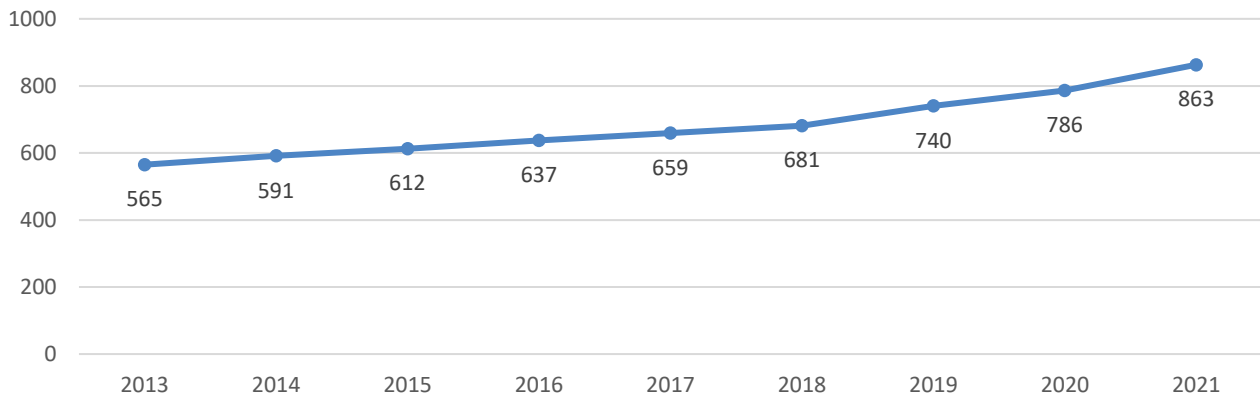


Logan County Population Estimates by Race						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change
White	43,028	42,913	42,862	42,620	43,173	+0.3%
African American	776	761	808	656	772	-0.5%
Native American	75	70	63	42	55	-26.7%
Asian	336	389	372	343	349	+3.9%
Pacific Islander	2	3	31	36	34	+1600%
Other race	49	111	156	189	196	+300%
Two or more races	1,057	1,060	1,024	1,429	1,418	+34.2%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau 5-year estimates

The number of Hispanic or Latino residents in the County has increased 52.7% from 2013 to 2021.

Logan County Population by Hispanic Origin

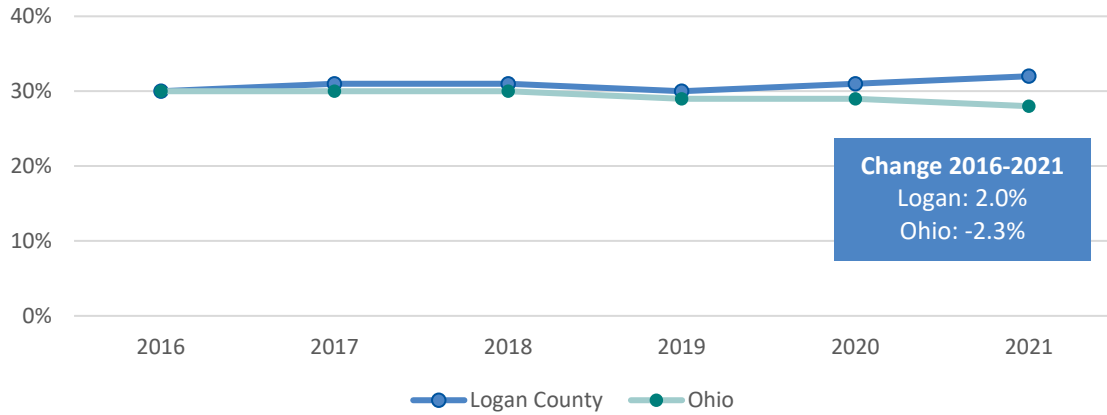


Source: U.S. Census



A slightly higher percentage of households in the county than in the state have children in the household (32.2% compared to 28.3%). This percentage has slightly increased over the past five years.

Families with Children as a Percent of Households



Change 2016-2021
 Logan: 2.0%
 Ohio: -2.3%

Families with Children as a Percent of Households							
County	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change
Logan County	30.2%	31.1%	31.3%	30.2%	30.9%	32.2%	2.0%
Ohio	30.0%	29.8%	29.6%	28.5%	28.9%	28.3%	-2.3%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

In 2021, more than half, 55.1%, of households were married couple households. Almost a third of households, 32.2%, had children under the age of 18 and nearly one third, 30.5%, had at least one adult age 65 and over. Both average household and family size has remained relatively stable over the past five years.

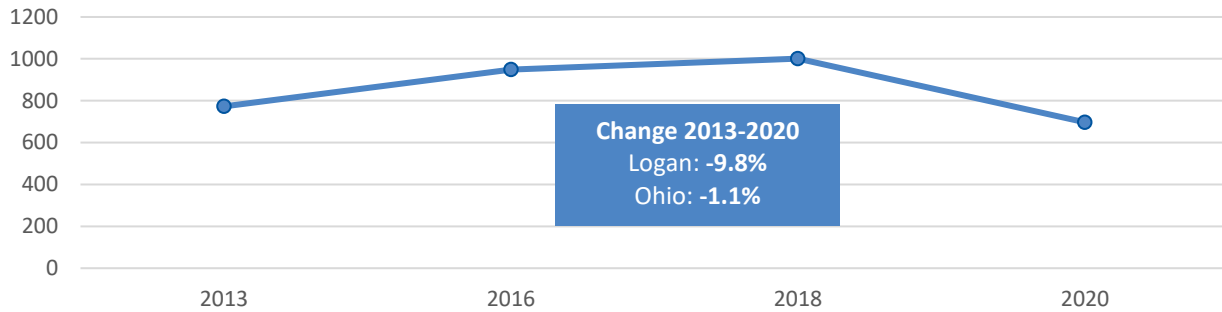
Logan County Households by Type							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change
Total households	18,720	18,627	18,654	18,677	18,604	18,928	+1.1%
Married couple	9,721	9,758	9,979	10,210	10,311	10,429	+7.2%
Married couple with kids	3,220	3,294	3,455	3,424	Not available	3,870	+20.1%
Male, with own kids	474	450	471	311	Not available	317	-33.1%
Female, with own kids	1,230	1,357	1,149	781	Not available	850	-30.8%
Households with children	5,650	5,797	5,845	5,646	5,757	6,100	+7.9%
Households with 65+	5,492	5,614	5,636	5,684	5,785	5,772	+5.1%
Average household size	2.40	2.41	2.40	2.40	2.41	2.41	+0.01
Average family size	2.85	2.88	2.89	2.90	2.92	2.90	+0.05

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



Children living with their grandparents in Logan County has decreased significantly since 2013, (9.8%.) However, the amount for the state has remained relatively the same, decreasing slightly by 1.1%.

Number of Grandparents Raising Grandchildren - Logan County

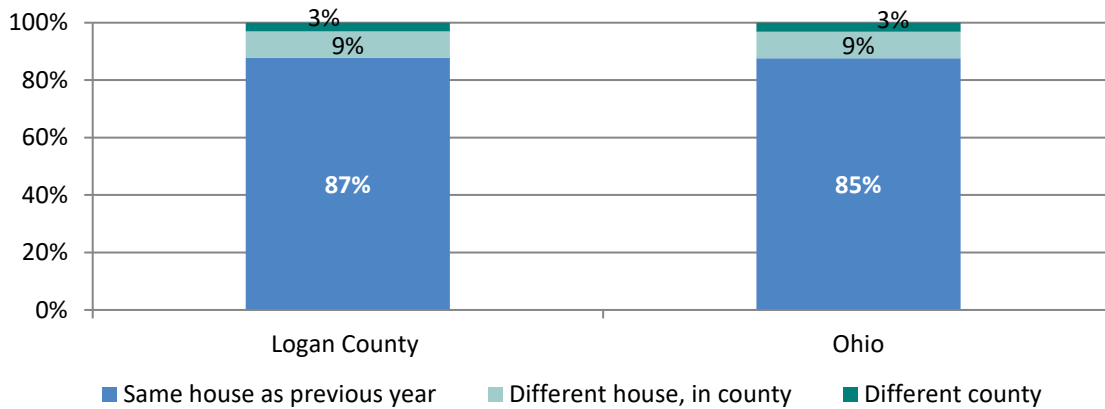


Number of Grandparents Raising Grandchildren					
County	SFY 2013	SFY 2016	SFY 2018	SFY 2020	Change '13- '20
Logan County	773	949	1,001	697	-9.8%
Ohio	186,738	187,070	186,688	184,573	-1.1%

SOURCE: Public Children Services Association of Ohio (PCSAO)

Residents of Logan County tend to be slightly less geographically mobile than Ohio with the majority, 87%, living in the same house as last year.

Geographic Mobility, 2021



Geographic Mobility, 2021					
	Same house as previous year	Different house, in county	Different County, in state	Different state	Abroad
Logan County	87.2%	8.5%	2.7%	1.3%	0.2%
Ohio	85.3%	9.1%	3.4%	1.7%	0.4%

SOURCE: Ohio Development Services Agency, Ohio County Profiles

Community Assets & Resources

HEALTH CARE ASSETS AND RESOURCES

The ratio of population to primary care physicians, mental health providers, and dentists is much worse in Logan County than Ohio; (1) for primary care physicians, the ratio was nearly two times higher in Logan, (2) for mental health providers, the ratio was more than 2 times higher in Logan, (3) for dentists, the ratio is almost 1.5 times higher in the county than the state.

There is one registered hospital located in Logan County. Mary Rutan Hospital, located in Bellefontaine, Ohio, and primarily serves Logan County.

Health Care Summary, 2021		
	Logan County	Ohio
Primary Care Physicians	21	36,438
<i>Ratio of population to primary care</i>	<i>2,160:1</i>	<i>1,303:1</i>
Mental Health Providers	55	30,543
<i>Ratio of population to mental health</i>	<i>830:1</i>	<i>383:1</i>
Dentists	17	7,503
<i>Ratio of population to dentists</i>	<i>2,687:1</i>	<i>1,558:1</i>
Number of registered hospitals*	1	211
<i>Number of hospital beds*</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>41,107</i>
<i>Licensed nursing homes*</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>949</i>
<i>Number of beds*</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>87,130</i>
Licensed residential care*	2	795
<i>Number of beds*</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>69,514</i>
<i>SOURCE: County Health Rankings: Original source National Center for Health Statistics</i>		
<i>Ohio Development Services Agency, Ohio County Profiles</i>		

Major Employers

Six of the major employers in Logan County are listed in the table below.

Logan County Major Employers	
Honda east Liberty	NX Automotive
MidWest Express	Mary Rutan Hospital
Honda Transmission Manufacturing	Bellefontaine City Schools
<i>SOURCE: Logan County Chamber of Commerce</i>	



Education Assets and Information

There are 4 school districts in the County: Bellefontaine City, Benjamin Logan Local, Riverside Local, and Indian Lake Local. Additionally, while West Liberty-Salem Local is in Champaign County, this district also serves Logan County children. The average expenditure per student is less than the state average. However, the graduation rate for Logan County is higher than the state, 95.8% compared to 91.4%.

There are no 4-year public universities or private colleges or 2-year public colleges, located within Logan County. Clark State College offers courses at Ohio Hi-Point in Bellefontaine. There are also no Ohio Technical Centers located within the County.

County Education Information, 2021		
	Logan County	Ohio
Public school buildings	12	3,033
# public students	5,925	1,535,460
# public teachers	468.6	110,338.5
Expenditures per student	\$9,975	10,669
Graduation Rate	95.8%	91.4%
# non-public schools	0	707
# non-public students	0	167,892
# 4-yr public universities	0	13
# 4-year branches	0	24
# 2-year public colleges	0	38
# Private colleges and universities	0	48
Public libraries (Main/Branches)	3/8	734

SOURCE: Ohio Development Services Agency, Ohio County Profiles



Community Health Assessment:

Detailed Results

The three data components included in this assessment include:

- **Community Survey** - A community survey of a representative sample of 400 adults in the county. The survey questions focused on the following areas: community need and social determinants, access to care, mental health and substance abuse, healthy living, vaccinations, chronic diseases, and transportation.
- **Secondary Data Analysis** - Main sources of data include the American Fact Finder, Ohio Department of Health, and County Health Rankings.
- **Community Partner Survey**- In addition to the data mentioned above, additional data was gathered in order to provide some contextual information to the primary and secondary data. This included a Community Partner survey which consisted of an online survey completed by 68 community partners who have knowledge of and/or experience in community health issues.

More detailed information about the data components can be found in the Research Methodology appendix.

THE RESULTS ARE BROKEN DOWN INTO THE FOLLOWING TOPIC AREAS:

- Community Needs
- Social Determinants
- Personal Health Status
- Access to Health Care
- Mental Health
- Oral Health
- Smoking/Tobacco Use
- Alcohol and Substance Abuse
- Maternal, Infant, and Child Health
- Healthy Living
- Communicable Diseases, Vaccinations and Prevention Services
- Chronic Disease Management
- Transportation
- Housing
- Environmental Quality
- Safety, Injury and Violence
- Reproductive and Sexual Health



COMMUNITY NEEDS

COMMUNITY SURVEY

Summary: Community Needs			
		% of responses	N
Most important health issue (open ended, Top 3)	Substance Abuse/Addiction	22.4%	384
	Access to healthcare	15.9%	
	Obesity/healthy lifestyle choices	14.8%	
Seriousness of Problems in Logan County (% rating it as very or moderately serious)	Heroin or other illegal drug use	91.9%	400
	Mental health	86.1%	
	Obesity and healthy choices	85.6%	
	Availability of affordable housing	73.9%	
	Underage drinking	66.0%	
	Resources/Services for Seniors	64.9%	
	Access to health care	58.8%	
	Unemployment	52.6%	
	Transportation	51.6%	
	Homelessness	49.2%	
	Sought assistance in past year for . . .	Food	
Healthcare		14.2%	
Dental care		10.4%	
Medicare or other health insurance		10.3%	
Utilities		9.7%	
Employment		9.0%	
Mental health issues		8.7%	
Rent/mortgage assistance		8.3%	
Prescription assistance		7.3%	
Home repair		7.0%	
Clothing		6.4%	
Transportation		6.0%	
Childcare		5.4%	
Shelter		4.7%	
Legal aid services		3.8%	
Addition services		3.1%	
Unplanned pregnancy		0.9%	
None of the above	51.5%		



All residents were asked what they thought was the MOST important health related issue or challenge facing their community. Nearly a quarter, 22.4%, felt that substance abuse/addiction was the most important health issue in the county. The second largest health-related issue was access to healthcare, given by 15.9% of residents. Other health related issues or challenges include, in order of importance, obesity/healthy lifestyle choices (14.8%), chronic diseases (14.8%), COVID-19/Infectious diseases (13.8%), mental/behavioral health (11.8%), and the affordability of healthcare (11.1%).

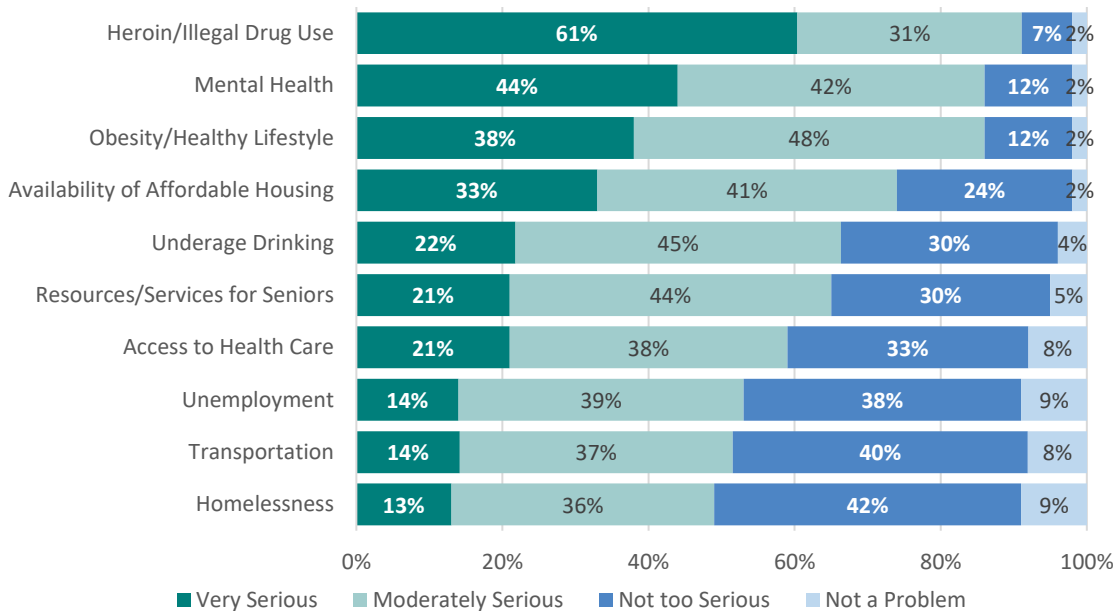
Most Important Health Related Issue or Challenge		
	# of Responses	% of Responses
Substance Abuse/Addiction	86	22.4%
Access to healthcare	61	15.9%
Obesity/healthy lifestyle choices	57	14.8%
Chronic diseases	57	14.8%
COVID-19/Infectious Diseases	53	13.8%
Mental/behavioral health	45	11.8%
Affordability of healthcare	43	11.1%
Environmental factors	17	4.4%
Aging/elder care	14	3.6%
Social determinants of health	13	3.3%
Preventative/Health Education	8	2.1%
Respiratory	7	1.9%
Smoking	5	1.3%
Miscellaneous	4	1.0%
Abortion	2	0.5%
	472	(n=384)
<i>Question: What do you think is the MOST important health related issue or challenge facing your community?</i>		



Next, all respondents were given a list of ten problems and asked how serious they thought each problem was in Logan County on a scale of ‘not a problem’ to ‘very serious’. Each problem is discussed in more detail below.

Seriousness of Problems

For each of the following, would you say that it is a very serious problem in Logan County today, a moderately serious problem, not too serious, or not really a problem at all?

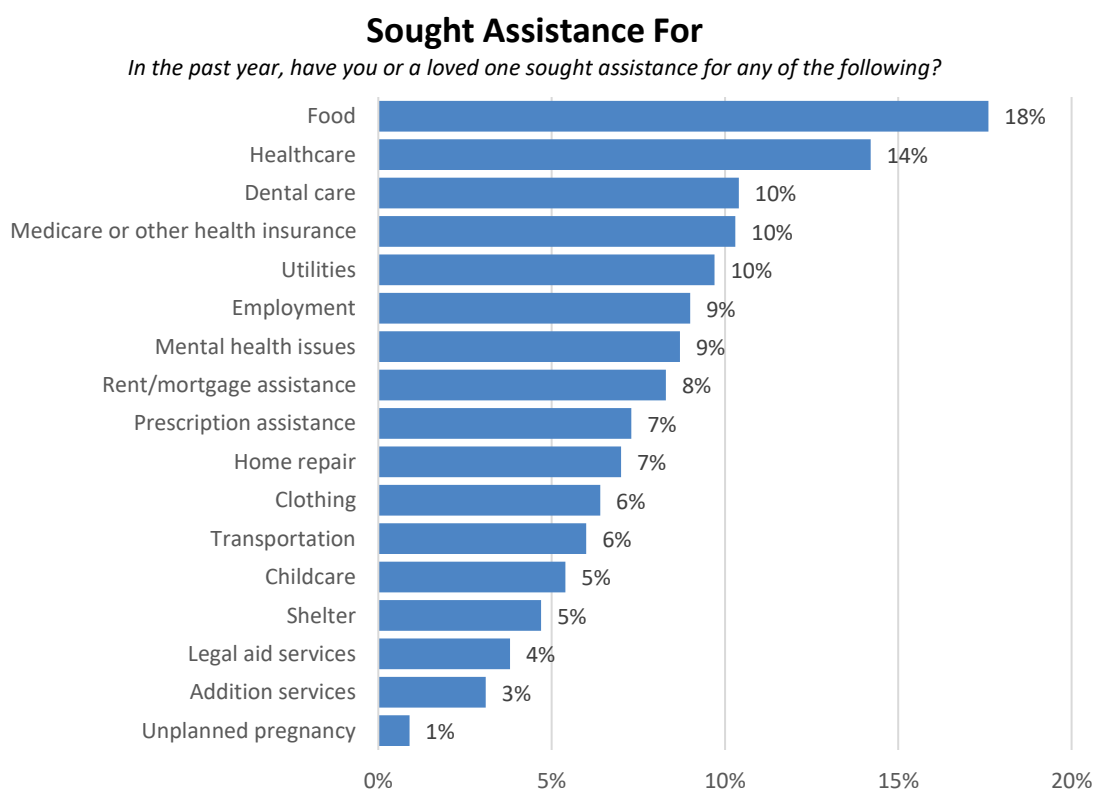


- Heroin or other Illegal Drug Use-** The majority of residents, 92%, felt that heroin or other illegal drug use was a serious problem in the county with 61% rating it as a very serious problem. Groups of residents more likely to rate this as a serious problem include residents without children in the home, white residents, and residents ages 45 and over.
- Mental Health-** Most residents, 86%, felt that mental health was a serious problem in the county with 44% rating it as a very serious problem. Groups of residents more likely to rate this as a serious problem include unemployed residents and those under the age of 65.
- Obesity and Healthy Lifestyle Choices-** The same percentage of residents, 86%, felt that obesity and healthy lifestyle choices was a serious problem in the county with 38% rating it as a very serious problem. Residents without children in the home were more likely to rate this as a serious problem.
- Availability of Affordable Housing-** Nearly three-quarters of residents, 74%, felt that the availability of affordable housing was a serious problem in the county with 33% rating it as a very serious problem. Groups of residents more likely to rate this as a serious problem include females, residents with less than a college degree, non-white residents, those with an annual income under \$25,000, and renters.
- Underage Drinking-** Two thirds of residents, 67%, felt that underage drinking was a serious problem in the county with 22% rating it as a very serious problem. Groups of residents more likely to rate this as a serious problem include those who are not employed, married respondents, residents ages 65 and over, and those who are single or divorced.
- Resources and Services for Seniors-** Less than two-thirds of residents, 65%, felt that resources and services for seniors was a serious problem in the county with 21% rating it as a very serious problem. Groups of residents more likely to rate this as a serious problem include females, residents who are not married, and those ages 45 to 64.



- **Access to Health Care-** More than half of residents, 59%, felt that access to healthcare was a serious problem in the county with 21% rating it as a very serious problem. Groups of residents more likely to rate this as a serious problem include those with children in the home, non-white residents, those with an annual income under \$25,000 or over \$75,000, unemployed residents, renters, and those ages 18 to 44.
- **Unemployment-** More than half of residents, 53%, felt that unemployment was a serious problem in the county with 14% rating it as a very serious problem. Groups of residents more likely to rate this as a serious problem include females, those with children in the home, non-white residents, those with an annual income under \$25,000, residents who are unemployed or employed part-time, renters, and those ages 18-44.
- **Transportation-** Slightly less than half of residents, 51%, felt that transportation was a serious problem in the county with 14% rating it as a very serious problem. Groups of residents more likely to rate this as a serious problem include females, residents with an annual income under \$25,000, renters, and those who are not married.
- **Homelessness-** Less than half of residents, 49%, felt that homelessness was a serious problem in the county with 21% rating it as a very serious problem. Females were more likely to rate this as a serious problem.

Next, all respondents were given a list of seventeen issues and asked if they or a loved one sought assistance for each issue in the past year. Each issue is discussed in more detail below.



- ✓ **FOOD-** One-sixth, 17.6%, of respondents sought assistance for food in the past year. Groups of residents more likely to have sought assistance in this area include residents with children in the home, those with an annual income under \$25,000, residents who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, those who are not married, and residents ages 25 to 44.



- ✓ **HEALTHCARE**- Less than one-sixth, 14.2%, of respondents sought Healthcare assistance in the past year. Groups of residents more likely to have sought assistance in this area include females, residents who are employed part-time, and those who are not married.
- ✓ **DENTAL CARE**- More than one in ten, 10.4%, respondents sought assistance in the past year for dental care. Groups of residents more likely to have sought assistance in this area include residents with an annual income under \$50,000, those who are employed part-time, renters, and residents who are not married.
- ✓ **MEDICARE OR OTHER HEALTH INSURANCE**- About one in ten respondents, 10.3%, sought assistance in the past year for Medicare or other health insurance. Groups of residents more likely to have sought assistance in this area include females, residents with an annual income of \$25,000 to \$50,000, and those who are employed part-time.
- ✓ **UTILITIES**- Slightly fewer respondents, 9.7%, sought assistance for utilities in the past year. Groups of residents more likely to have sought assistance in this area include females, residents without children in the home, those with an annual income under \$25,000, unemployed residents, renters, and those who are divorced or widowed.
- ✓ **EMPLOYMENT**- Less than one tenth, 9.0%, of respondents sought assistance in the past year for employment. Groups of residents more likely to have sought assistance in this area include males, residents with children in the home, those who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, and residents ages 25 to 44.
- ✓ **MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES**- Less than one in ten respondents, 8.7%, sought assistance for mental health issues in the past year. Groups of residents more likely to have sought assistance in this area include females, residents with some college education, those who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, single residents, and those ages 18 to 44.
- ✓ **RENT/MORTGAGE ASSISTANCE**- Similarly, 8.3% of respondents sought assistance in the past year for rent/mortgage assistance. Groups of residents more likely to have sought assistance in this area include females, residents with an annual income under \$25,000, those who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, residents who are not employed, and those ages 25 to 44.
- ✓ **PRESCRIPTION ASSISTANCE**- Less than one in ten respondents, 7.3%, sought prescription assistance in the past year. Groups of residents more likely to have sought assistance in this area include females, residents with a high school diploma or less education, those with an annual income under \$50,000, residents who are not married, and those ages 65 and over.
- ✓ **HOME REPAIR**- Fewer, 7.0% of respondents sought assistance in the past year for home repair. Groups of residents more likely to have sought assistance in this area include residents with an annual income of \$25,000 to \$50,000, those who are employed part-time, homeowners, and residents who are divorced or widowed.
- ✓ **CLOTHING**- More than one in 20 respondents, 6.4%, sought assistance in the past year for clothing. Groups of residents more likely to have sought assistance in this area include males, residents with children in the home, college graduates, those with an annual income over \$75,000, residents employed full-time, those who are married, and residents ages 25 to 44.
- ✓ **TRANSPORTATION**- Similarly, 6.0% of respondents sought assistance in the past year for transportation. Groups of residents more likely to have sought assistance in this area include renters and residents ages 25 to 44.
- ✓ **CHILDCARE**- About one in 20 respondents, 5.4%, sought assistance in the past year for affordable childcare. Groups of residents more likely to have sought assistance in this area include respondents with children and those who are employed.

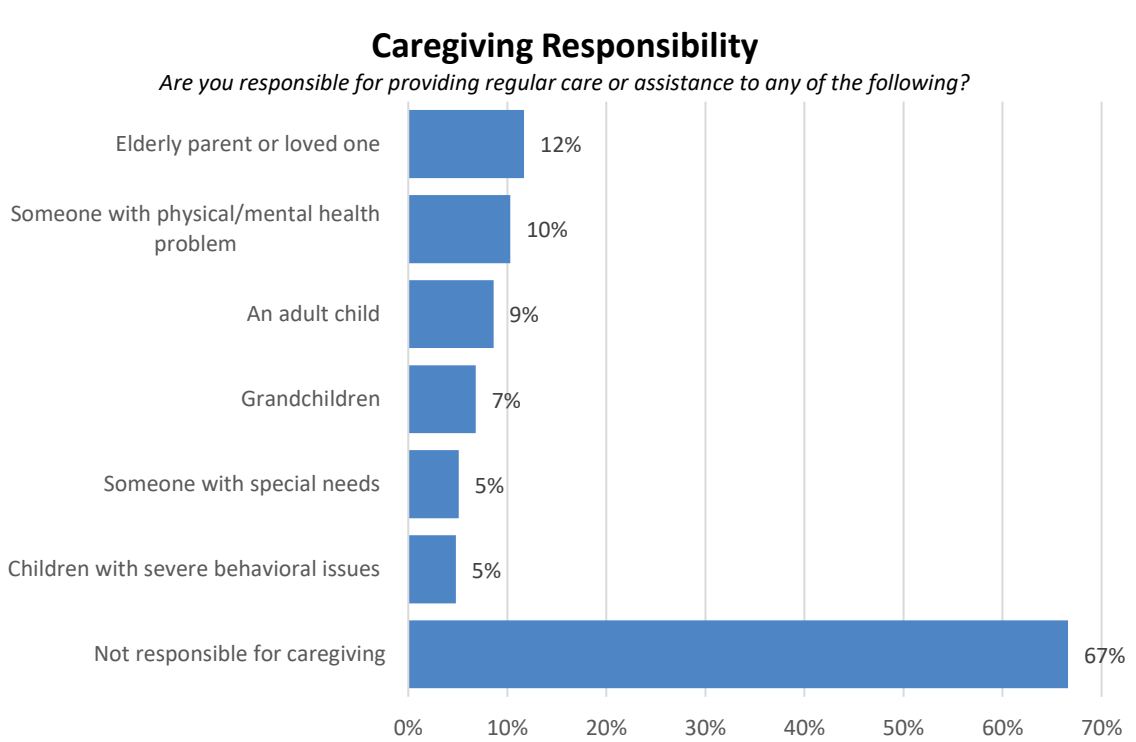
- ✓ **SHELTER**- A small number of respondents, 4.7%, sought assistance in the past year for shelter. Groups of residents more likely to have sought assistance in this area include residents with children in the home, those who are unemployed, renters, and residents ages 25 to 44.
- ✓ **LEGAL AID SERVICES**- Fewer, 3.8% of respondents sought assistance in the past year for legal aid services. There were no statistically significant demographic differences among groups in this area.
- ✓ **ADDICTION SERVICES**- Only a small portion of respondents, 3.1%, sought assistance in the past year for addiction services. There were no statistically significant demographic differences among groups in this area.
- ✓ **UNPLANNED PREGNANCY**- Only a small portion of respondents, 0.9%, sought assistance in the past year for unplanned pregnancy. Groups of residents more likely to have sought assistance in this area include unemployed residents and those ages 18 to 24.
- ✓ **NONE OF THE ABOVE**- More than half of respondents, 51.5%, did not seek assistance in the past year for any of the services that were mentioned. Groups of residents more likely to have NOT sought assistance in any of these areas include residents without children, those with an annual income of \$50,000 or more, retirees, homeowners, married residents, and those ages 65 and over.

Summary: Caregiving and Senior Needs			
		%	N
Responsible for Providing Regular Care or Assistance	Elderly parent or loved one	11.7%	400
	Someone with physical/mental health problem	10.3%	
	An adult child	8.6%	
	Grandchildren	6.8%	
	Someone with special needs	5.1%	
	Children with severe behavioral issues	4.8%	
	Not responsible for caregiving	66.6%	
Someone provides assistance to them	Yes	15.6%	400
	No	84.4%	
Challenges facing seniors (% major or moderate challenge)	Having enough money to meet daily expenses	78.5%	400
	Being a victim of fraud or a scam	68.3%	396
	Feeling lonely or isolated	68.1%	395
	Affordable long term nursing home care	67.7%	391
	Not knowing what services are available	66.8%	396
	Feeling depressed	66.8%	396
	Having housing to suit needs	65.7%	392
	Maintaining home	64.3%	395
	Dealing with the loss of someone	64.3%	394
	Maintaining yard	62.2%	397
	Physical health	61.8%	396
	Maintaining a healthy diet	61.3%	396
	Dealing with public programs	60.2%	395
	No longer being able to drive	59.5%	395
	Having safe and affordable transportation	58.8%	396
	Getting needed health care	56.1%	394
Providing care for another person	55.6%	393	



A third of residents, 33.3%, indicated that they are responsible for providing regular care or assistance to at least one of six different populations. Each is discussed in more detail below.

- More than one in ten residents, 11.7%, reported providing regular care or assistance to an **elderly parent or loved one**. Employed residents were more likely to provide care or assistance to this population.
- Slightly fewer, 10.3%, reported providing regular care or assistance to **a friend, family member or spouse who has a physical or mental health problem**. Groups of residents more likely to provide care or assistance to this population include residents with children in the home, college graduates, and married residents.
- Less than one in ten residents, 8.6%, reported providing regular care or assistance to an **adult child**. Groups of residents more likely to provide care or assistance to this population include males, residents with children in the home, college graduates, those with an annual income over \$75,000, employed residents, those who are married, and residents ages 25 to 44.
- Slightly fewer, 6.8%, reported providing regular care or assistance to a **grandchild**. Groups of residents more likely to provide care or assistance to this population include females, residents who are employed part-time or retired, homeowners, and those ages 65 and over.
- About one in twenty residents, 5.1%, reported providing regular care or assistance to **someone with special needs**. Groups of residents more likely to provide care or assistance to this population include college graduates, residents with an annual income over \$75,000, those who are employed, and residents ages 25 to 44.
- Less than one in twenty residents, 4.8%, reported providing regular care or assistance to a **child with severe behavioral issues**. Groups of residents more likely to provide care or assistance to this population include residents with children in the home, those who are employed, renters, residents ages 25 to 44, and those without a primary care doctor.
- Two thirds of residents, 66.6%, reported **NOT** providing regular care or assistance to any of the above populations. Groups of residents more likely **NOT** to provide care include residents without children in the home, those with some college or less education, residents who are not employed, and those ages 18 to 24.

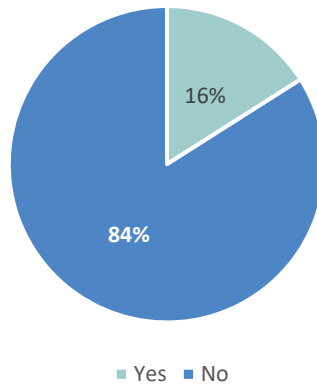




Nearly a sixth of residents, 15.6%, reported that someone they have a significant personal relationship with such as a relative, partner, friend, or neighbor provides assistance to them almost every day. Groups of residents more likely to receive caregiving from someone close to them include residents with children in the home, college graduates, those with an annual income of \$75,000 or more, employed residents, and those ages 18 to 44.

Receive Caregiving

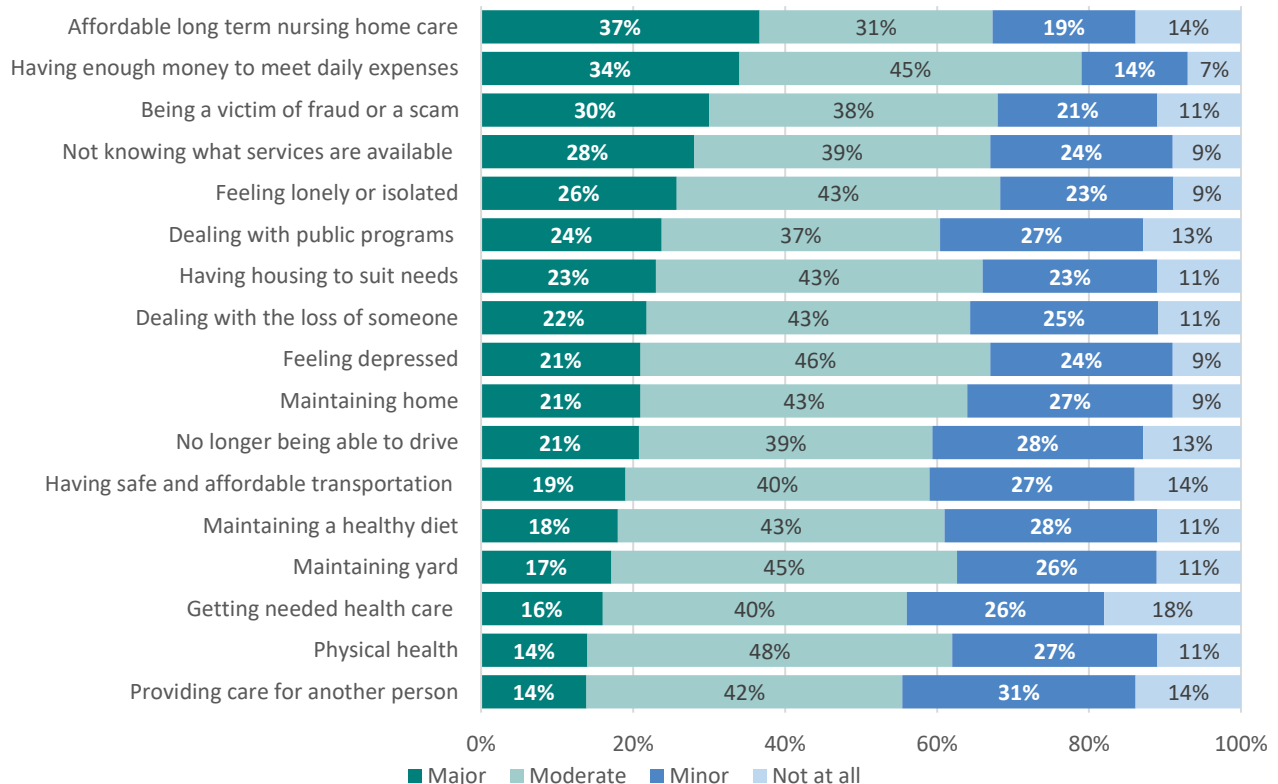
Whether or not they live with you, does someone with whom you have a significant personal relationship (such as a relative, partner, friend or neighbor) provide assistance TO YOU almost every day?



Lastly, residents were given a list of seventeen challenges that older adults may face and asked how much how much of a problem they felt each was for older adults in Logan County. Each problem in discussed in more detail below.

Seriousness of Challenges to Seniors

Older adults may face a number of challenges. How much of a problem, if at all, do you think each of the following are for older adults in Logan County?





- More than three-quarters of residents, 78.5%, felt that **having enough money to meet daily expenses** was a problem facing older adults in the county with 34% saying it was a major problem. Groups of residents more likely to feel that this was a problem facing older adults include females, residents with a high school diploma or less education, those with an annual income under \$25,000, residents who are employed part-time or unemployed, and those ages 45 to 64.
- More than two-thirds of residents, 68.3%, felt that **being a victim of fraud or a scam** was a problem facing older adults in the county with 30% saying it was a major problem. Groups of residents more likely to feel that this was a problem facing older adults include renters and residents ages 45 to 64.
- Slightly fewer residents, 68.1%, felt that **feeling lonely or isolated** was a problem facing older adults in the county with 26% saying it was a major problem. Groups of residents more likely to feel that this was a problem facing older adults include females, unemployed residents, renters, those who are not married, and residents ages 18 to 44.
- More than two-thirds of residents, 67.7%, felt that **affordable long term nursing home care** was a problem facing older adults in the county with 37% saying it was a major problem. Females were more likely to feel that this was a problem facing older adults.
- Two-thirds of residents, 66.8%, felt that **not knowing what services are available to older adults in their community** was a problem facing older adults in the county with 28% saying it was a major problem. Groups of residents more likely to feel this was a problem facing older adults include females, those with an annual income under \$25,000, residents who are employed part-time, renters, and those who are not married.
- The same percentage of residents, 66.8%, felt that **feeling depressed** was a problem facing older adults in the county with 21% saying it was a major problem. Groups of residents more likely to feel that this was a problem facing older adults include females, unemployed residents, renters, those who are single, and residents ages 18 to 44.
- Less than two-thirds of residents, 65.7%, felt that **having housing to suit their needs** was a problem facing older adults in the county with 23% saying it was a major problem. Groups of residents more likely to feel that this was a problem facing older adults include females, residents with a high school diploma or less education, those with an annual income under \$25,000, residents who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, and those ages 25 to 64.
- Slightly fewer, 64.3%, felt that **maintaining their home** was a problem facing older adults in the county with 21% saying it was a major problem. Groups of residents more likely to feel that this was a problem facing older adults include females, those with an annual income under \$25,000, residents who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, and those who are single or divorced.
- The same percentage of residents, 64.3%, felt that **dealing with the loss of a close family member or friend** was a problem facing older adults in the county with 22% saying it was a major problem. Groups of residents more likely to feel that this was a problem facing older adults include females, those with an annual income under \$25,000, unemployed residents, renters, single residents, and those ages 18 to 24.
- Less than two-thirds of residents, 62.2%, felt that **maintaining their yard** was a problem facing older adults in the county with 17% saying it was a major problem. Groups of residents more likely to feel that this was a problem facing older adults include females, those with an annual income under \$25,000, and residents who are not married.



- Slightly fewer residents, 61.8%, felt that **physical health** was a problem facing older adults in the county with 14% saying it was a major problem. Groups of residents more likely to feel that this was a problem facing older adults include residents who are employed part-time or unemployed and those under the age of 65.
- Less than two-thirds of residents, 61.3%, felt that **maintaining a healthy diet** was a problem facing older adults in the county with 18% saying it was a major problem. Groups of residents more likely to feel that this was a problem facing older adults include females, unemployed residents, renters, single residents, and those under the age of 65.
- Slightly fewer residents, 60.2%, felt that **having adequate information or dealing with public programs such as Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid** was a problem facing older adults in the county with 24% saying it was a major problem. Groups of residents more likely to feel that this was a problem facing older adults include females, those with an annual income under \$25,000, and renters.
- More than half of residents, 59.5%, felt that **no longer being able to drive** was a problem facing older adults in the county with 21% saying it was a major problem. Groups of residents more likely to feel that this was a problem facing older adults include females, those with an annual income under \$25,000, residents who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, and those who are single or divorced.
- Slightly fewer residents, 58.8%, felt that **having safe and affordable transportation** was a problem facing older adults in the county with 19% saying it was a major problem. Groups of residents more likely to feel that this was a problem facing older adults include those with an annual income under \$25,000, renters, and residents ages 45 to 64.
- More than half of residents, 56.1%, felt that **getting the health care they need** was a problem facing older adults in the county with 16% saying it was a major problem. Groups of residents more likely to feel that this was a problem facing older adults include unemployed residents, divorced residents, and those ages 18 to 64.
- Slightly fewer residents, 55.6%, felt that **providing care for another person** was a problem facing older adults in the county with 14% saying it was a major problem. Groups of residents more likely to feel that this was a problem facing older adults include females, unemployed residents, renters, and residents ages 45 to 64.

COMMUNITY PARTNER SURVEY

The 68 community partners who completed the on-line survey were first asked what they thought were the most important health related issues or needs in Logan County right now. Community partners were then asked a follow-up question as to what needs to be done to address the issue(s) they mentioned. Both questions were open-ended in which the respondents could give multiple responses.

The most common need or issue named was mental and behavioral health issues, mentioned by 79% of community partners. More specifically, the following were mentioned: suicide prevention, school based mental health services, coping skills, and availability of providers/workforce. Increased workforce and addressing social determinants of health were common themes of what needs done.

More than half of community partners, 54% named addiction and overdoses. This included things such as prevention, treatment, and recovery.

Nearly half of community partners, 49%, mentioned social determinants of health as an important health related issue or challenge. This included things such as affordable and available housing, employment, access to food, and poverty.



Connecting residents with available resources, removing barriers, and education programs were common themes of what needs done.

Other issues named by community partners include, in order of importance, COVID-19, obesity and healthy lifestyle choices, access to healthcare, affordability, aging and elder care, cancer, safety factors, health education, and gender affirming care.

Most Important Health Related Issue or Challenge		
	# of TOTAL Responses	% of Partners
Mental/behavioral health	53	79.1%
Addiction/overdoses	36	53.7%
Social determinants of health	33	49.3%
Obesity/healthy lifestyle choices	32	47.8%
Access to healthcare	27	40.3%
Affordability	6	9.0%
Aging/elder care	5	7.5%
Cancer	4	6.0%
Safety factors	4	6.0%
Health education	3	4.5%
Gender affirming care	3	4.5%
OBGYN	2	3.0%
Chronic diseases	2	3.0%
COVID-19	1	1.5%
Environmental factors	1	1.5%
Dental and vision focus	1	1.5%
Total	213	(n=67)
<i>Question: Given your professional experience, what do you think are the most important health related issues or needs in Logan County right now? (could give multiple responses)</i>		

When asked what needs to be done to address these issues, general themes included resources throughout the county, collaboration, outreach and education, increased funding, and addressing basic needs. More specific recommendations are outlined in the table below.

What needs done to address issues	
Issue	What Needs Done
<i>PLEASE NOTE: recommendations are verbatim/word-for word; only minor grammatical changes were made to the responses given by community partners below.</i>	
Mental/Behavioral health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children need to exercise and learn coping skills. • Encourage everyone to spend more quality time outdoors. • Continued attention and awareness on every level. • Promote local support groups to fill the gap in the lag of time between appointments if there is a lack of behavior therapists. Decrease wait-times to see mental health professionals. • Better equip those in our care facilities to continue care and interventions. • More access to activities that bring various age groups together. • Addressing strategies across the lifespan, including workplace mental wellness, transition age strategies that address healthy coping skills, elderly wellbeing, etc. • I would like to see more professionals in our area. • Increase number of therapists within county. Hire therapy at Mary Rutan.



What needs done to address issues

<i>Issue</i>	What Needs Done
<p><i>PLEASE NOTE: recommendations are verbatim/word-for word; only minor grammatical changes were made to the responses given by community partners below.</i></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide suicide screening in schools, expand social and emotional learning in schools and to the public, and provide Mental Health First Aid to those working in the public sector and make it available to private companies. • Changes to the payment system for providers of mental health services. More focus on teaching youth that they can get back up after setbacks, failures, and hurts. • Teaching resiliency and coping through hard things. • Increase the workforce, the pay and incentives for the workforce. • Increase services and improve access for inpatient services. • There needs to be accessible and affordable mental health services. • Promote an understanding of resources available to those in need and to relatives of those in need. • I think there are enough programs and opportunities for help. People have to want it. • Using programs that achieve successful outcomes • We have seen folks work the faith based 12 step program and get victory in their areas of addiction. We need more of this type of programs. • Instruction on healthy family function. • Placing (and funding) school based mental health centers at each Logan County school district. • More resources available. We have limited availability with our two mental health resources (TCN/CHWP) due to them being full. • Providing family support and helping parents know what to do to help de-escalate situations, provide counseling, etc. • Provide more training for staff. • Find ways to engage people positively. • More prevention services in schools / with youth. • More counseling services. • Classes for students and families on how to deal when life is tough. • Continue to expand the role of school-based counseling and more community-based case management services for youth and families. • Working to illuminate stigma, more services that are family based. • Marriage counseling. • The community is overwhelmed with mental health issues. Lack of counselors and time to be seen has become a major issue that has spilled over into the school systems. • Inpatient treatment option, as well as local outpatient treatment options. • More education and campaigns to help residents know there is treatment available. • A place that the average person can afford. • School and workplace education on how to care for yourself and others, access to affordable counseling, destigmatizing counseling, coaching on how to break generational patterns, campaign featuring residents and their journey/challenges with mental health. • Access to more mental health counseling. • Try to get more providers in the area. • We need more providers in the county. • There needs to be more education of various treatable mental health issues so those experiencing the symptoms know they are not alone, and resources exist to help them. • Expand resources and education, especially at the middle and high school level. • Increase funding from the state for each school to be able to maintain a full-time mental health specialist on campus.



What needs done to address issues	
Issue	What Needs Done
<p><i>PLEASE NOTE: recommendations are verbatim/word-for word; only minor grammatical changes were made to the responses given by community partners below.</i></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of suicide and to continue to recognize the signs. • Bring a focus and recruit providers that provide these services to the region in a non-hospital, welcoming setting. • Awareness for what each of us can do to help with the depression and suicide issues in our community. • Help remove the stigma of mental illness. • Partnerships with the schools to provide coping skills. • More education for the community. • Assistance for families to find help when needed. • Not enough providers • Not enough providers for the need. Many providers are so full that they are not able to see patients more frequently than once a month. • Same day appointments or walk in clinics for crisis scenarios. • Continue working to reduce the stigma surrounding mental health issues. • We need more qualified mental health practitioners in the community and lower costs that make mental health care accessible to all. • Collaboration between providers, law enforcement, courts, and others on prevention, naloxone, syringe exchange, and counseling. • Area agencies and employers partner together to pay for quality childcare. • More counselors • Expand programs like RTC. • The counseling centers in Logan County have a wait list of weeks. • We need IOP for youth, we need residential connections, we need support systems for families and agencies working with these families. • Build more housing
Addiction/ Overdoses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue law enforcement efforts to convict those who distribute/sell substances that are laced with Fentanyl. • Mental Health and addiction go hand and hand. There are not enough resources in Logan County to address the immediate needs of those experiencing a mental health crisis. • Continued education in schools, with a possible ramp up of educational efforts at the middle school and intermediate school. • Stricter punishments for offenders/dealers. • Teaching people how to deal with pain in a non- medication way. • How to dispose of medicines no longer needed. • Harsher sentences for drug dealers’ strong education in the schools. • Have more assistance for law enforcement to be more proactive. • More long-term programs to help individuals and families. • Devote an entire floor of MRH to inpatient care. • More in-patient and outpatient treatment programs - easier access to counselors. • Resources on quitting smoking and prevention education for youth. • Support MHDAS in the programs proposed by Dr. Sorensen. • Many of our efforts regarding substance use focus on opiate use disorders, meth, etc. Alcohol abuse is socially accepted and often encouraged in our community. • More counselors.



What needs done to address issues	
Issue	What Needs Done
<p><i>PLEASE NOTE: recommendations are verbatim/word-for word; only minor grammatical changes were made to the responses given by community partners below.</i></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start coming down to known houses where authorities are already aware there are problems and children in the house too. • Respond in the moment when people are experiencing an addiction or mental health crisis. • There needs to be accessible and affordable substance abuse services that will help someone in active substance abuse and recovery. • Identify the source of the substance and means to control distribution. • Courts need to use proven drug recovery programs for those who have broken the law. • More availability for therapy. • More one on one counseling, family counseling and gender specific treatment. • More in-patient treatment centers. • Better low-cost rehab that people can afford. • Refer drug offenders for mandatory testing and coaching. • Continued education and treatment opportunities. • Less wait times for those with Medicaid. • Continued education and treatment opportunities. • More funding for drug task force, • Educating the community on available services. • Increase parental education on the dangers of vaping.
<p>Social determinants of health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower-cost housing. • Stricter laws on upkeep of houses. • Workforce readiness and stabilization programs. • A homeless shelter with services linked to help individuals and families. • More affordable housing to decrease the homeless population. • Create more income-based housing. • Better ways to invest in affordable housing units. • A mediation program between landlords and tenants to try to avoid evictions. • Build more single-family homes. • More community agencies are working together to have pantries to supply children with food over weekends and school breaks. • More grant funding for non-profits. • Continued collaboration of various agencies with identifying good housing options for those in need. • Continue taking advantage of various grants and programs to develop affordable housing in the community. • Convert the JDC into a homeless shelter. • Homeless liaison • Homeless shelter • Create a program that allows people to build their own homes. • 24/7 access to get patients into homeless shelters. • Convert existing structures into facilities to help families in need. • Economic development • More funding for rent/utility assistance programs to prevent evictions. • Resources to help draw qualified candidates to work in the area. • More outpatient care locations



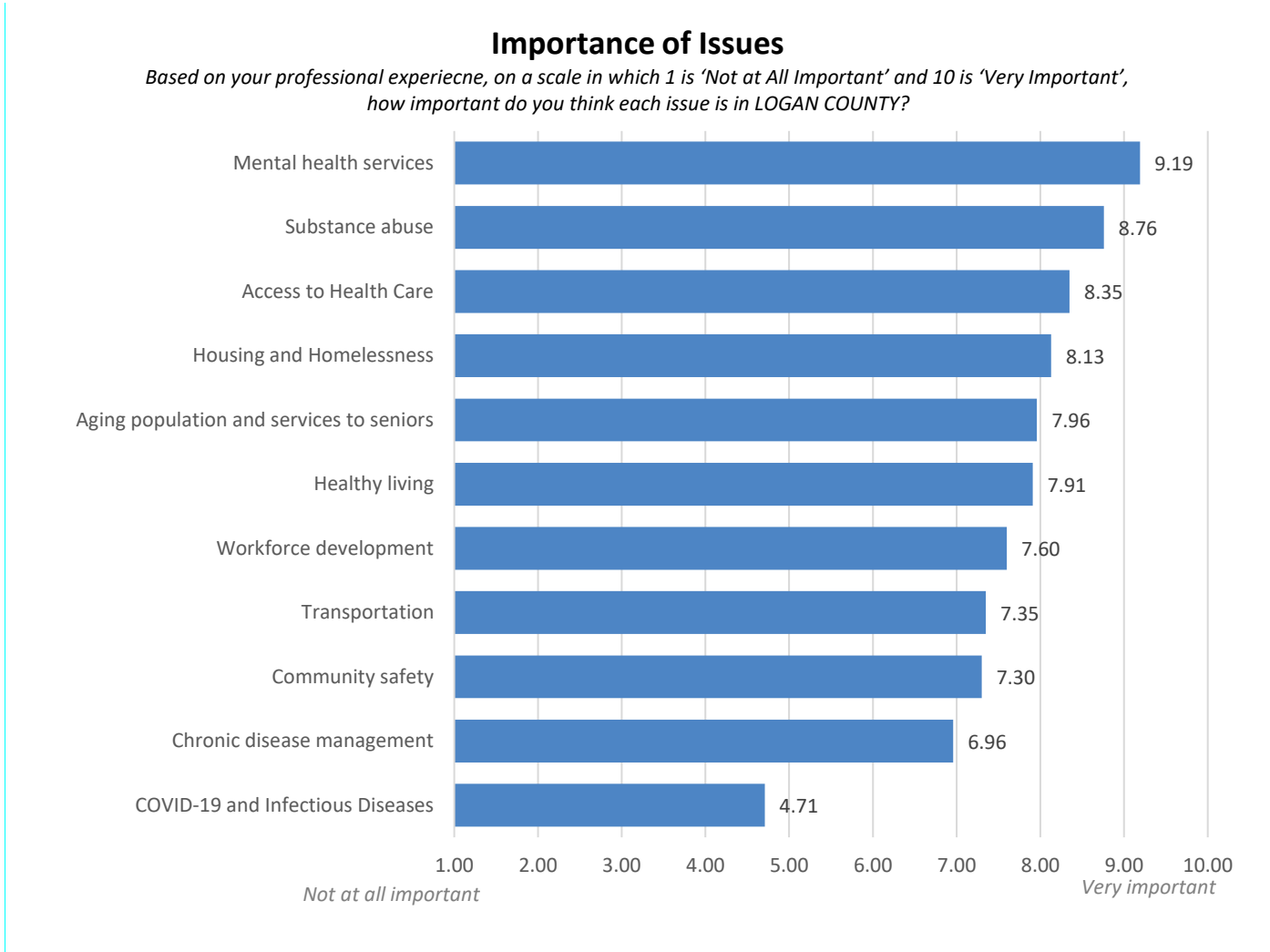
What needs done to address issues	
Issue	What Needs Done
<p><i>PLEASE NOTE: recommendations are verbatim/word-for word; only minor grammatical changes were made to the responses given by community partners below.</i></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy at state level for expansion of free/reduced lunch programs and summer food distribution. • Programming to teach students money management. • A senior service levies. • Job and Family Services taking more initiative. • Support efforts to bring builders and investors in to develop the area. • Stable and safe housing for vulnerable populations. • Forge a partnership between city schools and developers who have been working downtown. • Appropriate housing for the homeless. • More homeless shelters and a strong coalition. • Be inviting of the faith community. • More preschools in the area. • Giving people the tools to rise out of poverty by incentivizing their independence. • Programs for schools, parents and youth serving organizations
<p>Obesity/Healthy lifestyle choices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More support groups that are free or low cost to assist those struggling with obesity. • Family education on a community level. • Community exercise events that are low-cost or free. • More education in schools. • Continue farmers markets. • Access to fitness programs and education. • More education to share the dangers and long- term threats to those who mis-use drugs. • More funding for our geriatric population. • More case management to help people get into more permanent housing. • More awareness and funding. • A city-wide program that focuses on proper eating habits. • Open food pantries beyond daytime hours. • Direct outreach, education, and resources to quit smoking. • Bring a focus to health, nutrition and care into the schools and community. • Investing in our bike trails, walking paths, outdoor recreation and encouraging healthy food choices. • Continue to promote healthy living in our schools and community organizations to optimize the ability to reach the masses. • Open school-based medical/wellness center to make access to care for students and their families easier. • Support services • Incentivized health programs • Community gardens. • Increase trail connectivity in Logan County • Workplace wellness challenges • Prescribing exercise and offering reduces fees on gym memberships/access. • Community campaign on healthy living and make it a part of our identity as Logan County. • Children understand the options they have for eating healthy. • Continue SNAP and other nutrition programs so that people will value balanced diets. • Community partners could assist mental health and substance use provider agencies in advertising and enticing providers to our area.



What needs done to address issues	
Issue	What Needs Done
<p><i>PLEASE NOTE: recommendations are verbatim/word-for word; only minor grammatical changes were made to the responses given by community partners below.</i></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The financial aid for people in the community should be directed more towards assistance in health care such as medicine and general care. • More local affordable care options for senior citizens. • Require physical education every grade from K-12. • In school programs for youth help students learn how to manage their mental health. • Youth need somewhere after school, weekends, and summer where they can go to visit with other young people and mentors.
Access to healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a county-level Board Certified Behavior Analyst (BCBA) that could offer support the County's four schools and Board of DD • More care access for those without health insurance. • We need more qualified, certified, professional options for childcare for non-traditional hours. • More doctors • More options for public transportation
Affordability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cost of healthcare is outrageous. • People cannot afford insurance or medical bills. • Provide cheaper alternatives for cash pay. • A national healthcare system where benefits aren't tied to your employment. • A flat fee for simple doctors' visits. • Motivate people to work and have a better work ethnicity. • Education
Aging/Elder Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific program that targets only transportation for employees and employers willing to subsidize the cost. • A senior tax levy to secure more funding for senior citizens. • More in-home health care. • Programs to help install grab bars, wheelchair ramps, etc. in seniors' homes. More senior housing. • Those looking to live and work here need appropriate and safe housing for their families to flourish. • Support efforts to bring builders and investors to develop the area. • More providers that can accommodate second shift workers.
Cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cancer treatment is available locally. • Oncology services in the community. • More awareness in the community about services offered by the Mary Rutan Foundation.
Safety factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More housing • Identifying those at risk and the programs to support them.
Health education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elderly people need proper food intake to stay healthy. • Affordable meds for the elderly. • More parents supporting the Community Health and Wellness Center on campus. • Availability of more medications.
Gender affirming care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More approved and trained medical providers within Logan County to provide this service. • People are having to travel to larger cities such as Columbus, for hormone therapy, gender surgeries, etc. without the local resources to help. • There are currently no clinics/organizations in our community to assist individuals with hormone therapy, mental health treatment, etc.



Community Partners were given a list of health-related issues that were identified through the community survey and secondary data analysis and asked, based on their professional experience, how important they thought the issue was on a scale of 1=Not at all Important to 10= Very Important. Responses were averaged in order to rank the importance of the issues. The top three issues, based on the rankings, were (1) mental health services, (2) substance abuse, and (3) access to health care.

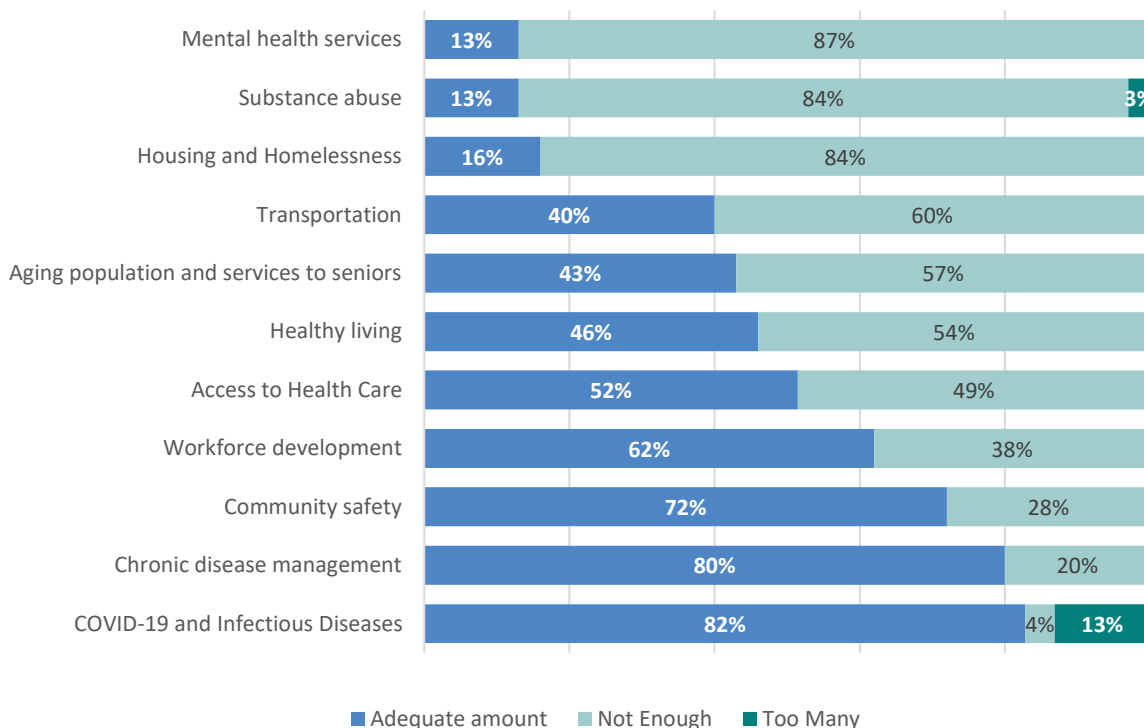




Community Partners were also asked if they thought there were adequate services and programs already in place to address each issue. Community Partners thought access to healthcare, workforce development, community safety, chronic diseases, and COVID-19 and Infectious Diseases were issues that already have adequate services and programs in place. If they indicated there were not enough services or programs in place, they were then asked what is missing. Responses to this question are listed, verbatim, in the table below.

Adequate Services and Programs Available to Address Issue

Do you feel that there are an adequate amount, not enough or too many services and programs already in place in Logan County to address each of these issues?



What is missing from Logan County to address issue	
Issues	What is Missing
Mental health services	Timely care/Accessibility (mentioned by 5 respondents)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to any service without long waiting lists. • I believe TCN offers walk-in clinics once a week and usually during limited hours. Those experiencing a crisis aren't likely to get the help they need. The alternative is to go to MRH ED which uses an entirely different MH/BH service provider. My experience is the two rarely provide an adequate path for continuity of care. • Getting quality counseling is huge challenge • Same day services - walk in clinics. In patient treatment beds. • We have programs and services, there is just not a lot of availability. Appointments to get into mental health services are limited and can be far out. Alcohol services are all out of the county and people have trouble getting there due to lack of transportation. We need to make sure that patients aren't fallen through the crack.
	More providers/locations/treatment centers (mentioned by 27 respondents)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate mental health counseling • Psychiatric services are very limited • Intensive in-home services are very limited



What is missing from Logan County to address issue	
Issues	What is Missing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enough professionals to counsel and understand the Mental Health epidemic. Facility that we can access for mental health treatment • Not enough providers (6) • Existing programs seem thin in resources with less than acceptable means to deal with those who have chronic repeated issues. • In patient treatment centers (2) • More counselors (2) • More counselors and group supports. • local inpatient and outpatient treatment options • Need for more counselors • Need more providers. Law Enforcement officers are not trained to handle mental health issues. Need more services to assist in maintaining healthy mental state and in emergency situations. • Not enough providers, not enough utilization of services • Quality and quantity of counselors • Seems that mental health services are non-existent. As someone who has made referrals to the MHAS board, there is no follow up. • There are not enough practitioners. • There just are not enough providers. We have some, but most have waiting lists. • There need to be more mental health clinics and they need to be located in the west side of Bellefontaine. • We don't have a local rehab center. We don't have enough counselors. • We need more mental health providers! Our schools are overwhelmed!
	<p>Workforce/Staff shortages (mentioned by 2 respondents)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not enough staff available for the large caseloads of mental health service providers • There is a staff shortage that results in delays in the providing of critical services.
	<p>Education and Information/Stigma reduction (mentioned by 3 respondents)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is also a significant need for education at the MS/HS level. • Lack of resource's and people don't know where to go in the county for help , As well as the stigma of asking for help • Community programs to address the issue.
	<p>Services for Youth/In School (mentioned by 7 respondents)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In school engagement with students to deal with the traumas of home life • I personally called 33 (that's right 33!!) psychiatrists/psychologists , seeking help for my 15 year old daughter The wait list is months long or not accepting new patients or they don't deal with adolescents, etc., etc., etc... • More of them, specifically working closer with our teens IN the school... • School age children and their connections to our schools in an appropriate, positive, and healthy manner at times. • School Based Services for Students & Families • We don't have enough programming in the schools to help with the number of students who need help. • Youth services, and parent/family services. Our community simply lacks enough providers to meet the need. People struggle with coping skills and often don't seek help until it becomes a crisis.
	<p>Specific types of services needed (mentioned by 8 respondents)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family, relationship counseling, individual counseling, psychological services • Not enough counseling services, programs, housing, support groups. • Counselors, Drs. to prescribe medication



What is missing from Logan County to address issue	
Issues	What is Missing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychiatrist services. • Support Groups • Teen focused. Elderly focused • We could use more mental health programs for those in the LGBTQ+ community. Currently I do not know of any organizations offering services specifically to this community. • We don't have in-house treatment. All of the mental health patients are transferred out or given a plan.
	<p>Funding/Insurance/Affordability <i>(mentioned by 1 respondents)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not enough programs and affordable rehab programs
	<p>Address social detriments of health <i>(mentioned by 2 respondents)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation • Activities to get people together and transportation to get there.
	<p>Crisis/Trauma Specific <i>(mentioned by 5 respondents)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crisis management • Crisis stabilization units for short term crisis • mobile crisis availability • More outlets for immediate crisis • The emergency side for those that are in a crisis
	<p>Other missing items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health can have various meaning depending on who you ask. From my stance, mental means what is going on upstairs. Why do you think the way you think. Do we get to the root cause or do we just feed people pills and shuffle them out the doors. And do it all over again. Or do we get to the root cause of why you are mentally challenged. As a Pastor, we teach about having a sound mind. The mind of Christ. To let them know who their battles are with. How to forgive, and to fight the good fight of faith. Programs are missing it, because they lack the key ingredient, and that is the love of Jesus. Many come to our recovery meetings and say they have tried everything else...then they try Jesus. Jesus will set them free. I've seen too much and to many. Proof is in the pudding. And Jesus is the pudding. • Not sure the community members who are affected are signing up for treatment.
Substance Abuse	<p>Treatment services/programs/supports <i>(mentioned by 19 respondents)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional programs to get people off drugs. • Counseling services • Crisis stabilization units for short term crisis, intensive programs available at varying times, peer support services in different locations in the community, i.e.. hospital, jail, etc. • Existing programs seem to be behind. Meaning, a supply and demand issue. Too much demand, not enough supply. • Feels like our drug courts are very positive, just overwhelmed. • More programs to help with continued drug use • More treatment options with quicker immediate response. Making sure one can get the help they need in that window where they are wanting to pursue it. • Need more recovery homes to provide ongoing counseling while preparing them to contribute to society. • No treatment center in Logan county • Not enough counseling services, programs, and housing. • Not enough local access to inpatient or withdrawal clinics • Not enough resources-same with mental health. We have the services and programs just not enough individuals to open up multiple appointments.



What is missing from Logan County to address issue	
Issues	What is Missing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One on one counseling, gender specific, family counseling • Peer support, addiction services, supportive housing, etc. • Psychiatric services for medication management as well as in town drug abuse management like suboxone distribution. • Rehab Facilities/Housing • Syringe service program • There need to be more programs to help people with active addiction and recovery. Including rehabs etc. • Lack of outpatient rehab service and housing.
	<p>Education /Stigma reduction (mentioned by 7 respondents)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol abuse strategies • Better training and support for those who are in need. Support of AA and other groups helping those who need support and treatment. • Easily obtainable information/education • More information needs to be provided on how substance abuse can negatively affect every aspect of a person's life. • People are afraid to come forward to ask for help we have to figure out how to reach out and get help into all four corners of the county • Possibly more education in the schools showing the effects and personal impact of drug usage. • Services to educate the public.
	<p>More providers/staff (mentioned by 6 respondents)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More providers (2) • More counselors and services providing more treatment for substance abuse • Need more providers including local rehab and housing while in recovery. • Not enough providers, not enough utilization of services • AOD prevention counselors and staff to partner with mental health services to meet the social and emotional needs of students (and prevent future substance abuse)
	<p>Youth/In School (mentioned by 2 respondents)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More of them, specifically working closer with our teens IN the school... including vaping. This is a HUGE issue within the school age kids. The flip side of this is that parents are supplying it, assuming it's ok. • Substance use programs/resources for minors.
	<p>Inpatient/Long Term Care (mentioned by 5 respondents)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In patient treatment centers (2) • Intensive long term treatment facilities and programs • local inpatient and outpatient treatment options • Long term facilities that give us intense rehab for addiction services
	<p>Other missing items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does rehab work? What other options are there? How do we get these people help and stay clean without the ability for them to see the rock bottom they are at? • Meetings need to bring Jesus in them. It's the same answer. Abuse happens primarily because of pain. Something that has happened in their past. Get to the pain, then you will see the gain. Breakthrough happens when you get to the bottom of why they do what they do. Most cases I have seen come by the way of some trauma in their life. • This is fairly adequate but is always a high concern
	<p>More providers/locations (mentioned by 8 respondents)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are all the primary care doctors taking patients? If so how soon can you get in?



What is missing from Logan County to address issue	
Issues	What is Missing
Access to Health Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current patient to care provider ratio is 2160 to 1, so we just need more doctors, and or we need the current doctors to loosen their policies to accept more patients • Decreasing number of doctors in our community. • It would be nice to have clinics where specific doctors are not required to have a caseload, but would be able to see individuals on a quick serve basis (not urgent care). This would ensure that individuals could be seen in a timely manner if they aren't to have a regular Dr. • Logan Co has the FQHC, but you need to be enrolled as a patient to use their services, and this is an issue • Primarily access to services for the poor and working poor. • There need to be more offices in the west end of town so that people can walk if they don't have transportation. • They are all centrally located in the county and many seniors and disadvantaged families do not go out seek it out if it is too far away
	More specialists (mentioned by 5 respondents)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to specialists is low. Have to go to Dayton or Columbus for care. • I personally called 33 (that's right 33!!) psychiatrists/psychologists , seeking help for my 15 year old daughter. The wait list is months long or not accepting new patients or they don't deal with adolescents, etc., etc., etc... • Mental Health providers
	More dentists (mentioned by 4 respondents)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dentist that provide services to 3 to 5 year old's. • In-network dentists
	Transportation and other social determinants (mentioned by 6 respondents)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation (vehicles) may be necessary in order to get to the offices of health professionals. • Indian Lake simply needs a mechanism for our residents to get to Bellefontaine. Many do not have a driver's license and if they do, they likely do not have a reliable source of transportation. If they have both, they may not have money for fuel. Public transportation is paramount to providing better access to everything mentioned in this question.
	Gender affirming care (mentioned by 2 respondents)
	Insurance issues (mentioned by 6 respondents)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Families struggle to find health care professionals that will accept their medical insurance or have a long wait list • Insurance coverage not acceptable by local hosp. • Medicaid expansion, affordable health insurance • Not enough providers that accept Medicaid. Very limited providers that accept Medicaid for eye and dental with children. • Some of the services are not covered by Medicaid. We need more services with sliding scales. • Working with providers to either provide cash pay options or get them involved in participating in more networks for insurance options in our community. Many folks are forced to go out of town because of out of network status.
	Awareness of what is available (mentioned by 1 respondents)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I do not believe it is missing, just that each of our individuals need to understand what is available. 	
Other missing items	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services beyond normal 8-5. 	
Aging Population and Services to Seniors	Funding/Senior tax levy (mentioned by 3 respondents)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A senior tax levy to provide for the growing needs of Logan County's fastest growing segment of the population.



What is missing from Logan County to address issue	
Issues	What is Missing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult protective services needs more funding to be able to assist these patients that are in tough or unsafe situations. Insurances don't pay for patients to just go into SNF which leaves them at home to take care of themselves. Their families are trying to work full time to support them and their families, so options for help can be hard. We try to keep individuals home as long as possible, but sometimes that's hard given their situations. More funding for APS would help with assistance in keeping the patients safe at home. • Tax Levy to assist with senior services.
	<p>Awareness/Knowledge/Service Coordination <i>(mentioned by 5 respondents)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinated senior services. (No 'Senior Center' or agency) • I believe that they just need the information to follow up for the service. When they are released from the hospital they are given a packet of papers. This can be very confusing to some so I believe they need a follow up • I don't know if programs are missing, but I do know that people have a hard time understanding how to access services. • It seems that those of this category are often in need of the education of such services, programs, and then to be connected with those same programs. Follow-up would likely assist. • There needs to be outreach centers for the older population.
	<p>Cost of care <i>(mentioned by 2 respondents)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More available AFFORDABLE options. My dad makes too much for Green Hills/Indian Villas but not enough for Logan Acres or Campbell House. It is so hard for families and seniors suffering from dementia. • The cost of healthcare facilities is too much when older people have to transition from home to a nursing facility. There are also not many options for those suffering from dementia.
	<p>Transportation <i>(mentioned by 7 respondents)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport to doctors' offices out of town. • Transportation to appointments - grocery stores and exercise facilities or social opportunities. Home health care for seniors to stay in their homes. • Transportation to healthy social activities.
	<p>Social activities <i>(mentioned by 4 respondents)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More social gathering opportunities needed to avoid loneliness and isolation. More nutritional services for the aging population. • Need more daytime activities with transportation. More social time in groups • Nursing homes are not dedicating their funding to day services, which is needed. • Outside of long-term care facilities, there is little for our seniors actually in Logan County. We do have Day Break, too, but not many direct services to help seniors stay in their homes longer and safer.
	<p>Housing/Home health care <i>(mentioned by 14 respondents)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We lack senior housing options to retain this population in our community -lack senior care facilities • Adequate housing • home health and Passport needs for seniors to remain at home longer. • In-home supports/assistance • Inadequate home and community based services for those with limited resources • Not enough housing or options for housing in Logan County • Quality in home health care providers • Reasonable safe clean housing • Rx delivery. In home services by trained persons.



What is missing from Logan County to address issue		
Issues	What is Missing	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seniors are in need of assistance with home repairs, home care, living assistance in home, ramps and home modifications, transportation and mental health services for wellness checks and community activities so they are not isolated. There need to be more affordable home health aides to help people stay in their homes. There needs to be more availability for our seniors. Waiting on beds in nursing homes/assisted living is indication enough on that. 	
	<p>Other missing items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education on opioids Taking care of our seniors before their conditions become chronic...aging in place instead of nursing homes 	
Healthy living	<p>More Programs, Education, Information, and Buy In (mentioned by 7 respondents)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education on how to feed your family well on a budget Creative exercise programs and healthy eating - cooking classes programs. A concerted effort to reduce smoking and use of vape pens and e-cigarettes in schools Education and resources. Some folks literally just don't know any better. Those that do know better, may lack the resources/finances to take care of their homes. Not enough emphasis on this, most doctors don't discuss this and just treat things with meds. More programs for adults. No community programming 	
	<p>Food access/Nutrition (mentioned by 7 respondents)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable fresh food. Lack of access in some areas to healthier food options. Eating options that include healthy eating. Factual information such as eating meat and vegetables, nuts and seeds, some fat, little starch, and no (added) sugar. Processed foods should be limited. Going back to the nutrition topic, I feel like this is highly missed in our community. We educate the patients on their diseases process during the appointments but really need to tackle and help patients change their nutrition. This would make a huge impact on healthy living. If you don't have families that cook healthy, it's a hard habit to change. Local healthy cooking classes? How-to programs at food distribution sites and soup kitchens. Maybe a community potluck program; crockpot cooking . 	
	<p>Access and Affordability (mentioned by 5 respondents)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access due to geography & transportation There needs to be more affordable options... healthy food programs would be nice as well. It costs more to eat healthy than it does to eat junk. Limited programs for people that do not have insurance Transportation and activities for all age groups. Would restaurants create healthy options when dining out? Cost is prohibitive many times 	
	<p>Focus on families/parenting (mentioned by 3 respondents)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How are existing programs made available to children who don't have proper parenting? How are these children identified? Development and training to help families make healthy food choices We have a severe parenting crisis because our young families are dependent on drugs or alcohol and do not know how to parent in healthy manners. 	
	<p>Focus on elderly (mentioned by 2 respondents)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mary Rutan does a great job at educating people but the elderly population need something like meals on wheels 	



What is missing from Logan County to address issue	
Issues	What is Missing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There needs to be programs to help the elderly population to help them maintain a clean home and have healthy food choices
	Focus on companies/employers (mentioned by 2 respondents)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued programs within our companies that allow their employees to understand healthy eating. More programs within workplaces that promote good nutrition, exercise and regular checkups.
	Exercise, parks and recreation (mentioned by 6 respondents)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient park/trail connectivity Biking/walking/running programs Exercise programs/gym memberships for those who make too much for scholarship programs but not enough to justify \$50 per month per person. More community driven activities such as 5k's, walking programs, partnerships with area restaurants and fitness facilities. More community walking opportunities Recreation Center that will provide after school programming and resources for youth/families, provide summer camp and resources for youth/families.
	Mind/Mindset (mentioned by 2 respondents)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy living starts with having a healthy mind. We as a people need to give young folks a crash course on what is important in life. Teach them that we live in a world of hurt, but also there is Joy. Healthy living requires healthy thinking. It all goes back to walking, talking, and loving like Jesus. Jesus was Healthy Living. Why would we not want to let Him be taught how to live, love, and walk this thing we call life out. We have to change the mindset of people however the cost of truly eating healthy becomes out of reach for many people in the county
	Adult Job/Skill Training (mentioned by 3 respondents)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connecting adults to ongoing up-skilling opportunities Adult Learning Programs Individuals prepared for the workforce, as well as programs to help individuals stay employed.
	Working with Youth (mentioned by 6 respondents)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment of recent high school/college grads back to our community Career liaison for graduating seniors or recent graduates basic job seeking skills class in high school. Kids have to learn while still in school Encouraging youth to obtain jobs. This area we are doing better...trying to match those without jobs or teens with a strategy to find employment without a lot of college debt This starts in the school aged kids. Encouraging more 'workforce' options / skilled trades needs to be encouraged more. 	
Workforce Development	Desire to Work/Mindset (mentioned by 3 respondents)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to jobs seems to be ok, however, the 'need' to work is lacking. More demand to participate as a functioning adult in society. I believe there are services available on paper, but I do not believe there is a strong accountability piece because far too many parents do not support their children. I have no clue how to get people to work
	Current Employment Environment/Benefits/Competition (mentioned by 3 respondents)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasis on healthcare /childcare Current workforce issues create competitive opportunities for potential employees, but is not helpful to the business and employer community. There is a cost to all of us with the workforce



What is missing from Logan County to address issue	
Issues	What is Missing
	<p>shortages in so many areas that the impact can be felt by everyone. Is there a way to teach youth the impact of their decisions has on others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local public agencies cannot offer enough salary to retain and recruit top talent
	<p>Support Employers <i>(mentioned by 2 respondents)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance our United Way presence that allows us in the companies to help their employees understand their lives, so they can be in attendance at work with a clear mind. Finding ways to support employers in maintaining and recruiting the best work force. Especially for those employers who are not able to provide health insurance.
	<p>Employment Barriers <i>(mentioned by 3 respondents)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity for people with felony to get employment. Transportation to jobs We don't have enough childcare for working families.
	<p>Collaboration <i>(mentioned by 3 respondents)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It needs to be a team approach, not a system of pointing fingers about who is responsible for the preparation of the workforce. Partnerships with our schools for internships, etc. There seems to be a disconnect between employers and schools
	<p>Other missing items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staffing for home health agencies to enable them to accept and provide services needed to keep seniors at home longer
	<p>Transportation outside of business hours <i>(mentioned by 8 respondents)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24 hour transportation services so people can get to work. 24/7 transportation option After 5 pm transportation Hours of RTC does it provide rides for those who work second or third shift? Night and weekend transportation Not enough transportation after 5 pm (not available). Services that provide transportation at off peak hours. The ability to find more drivers to run transportation 24 hours a day. The need to run 24 hours a day is a necessity
	<p>Cost/Affordability/Access <i>(mentioned by 5 respondents)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable driver's education Cost and logistics of out-of-town trips to medical providers is a challenge. Possible free transportation for parents that do not have transportation or the funds to pay for RTC. There is a lack of regularly scheduled transportation in general but especially to the low income. We need 'bus' stops around Logan County. Life happens where you might need to get somewhere that day, and scheduling was not an option. We need transportation to be reasonable for people on a fixed income (working or not). We need to start thinking about the citizens of Logan County and their needs and not the needs of the business.
	<p>Transportation to Rural Areas <i>(mentioned by 3 respondents)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider a rural transit authority to support individuals and families Employers complain workers can't get to work. But they built their factories in unpopulated rural settings. What did they expect? We need access to county-wide transportation so that families can access quality services and programs.
	<p>Transportation for Seniors <i>(mentioned by 2 respondents)</i></p>
	Transportation



What is missing from Logan County to address issue	
Issues	What is Missing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I think we have excellent transportation available for seniors through RTC. I think there also needs to be help for people to get to their place of employment. It would be great to see more transportation for senior citizens to go to appointments. I know there is some, but it's a need in rural areas.
	<p>More Transportation Providers/Options (mentioned by 13 respondents)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional drivers/vehicles Additional providers for employment, transportation, and out of county, healthcare transportation Just not enough. RTC does an amazing job, but scheduling can be hard. We need something that can handle short notice calls or out of county better. Lack of public transportation. Many individuals don't have access to vehicles and having a transportation system in Logan County would be helpful. More transportation need more people to volunteer to drive Not enough access, and transportation services in our county are over logged, need more options. Public transportation to essential places such as grocery stores, medical, and work. RTC does a great job, but I think more of their type of services are needed. Simply not enough resources to help those needing a ride to and from Bellefontaine from Indian Lake. To an extent, this may simply be an educational matter. Meaning, it seems as the elderly in particular may not be aware of services such as RTC. Also, transportation generally for young people. i.e. Uber, Lyft..... Transportation to other than medical appointments.
	<p>Medical transportation (mentioned by 4 respondents)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to dialysis, there is minimal medical transportation during the day due to not having enough drivers. This has improved greatly but always room for improvement with the use of RTC for dialysis Monday, Wednesday, Friday always being full so not available for out of town appointments etc. Ambulance services for out of town appointments We are grateful for the transportation that we do have, although it keeps getting limited. RTC is great. They're usually able to accommodate us the best we can. We see and have continued to see limited resources with it comes to squad transportation. Patients have to stay in the ER for multiple hours waiting for a squad to transport them. We have some people that call 911 because they don't have any other way to get to a doctor's appointment. We try and educate them about some of the services but they say that they are always unable
Community safety	<p>First Responders (mentioned by 7 respondents)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In general, Logan County Public Safety Services are underpaid which has resulted in historic loss of qualified personnel to areas with better pay structures. If the entire county took a look at this and made appropriate adjustments, others may follow giving us a chance to attract and keep high qualified officers, firefighters, and EMS. More police and sheriff patrols More police to patrol all areas of Bellefontaine More police, more fire. Personnel The EMS services are breaking down. We need more first responders (Police, EMT, Fire)
	<p>Community Safety Programs (mentioned by 3 respondents)</p>

What is missing from Logan County to address issue	
Issues	What is Missing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More Neighborhood Watch programs would be helpful • Not enough free/low cost programming, low attendance for programs that are offered • syringe service program, comprehensive sex education
	Rural areas (mentioned by 1 respondent)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community safety pertains more to the lack of EMS services that are on demand in the rural areas of the county.
	Police Relations (mentioned by 3 respondents)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More support for law enforcement • Need more law enforcement outreach. • Promoting county wide cooperation of policing
Chronic disease management	Education/Prevention (mentioned by 6 respondents)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education as I don't think many people realize the issues they have AND healthy people don't realize the choices they make can lead to chronic disease. • I feel like we are getting more and more of these services as time goes on. After the patient is seen at the appointments, proper/close follow up should be done. Nutrition education is greatly missed which could make so many changes when it comes to Chronic disease management. • I feel that there needs to be further time spent on disease prevention. If the larger community businesses partnered it would be a better impact than just health care providers alone. • No community programming for obesity, diabetes, asthma, and other conditions • We no longer have a cancer treatment center which was a great service years ago. • Tobacco cessation counseling
	Insurance issues (mentioned by 1 respondents)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue of insurance and acceptance of Medicaid.
	Lack of specialists (mentioned by 2 respondents)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lack of specialists in many fields means traveling out of county to find proper resources. • Lack of specialist to assist people in Logan County to help manage these health issues.
	Access (mentioned by 2 respondents)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall is non-existent in our area. • There need to be more accessible programs regarding dementia, grief, diabetes etc. 	
COVID-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health District is under-funded and needs staff to be able to educate the community on prevention • More advertising that there are infectious diseases in our community.

More than a tenth, 13.2%, of community partners reported that there were additional important health issues that they would like to see the Logan County Health District focus on over the next three years. The most common response was housing issues. Other issues are listed on the table below.

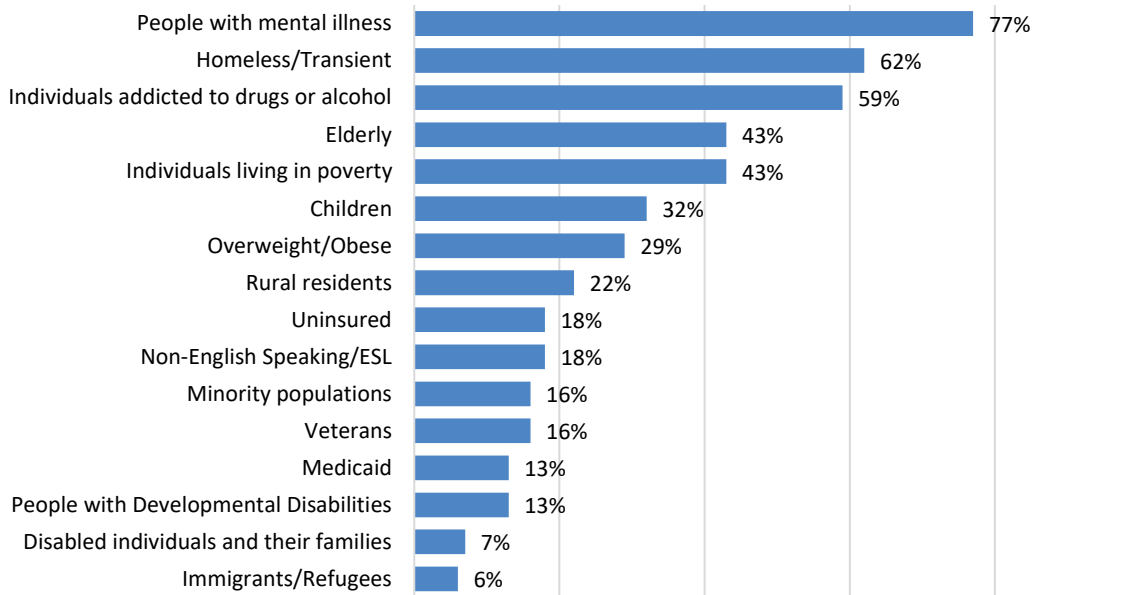
Other health issues residents would like health department to address		
	# Responses	% of Partners
Housing issues	2	25.0%
Mental health services	1	12.5%
E-cigarettes	1	12.5%
Community collaboration/outreach	1	12.5%
Follow-up care/support	1	12.5%
School/Youth related services	1	12.5%
Health educational programs	1	12.5%
Total	8	N=8



Next, community partners were given a list and asked how important it was for the Logan County Health District to address each **demographic group**. Most community partners (50% or more) thought it was very important to address the following groups: people with mental illness, the homeless/transient, and individuals addicted to drugs or alcohol.

Populations NOT Adequately Served by Local Health Services

Which of the following populations in Logan County, if any, do you think are not being adequately served by local health services?



Community partners were also asked to list some **problems, barriers, or gaps in services** that prevent residents from receiving health related care and services they need. This was an open-ended question in which the respondent could give multiple responses. The most common barriers mentioned were transportation issues (52%), cost (47%), and lack of resources or services (44%).

Problems, barriers, or gaps in services		
	# of TOTAL Responses	% of Partners
Transportation issues	33	51.6%
Cost	30	46.9%
Lack of resources/services	28	43.8%
Education/awareness	16	25.0%
Health insurance	14	21.9%
Availability	10	15.6%
Navigating system	10	15.6%
Follow ups/primary care issues	7	10.9%
Lack of in-home supports	6	9.4%
Personal unwillingness to seek care/Social norms	6	9.4%
Uncertainty/fear	6	9.4%
Social acceptance/stigmas	5	7.8%
Childcare	3	4.7%
Language/Cultural barriers	1	1.6%
Total	175	(n=64)
<i>Question: What are some problems, barriers, or gaps in services that prevent residents from receiving health related care and services they need? (could give multiple responses)</i>		



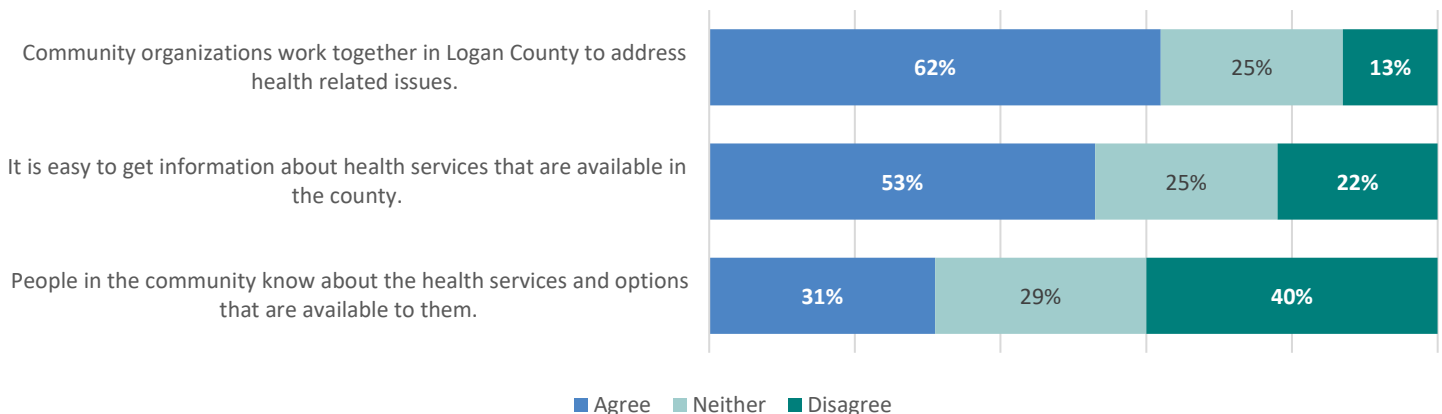
Community Partners were asked what is being done well in Logan County in the areas of health and quality of life. This was open ended question in which the respondent could give multiple responses. Nearly a quarter of partners, 23%, mentioned the breadth of programming and services. Slightly fewer, 21%, said that good health providers was a strength of the county.

Additional things that are being done well in Logan County include, in order of importance, agencies working together and strong organizations (20%), the many opportunities for health-related education (20%), the expansion of services (16%), and a good hospital system (12%).

Being done well in Logan County		
	# of TOTAL Responses	% of Partners
Many/variety of programming/services available	14	23.0%
Good health providers	13	21.3%
Agencies work together/Strong organizations	12	19.7%
Many opportunities for health-related education	12	19.7%
Expansion of services	10	16.4%
Good hospital system	7	11.5%
Awareness of issues and needs in the community	5	8.2%
Addiction services and supports	4	6.6%
Parks and recreational opportunities	4	6.6%
Addressing the pandemic	1	1.6%
Health department	1	1.6%
Total	83	(n=61)
<i>Question: In your opinion, what is being done well in Logan County in the areas of health and quality of life? (respondent could give multiple responses)</i>		

Nearly two-thirds of community partners, 61.8%, agreed, “Community organizations work together in Logan County to address health related issues,” with 14.7% strongly agreeing. Less than one-sixth, 13.2%, disagreed. More than half of community partners, 52.3%, agreed, “It is easy to get information about health services that are available in the county,” with 6.0% strongly agreeing. Around one-quarter, 22.4%, disagreed with this statement. Finally, nearly a third, 30.9%, agreed, “People in the community know about the health services and options that are available to them,” no community partners strongly agreed with this statement. More than a third, 39.7%, disagreed.

Agreement with Statements





SOCIAL DETERMINANTS

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

In terms of educational attainment for adults ages 18 to 24, the percentage of the population with a high school degree or more education is slightly higher in Logan County than in the state as is the percentage of the population with a high school degree or more education for those ages 25 and older is slightly higher than the state average (92.7% for Logan County and 91.1% for state). Only 17.9% of Logan County residents have a bachelor’s degree or more education, significantly less than the state average, 29.7%.

Educational Attainment						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change 2017-2021
Percentage that have high school degree or higher, ages 18-24						
Logan County	78.9%	82.1%	83.1%	89.4%	89.0%	-10.1%
Ohio	86.4%	86.8%	87%	87.3%	87.5%	-1.1%
Percentage that have high school degree or higher, ages 25 and older						
Logan County	90.3%	91.3%	92.6%	92.5%	92.7%	-2.4%
Ohio	89.8%	90.1%	90.4%	90.8%	91.1%	-1.3%
Percentage that have bachelor’s degree or higher, ages 25 and older						
Logan County	15.1%	16%	16.5%	17.1%	17.9%	-2.8%
Ohio	27.2%	27.8%	28.3%	28.9%	29.7%	-2.5%

SOURCE: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey

The unemployment rate for the county in 2021 was slightly lower than it was for the state (4.1% for Logan County and 5.1% for the state.) Rates for both the county and state have remained stable over the five-year period (with the exception of 2020 and the COVID pandemic). For this table, unemployment includes persons who were not employed, but who were actively seeking work, waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off, or waiting to report within thirty days.

Unemployment Countywide						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change 17 -21
Logan County	4.1%	3.7%	3.7%	8.2%	4.1%	0.0%
Ohio	5.0%	4.5%	4.2%	8.2%	5.1%	+0.1%

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Office of Workforce Development, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

The percentage of the population in poverty in Logan County is slightly lower than the state (9.5% compared to 13.4%).

Total Percentage of Population in Poverty							
	# Pop (2021)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change 2017-2021
Logan County	45,535	13.7%	13.4%	11.4%	10.7%	9.5%	-4.2%
Ohio	11,451,346	14.9%	14.5%	14.0%	13.6%	13.4%	-1.5%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

More than a tenth of children under the age of 5, 12.7%, are in poverty in Logan County, significantly less than the state percentage. When looking just at children under the age of 18 in poverty, the percentage is once again lower than in the state, 11.5% (state, 18.6%). Poverty for children has notably decreased over the past five years.

Logan County Percentage of Children under 18 in Poverty

	# Children (2021)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change 2017-2021
Logan	10,507	21.8%	21.6%	15.0%	13.5%	11.5%	-10.3%
Ohio	2,559,302	21.3%	20.8%	19.9%	19.1%	18.6%	-2.7%

Percentage of Children under 5 years in Poverty

	# Children (2021)	2017	2021	Change 2017-2021
Logan County	2,675	31.0%	12.7%	-18.3%
Ohio	656,081	25.1%	21.2%	-3.9%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Looking specifically at the population in Logan County in poverty by key demographic measures, children under the age of 5 had the highest level of poverty (12.7%), while those ages 35 to 64 had the lowest level (8.5%). Females were more likely than males to be in poverty (11.0% to 8.1%). In terms of race and ethnicity, Asian residents had the highest poverty levels (33.6%) followed by Black residents (11.8%). Additionally, the lower the education level, the higher the poverty level for that demographic group (poverty rate for those with less than a high school diploma was 16.9% compared to 5.5% for college graduates). The poverty rate for the unemployed is significantly higher than that of the employed population (23.3% compared to 4.2%).

Logan County Percentage of Population in Poverty by Age Group-

	Pop 2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change
Under 5	2,675	31.0%	26.6%	20.2%	16.7%	12.7%	-18.3%
5-17	7,832	18.5%	19.8%	13.2%	12.4%	11.1%	-7.4%
18-34	8,687	18.6%	14.6%	12.2%	11.7%	9.9%	-8.7%
35-64	18,332	9.6%	10.3%	10.2%	9.1%	8.5%	-1.1%
65+	8,109	6.8%	7.9%	8.2%	9.2%	8.8%	+2.0%

Logan County Percentage of Population in Poverty by Gender

Male	22,845	11.4%	11.2%	9.3%	8.9%	8.1%	-3.3%
Female	22,690	15.9%	15.5%	13.4%	12.4%	11.0%	-4.9%

Logan County Percentage of Population in Poverty by Race and Ethnicity

White	42,745	13.1%	12.8%	10.8%	10.3%	9.3%	3.8%
Black	755	19.6%	13.7%	12.4%	12.2%	11.8%	-7.8%
Asian	342	19.9%	37.5%	31.2%	34.4%	33.6%	+13.7%
Two or more	1,411	31.7%	28.9%	28.3%	15.0%	10.6%	-21.7%
Hispanic/Latino	853	35.8%	21.1%	12.5%	9.6%	9.7%	-26.1%

Logan County Percentage of Population in Poverty by Education Level

Less than HS	2,254	24.5%	22.7%	24.4%	19.0%	16.9%	-7.6%
HS grad	14,038	9.9%	11.0%	10.5%	10.6%	9.7%	-0.2%
Some college	9,607	10.5%	9.8%	8.7%	7.3%	6.3%	-4.2%
College grad	5,708	2.1%	3.6%	4.7%	6.2%	5.5%	+3.4%

Logan County Percentage of Population in Poverty by Employment Status

Employed	21,568	7.0%	6.6%	5.4%	5.1%	4.2%	-2.8%
Unemployed	998	39.8%	32.5%	27.3%	20.4%	23.3%	-16.5%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



The poverty rates for female headed households, both overall and with children under 18, are significantly higher than married family households.

Logan County Percentage of Families in Poverty by Family Status							
	Pop 2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change
All families	12,826	10.3%	9.7%	8.2%	7.6%	6.4%	-3.9%
Married families	9,758	4.6%	4.9%	4.7%	4.6%	3.6%	-1.0%
Female headed	2,222	34.9%	34.9%	28.9%	27.8%	24.4%	-10.5%
Logan County Percentage of Families with Children under 18 in Poverty by Family Status							
All families	5,662	19.4%	18.4%	13.5%	11.3%	9.2%	-10.2%
Married families	3,570	9.4%	9.2%	7.3%	6.0%	3.6%	-5.8%
Female headed	1,615	44.8%	46.8%	35.9%	35.4%	31.4%	-13.4%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Below are tables with poverty rates by zip code. Poverty levels are highest in Russell’s Point and Lewistown.

Logan County Poverty Number and Rates by Zip Code, 2021					
Zip Code	Population	# below poverty	% below poverty	# at 125% of poverty level	# at 200% of poverty level
43311 Bellefontaine	19,733	1,865	9.5%	2,874	5,969
43357 West Liberty	4,238	247	5.8%	402	858
43331 Lakeview	4,092	531	13.0%	728	1,268
43318 De Graff	3,872	330	8.5%	492	1,139
43310 Belle Center	2,713	175	6.5%	336	1,010
43358 West Mansfield	2,513	138	5.5%	168	713
43324 Huntsville	2,501	163	6.5%	205	334
43348 Russell’s Point	2,015	526	26.1%	599	1,045
43360 Zanesfield	1,861	41	2.2%	52	175
43347 Rushsylvania	1,381	120	8.7%	124	278
43343 Quincy	1,173	108	9.2%	222	365
43319 East Liberty	1,010	105	10.4%	105	254
43333 Lewistown	872	152	17.4%	183	190

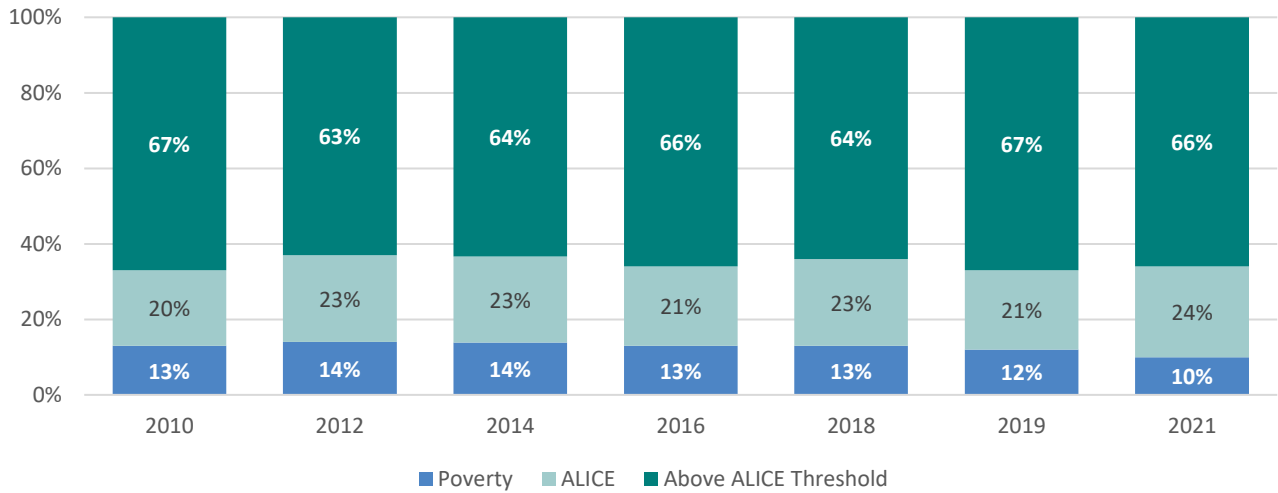
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS- ALICE DATA

ALICE is an acronym that stands for “Asset-Limited, Income-Constrained, Employed”. These are households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. This is referred to as the ALICE Threshold. Households below the ALICE Threshold can’t afford the essentials. In Logan County, 24% of households are considered ALICE Households, slightly less than the state average of 25%.

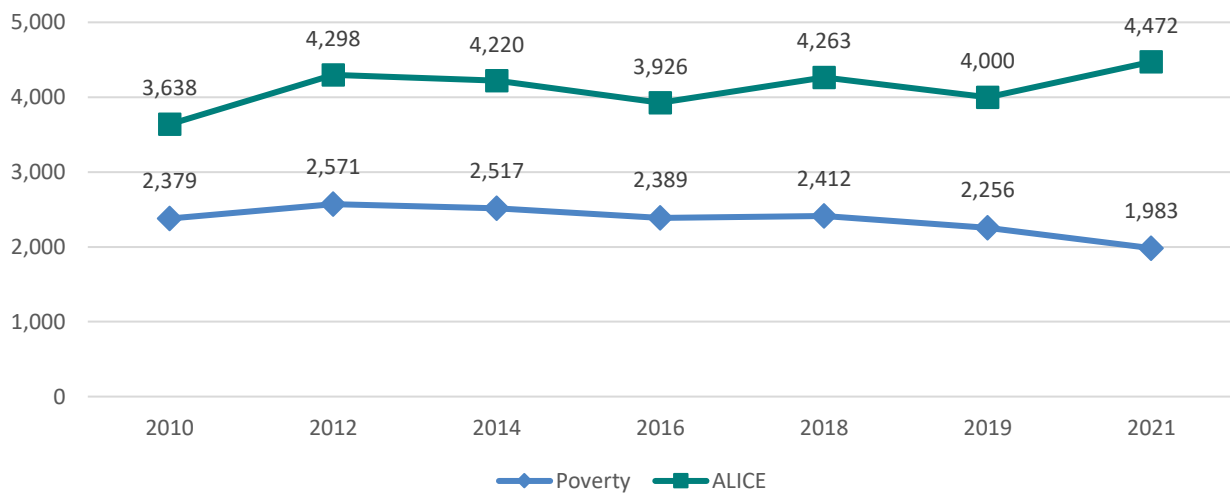
Financial Hardship by Percentage of Households, Logan County



SOURCE: 2023 ALICE REPORT Ohio, Logan County

When looking at how financial hardship has changed overtime, the number of households in poverty has declined 16.6% between 2010 and 2021. At the same time, the number of ALICE households has increased at a much higher level over the same time period from 3,638 to 4,472, a 22.9% increase.

Financial Hardship Over Time, Logan County



SOURCE: 2023 ALICE REPORT Ohio, Logan County



The Household Survival Budget (listed in the table below) reflects the minimum cost to live and work in the modern economy and includes things like housing, childcare, food, transportation, health care, a smartphone plan, and taxes. Not included are savings for emergencies or future goals like college or retirement.

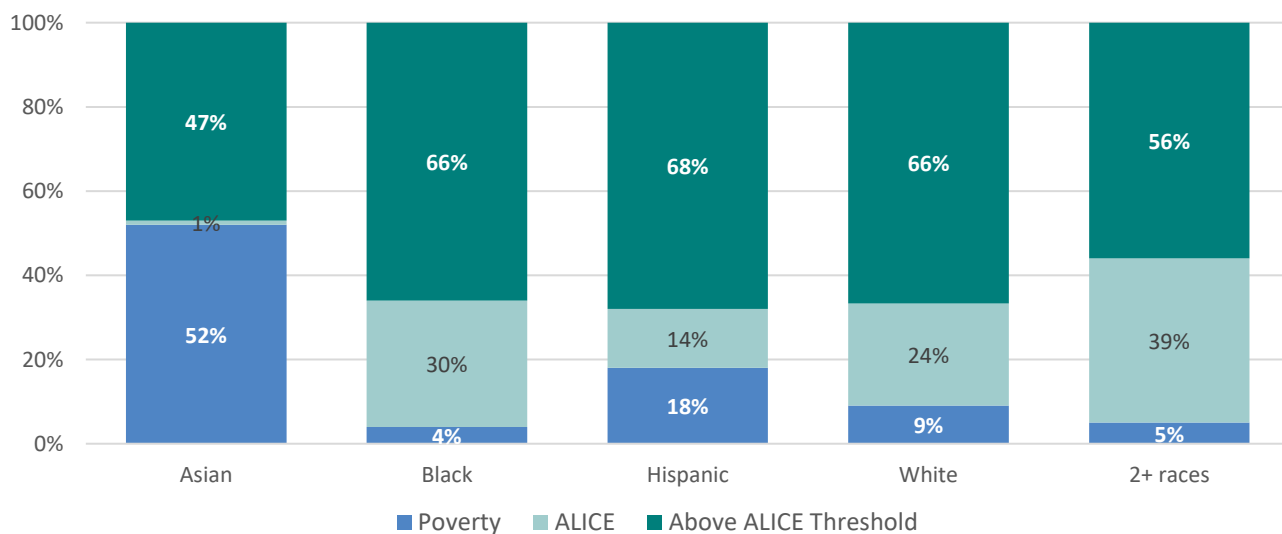
In 2021, average household costs in Logan County for a single adult was \$24,252 which is well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$12,880. For a family of four, the average household costs in Logan County was \$59,712 which is also well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$26,500.

ALICE Household Survival Budget, Logan County, 2021								
Monthly Costs and Credits	Single Adult	1 Adult, 1 Child	1 adult, 1 in child care	Two Adults	2 Adults, 2 Children	2 Adults, 2 in child care	Single Senior	Two Seniors
Housing- Rent	\$442	\$367	\$367	\$367	\$507	\$507	\$442	\$367
Housing- Utilities	\$154	\$239	\$239	\$239	\$292	\$292	\$154	\$239
Child Care	-	\$234	\$625	\$0	\$1,288	\$1,288	\$0	\$0
Food	\$374	\$635	\$570	\$687	\$1,021	\$1,021	\$346	\$634
Transportation	\$327	\$425	\$425	\$503	\$804	\$804	\$280	\$409
Health Care	\$231	\$503	\$503	\$503	\$796	\$796	\$549	\$1,098
Technology	\$75	\$75	\$75	\$110	\$110	\$110	\$75	\$110
Miscellaneous	\$160	\$248	\$280	\$241	\$482	\$482	\$185	\$286
Tax Payments	\$258	\$403	\$484	\$336	\$920	\$920	\$316	\$567
Tax Credits	\$0	(\$367)	(\$613)	\$0	-\$1,244	(\$1,244)	\$0	\$0
Monthly Total	\$2,021	\$2,762	\$2,955	\$2,986	\$4,976	\$4,976	\$2,347	\$3,710
Annual Total	\$24,252	\$33,144	\$35,460	\$35,832	\$59,712	\$59,712	\$28,164	\$44,520
Hourly Wage*	\$12.13	\$16.57	\$17.73	\$17.92	\$29.86	\$29.86	\$14.08	\$22.26

*SOURCE: 2023 ALICE REPORT Ohio, Logan County, *Wage working full-time required to support this budget*

Black and multi-racial households are more likely to be ALICE than white, Hispanic, or Asian households.

Household Financial Status by Race/Ethnicity, Logan County, 2021

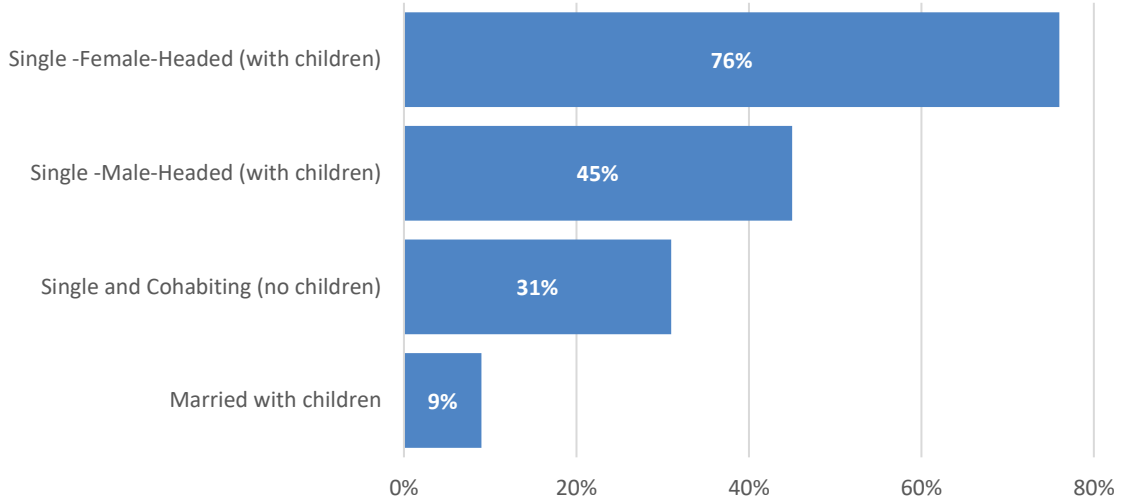


SOURCE: 2023 ALICE REPORT Ohio, Logan County



When looking at three different household types and their household financial status, the most financially vulnerable group was single-female-headed households with children. In Logan County, 76% of households in this classification below the ALICE threshold meaning that under a quarter, 24%, of single-female-headed households with children can afford the essentials. Comparatively, just 9% of married households with children are below the ALICE threshold.

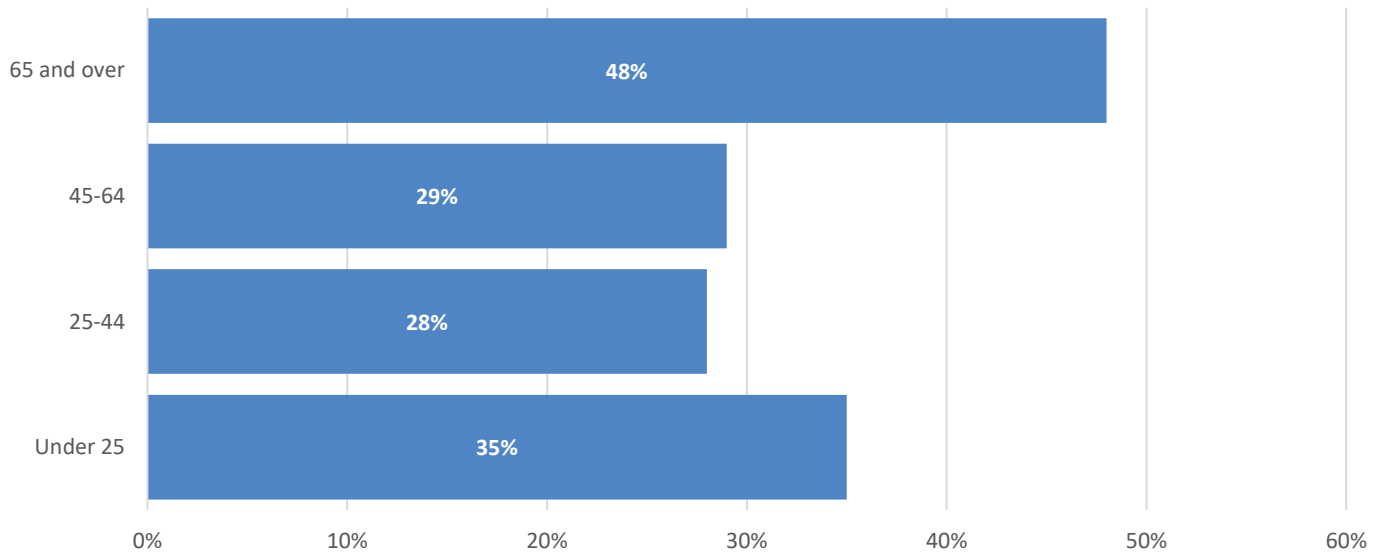
Percent of Households below ALICE Threshold by Household Type, Logan County, 2021



SOURCE: 2023 ALICE REPORT Ohio, Logan County

Nearly half of all senior households, 48%, are below the ALICE Threshold.

Percent of Households below ALICE Threshold by Age, Logan County 2021



SOURCE: 2023 ALICE REPORT Ohio, Logan County



When looking at the towns that make up Logan County, the percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold ranges from a low of 8% in Zane Township to a high of 47% in Washington Township.

Financial Hardship by Township, Logan County, 2021		
Town	Total Households	% below ALICE Threshold
Washington township	1,531	47%
Lake township	5,433	44%
Stokes township	2,228	42%
Perry township	423	37%
Liberty township	1,481	32%
Miami township	1,102	29%
Rushcreek township	603	29%
Monroe township	665	28%
Union township	285	27%
Pleasant township	473	24%
Richland township	1,029	24%
Bokescreek township	551	23%
Bloomfield township	130	21%
Jefferson township	1,260	21%
McArthur township	593	21%
Harrison township	714	11%
Zane township	427	8%

SOURCE: 2023 ALICE REPORT, Logan County
**Wage working full-time required to support this budget*



PERSONAL HEALTH STATUS

COMMUNITY SURVEY

Summary: Personal Health Status			
		% of Residents	N
Personal description of health	Excellent	15.5%	400
	Good	58.3%	
	Fair	21.9%	
	Poor	3.6%	
	Very Poor	0.7%	
Number of days in past month that PHYSICAL health was not good	Average number of days not well	5.08	387
	None	44.6%	
	1-5	30.3%	
	6-10	10.5%	
	11-20	6.7%	
	More than 20	7.8%	
Number of days in past month that MENTAL health was not good	Average number of days not well	5.95	389
	None	45.9%	
	1-5	23.6%	
	6-10	11.5%	
	11-20	10.5%	
	More than 20	8.4%	
Number of Days Poor MENTAL or PHYSICAL Health Kept from Usual Activities	Average number of days kept from activities	4.67	393
	None	55.7%	
	1-5	19.6%	
	6-10	8.7%	
	11-20	9.8%	
	More than 20	6.2%	

All respondents were asked to describe their health on a five-point scale: excellent, good, fair, poor, or very poor. Less than one-fifth of respondents, 15.5%, rated their health as excellent. More than half, 58.3%, rated their health as good. Combined, 73.8% had a favorable rating of their health. Almost a quarter, 21.9% of respondents rated their health as fair. Only a small percentage of respondents, 4.3%, had an unfavorable rating of their health, with 3.6% rating their health as poor and 0.7% as very poor.

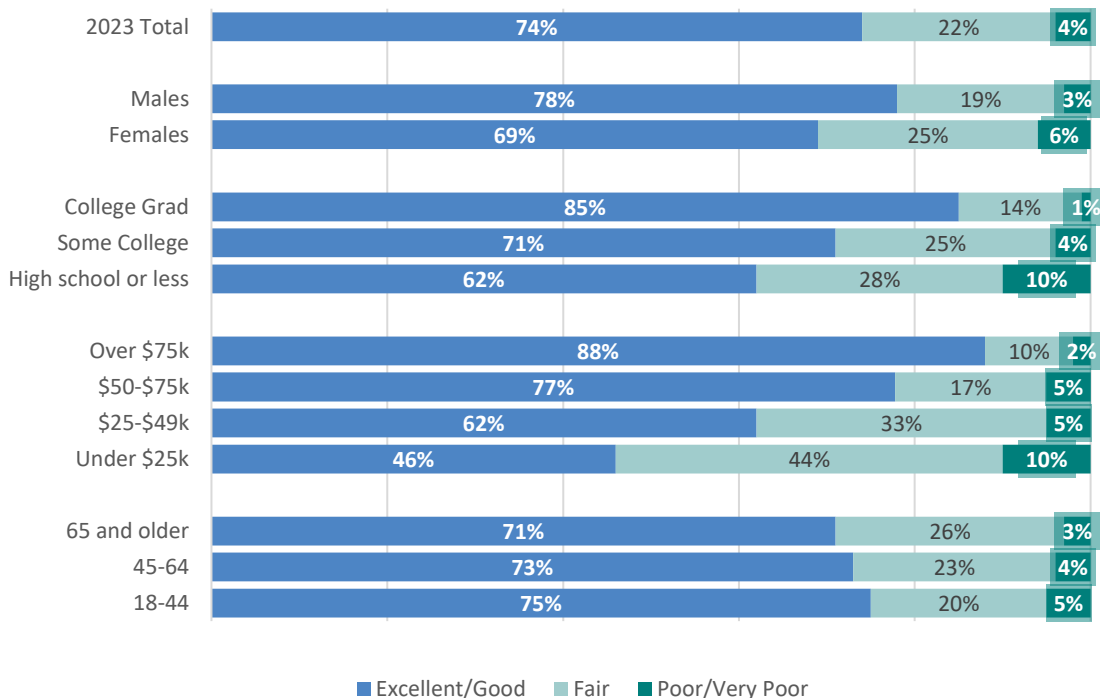
Groups of residents more likely to rate their health favorably include residents with children in the home, males, college graduates, those with an annual income over \$50,000 (especially over \$75,000), residents who are employed full-time or retired, homeowners, and those who are married.

Groups of residents more likely to have a fair or unfavorable rating of their health include residents without children in the home, females, those with a high school diploma or less education, residents with an annual income under \$25,000, those who are unemployed, renters, and single residents.



Personal Health Rating

Generally, how would you describe your health: excellent, good, fair, poor or very poor?



Less than half of respondents, 44.6%, reported they didn't have any days in the past 30 days in which their **physical health** was not good (which includes physical illness and injury) while about one third, 30.3%, reported that their physical health was not good one to five days in the past 30 days, followed by 10.5% reporting it was not good 6-10 days in the past 30 days. A small portion, 6.7%, indicated it was not good 11-20 days. Less than one-tenth of respondents 7.8%, indicated that their physical health was not good for 20 or more days in the past month. The average number of days that residents were physically not well was 5.08.

Groups of residents more likely to have 11 or more bad physical health days in the past 30 days include residents with a high school diploma or less education, non-white residents, those with an annual income of \$25,000 or less, residents employed part-time or unemployed, renters, and those ages 45 to 64.

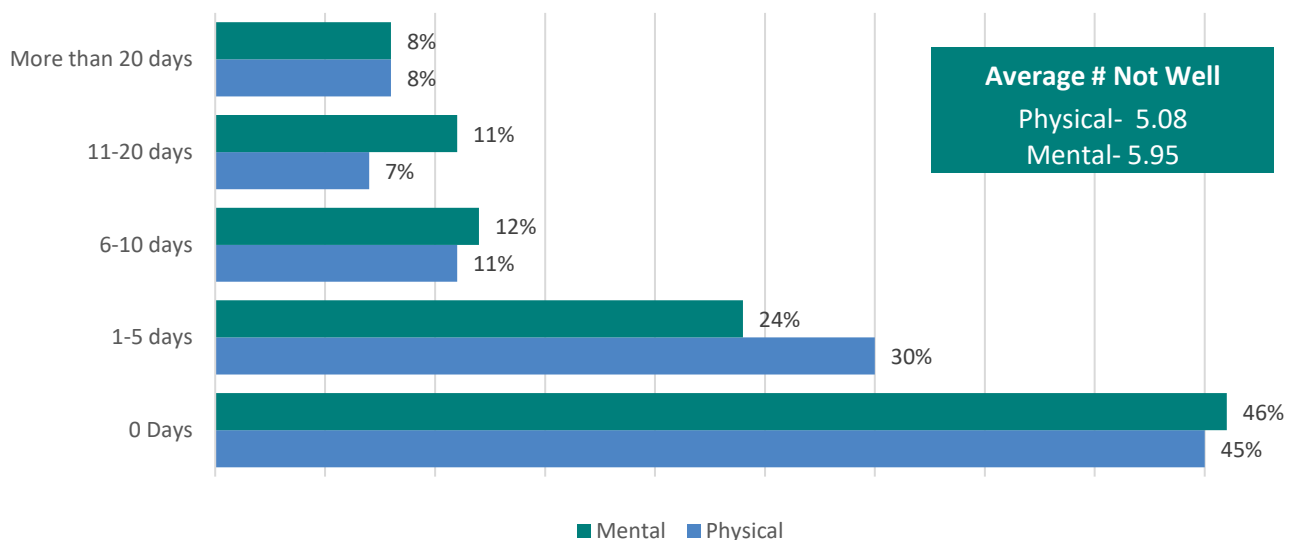
Almost half of respondents, 45.9%, reported they didn't have any days in the past 30 days in which their **mental health** was not good (which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions) while about one-quarter, 23.6%, reported that their mental health was not good one to five days in the past 30 days, followed by 11.5% reporting it was not good six to ten days in the past 30 days. A small portion of respondents, 10.5%, indicated their mental health was not good 11-20 days in the past month. Nearly a tenth of respondents, 8.4%, indicated that their mental health was not good for 20 or more days in the past month. The average number of days that residents were mentally not well was 5.95.

Groups of residents more likely to have 11 or more bad mental health days in the past 30 days include residents with children in the home, females, those with some college or less education, non-white residents, those with an annual income under \$50,000, residents who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, those who are single or divorced, residents ages 18 to 44, and non-straight individuals.



Number of Days Physical and Mental Health Not Good Last Month

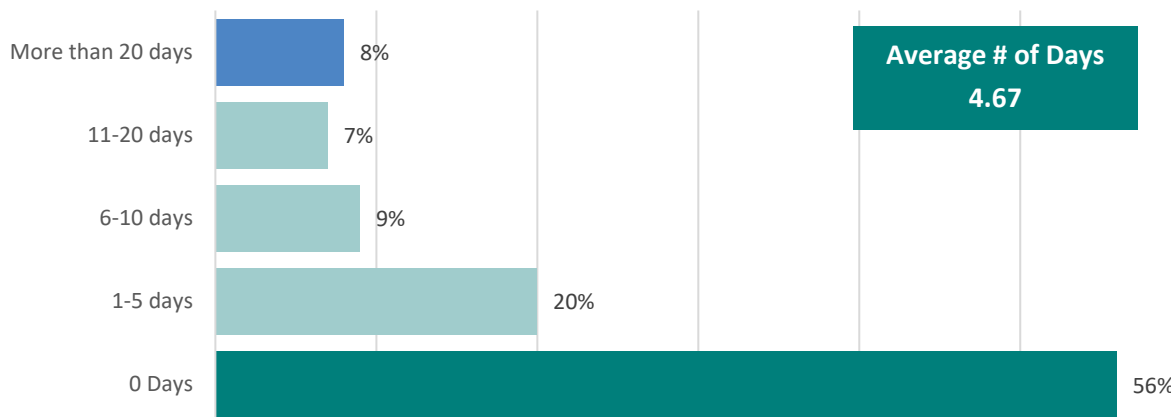
Now thinking about your **physical health**, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 was your physical health not good?



Nearly half of respondents, 44.3%, reported that poor or very poor mental health kept them from doing their usual activities such as self-care, work, or recreation in the past 30 days. Nearly a fifth of respondents, 19.6% indicated they were kept from their usual activities 1 to 5 days in the past month. A small portion of respondents 8.7% indicated 6 to 10 days, followed by 9.8% reporting 11 to 20 days. A total of 6.2% of respondents indicated they were kept from their usual activities more than 20 days in the past month. Groups of residents more likely to have been kept from usual activities 11 or more days in the past 30 days because of poor physical or mental health include residents with children in the home, females, those with a high school diploma or less education, non-white residents, those with an annual income of \$25,000 or less, unemployed residents, renters, those who are single or divorced, residents ages 25 to 44, and non-straight residents. The average number of days that residents were kept from doing their regular activities due to poor physical or mental health was 5.08.

Past 30 Days, Poor Physical or Mental Health Kept from Usual Activities

During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?





ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

COMMUNITY SURVEY

Summary: Insurance Coverage			
		% of Residents	N
Currently has health insurance	Insured	96.4%	400
	Not insured	3.6%	
Why no Insurance <i>(open ended top 3, of those without insurance)</i>	Cannot afford	59.1%	14
	Unemployed	14.0%	
	Personal choice	26.9%	
Type of Insurance coverage <i>(of those with insurance)</i>	Private insurance- employer paid	40.4%	385
	Private insurance- self paid	9.8%	
	Medicare	31.0%	
	Medicaid	14.7%	
	VA Coverage or Military Coverage	1.5%	
	Other	2.6%	
Services covered by insurance <i>(of those with insurance)</i>	Preventative care	84.3%	385
	Hospitalization	83.4%	
	Emergency room care	78.1%	
	Prescription assistance	77.0%	
	Dental services	64.0%	
	Vision services	63.0%	
	Mental health	59.5%	
	Long term care	39.8%	
	Alcohol and drug treatment	38.8%	
	Prenatal/maternity	35.5%	
	Family planning (birth control)	32.1%	
	Skilled Nursing Care	29.1%	
	Home Care	28.7%	
	Hospice	25.8%	

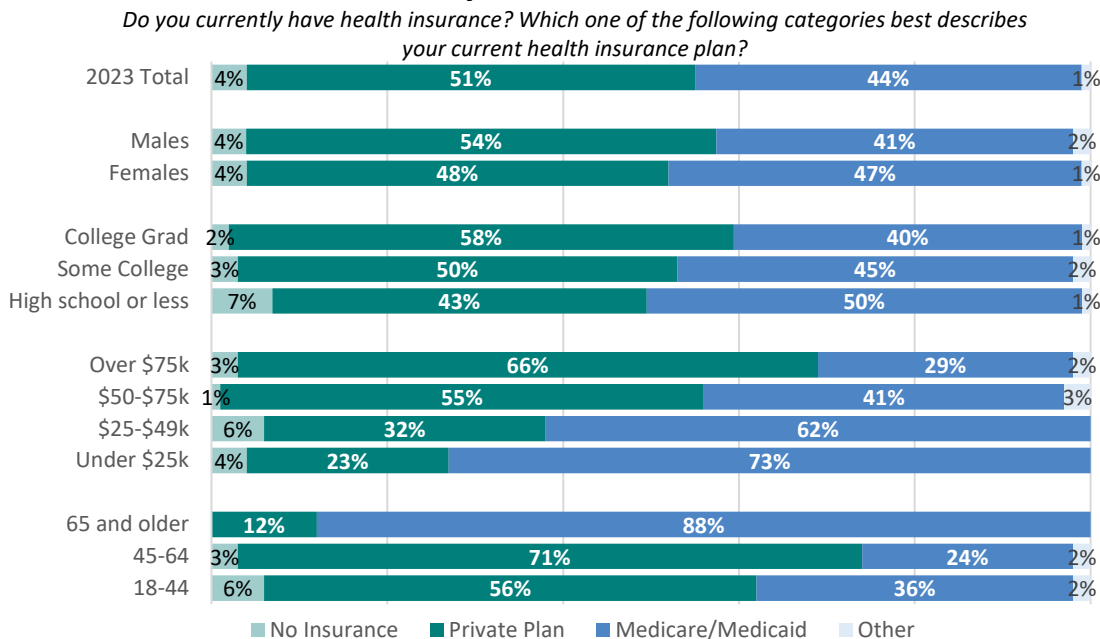
All respondents were asked if they had health insurance coverage. A small portion, 3.6%, did not have health insurance. More than one third, 40.4% were covered by employer paid plans, 9.8% were covered by private insurance, 31.0% were covered by Medicare, 14.7% by Medicaid, and 1.5% had VA or military coverage. The most common reason for not having health insurance was not being able to afford it. Whether a respondent had health insurance coverage and what type of insurance they held varied according to several demographic and other identifying characteristics. Groups of respondents more likely to **NOT have insurance** coverage include residents with an annual income of \$25,000 to \$50,000, those with a high school diploma or less education, respondents who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, those who are single, and residents ages 18 to 24.

Why No Insurance <i>(asked of those with no insurance)</i>		
	#	%
Cannot afford	8	59.1%
Personal choice	4	26.9%
Unemployed	2	14.0%
Total	14	(n=14)



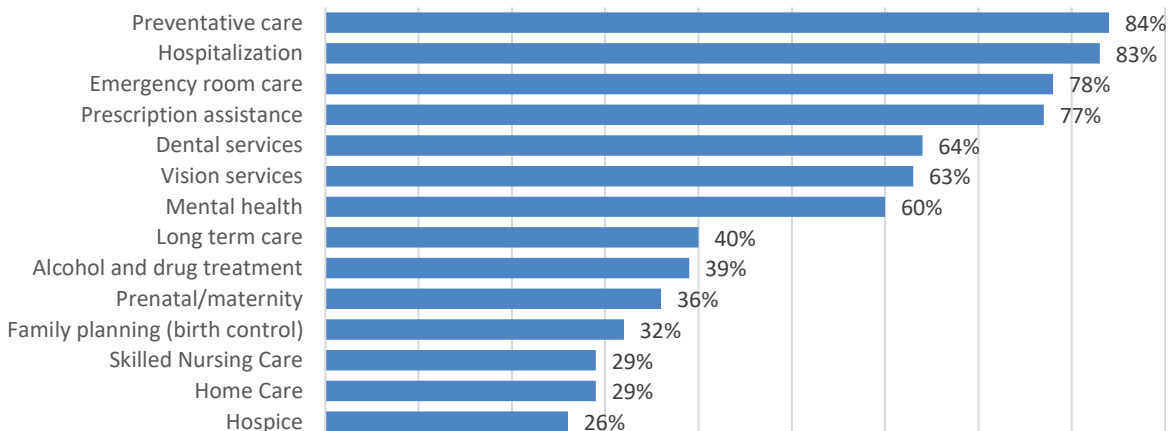
Groups of respondents more likely to **have private insurance** include residents with an annual income of \$75,000 or more, those with children in the home, college graduates, residents who are employed full-time, homeowners, those who are married, and residents ages 45 to 64. Groups of respondents more likely to **have Medicare or Medicaid** include residents without children in the home, those with a high school diploma or less education, residents with an annual income under \$50,000, those who are retired or unemployed, renters, residents who are divorced or widowed, and those ages 65 and over.

Currently Has Health Insurance



Respondents with health insurance were given a list of services sometimes covered by insurance and asked if their insurance covered each service or not. The services that were covered for most respondents were preventative care (84.3%), hospitalization (83.4%), emergency room care (78.1%), and prescription assistance (77.0%). About two-thirds of respondents with insurance have dental coverage (64.0%), vision (63.0%), or mental health coverage (59.5%). Less than half of respondents have coverage for long-term care (39.8%), alcohol and drug addiction (38.8%), and prenatal/maternity coverage (35.5%.) Less than one third of insured respondents have family planning/birth control coverage (32.1%), skilled nursing care (29.1%), home care (28.7%) or hospice (25.8%).

Services Covered by Insurance



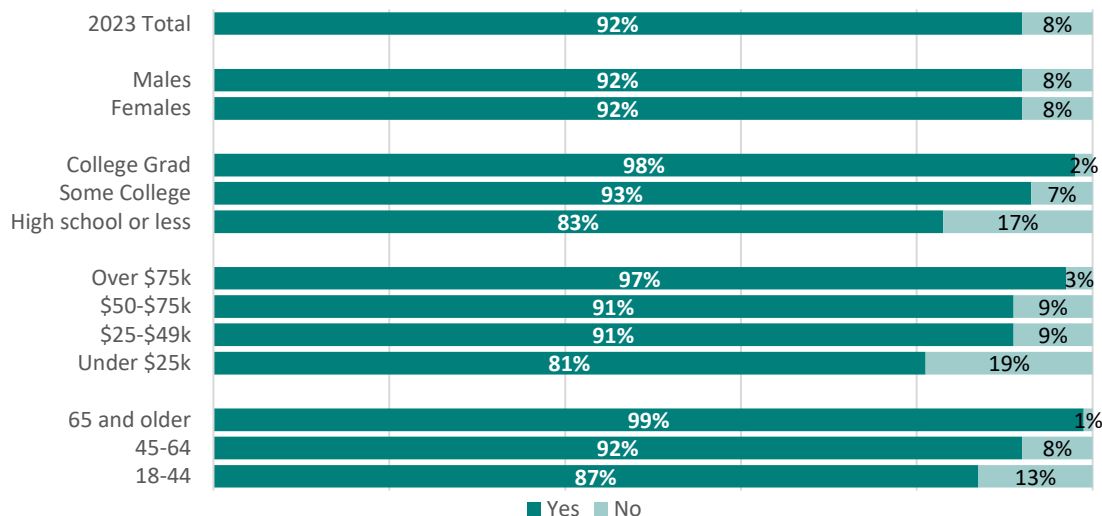
Summary: Access to Health Care			
		% of Residents	N
Have primary care provider	Yes	92.0%	400
	No	8.0%	
Length of time since last routine check-up	Within past year	78.1%	400
	Within past 2 years	13.2%	
	Within past 5 years	3.3%	
	5 or more years ago	3.4%	
	Never	2.0%	
Where receive health care most often	Primary care or family doctor	71.6%	400
	Urgent Care	10.7%	
	Community health center	6.7%	
	Health department clinic	4.9%	
	The emergency room	2.7%	
	Free clinic	1.4%	
	Something else not mentioned	0.7%	
	None of the above	1.2%	
What would prevent from seeing doctor (open-ended, top 3)	Cost	31.6%	261
	Transportation	17.1%	
	Unavailable doctor	15.8%	
Needed to go outside of county for healthcare		49.3%	400
Services needed unable to get in past year		17.0%	400
Prescription unable to get		16.1%	400

Primary Care Provider

Most respondents, 92.0%, reported having one person or group they think of as their doctor or health care provider. Groups of residents more likely to NOT have a primary care doctor or health care provider include residents with a high school diploma or less education, those with an annual income of \$25,000 or less, residents who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, those who are single, residents ages 18-24, and non-straight residents.

Has Primary Doctor

Do you have one person or group you think of as your doctor or healthcare provider?





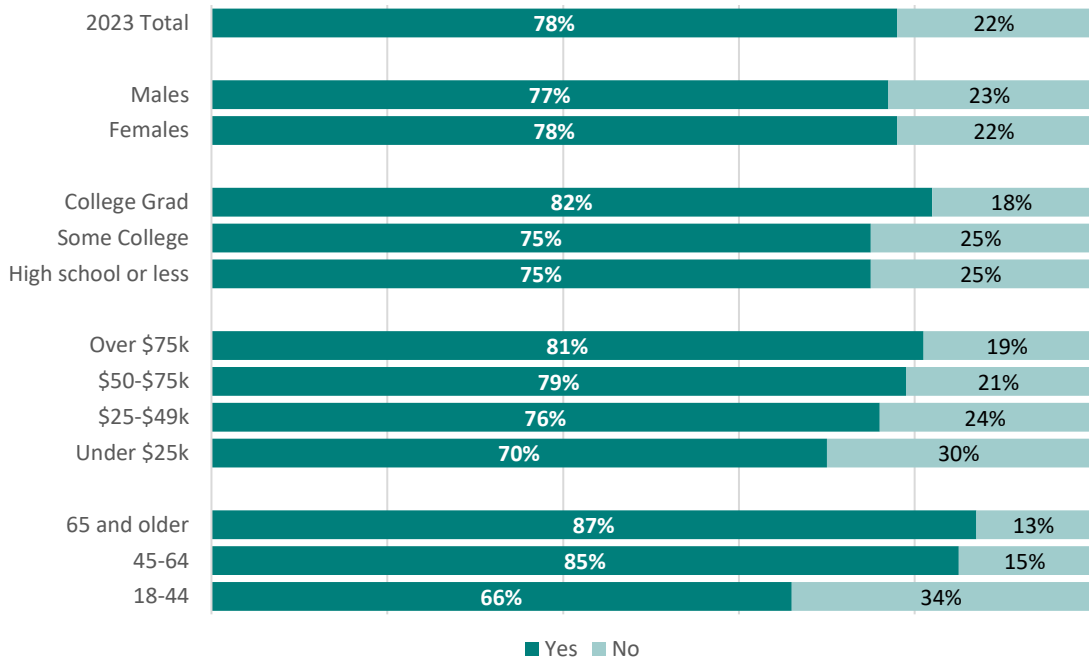
Residents without a doctor, 8% of respondents, were asked why they did not have a regular doctor or healthcare provider. The most common reasons were that they had an insurance issue (31%), there was no doctor available (31%), and transportation issues (15%). Other reasons are listed in the table below.

Why No Doctor (asked of those with no doctor)		
	# of responses	% of responses
Insurance issue	8	30.8%
Unavailable doctor	8	30.8%
Transportation	4	15.4%
See a specialist	3	11.5%
Unpleasant experience	2	7.7%
Cost	1	3.8%
Total	26	(n=26)

More than three-quarters of respondents, 78.1%, received a routine checkup within the past year. A small percentage, 3.4%, had not received a routine medical checkup in five or more years, while 2.0% indicated they never had a routine checkup. Not surprisingly, the older the respondent, the more likely they were to have had a routine checkup in the past year (as seen in the graph below). Groups of respondents more likely to NOT have had a routine checkup in the last year include residents without children in the home, those who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, single residents, those ages 18 to 44, and non-straight residents.

Had Routine Checkup in Past Year

About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup? A routine checkup is a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness, or condition.

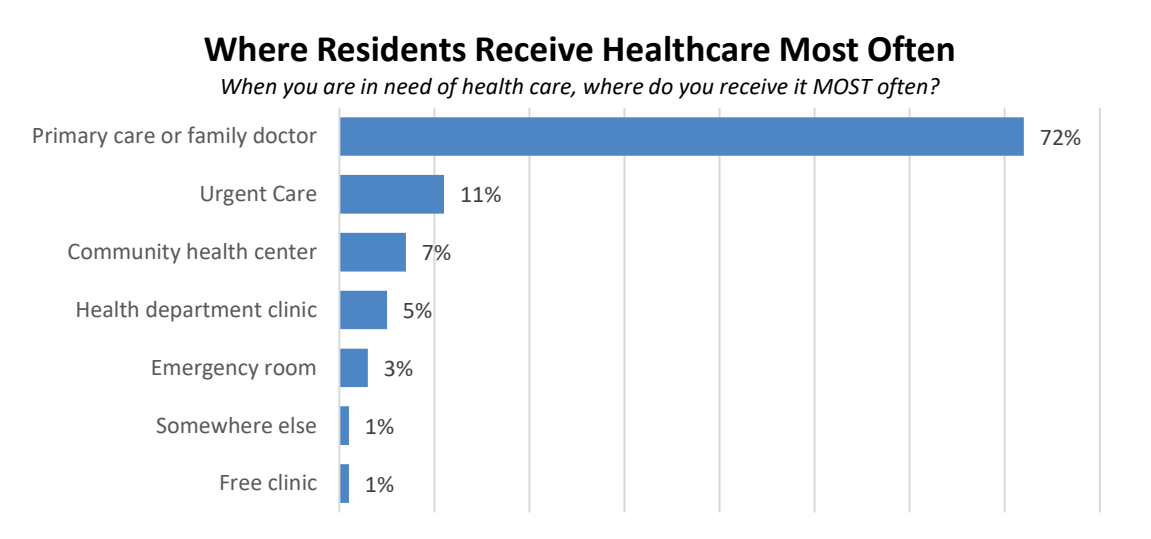




Access to Care

Next, respondents were asked when they receive health care and where do they receive it most often: a primary care or family doctor, the emergency room, an urgent care center, a health department clinic, a community health center, a free clinic, or somewhere else. About three-quarters, 71.6% of respondents indicated they receive their health care most often from a primary care doctor. Another 10.7% of respondents relied on an urgent care center as their primary source of health care, while 6.7% relied on a community health center.

Groups of residents more likely to use a **primary care or family doctor** include residents without children in the home, females, those with some college education, residents with an annual income of \$50,000 to \$75,000, retirees, and those ages 65 and over. Groups of residents more likely to use something **other than a primary care or family doctor** include residents with children in the home, males, college graduates, residents with an annual income of \$75,000 or more, those who are employed, residents ages 18 to 44, and non-straight residents.



Next, all respondents were asked what might prevent them from seeing a doctor if they were sick, injured, or needed some type of health care. The most common responses, in order of importance, were cost (31.6%), transportation issues (17.1%), and not having a doctor available (15.8%).

What Would Prevent from Seeing Doctor if Needed		
	# of responses	% of responses
Cost	82	31.6%
Transportation	45	17.1%
Unavailable doctor	41	15.8%
Unpleasant experience	38	14.4%
Insurance issue	29	11.2%
No time	21	8.0%
Inclement weather	5	2.1%
Total	261	(n=261)
<i>Question: What, if anything, might prevent you from seeing a doctor if you were sick, injured, or needed some type of health care?</i>		



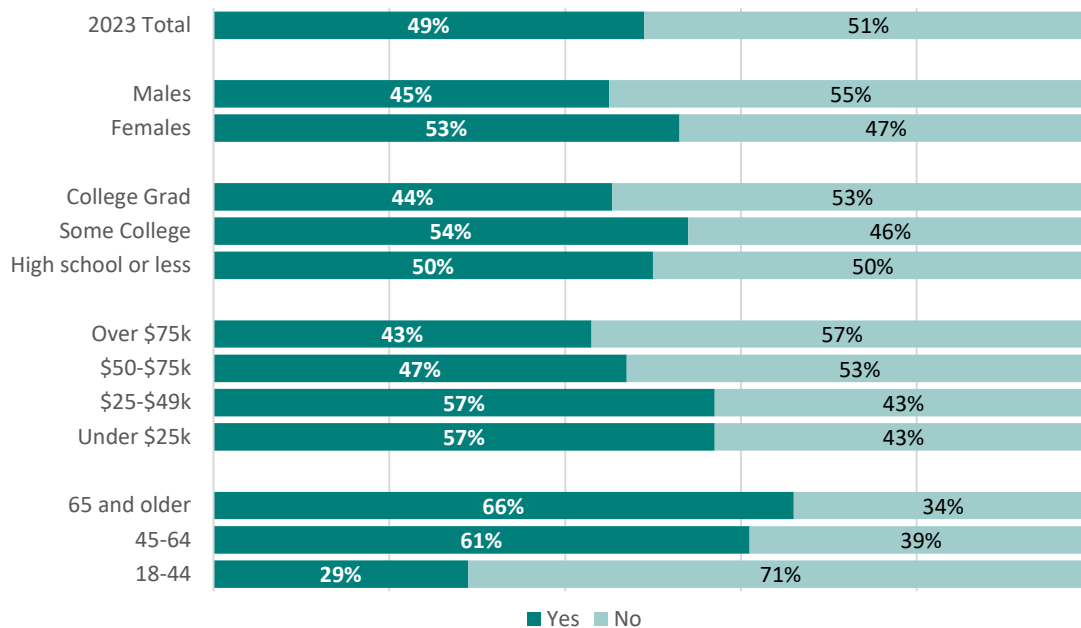
Needed Services

Nearly half of respondents, 49.3%, reported they have had to go outside of Logan County in the past twelve months. Groups of residents more likely to have needed to go outside county for healthcare include residents without children in the home, females, retirees, and ages 45 and over (especially those ages 65 and over).

The most common reasons for going outside the county for healthcare were to see a specialist and their preferred doctor or hospital was outside of the county. The most common services that were received outside of the county were routine care, specialist, and emergency care.

Needed to Go Outside County for Care

In the past 12 months, have you gone outside of Logan County for health care?



Why went outside of county		
	#	%
Specialist	81	45.0%
Preferred doctor/hospital	64	35.7%
Better healthcare	16	9.0%
Insurance issue	14	8.0%
Emergency	5	2.5%
Total	180	(n=180)
<i>Question: Why did you have to go outside of the County for health care?</i>		

What services received outside county		
	#	%
Routine	50	26.3%
Specialist	24	12.8%
Emergency	17	8.7%
Surgery	13	7.0%
Screening/Testing	13	6.8%
Dentistry	12	6.3%
Oncology	11	5.9%
Orthopedics	10	5.2%
Therapy	6	3.4%
Cardiology	6	3.2%
Optical	6	3.0%
Obstetrics-Gynecology	5	2.8%
Dermatology	5	2.6%
Gastroenterology	5	2.4%
Neurology	3	1.8%
Endocrinology	3	1.8%
Total	190	(n=190)
<i>Question: What type of service did you get ?</i>		

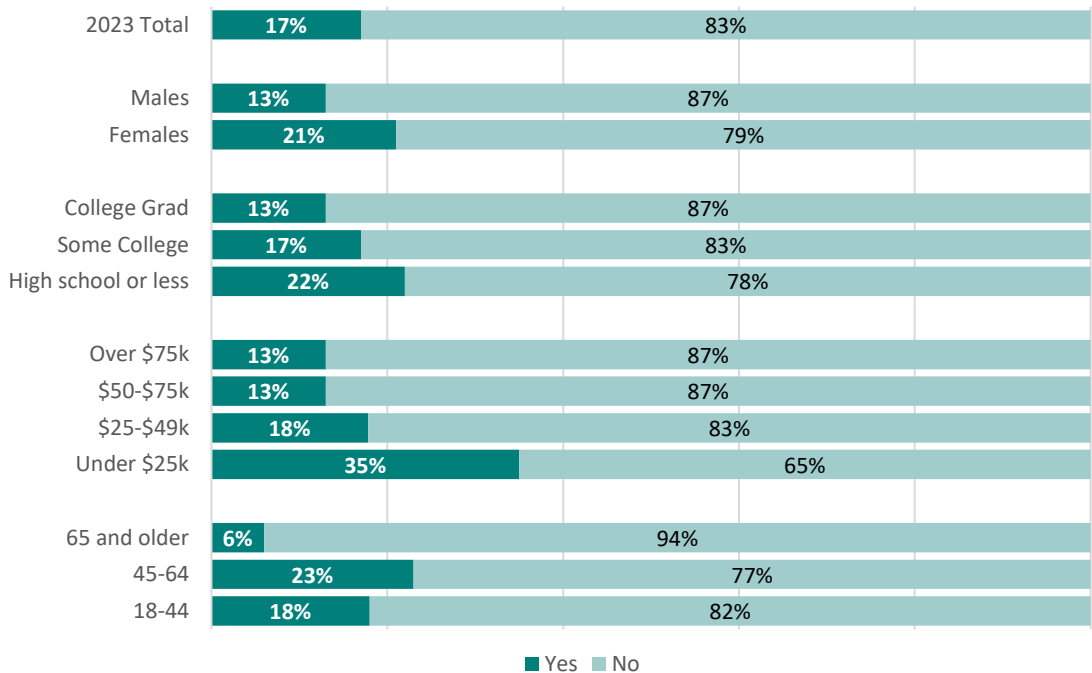


More than one-sixth of respondents, 17.0%, reported there were healthcare services that they or a family member needed in the past year that they were unable to get. Groups of residents more likely to have needed services they were unable to get include females, non-white residents, residents with an annual income under \$25,000, those who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, single residents, those ages 45-64, and non-straight residents.

The three services that were needed most often were specialists/tests and procedures, specialists, and mental health services. The most common reasons for not being able to get the needed service were that they were not available in the county, their insurance was not accepted, and cost of the service needed.

Needed Healthcare Unable to Get

Were there any healthcare services that you or a family member needed in the past year that you were unable to get?



Services Needed		
	#	%
Specialist test/procedure	20	33.8%
Specialist	11	18.6%
Mental health services	10	16.9%
Dental	8	13.5%
Surgery	4	6.7%
Physical	3	5.0%
Prescription medicine	1	1.6%
COVID-19 related services	1	1.6%
Vision	1	1.6%
Total	59	(n=59)
<i>Question: Were there any healthcare services that you or a family member needed in the past year that you were unable to get?</i>		

Why Unable to Get Service		
	#	%
Unavailable in county	26	43.4%
Insurance not accepted	12	20.0%
Cost	9	14.5%
Didn't know how to find a Dr	5	9.0%
No transportation	3	5.7%
Too long to get an apt.	2	3.4%
No health insurance	2	3.0%
Fear	1	1.5%
Total	60	(n=60)
<i>Question: Why were you unable to get the needed service?</i>		

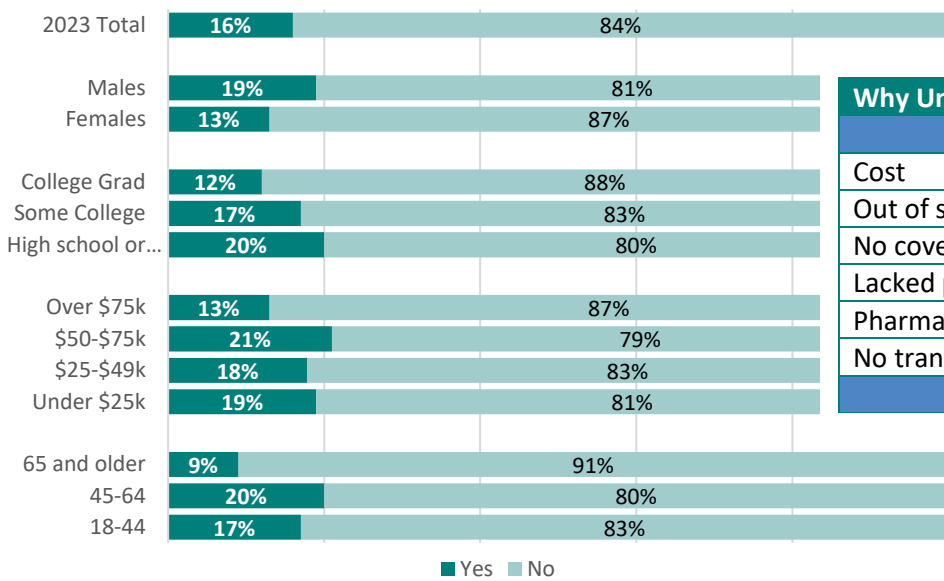


Prescription Needs

A notable portion of respondents, 16.1%, reported there were prescription services that they or a family member needed in the past year that they were unable to get. Groups of residents more likely to not be able to get needed prescriptions include females, residents with a high school diploma or less education, those who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, single residents, and residents ages 45 to 64. The most common reasons they were unable to get the prescription were cost, the prescription was out of stock, no coverage, and lack of a doctor's prescription.

Not Able to Get Needed Prescription

In the last year, was there a time you needed a prescription medicine but were not able to get it?



Why Unable to Get Needed Prescription		
	#	%
Cost	25	40.9%
Out of stock	18	29.5%
No coverage	8	13.1%
Lacked prescription	6	9.8%
Pharmacy was closed	3	4.9%
No transportation	1	1.6%
Total	61	(n=61)

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

The table below represents the estimated percentage of the population under the age of 65 without health insurance coverage in Logan County. Over the past five years, the percentage of individuals without health insurance decreased by 3.0%. The percentage of residents without insurance under the age of 19 (2.9%) is lower than the percentage of residents 19 and over (7.3%).

Logan County Percent Uninsured					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change
Logan County	7.9%	6.0%	5.0%	4.9%	-3.0%
White	7.8%	6.0%	5.1%	5.0%	-2.8%
Black	11.4%	8.5%	3.3%	0.4%	-11.0%
Under 19	7.8%	4.6%	3.2%	2.9%	-4.9%
19 and older	10.9%	9.2%	7.5%	7.3%	-3.6%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



Primary Care Physicians is the ratio of the population to primary care physicians in the chart below. Primary care physicians include non-federal, practicing physicians (M.D.'s and D.O.'s) under age 75 specializing in general practice medicine, family medicine, internal medicine, and pediatrics. In Ohio, there is 1 Primary Care Physician for every 1,304 residents. Logan County's ratio is significantly worse than Ohio ratio at 1 Primary Care Doctor for every 1,964 residents.

Primary Care Physicians									
	2016		2017		2018		2019		% Change
	# of PCP	Ratio	# of PCP	Ratio	# of PCP	Ratio	# of PCP	Ratio	
Logan	55	1,819:1	57	1,750:1	53	1,891:1	51	1,964:1	-7.2%
Ohio	77	1,269:1	77	1,300:1	77	1,307:1	77	1,304:1	0.0%

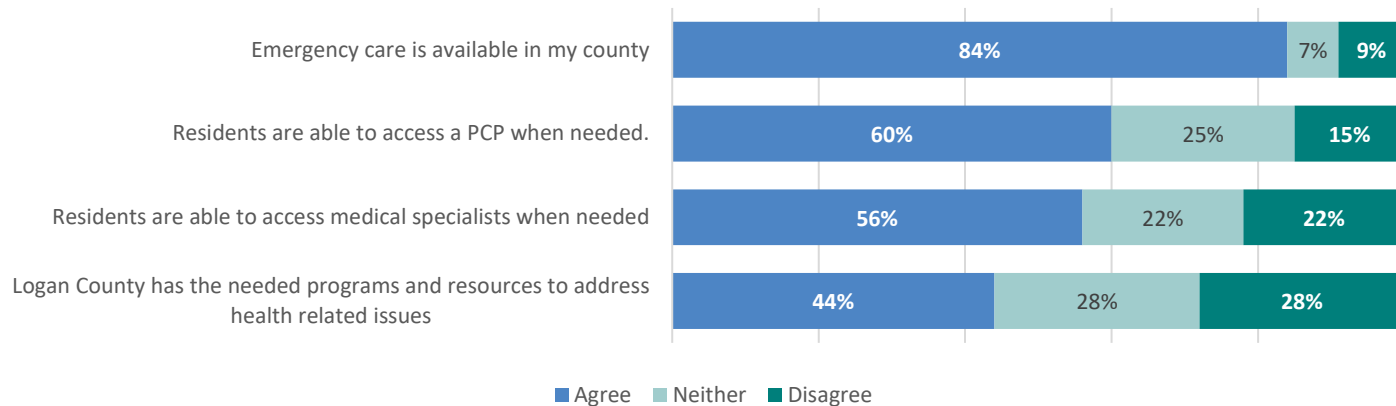
SOURCE: County Health Rankings, Original Source: National Center for Health Statistics

COMMUNITY PARTNER SURVEY

The community partners were given a list of four statements about access to care issues and asked how much they agreed with each.

- The majority of community partners, 83.9%, agreed, “Emergency care is available in my county,” with 26.5% strongly agreeing. Less than one-tenth, 8.8% disagreed with this statement.
- Nearly two-thirds of community partners, 60.3%, agreed, “Residents in Logan County are able to access a primary care doctor when needed,” with 13.2% strongly agreeing. Nearly one-sixth, 14.7%, disagreed with this statement.
- More than half of community partners, 55.2%, agreed, “Residents in Logan County are able to access medical specialists when needed (Cardiologist, Dermatologist, etc.,” with 11.9% strongly agreeing with this statement. Nearly a quarter, 22.4%, disagreed.
- Less than half of community partners, 43.3%, agreed, “Logan County has the needed programs and resources to address health related issues,” with 4.5% strongly agreeing. More than a quarter of partners, 28.4%, disagreed with the statement.

Agreement with Access to Care Statements





MENTAL HEALTH

COMMUNITY SURVEY

Summary: Mental Health			
		% of residents	#
During past 12 months...	Felt sad or hopeless 2+ weeks	24.2%	400
	Ever seriously consider suicide	8.1%	
Do you know someone who...	Has died by suicide	46.0%	400
	Has talked about thoughts of suicide	35.7%	
	Has attempted suicide, but did not die	25.7%	
Stress level on typical day	Low	39.1%	400
	Moderate	43.0%	
	High	17.9%	
Aware of Resources in Logan County	24-hour mental health crisis phone hotline	50.5%	400
	24-hour mental health crisis phone text line	41.0%	
	Local non-emergency 211 hotline	44.8%	
	Not aware of any	34.3%	

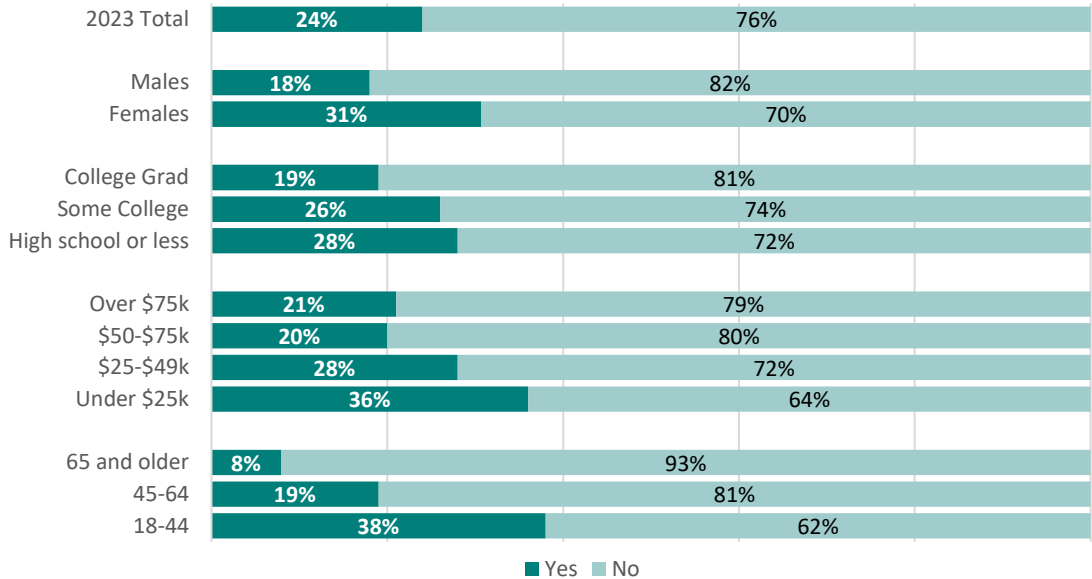
Summary: Medical Professional Ever Diagnosed			
	Respondent	Family Member	Neither
Depression	31.6%	24.2%	54.9%
Anxiety disorder such as OCD or panic	20.1%	13.2%	72.6%
ADD/ADHD	6.7%	15.0%	80.1%
Alcohol/Substance Abuse/Dependence	3.6%	11.8%	85.0%
Bipolar	4.6%	8.6%	87.8%
Posttraumatic stress disorder	8.9%	2.7%	89.7%
Postpartum depression	3.8%	3.5%	92.9%
Seasonal affective disorder	5.0%	1.8%	93.5%
Eating disorder	3.5%	2.1%	94.5%
Developmental disability	0.4%	3.2%	96.4%
Other mental health disorder	2.4%	1.1%	96.6%
Schizophrenia	0.0%	1.4%	98.6%
Problem gambling	0.5%	0.4%	99.2%



Nearly a quarter of residents, 24.2%, *felt so sad or hopeless for two or more weeks that they stopped doing some usual activities* in the past 12 months. Groups of respondents more likely to have felt sad or hopeless for two weeks or more in a row include females, residents with children in the home, those with an annual income of \$25,000 or less, unemployed residents, renters, those who are single, residents ages 18 to 44, and non-straight residents.

Felt Sad or Helpless for Two+ Weeks

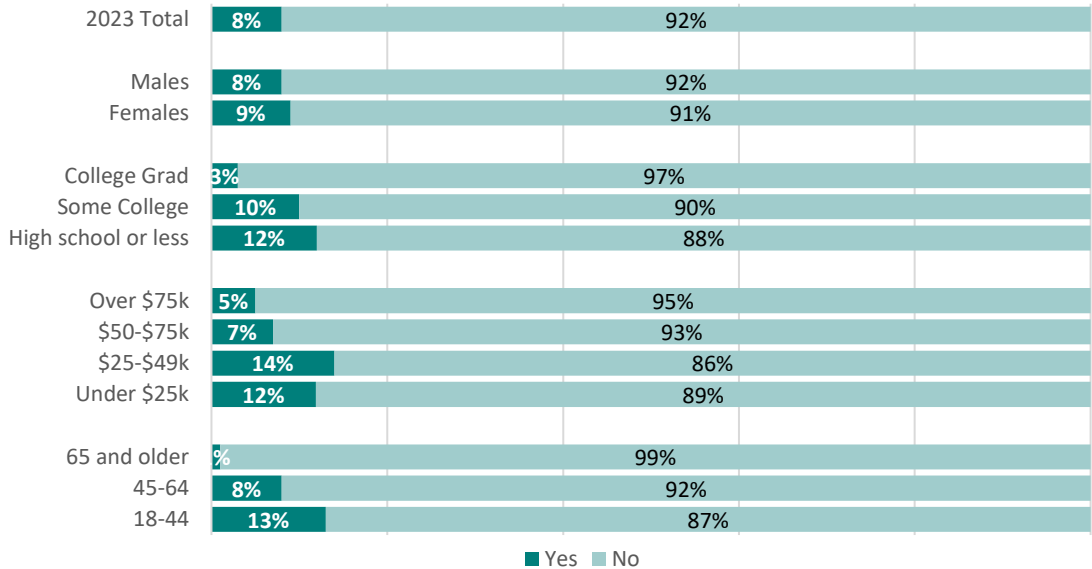
During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?



Only a small percentage of respondents, 8.1%, *seriously considered suicide* in the past year. Groups of respondents more likely to have seriously considered suicide include residents with a high school diploma or less education, non-white residents, those with an annual income of \$50,000 or less, residents who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, those who are single, residents ages 18 to 24, and non-straight residents.

Seriously Considered Suicide

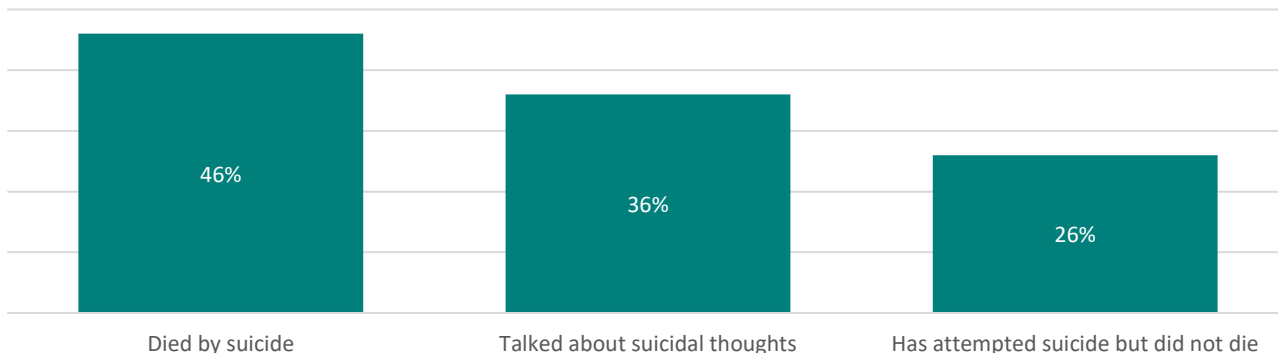
During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?





Nearly half of respondents, 46.0%, reported knowing someone who has **died by suicide**. Groups of respondents more likely to know someone who has died by suicide include females, residents with some college or less education, those with an annual income of \$50,000 or less, unemployed residents, renters, and non-straight residents. More than a third, 35.7%, reported knowing someone who has **talked about thoughts of suicide**. Groups of respondents more likely to know someone who has talked about suicidal thoughts include females, residents with children in the home, unemployed residents, renters, those who are single, residents ages 18 to 44, and non-straight residents. More than a quarter, 25.7%, reported knowing someone who has **attempted suicide, but did not die**. Groups of respondents more likely to know someone who has attempted suicide but did not die include females, residents with children in the home, unemployed residents, renters, those who are single, residents ages 18 to 44, and non-straight residents.

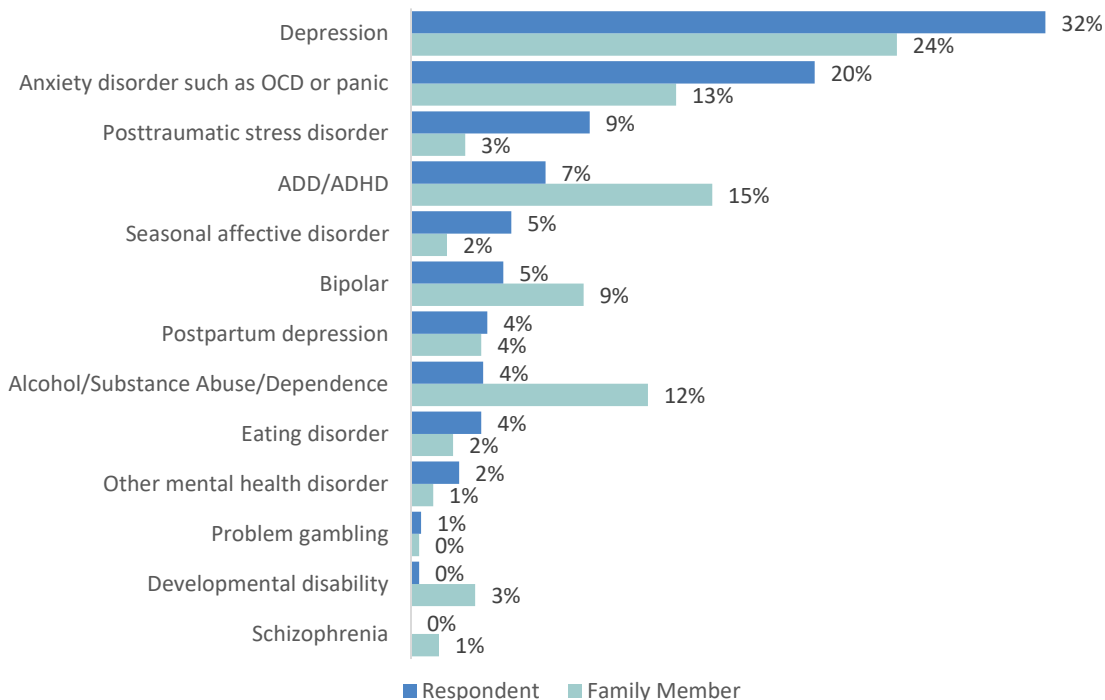
Know Someone Who.



Next, all residents were given a list of thirteen different mental health conditions and asked if they or any member of their immediate family had ever been diagnosed with each. Each condition is discussed in more detail below.

Resident/Immediate Family Member Diagnosed With. . .

Has a doctor or other health professional EVER diagnosed you or an immediate family member with any of the following mental or behavioral health issues:





Depression- Nearly a third of respondents, 31.6%, have been diagnosed with depression, 24.2% have an immediate family member who has been diagnosed. Groups of residents more likely to have been diagnosed or had an immediate family member diagnosed with depression include females, those with some college or less education, unemployed residents, renters, those ages 18 to 24, and non-straight residents.

Anxiety Disorder such as OCD or Panic Disorder- One fifth of respondents, 20.1%, have been diagnosed with an anxiety disorder such as Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) or Panic Disorder, while 13.2% reported an immediate family member has been diagnosed. Groups of residents more likely to have been diagnosed or had an immediate family member diagnosed with an anxiety disorder include females, residents who have children in the home, residents with some college or less education, those with an annual income under \$25,000, residents who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, single residents, those ages 18 to 44, and non-straight residents.

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder- Almost a tenth of respondents, 8.9%, have been diagnosed with posttraumatic stress disorder or PTSD, while 2.7% indicated an immediate family member has been diagnosed. Groups of residents more likely to have been diagnosed or had an immediate family member diagnosed with PTSD include females, residents with some college education, non-white residents, those with an annual income under \$25,000, residents who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, those who are not married, residents ages 18 to 24, and non-straight residents.

ADD/ADHD- Fewer respondents, 6.7%, have been diagnosed with attention deficit disorder or ADD/ADHD, while nearly a sixth 15.0% have an immediate family member who has been diagnosed. Groups of residents more likely to have been diagnosed or had an immediate family member diagnosed with ADD or ADHD include females, residents with children in the home, those who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, single residents, and those ages 18 to 24.

Seasonal Affective Disorder- One twentieth of respondents, 5.0%, have been diagnosed with seasonal affective disorder, while 1.8% have an immediate family member who had been diagnosed. Groups of residents more likely to have been diagnosed or had an immediate family member diagnosed with seasonal affective disorder include females, residents who are employed part-time or unemployed, and renters.

Bipolar- Slightly fewer respondents, 4.6%, have been diagnosed with bipolar, while almost one-tenth 8.6% have an immediate family member who has been diagnosed. Groups of residents more likely to have been diagnosed or had an immediate family member diagnosed with bipolar include females, residents with some college or less education, non-white residents, those with an annual income under \$25,000, unemployed residents, renters, those ages 18 to 44, and non-straight residents.

Postpartum Depression- Even fewer respondents, 3.8%, have been diagnosed with postpartum depression, while 3.5% have an immediate family member who has been diagnosed. Groups of residents more likely to have been diagnosed or had an immediate family member diagnosed with postpartum depression include females, residents with children in the home, those who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, residents ages 18 to 44, and non-straight residents.

Alcohol/Substance Abuse Dependence- Similarly, 3.6%, have been diagnosed with alcohol/substance abuse dependence and significantly more, 11.8% have an immediate family member who has been diagnosed. Groups of residents more likely to have been diagnosed or had an immediate family member diagnosed with alcohol/substance abuse dependence include females, unemployed residents, those who are divorced, and non-straight residents.



Eating Disorder- Similarly again, 3.5%, have been diagnosed with an eating disorder, while even fewer, 2.1%, have an immediate family member who has been diagnosed. Groups of residents more likely to have been diagnosed or had an immediate family member diagnosed with an eating disorder include females, residents who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, those who are not married, and residents ages 18 to 24.

Other Mental Health Disorder- A small percentage of respondents, 2.4%, have another mental health disorder that was not listed, 1.1% having an immediate family member with another mental health disorder.

Problem Gambling- Fewer respondents, 0.5%, have a problem gambling, while 0.4% know of an immediate family member with this problem. There were no statistically significant differences in this area.

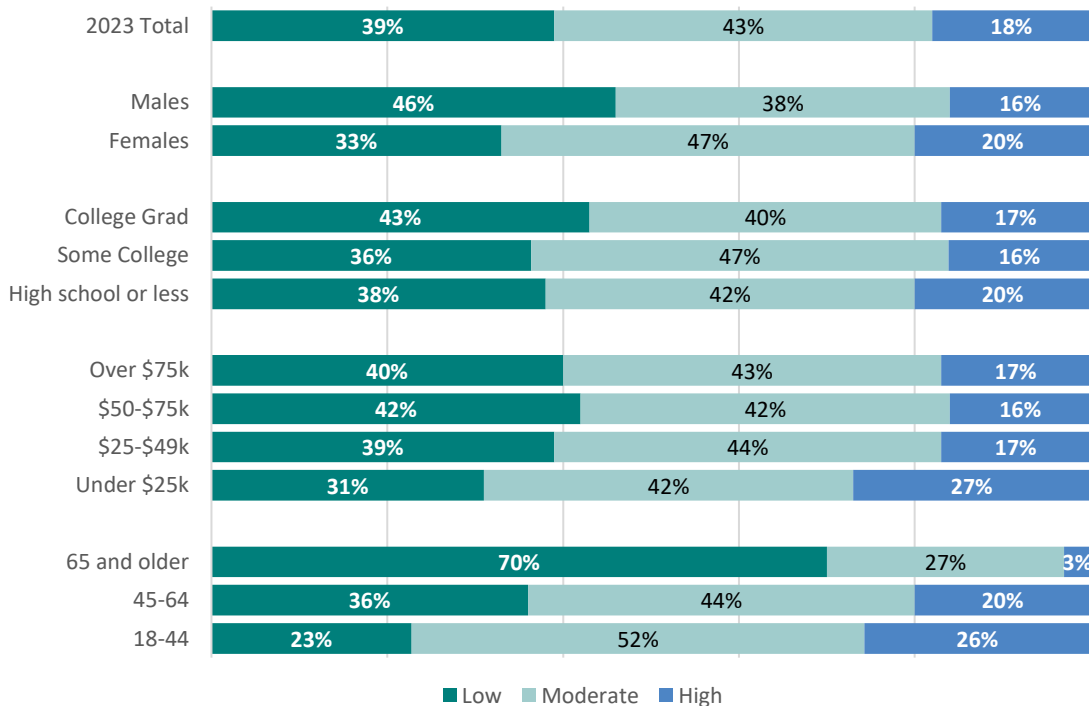
Developmental Disability- Even fewer respondents, 0.4%, have been diagnosed with a developmental disability, while 3.2% have an immediate family member who has been diagnosed. There were no statistically significant differences in this area.

Schizophrenia- No respondents have been diagnosed with schizophrenia. However, 1.4% have an immediate family member who has been diagnosed. Residents with an annual income under \$25,000 were more likely to have an immediate family member diagnosed with Schizophrenia.

More than a sixth of residents, 17.9%, reported to have a high stress level on a typical day while another 43.0% said that their daily stress level was moderate. More than a third of residents, 39.1%, reported having a low stress level on a typical day. Groups of residents more likely to have a high level stress include females, residents with children in the home, white residents, those who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, and residents ages 18 to 44.

Stress Level on Typical Day

On a typical day, how would you rate your stress level?



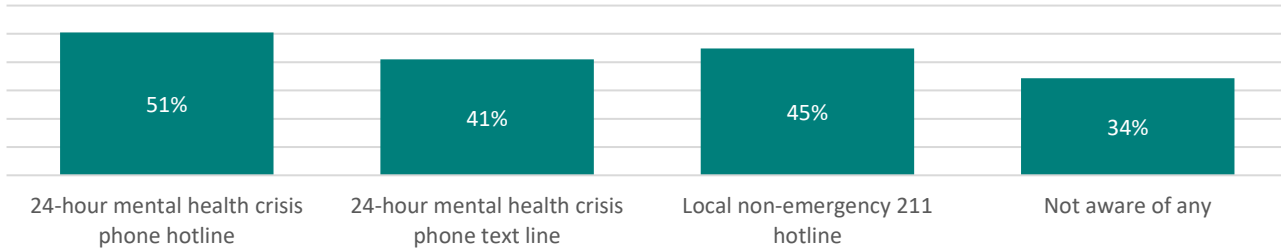


Lastly, residents were asked if they were aware of three different mental health related resources available in Logan County.

- More than half of residents, 50.5%, had heard of the **24-hour mental health crisis phone hotline/988**. Groups of residents more likely to have heard of this resource include respondents with children, college graduates, white residents, and those with an annual income over \$75,000.
- Less than half of residents, 44.8%, had heard of the **local non-emergency 211 hotline**. Groups of residents more likely to have heard of this resource include respondents with children and straight residents.
- Less than half of residents, 41.0%, had heard of the **24-hour mental health crisis phone text line**. Groups of residents more likely to have heard of this resource include respondents with children and residents ages 18 to 44.
- More than a third of residents, 34.2%, had NOT heard of any of the three resources. Groups of residents more likely to have NOT heard of these resources include respondents without children and residents ages 45 and over.

Aware of Local Mental Health Resources

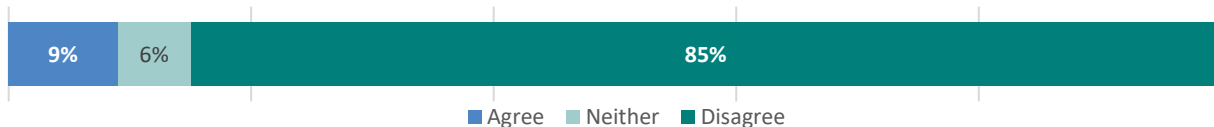
Are you aware that each of the following are available in Logan County?



COMMUNITY PARTNER SURVEY

Less than one-tenth of community partners, 8.9%, agreed that “There are a sufficient number of mental and behavioral health providers in the area.” The majority, 85.3%, disagreed with this statement with 32.4% strongly disagreeing.

There are enough mental and behavioral health providers in area



SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

Mental Health Providers refers to the ratio of the county population to the number of mental health providers including psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, mental health providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse, and advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care. In 2015, marriage and family therapists and mental health providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse were added to this measure. In Ohio, there is 1 Mental Health Provider for every 383 residents. The ratio in Logan County is nearly double with 1 Mental Health Provider for every 830 county residents.

Mental Health Providers										
	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	# of Provider	Ratio	# of Provider	Ratio	# of Provider	Ratio	# of Provider	Ratio	# of Provider	Ratio
Logan County	41	1107:1	45	1,001:1	49	925:1	56	810:1	55	830:1
Ohio	18,351	633:1	20,710	561:1	24,748	471:1	28,567	409:1	30,543	383:1

SOURCE: County Health Rankings, Original Source: CMS, National Provider Identification

The rate of suicide deaths in Logan County has increased slightly over the past five years and is higher than the state's rate.

Suicide Death Rate						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Rate Change
Logan County	8.8	11.0	6.6	8.8	11.0	+2.2
Ohio	7.9	8.2	8.4	7.7	8.5	+0.6
Logan County Suicide Death Rate by Age Group						
5-14	0.0	0.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	37.0	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	-37.0
25-34	0.0	19.4	0.0	0.0	19.2	+19.2
35-44	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	38.2	+38.2
45-54	16.5	0.0	0.0	34.5	17.3	+0.8
55-64	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	+0.3
65-74	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	0.0	84.4	81.4	40.2	0.0	0.0
85+	0.0	0.0	0.0	109.9	0.0	0.0
SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health, Data Warehouse						

Poor mental health days are based on survey responses to the question, "Thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?" The value reported indicate the average number of days a county's adult residents report that their mental health was not good. The average number of poor mental health days in Logan County was 4.0, slightly less than Ohio, 4.3.

Number of Poor Mental Health Days						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Change
Logan	2.4	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	-2.0%
Ohio	3.8	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.3	-0.5%
SOURCE: County Health Rankings, Original Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System						

ORAL HEALTH

COMMUNITY SURVEY

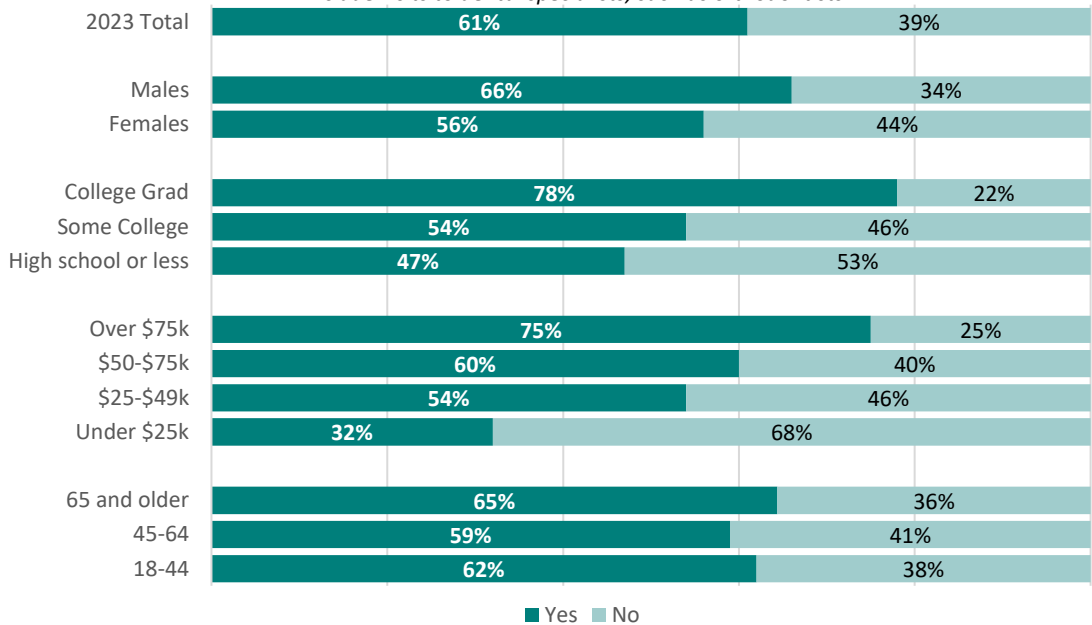
Summary: Dental Care			
		% of Residents	N
Length of time since last visited the dentist	Within past year	61.1%	400
	Within past 2 years	15.3%	
	Within past 5 years	9.7%	
	5 or more years ago	12.4%	
	Never	1.5%	
Reason have not visited dentist in the last year (open ended top 3)	Cost	23.4%	149
	No problems with teeth	16.7%	
	No dental insurance	15.4%	



Less than two-thirds of respondents, 61.1%, had seen a dentist in the past year. An additional 15.3% had seen a dentist in the past two years and 9.7% in the last five years. More than one in ten respondents, 12.4%, had not seen a dentist in five or more years, a small portion, 1.5% had never seen a dentist. Groups of residents most likely to have NOT had a dental visit in the past year include females, residents without children in the home, those with some college or less education, residents with an annual income under \$50,000, renters, those who are not married, residents ages 18 to 24, and non-straight residents.

Seen Dentist in the Past Year

About how long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason?
 Include visits to dental specialists, such as orthodontists.



The 38.9% of respondents who had not been to the dentist in the past year were asked the main reason for not seeing a dentist in the past year. This was an open-ended question in which the respondent could give one response. The most common reasons for not visiting a dentist in the past year were the cost, having no problems with teeth, not having dental insurance, and being scared.

Reason Not Visited the Dentist		
	# of Responses	% of Responses
Cost	35	23.4%
No problems with teeth	25	16.7%
No dental insurance	23	15.4%
Scared	22	14.7%
Wear dentures	18	12.0%
Time	7	4.6%
Motivation	7	4.6%
Limitations due to pandemic	4	2.6%
Does not accept my Medicaid insurance	3	2.0%
Need to find another dentist	2	1.3%
Difficulty getting appointment	2	1.3%
Distance	1	0.6%
Health problems	1	0.6%
Total	149	(n=149)



SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

The ratio below represents the population per dentist in the county. In Ohio, there is 1 dentist for every 1,609 residents. The ratio in Logan County is significantly higher with 1 dentist for every 2,387county residents.

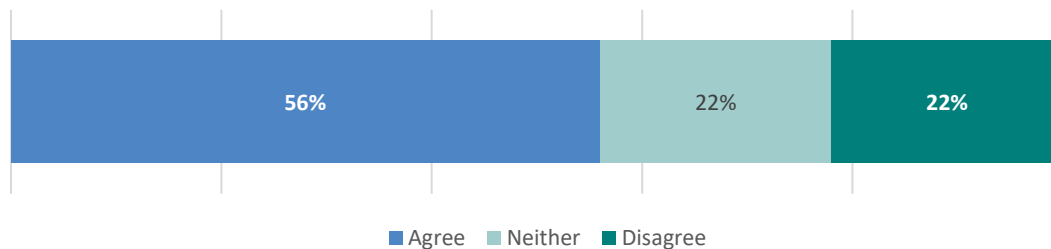
Ratio of Population per Dentists											
	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		% Change
	# of Dentists	Ratio	# of Dentists	Ratio	# of Dentists	Ratio	# of Dentists	Ratio	# of Dentists	Ratio	
Logan	16	2,844:1	17	2,670:1	19	2,377:1	18	2,518:1	19	2,387:1	-3
Ohio	6,770	1,710:1	6,864	1,692:1	7,014	1,660:1	7,171	1,625:1	7,262	1,609:1	-4

SOURCE: County Health Rankings, Original Source: Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identifier Downloadable File

COMMUNITY PARTNER SURVEY

More than half of community partners who were surveyed, 55.8%, agreed, “Residents in Logan County are able to access a dentist when needed,” with 13.2% strongly agreeing. Nearly a quarter, 22.0%, disagreed.

Residents are able to access a dentist when needed



SMOKING/TOBACCO USE

COMMUNITY SURVEY

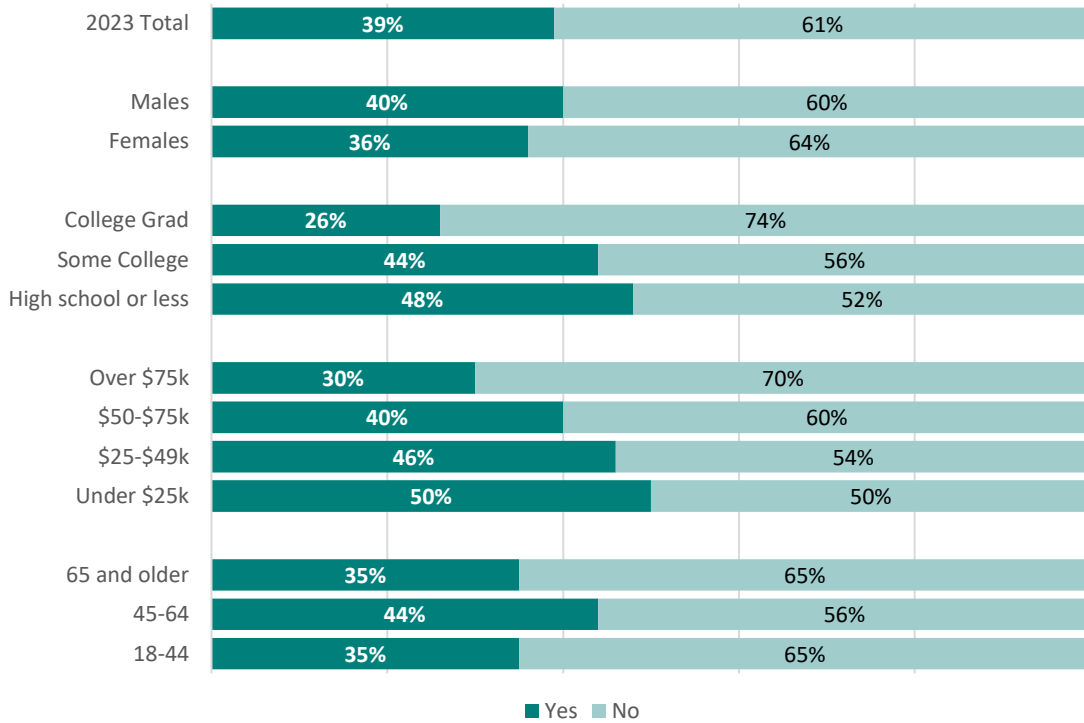
Summary: Smoking and Tobacco Use			
		% of Residents	N
Smoked 100 or more cigarettes in life	Yes	38.6%	400
	No	61.4%	
Tobacco usage	Everyday	18.4%	400
	Some days	7.3%	
	Not at all	74.4%	
Electronic Cigarette/Vape Usage	Everyday	4.4%	400
	Some days	7.3%	
	Not at all	88.3%	
Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, Snus Usage	Everyday	2.6%	400
	Some days	2.8%	
	Not at all	94.6%	
Trying to quit or willing to quit smoking (of smokers)	Yes	54.9%	103
	No	45.1%	
Likelihood of quitting in the next six months (of those trying or willing to quit)	Very likely	42.7%	56
	Somewhat likely	50.9%	
	Not at all likely	6.5%	



More than a third respondents, 38.6%, have smoked 100 or more cigarettes in their lifetime. Groups of respondents more likely to have smoked 100 or more cigarettes in their lifetime include residents with some college or less education, those with an annual income under \$50,000, renters, and residents who are single or divorced.

Smoked 100+ Cigarettes in Lifetime

Have you smoked 100 cigarettes or more in your entire life?



More than a sixth of respondents, 18.4%, indicated they currently smoke cigarettes, little cigars, or use other tobacco **every day**, while 7.3% indicated they smoke cigarettes or use tobacco less frequently or only **some days**. The remaining portion, 74.4% indicated **not at all**. Groups of residents more likely to smoke or use tobacco include females, residents with children in the home, non-white residents, those with an annual income under \$25,000, residents who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, residents ages 18 to 44, non-straight residents, and those who are underweight.

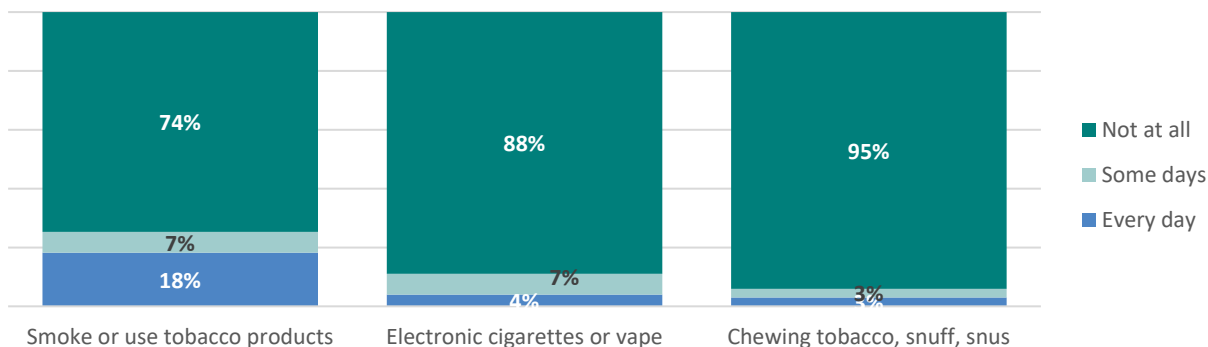
A small portion, 4.4% of respondents indicated they currently smoke e-cigarettes or vape **every day**. While slightly more, 7.3% indicated using e-cigarettes or vaping **some days**, and the majority or 88.3% indicated **not at all**. Groups of residents that were more likely to smoke e-cigarettes or vape include residents with children in the home, those with a high school diploma or less education, unemployed residents, renters, those who are single, residents ages 18 to 44, and non-straight residents.

A small portion, 2.6% of respondents indicated they currently chew tobacco, snuff or snus **every day**. While slightly more, 2.8% indicated chewing tobacco **some days**, and the majority or 94.6% indicated **not at all**. Groups of residents that were more likely to chew tobacco, snuff or snus include males, residents with children in the home, those with a high school diploma or less education, and residents ages 18 to 44.



Tobacco Use and Vaping, 2023

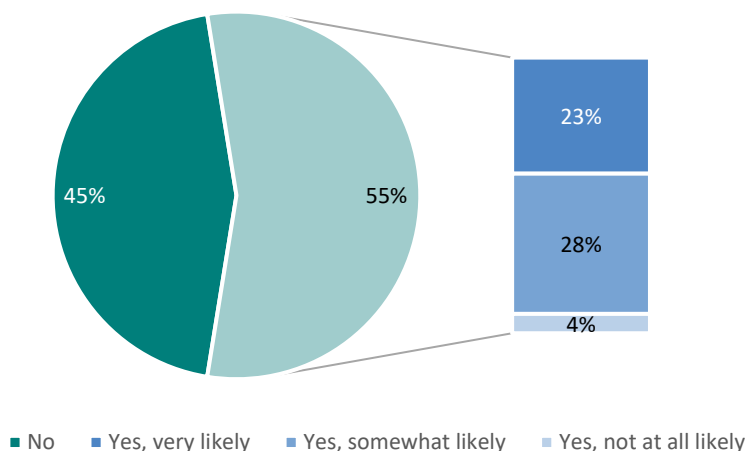
Do you now smoke cigarettes, little cigars, or use other tobacco products? Do you currently use electronic cigarettes, e-cigarettes, or vape? Do you currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus?



More than half of those who currently smoke, 54.9%, are trying to quit or willing to try to quit. Of those trying or willing to quit, 42.7% feel that they are very likely to quit in the next six months (23% of current smokers), 50.9% are somewhat likely to quit (28% of current smokers) and just 6.5% are not at all likely to quit (4% of current smokers).

Trying to Quit and Likelihood of Success

Are you trying to quit or willing to quit smoking? In the next six months, how likely do you think it is that you will try to quit smoking or using tobacco?



SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

Adult smoking prevalence is the estimated percent of the adult population that currently smokes every day or “most days” and has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime. The percentage of adults who smoke in the county is lower than the state average, 20% in the county compared to 23% in Ohio.

Percent of Adults that Currently Smoke						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Change
Logan County	22%	20%	19%	20%	20%	-2%
Ohio	21%	21%	22%	23%	23%	-2%

SOURCE: County Health Rankings, Original Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

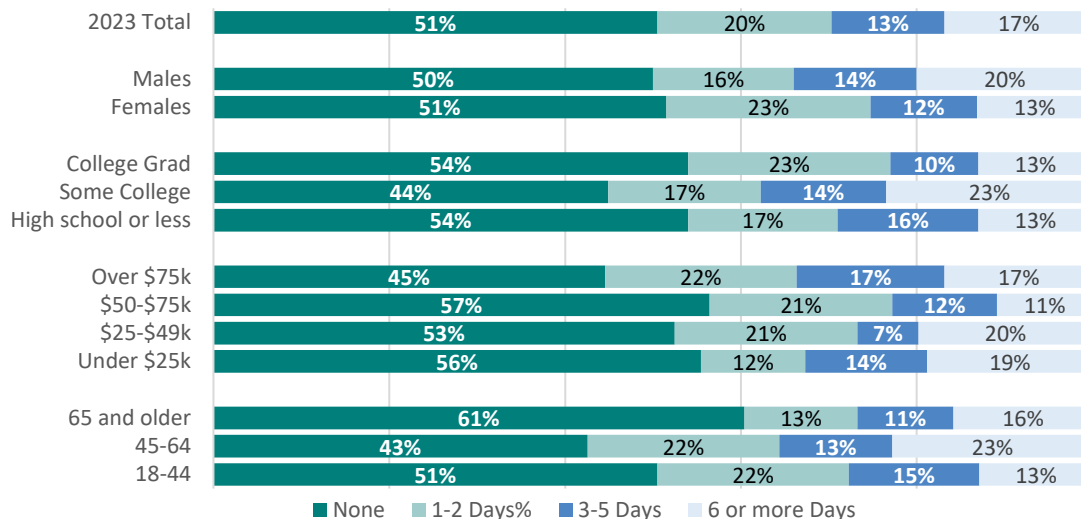
COMMUNITY SURVEY

Summary: Alcohol Use			
		%	N
Alcohol consumption	Never	50.5%	400
	1-2 days	19.8%	
	3-5 days	13.0%	
	6-10 days	5.9%	
	10 days or more	10.7%	
# of days had 5+ drinks past month (men)	None	75.3%	197
	1	12.2%	
	2 or more	12.5%	
# of days had 4+ drinks past month (women)	None	79.2%	204
	1	11.3%	
	2 or more	9.5%	
Driven after drinking alcohol in past month		7.1%	400
Feel it is okay to drink alcohol under the age of 21 if not driving	Yes	24.2%	400
	No	75.8%	
Difficulty buying alcohol under 21 in Logan County	Very difficult	13.0%	398
	Somewhat difficult	53.8%	
	Not at all difficult	33.2%	

During the last 30 days, more than half of respondents, 50.5%, reported NEVER having at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage. Nearly a fifth, 19.8%, reported drinking alcoholic beverages on just one or two days in the past month while another 13.0% reporting drinking 3 to 5 days. Less than one in ten residents, 5.9%, reporting drinking 6 to 10 days and 10.7% reported drinking 10 or more days. Groups of residents more likely to drink alcoholic beverages 6 or more days a month include males, unemployed residents, and those ages 45 to 64.

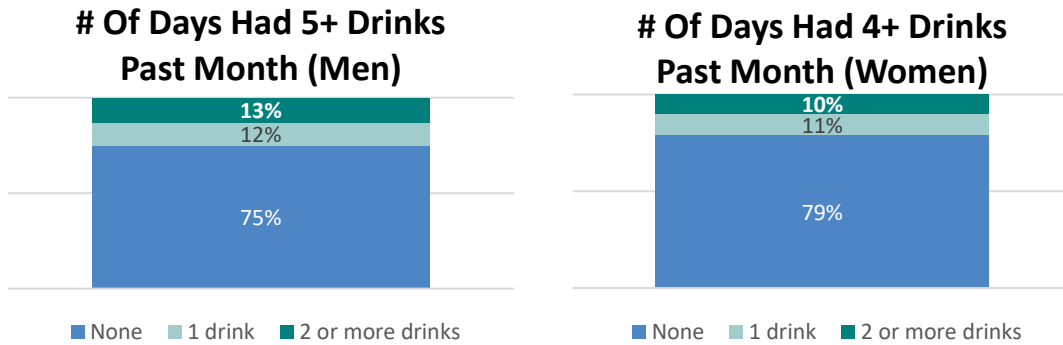
Alcohol Use in Past 30 Days

During the past 30 days, how many days did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage? Never, 1-2 Days, 3-5 Days, 6-10 days, 10 Days or more

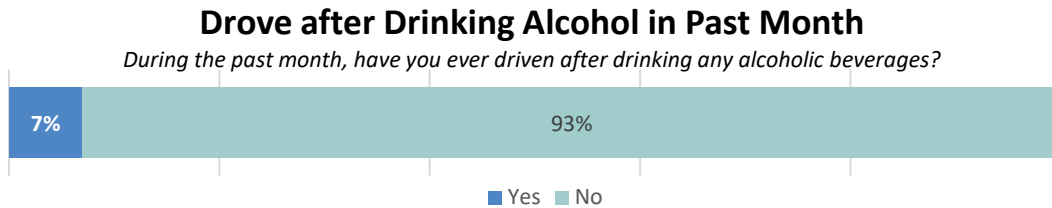




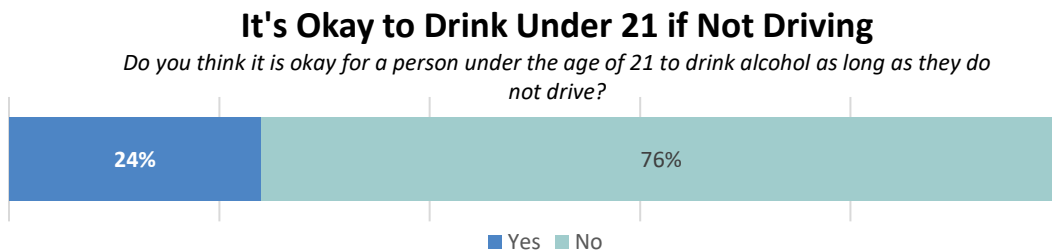
All men were asked how many days during the past month did they had five or more alcoholic drinks on an occasion. Women were asked about how many days they had four or more alcoholic drinks on an occasion. For males, over three-quarters, 75.3%, drank five or more alcoholic drinks zero times while 12.2% binged one time. The remaining 12.5% of males drank five or more drinks on one occasion two or more times in the past month. For females, more than three quarters, 79.2%, drank four or more alcoholic drinks zero times while 11.3% binged one time. The remaining 9.5% of females drank four or more drinks on one occasion two or more times in the past month.



Less than one in ten respondents, 7.1%, reported driving after drinking any alcoholic beverages during the past month. Groups of residents more likely to report driving after drinking include males, residents with an annual income over \$75,000, homeowners, those ages 18 to 24, and non-straight residents.



Less than one-quarter, 24.2%, felt that it is okay for a person under the age of 21 to drink alcohol as long as they do not drive. Groups of residents more likely to think it is okay for a person under the age of 21 to drink alcohol include males, and residents with a high school diploma or less education.



Two thirds of residents, 66.8%, reported feeling that it is difficult for residents under the age of 21 to buy alcohol in Logan County with 13.0% thinking it is very difficult. Groups of residents more likely to feel that it is not at all difficult for residents under the age of 21 to buy alcohol include females, non-white residents, and those ages 65 and over.

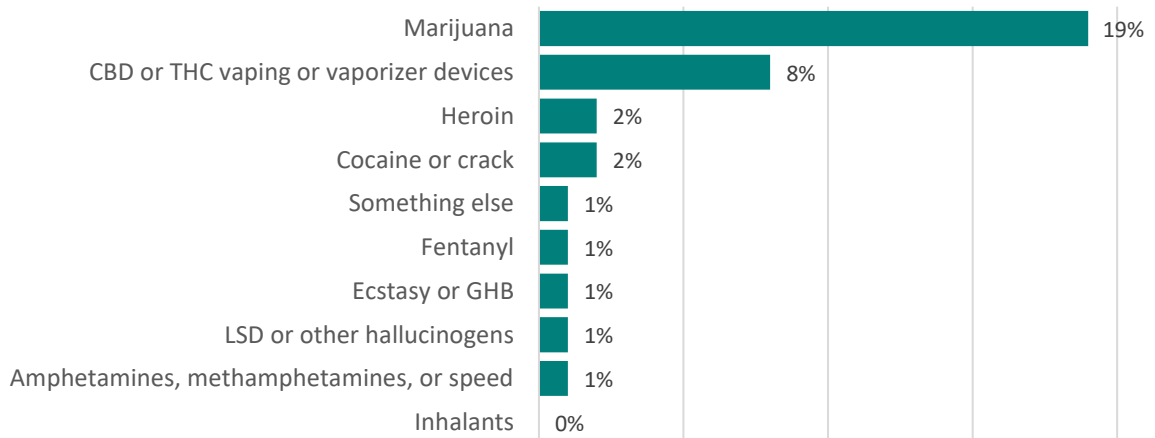


Summary: Substance Use			
		%	N
During the last 6 month, anyone in household use. . .	Marijuana	18.8%	400
	CBD or THC vaping or vaporizer devices	7.7%	
	Cocaine or crack	1.8%	
	Heroin	1.6%	
	Amphetamines, methamphetamines, or speed	1.2%	
	Fentanyl	1.1%	
	Ecstasy or GHB	1.0%	
	None of the above	76.7%	
In past year. . .	Taken any prescription medications	79.9%	400
	Taken prescriptions not belonging to them	5.8%	
	Taken prescriptions different than prescribed	5.4%	
How typically get rid of left over or unused prescription medication	Take them to a Take Back Center or event	39.3%	400
	Keep them in case you need them in the future	23.4%	
	Throw them in the trash	18.6%	
	Flush them down the toilet	13.5%	
	Give them to someone else who needs them	0.7%	
	Something else	4.5%	
You, family member or friend needed drug or alcohol treatment in past year		12.4%	400
Able to find services in a timely manner (of those seeking treatment)		77.2%	49

Less than a fifth of respondents, 18.8%, reported that they or someone in their household had used marijuana in the past six months. Only a small fraction of respondents, 7.7%, reported that they or someone in their household had used CBD or THC vaping or vaporizer devices. Even fewer respondents reported using cocaine or crack, 1.8%; heroin, 1.6%; amphetamines, methamphetamines or speed, 1.2%; fentanyl, 1.1%; ecstasy or GHB, 1.0%; LSD or other hallucinogens, 0.5% and inhalants, 0.3%. Groups of residents more likely to have used **marijuana** in the past six months include females, residents with a high school diploma or less education, those who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, residents who are single or divorced, those ages 18 to 24, and non-straight residents. Groups of residents more likely **to NOT use any of the drugs** or substances mentioned include males, college graduates, residents who are employed full-time or retired, homeowners, married residents, those ages 65 and over, and straight residents.

Household Member Used in Last 6 Months

During the past six months, have you or an immediate family member used any of the following?





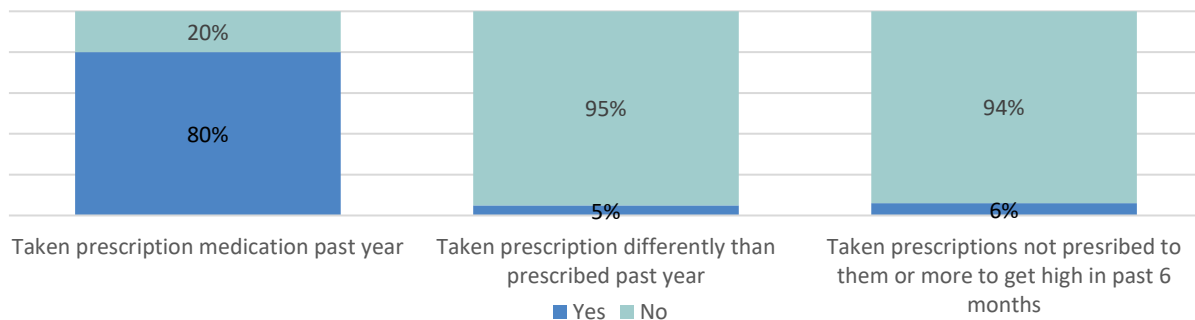
Most respondents, 79.9%, reported **taking prescription medications** in the past year. Groups of residents more likely to have taken prescription medications in the past year include females, residents without children in the home, those with some college or less education, residents with an annual income under \$50,000, retirees, those ages 45 and over (especially those over the age of 65), overweight residents, and those who are straight.

Only a small percentage of these respondents, 5.8%, reported **taking prescriptions differently than prescribed** such as more frequently or in higher doses than directed by your doctor. Groups of residents more likely to take prescriptions differently than prescribed include males, residents with children in the home, college graduates, non-white residents, those ages 18 to 44, and underweight residents.

Even fewer respondents, 5.6%, reported **using medications that were either not prescribed to them** or took more than what was prescribed to feel good, high, or more active or alert. Groups of residents more likely to use prescriptions this way include males, residents with children in the home, non-white residents, those ages 18 to 44, and underweight residents.

Prescription Medication

In the past year have you taken any prescription medications? In the past year, did you use any of the medication differently than prescribed such as more frequently or in higher doses than directed by your doctor? In the past six



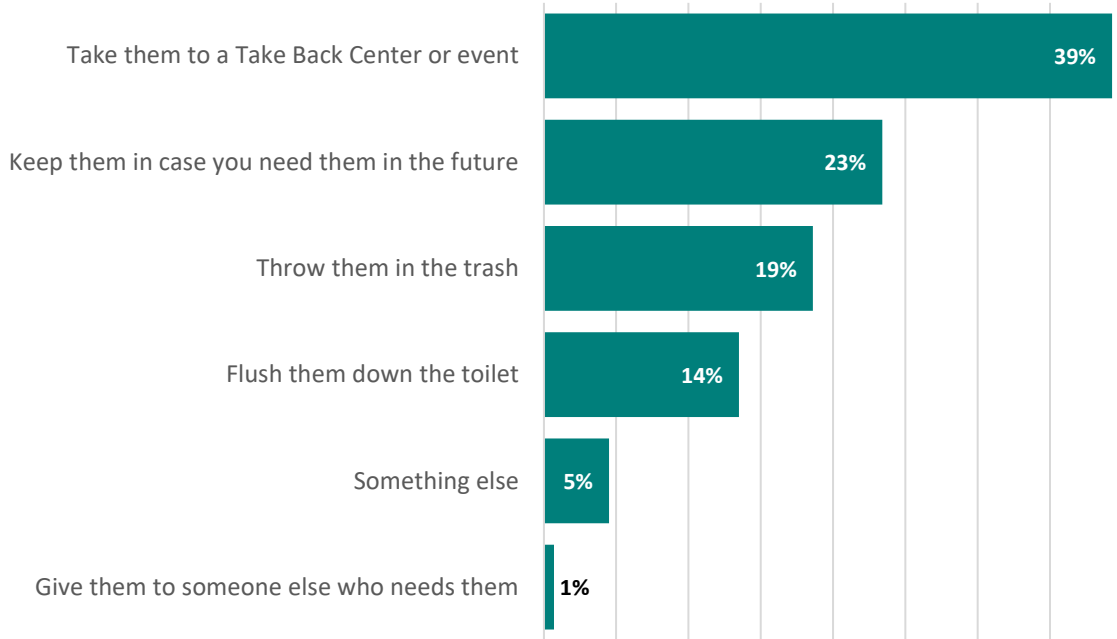
Next, residents were asked how they typically get rid of left over or unused prescription medications given five different choices. Each is discussed in more detail below.

- Less than half, 39.3%, reported taking their unused medications to a Take Back Center or event. Groups of residents more likely to get rid of medications this way include females, residents without children in the home, college graduates, retirees, widowed residents, and those ages 45 and over.
- Nearly a quarter, 23.4%, of residents reported keeping unused medication in case they need them in the future. Groups of residents more likely to get rid of medications this way include residents with children in the home, those with some college education, residents who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, single residents, and those ages 18-44.
- Less than a quarter, 18.6%, reported throwing unused medications in the trash. Groups of residents more likely to get rid of medications this way include males, residents with children in the home, college graduates, employed residents, homeowners, those who are married, residents ages 18 to 44,
- Less than a sixth, 13.5%, reported flushing their unused medications down the toilet. Groups of residents more likely to get rid of medications this way include residents with a high school diploma or less education, renters, and those who are divorced.
- Only a small percentage, 0.7%, reported giving their unused medications to someone else who needs them.



How Get Rid of Unused Medication

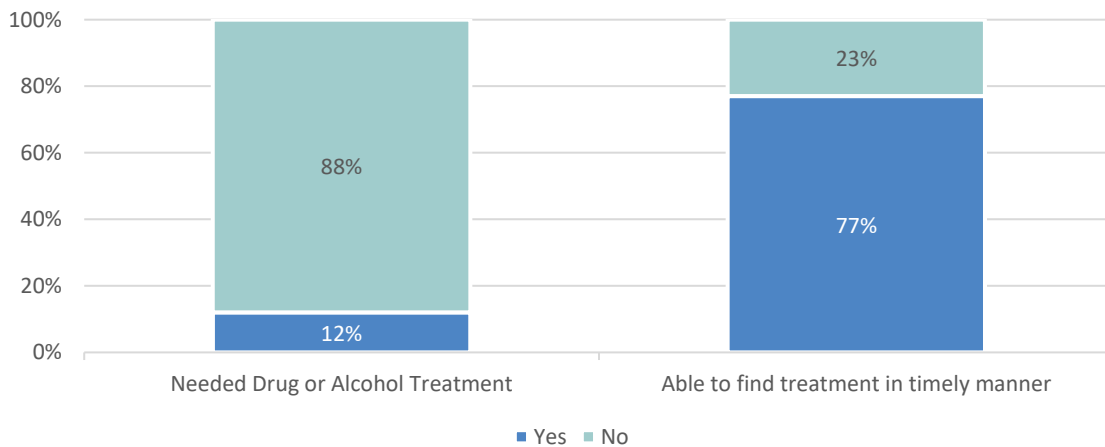
How do you typically get rid of left over or unused prescription medications?



More than one in ten residents, 12.4%, reported that they, a family member, or friend needed drug or alcohol treatment in the past year. Groups of residents more likely to have needed these types of services include residents with children in the home, those with an annual income of \$50,000 to \$75,000, residents who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, those ages 18 to 24, and underweight residents. The majority of those who needed services, 77.2%, were able to find them in a timely manner.

Drug/Alcohol Treatment Needed

Have you, a member of your family or close friend needed drug or alcohol treatment services in the past year? IF YES: Were they able to find the services they needed in a timely manner?





SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

Excessive drinking reflects the percent of adults who report either binge drinking, defined as consuming more than four (women) or four (men) alcoholic beverages on a single occasion in the past 30 days, or heavy drinking, defined as drinking more than one (women) or two (men) drinks per day on average. The percentage of adults reporting binge or heavy drinking was slightly lower in Logan County, 18%, than the state’s, 19%.

Percentage of Adults Reporting Binge or Heavy Drinking						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Change
Logan County	18%	17%	17%	18%	18%	NC
Ohio	18%	19%	19%	19%	19%	+1%

SOURCE: County Health Rankings, Original Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

In 2020, the percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement in Logan County was significantly lower than the state.

Percentage of Driving Deaths with Alcohol Involvement						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change
Logan County	36%	30%	32%	20%	24%	-12%
Ohio	35%	34%	34%	33%	33%	-2%

SOURCE: County Health Rankings, Original Source: Fatality Analysis Reporting System

The table below represents the percentage of unduplicated clients in treatment with a primary diagnosis of alcohol use disorder. On average, 32.9% percent of client admissions in the county were associated with a primary diagnosis of alcohol abuse or dependence in SFY 2020. It should be noted that this data comes from the Ohio Mental Health & Addiction Services (OhioMHAS) Multi Agency Community Information System (MACSIS). While MACSIS data is required for billing purposes, there are minimal sanctions for failing to submit so underreporting of these numbers is likely. It should also be noted that reported data only reflects information for clients whose treatment was provided with public dollars.

Percentage of Unduplicated Clients - Treatment for Alcohol Use Disorder						
	SFY 2016	SFY 2017	SFY 2018	SFY 2019	SFY 2020	Change
Logan County	19.5%	29.9%	30.3%	33.6%	32.9%	+13.4%
Ohio Avg.	20.3%	24.1%	21.2%	21.6%	19.2%	-1.1%

SOURCE: Ohio Mental Health & Addiction Services, Multi Agency Community Information Systems.

The number of unintentional drug overdose deaths in Logan County has increased significantly since 2014. On the other side, the unintentional drug overdose death rate for Ohio was higher than the rate for Logan County, 45.6 compared to 27.0.

Unintentional Drug Overdose Death Count, 2014-2020								
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change
Logan County	4	8	14	15	10	12	11	+175.0%
Ohio	2,531	3,050	4,050	4,854	3,764	4,028	5,017	+98.2%

Unintentional Drug Overdose Death Rate, 2014-2020								
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change
Logan County	11.4	12.8	16.2	22.3	24.6	26.6	27.0	+15.6
Ohio	22.7	27.7	36.8	44.1	34.2	36.4	45.6	+22.9

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health

The table below represents the percentage of unduplicated clients in treatment with a primary diagnosis of opiate use disorder. On average, 38.3% percent of client admissions in the county were associated with a primary diagnosis of opiate abuse or dependence in SFY 2020, significantly lower than the state average, 49.4%

Percentage of Unduplicated Clients - Treatment for Opiate Use Disorder						
	SFY 2016	SFY 2017	SFY 2018	SFY 2019	SFY 2020	Change
Logan County	41.5%	48.0%	47.4%	43.1%	38.3%	-3.2%
Ohio Avg.	49.9%	48.1%	49.4%	48.4%	49.4%	-0.5%

SOURCE: Ohio Mental Health & Addiction Services, Multi Agency Community Information Systems.

The table below represents the percentage of unduplicated clients in treatment with a primary diagnosis of cannabis use disorder. On average, 10.1% percent of client admissions in the county were associated with a primary diagnosis of cannabis abuse or dependence in SFY 2020 which was slightly lower than the state average, 12.0%.

Percentage of Unduplicated Clients - Treatment for Cannabis Use Disorder						
	SFY 2016	SFY 2017	SFY 2018	SFY 2019	SFY 2020	Change
Logan County	10.0%	12.8%	12.5%	14.5%	10.1%	+0.1%
Ohio Avg.	17.2%	17.0%	15.5%	14.7%	12.0%	-5.2%

SOURCE: Ohio Mental Health & Addiction Services, Multi Agency Community Information Systems

The table below examines per capita distribution of prescription opioids with data from The Ohio State Board of Pharmacy's automated prescription reporting system (OARRS). Doses per capita is a measure that gives the average number of doses dispensed for each individual resident in a county in a year. Rates are likely underestimated because data from drugs dispensed at physician offices and the Veteran's administration are not included in the calculations. In 2021, the rates for the county were significantly higher than the state. Over the five-year time span in which data is available, rates have decreased in both the county and the state, the decrease in the county has been slightly higher.

Prescription Opioid Doses per Capita						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Rate Change
Logan County	61.6	52.1	47.6	42.1	37.4	-24.2
Ohio	49.3	40.5	36	34.4	27.2	-22.1

SOURCE: Ohio Mental Health & Addiction Services, Multi Agency Community Information Systems.

The table below examines per capita distribution of prescription benzodiazepines with data from The Ohio State Board of Pharmacy's automated prescription reporting system (OARRS). In 2021, the rates for the county were slightly lower than the state. Over the five-year time span in which data is available, rates have decreased in both the county and the state.

Prescription Benzodiazepine Doses per Capita						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Rate Change
Logan County	17.0	13.8	13.1	11.9	11.9	-5.1
Ohio	20.2	17.1	14.9	13.8	13.8	-6.4

SOURCE: Ohio Mental Health & Addiction Services, Multi Agency Community Information Systems.



MATERNAL, INFANT AND CHILD HEALTH

COMMUNITY SURVEY

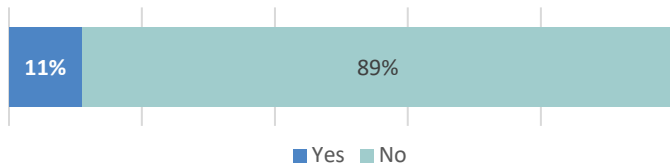
Summary: Pregnancy Health			
		# of Responses	% of Responses
Been pregnant in the last five years	Yes	10.6%	203
	No	89.4%	
During last pregnancy	Took a multi-vitamin with folic acid	87.5%	21
	Received prenatal care within first 3 months	79.2%	
	Experienced depression	50.0%	
	Received WIC services	33.3%	
	Received dental exam	29.2%	
	Lived with a smoker	25.0%	
	Smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	20.8%	
	Used opiates or prescription painkillers	8.3%	
	Used electronic cigarettes or other vaper products	4.2%	
	Experienced domestic violence	0.0%	
	Used marijuana	0.0%	
	Consumed alcoholic beverages	0.0%	
	Used any drugs not prescribed	0.0%	
None of the above	0.0%		
Planned pregnancy	Yes	37.5%	21
	No	62.5%	
Plan for after-birth care	Yes	58.3%	21
	No	41.7%	
Had child born prematurely	Yes	9.7%	399
	No	90.3%	
Summary: Child Health			
Children in home under 18	Yes	33.0%	400
	No	67.0%	
Children up to date on recommended vaccines	Yes	85.5%	132
	No	14.5%	
Children get annual well checkups	Yes	88.2%	132
	No	11.8%	
Did not have health insurance in past year	Yes	14.2%	132
	No	85.8%	



About one-tenth of female respondents, 10.6% reported being pregnant within the past five years.

Been Pregnant In Last Five Years

Have you been pregnant in the last five years?

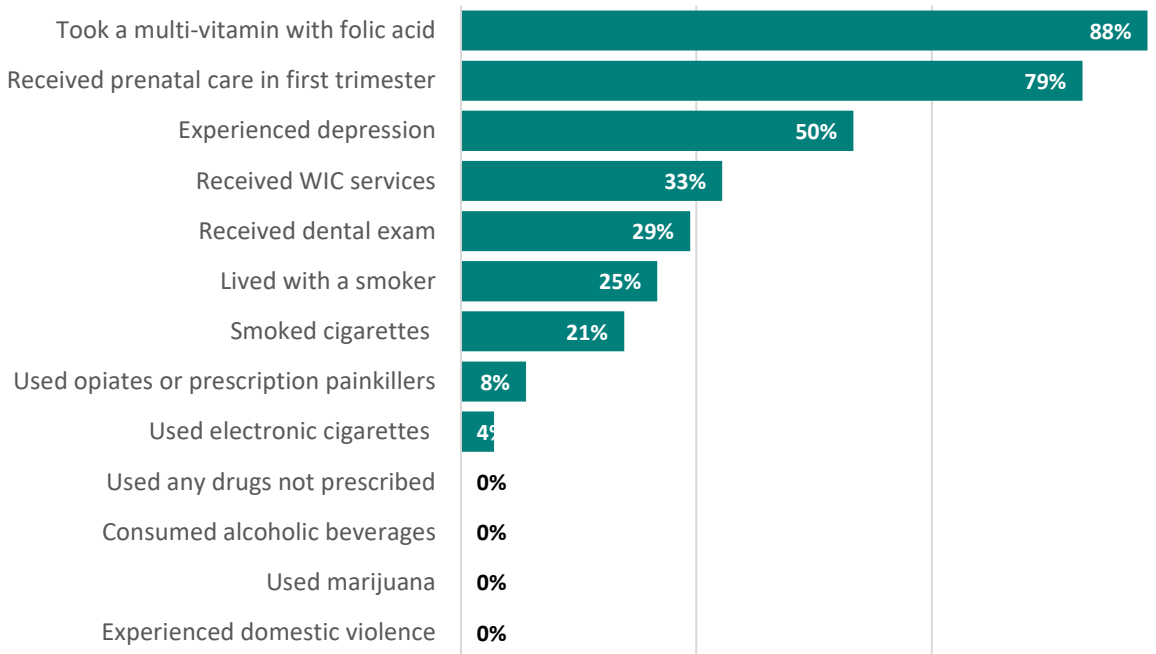


Most of those who had been pregnant within the last five years, 87.5%, took a multi-vitamin with folic acid. More than three-quarters, 79.2%, received prenatal care within the first 3 months of their pregnancy and 29.2% received a dental exam.

Half of pregnant women, 50.2% reported experiencing depression, either during or after pregnancy while a third received WIC services (Women, Infants and Children nutrition services). A quarter reported living with a smoker while 21% reported smoking cigarettes or using other tobacco products. Less than a tenth, 8.3%, reported using opiates or prescription painkillers and 4.2% reported using electronic cigarettes or other vapor products. No respondents, 0.0%, reported using consuming alcoholic beverages, using any drugs not prescribed to them, experiencing domestic violence, or using marijuana.

Experienced in Last Pregnancy

During your last pregnancy, did you do any of the following?

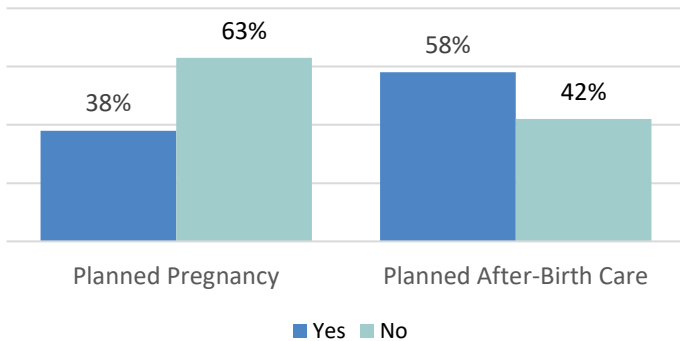


Nearly two-thirds of those who had been pregnant within the past five years, 62.5%, did not plan their pregnancy, while 37.5%, indicated their pregnancy was planned. More than half, 58.3%, planned for after birth such as child care and finances, while 41.75% did not. When asked if they or an immediate family member had a child that was born prematurely, at less than 37 weeks gestation, the majority 90.3% said no while a portion, 9.7% answered yes.



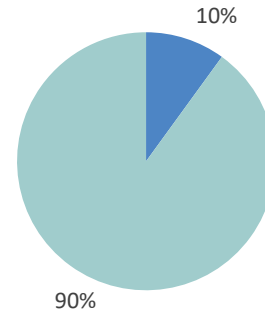
Last Pregnancy

Did you plan your pregnancy? Did you plan for after-birth care? I.e., finances, child care, etc.



Self or Immediate Family Member Had Child Prematurely

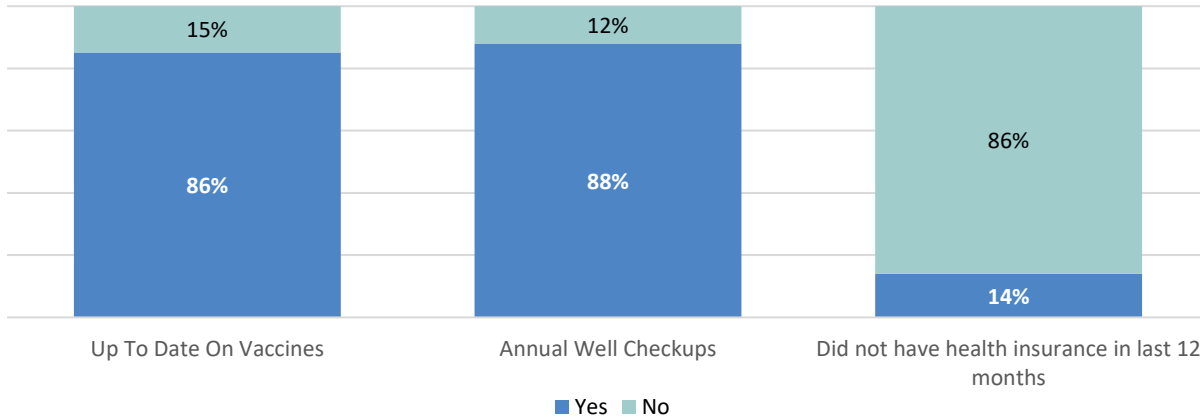
Have you or an immediate family member had a child that was born prematurely, at less than 37 weeks



A third of respondents, 33.0% reported having children under 18 in their home. Of those with children, the majority, 85.5%, indicated their children are up to date on recommended vaccines, this does not include the COVID-19 vaccine. Likewise, 88.2%, reported their children receive annual well-children check-ups from a pediatrician or family doctor. A notable percentage, 14.2%, of children did not have health insurance at some point during the past year.

Child Health (of those with Children)

Are your children up to date on their recommended vaccinations, other than the COVID 19 vaccine? Do your children get annual well-child checkups from a pediatrician or family doctor? During the past 12 months, was the



SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

In 2021 a small percentage of births were low birth weight, 5.3%, and an even lower percentage were very low birth weight, 3.7%.

Logan County Low and Very Low Birth Weight										
	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Case Count	Birth Count %	Case Count	Birth Count %	Case Count	Birth Count %	Case Count	Birth Count %	Case Count	Birth Count %
Very low	4	3.7%	11	10.3%	2	1.9%	5	4.7%	4	3.7%
Low	34	5.7%	28	4.7%	29	4.8%	*	*	32	5.3%

*Indicates that the value has been blinded to protect confidentiality, SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health Data Warehouse

About 10% of births in both the county and state were pre-term, with very small percentages being very pre-term.

Gestational Age Distribution, 2021				
	Logan County		Ohio	
	Case Count	Birth Count %	Case Count	Birth Count %
Very pre-term (<32 weeks)	4	0.7%	2,258	1.7%
Pre-term (32-37 weeks)	50	9.2%	11,504	8.8%
Term (37 to 41 weeks)	484	89.6%	115,691	89.1%
Post-term (42+ weeks)	2	0.3%	330	0.2%

The percentage of pregnant women accessing prenatal care in the first trimester in the county is slightly higher than the state (78.4% compared to 74.7%).

Trimester of Entry into Prenatal Care					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
LOGAN COUNTY					
None	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	0.9%	2.5%
First Trimester	74.9%	76.5%	70.0%	75.2%	78.4%
Second Trimester	20.9%	18.6%	23.4%	19.6%	16.0%
Third Trimester	3.6%	5.3%	5.7%	4.2%	3.2%
OHIO					
None	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%
First Trimester	71.9%	72.7%	73.0%	74.3%	74.7%
Second Trimester	21.4%	20.9%	20.8%	20.8%	19.5%
Third Trimester	5.0%	4.9%	4.6%	4.4%	4.2%

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health Data Warehouse

The number of births for women of childbearing age has increased slightly over the last five years in Logan County while it has declined at the state level.

Live Birth Count						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change
Logan County	533	566	535	485	541	+1.5%
Ohio	136,890	135,220	134,560	129,313	129,911	-5.1%

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health Data Warehouse

The number of births to young mothers decreased significantly from 2017 to 2021 in both Logan County and the state.

Number of Births by Young Mothers, 2017-2021									
	2017				2021				Change 2017-2021
	>15	15-17	18-19	Total	>15	15-17	18-19	Total	
Logan County	0	7	34	41	0	7	22	29	-29.2%
Ohio	79	1,867	5,926	7,872	102	1,380	4,411	5,893	-25.1%

**Indicates that the value has been blinded to protect confidentiality, SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health Data Warehouse*

The adolescent birth rate for teens ages 15-19 in the county is significantly higher in Logan County than the state. It should be noted that the teen adolescent birth rate in both the county and Ohio has been declining each year.

Teen Birth Rate						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change
Logan County	42	39	35	34	32	-23.8%
Ohio	34	32	28	26	24	-29.4%

Rate is the Number of births per 1,000 female population ages 15-19, SOURCE: County Health Rankings

HEALTHY LIVING

COMMUNITY SURVEY

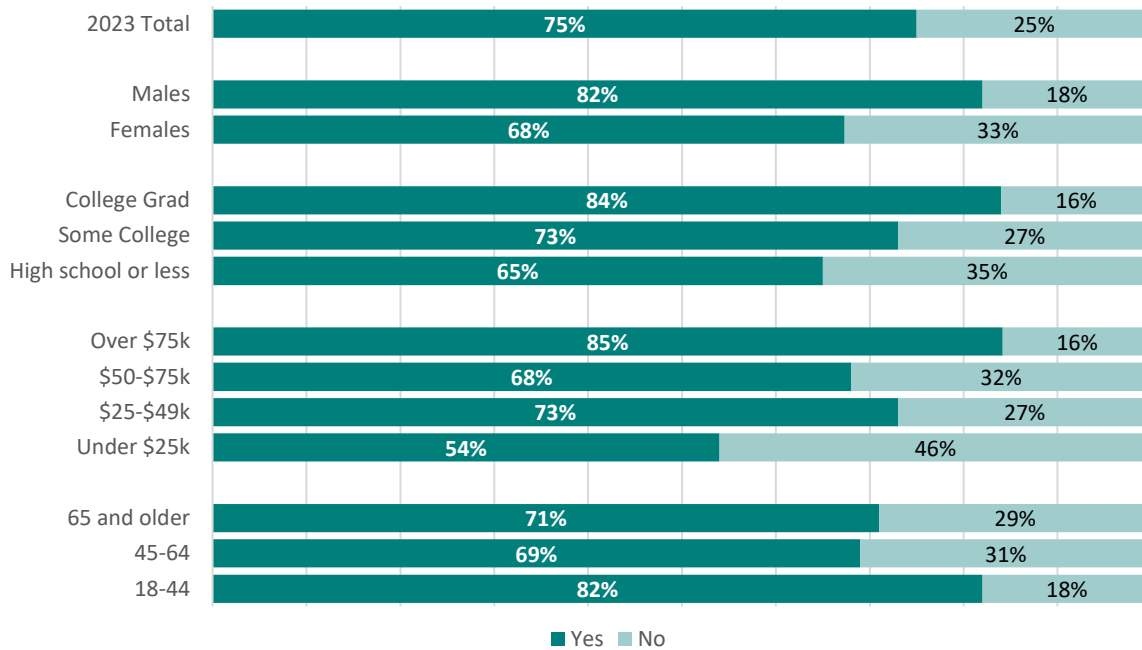
Summary: Healthy Living- Weight, Exercise, and Sleep			
		# of Responses	% of Responses
Exercise in past month	Yes	74.8%	400
	No	25.2%	
How often exercised in an average week (of those who exercise)	None	3.9%	298
	1-2 times	45.1%	
	3-4 times	32.9%	
	5-7 times	18.2%	
What makes it difficult to exercise (open end, top 3)	Health problem	46.3%	95
	Time	23.8%	
	Motivation	20.0%	
Self-described weight	Overweight	66.1%	400
	About right	30.2%	
	Underweight	3.7%	
Been told obese or overweight by doctor	Yes	44.6%	400
	No	55.4%	
Thought about or tried to lost weight	Yes	68.1%	400
	No	31.9%	
Have resources needed to lose weight	Yes	80.8%	273
	No	19.2%	
Average number of hours per day on activities	Watch TV	2.60	397
	Play Video Games	0.79	394
	Use Computer outside of work/school	1.54	399
	Use cellphone	2.46	399
	Sleep per 24 hour period	6.95	394
Avg. # of days did not get enough rest in past 30		10.45	393

Respondents were asked if other than their regular job, they participated in any physical activity or exercise such as walking, running, lifting weights, team sports, golf, or gardening for exercise. Approximately three-quarters of respondents, 74.8%, had exercised in the past month. Groups of residents more likely to NOT exercise included females, residents without children in the home, those with a high school diploma or less education, residents with an annual income under \$25,000, unemployed residents, renters, those who are not married, residents ages 45 and over, overweight residents, and those who are not straight.



Exercised in Past Month

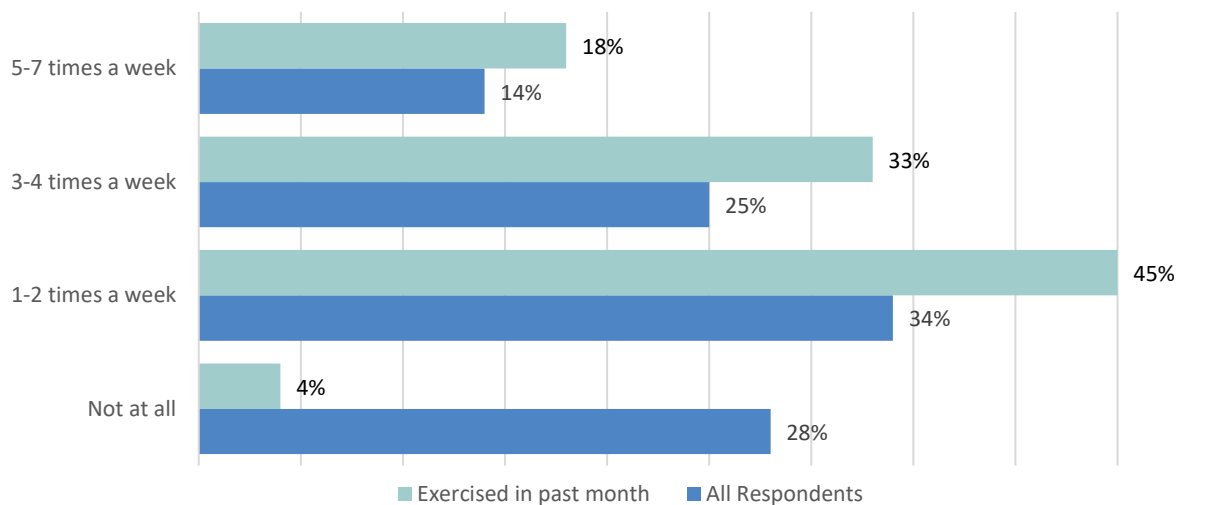
During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activity or exercise such as walking, running, lifting weights, team sports, golf or gardening for exercise?



Respondents who exercised in the past month were asked how often they exercise in an average week. Of those who exercise, 3.9% answered not at all. Nearly half of exercising respondents, 45.1%, exercise one to two times a week, another 32.9% of exercising respondents exercise 3 to 4 times per week. Less than a fifth, 18.2%, exercise 5 to 7 times a week.

How Often Exercise In A Week

How often do you exercise in an average week?



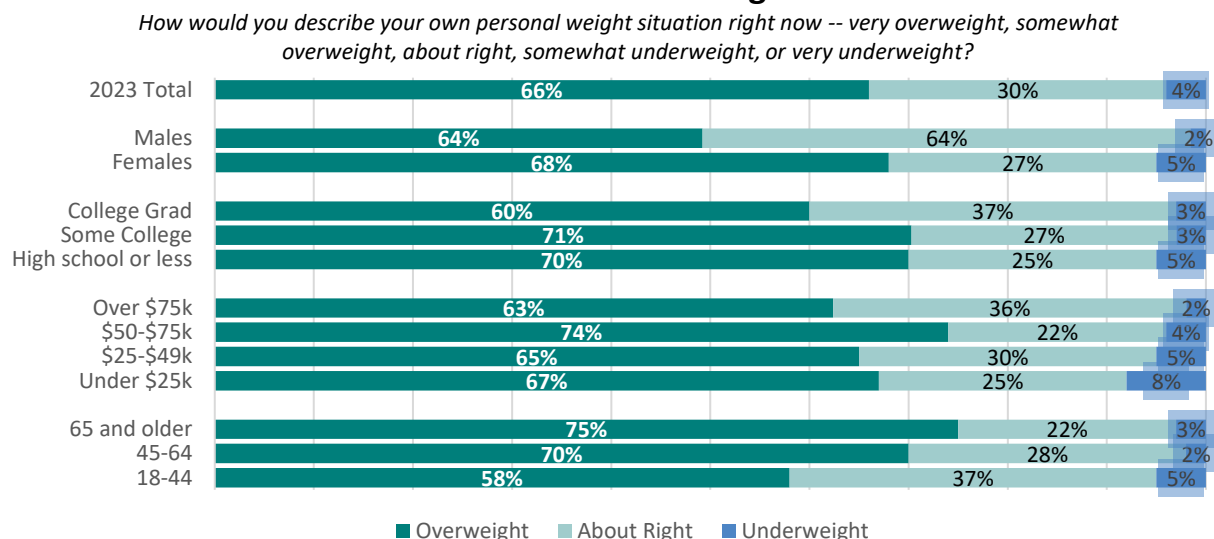


The 25.2% of respondents who did not exercise in the past month were asked for some of the reasons that exercising is difficult. The most common response, given by less than half, 46.3%, was that they had a health problem that prevented them from exercising. The second most common reason, given by 23.8% of respondents, was that they didn't have the time to exercise. Other reasons that exercise was difficult include, in order of importance, lack of motivation (20.0%), and weather (5.3%).

Reasons Exercising Is Difficult		
	#	%
Health problem	44	46.3%
Time	23	23.8%
Motivation	19	20.0%
Weather	5	5.3%
No energy	4	4.2%
Age	2	2.0%
Disability	2	2.5%
Total	99	(n=95)

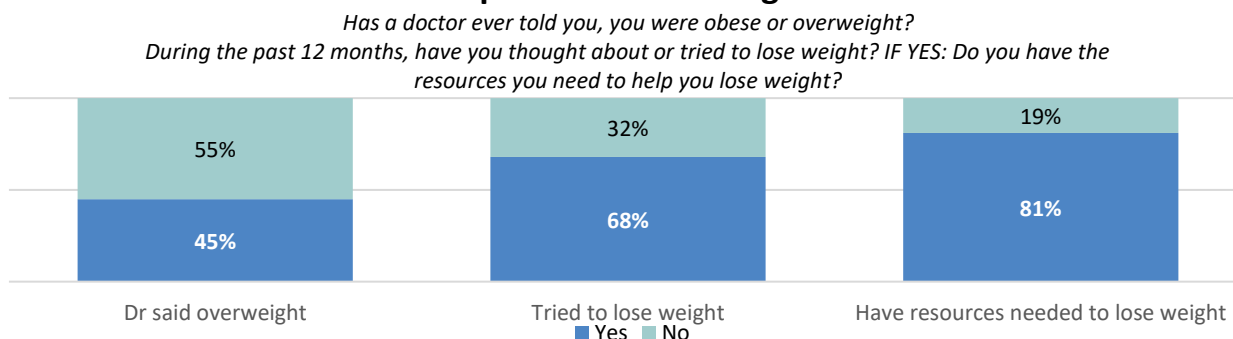
Two thirds of respondents, 66.1%, reported that they are overweight and a small portion, 3.7%, reported being underweight. The remaining 30.2% of respondents described their weight as about right. Groups of residents more likely to report being overweight include females, white residents, and those ages 65 and over.

Self-Described Weight



Almost half of respondents, 44.6%, reported that they had been told by a doctor they are obese or overweight, while 55.4% had not. More than two-thirds of residents, 68.1%, reported thinking about or trying to lose weight in the past year. Of those who thought about or tried to lose weight, the majority, 80.8%, feel they have the resources they need to lose weight.

Experience with Weight



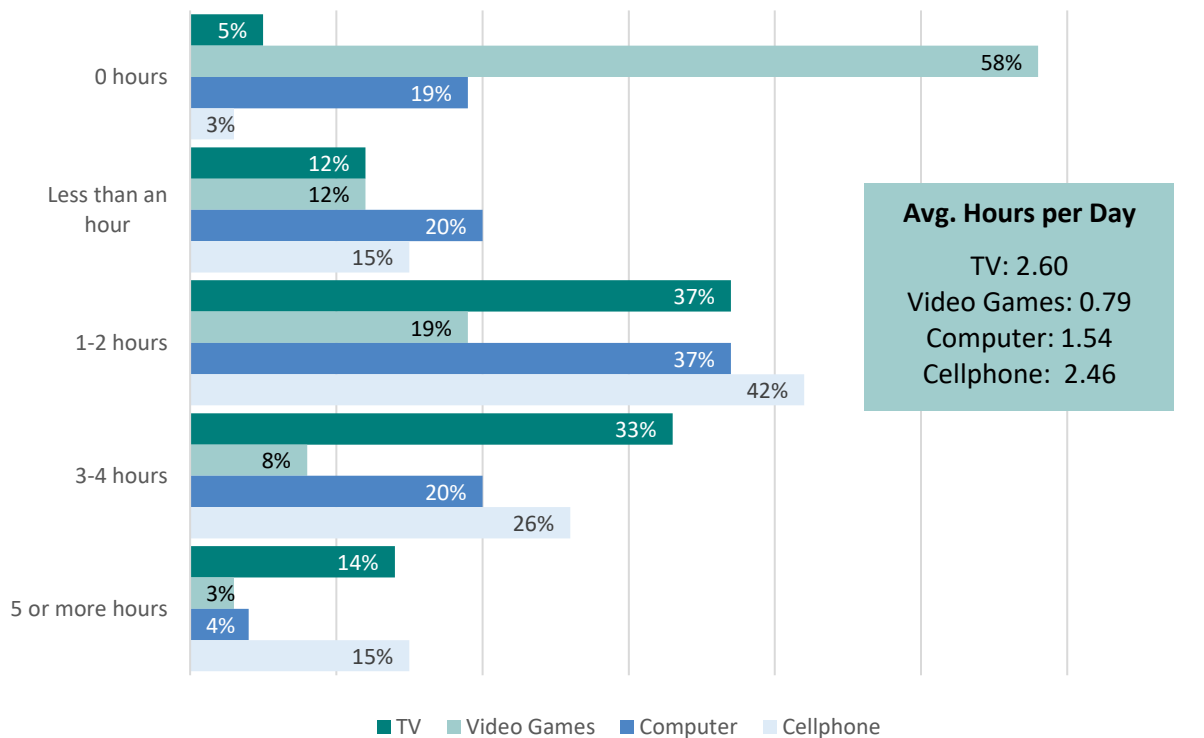


Next, residents were given a list of four sedentary activities and asked about how many hours a day do they spend doing each on average. Each activity is discussed in more detail below.

- The activity with the highest daily average hours was watching TV. On average, residents spend 2.60 a day watching television. A small percentage, 5%, reported not watching TV at all while an additional 12% watch TV for less than an hour. Over a third of residents, 37%, watch 1 to 2 hours of TV a day while another 33% watch 3-4 hours. Nearly one-sixth, 14%, report watching TV for five or more hours a day.
- The activity with the second highest daily average hours was using their cellphone. On average, residents spend 2.46 a day using their cell phone which includes talking, texting, or going on the internet. A small percentage, 3%, reported not using a cellphone at all while 15% use their cell phone for less than an hour. Less than half of residents, 42%, use their cell phone 1 to 2 hours a day while another 26% use it 3-4 hours. Nearly one-sixth, 15%, report using their cell phone five or more hours a day.
- On average, residents spend 1.54 hours a day using their computer outside of work or school. Nearly a fifth of residents, 19%, reported not using a computer at all while 20% use their computer for less than an hour. Over a third of residents, 37%, use their computer one to two hours a day while another 20% use it for three to four hours. Only a small percentage, 4%, report using their cell phone five or more hours a day.
- The activity with the lowest daily average hours was playing video games. On average, residents spend 0.79 hours a day playing video games. More than half, 58%, reported not playing video games at all while an additional 12% play for less than an hour. Nearly a fifth of residents, 19%, play one to two hours of video games a day while another 8% play three to four hours. Only a small percentage, 3%, report playing video games five or more hours a day.

Hours Spent on Activities

On an average day, about how many hours do you spend doing the following activities?

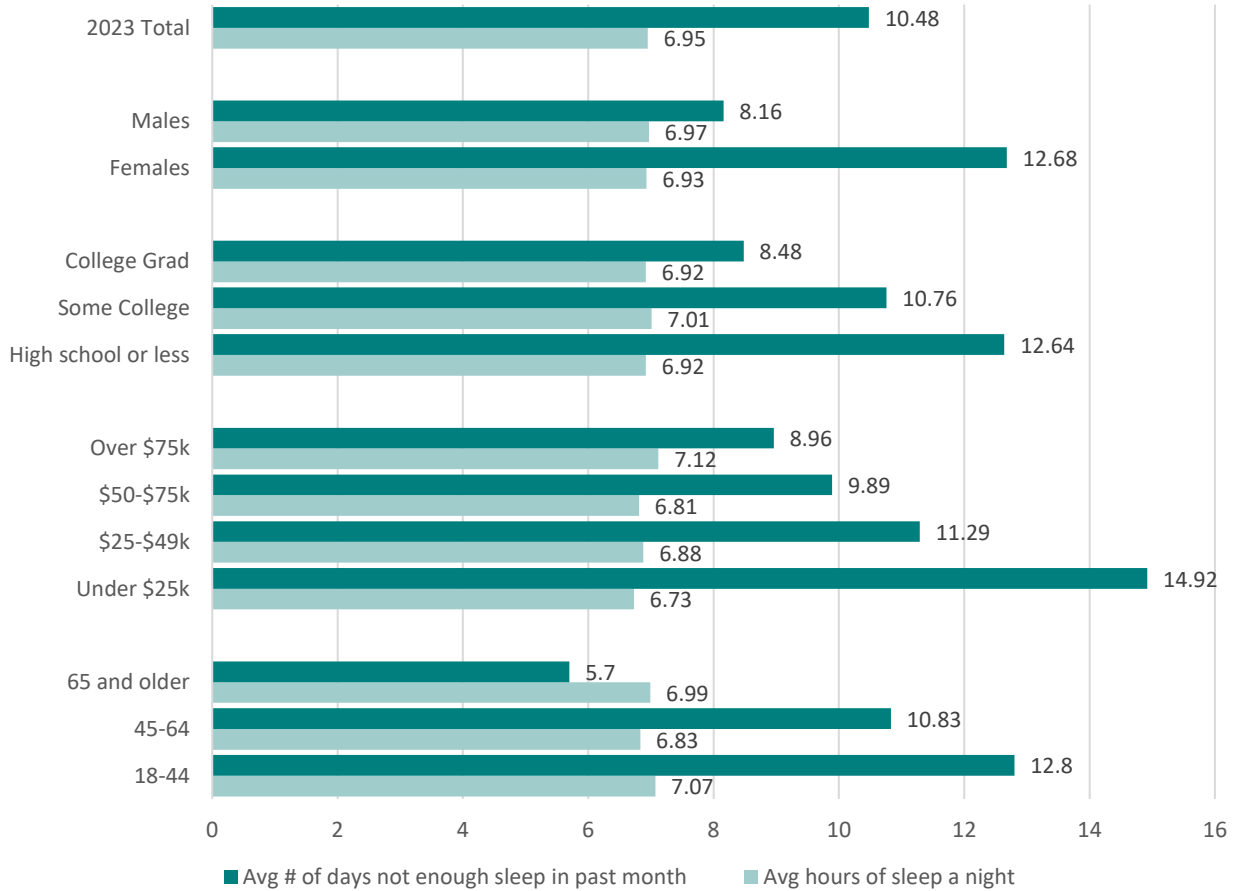




In terms of sleep, residents reported getting an average of 6.95 hours of sleep a night. More than a third, 38.5%, report sleeping 6 or less hours a night. Residents were also asked about how many days in the past 30 that they felt that they did not get enough rest or sleep. The average number of days without enough rest or sleep for all residents was 10.45. Groups of residents more likely to report having 12 or more days without enough sleep in the past month include females, residents with a high school diploma or less education, non-white residents, those who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, single residents, those ages 18 to 24, and non-straight residents.

Sleep

*On average, how many hours of sleep do you get in a 24-hour period?
During the last 30 days, for about how many days have you felt you did not get enough rest or sleep?*



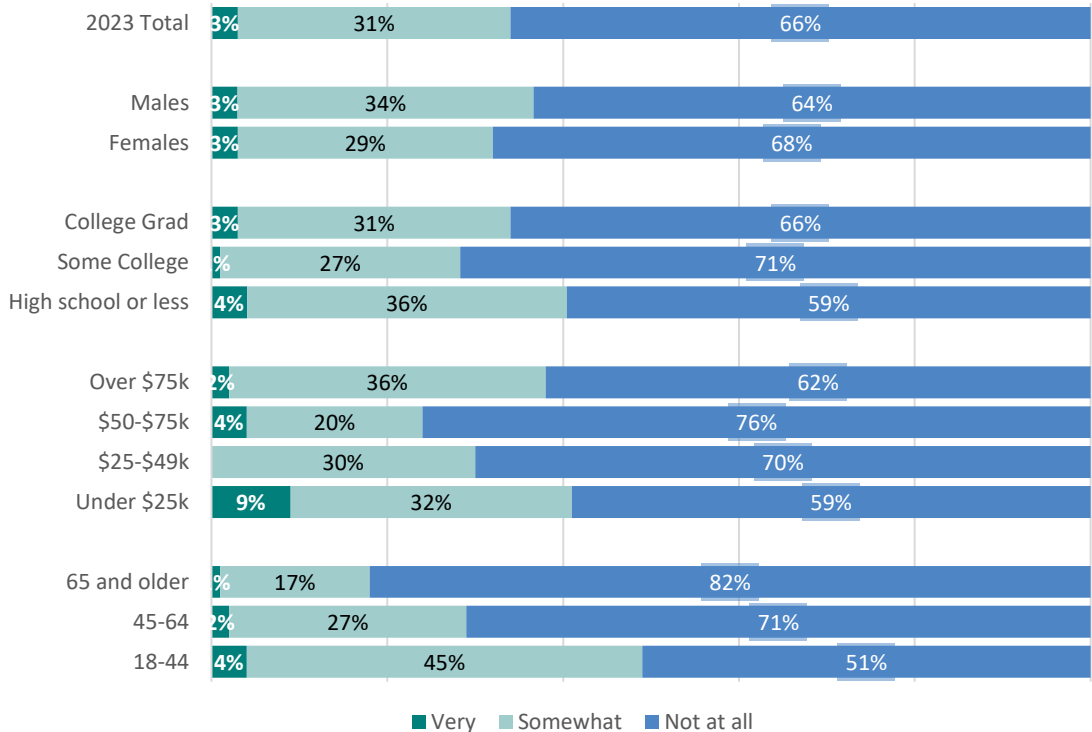
Summary: Healthy Living- Food and nutrition			
		<i># of Responses</i>	<i>% of Responses</i>
What makes it difficult to get food needed	Cost of food	46.7%	400
	Quality of food	27.2%	
	Time for shopping	12.9%	
	Distance from the store	12.5%	
	Safety	4.5%	
	Something else	4.1%	
How difficult to get fresh fruits & vegetables	Very difficult	2.7%	398
	Somewhat difficult	31.3%	
	Not too/not at all difficult	66.0%	
How often eat fresh fruits and vegetables	0-1 times/week	13.5%	400
	2-4 times/week	44.0%	
	Once a day	21.8%	
	2-4 times a day	17.1%	
	5 or more times a day	3.5%	
# of restaurant or takeout meals a week	None	19.8%	400
	1-2 meals	57.8%	
	3-4 meals	19.7%	
	5 or more meals	2.6%	
# times eat together as a family	0	12.1%	397
	1	6.7%	
	2	13.1%	
	3-4	20.7%	
	5 more	47.4%	
# times drink pop or other unhealthy drinks	0	19.3%	400
	1-3 times per week	26.3%	
	4-6 times per week	14.5%	
	1 time per day	13.8%	
	2-3 times per day	17.7%	
	4 or more times per day	8.3%	

Two thirds of residents, 66.0%, said that it was not too difficult or not at all difficult to get fresh fruit and vegetables. Nearly a third, 31.3%, of residents reported having a somewhat difficult time and just 2.7% have a very difficult time getting fresh fruits and vegetables. Groups of residents more likely to have difficulty getting fresh fruits and vegetables in their neighborhood include residents with children in the home, non-white residents, those with an annual income under \$25,000, residents who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, those ages 18 to 44, and non-straight residents.



How Difficult to Get Fresh Fruit/Vegetables

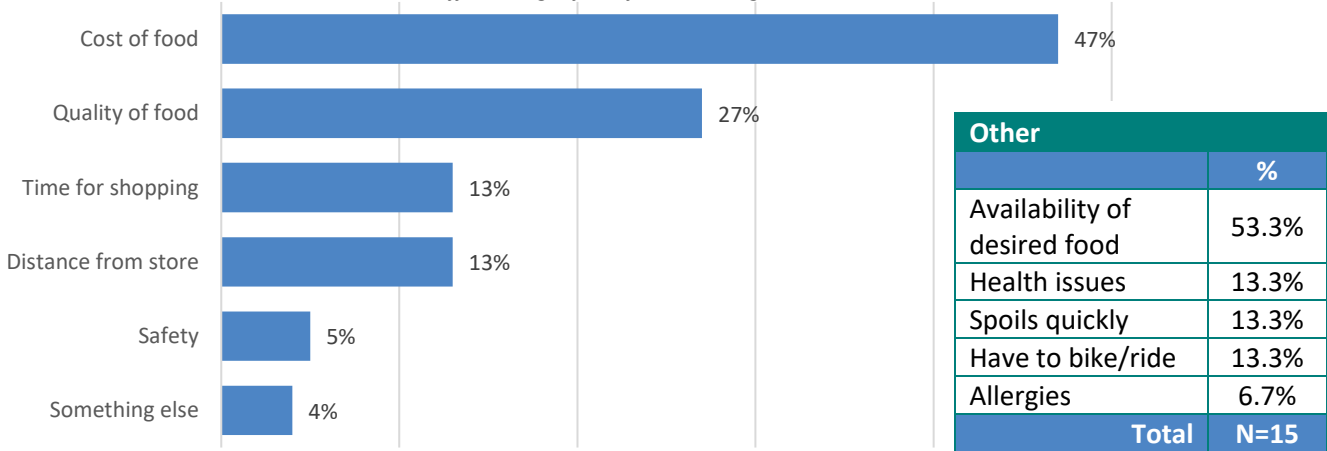
How difficult is it for you to get fresh fruits and vegetables?



Residents were next asked what makes it difficult for them to get fresh fruit and vegetables. The most common problem making it difficult to get food was cost with nearly half, 46.7%, stating this to be the case. More than a quarter of respondents, 27.2%, stated that quality of food made it difficult for them to get the food they need. Other things that made it difficult for respondents to get the food they need include, in order of importance, time for shopping (12.9%), distance from the store (12.5%), and safety (4.5%).

What Makes it Difficult to Get Needed Food

What makes it difficult to get fresh fruits and vegetables?

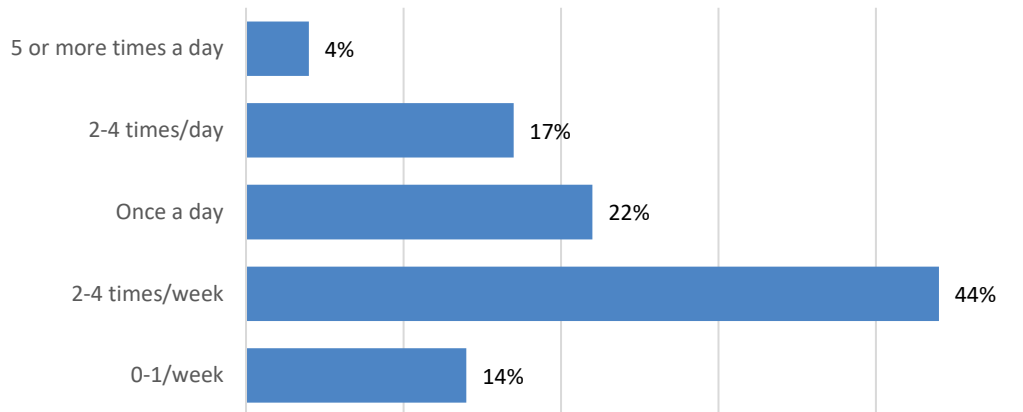




More than a tenth, 14.0%, eat fresh fruits and vegetables zero to one time a week while 44.0%, eat fresh fruits and vegetables two to four times a week, and nearly a quarter, 21.8%, eat fresh fruits and vegetables once a day. Almost a fifth of respondents, 17.1%, eat fresh fruits or vegetables two to four times a day and 3.5% eat fresh fruits and vegetables five or more times a day. Groups of residents more likely to NOT eat fresh fruits and vegetables on a daily basis include residents without children in the home, those with a high school diploma or less education, non-white residents, those with an annual income under \$75,000, and non-straight residents.

How Often Eat Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

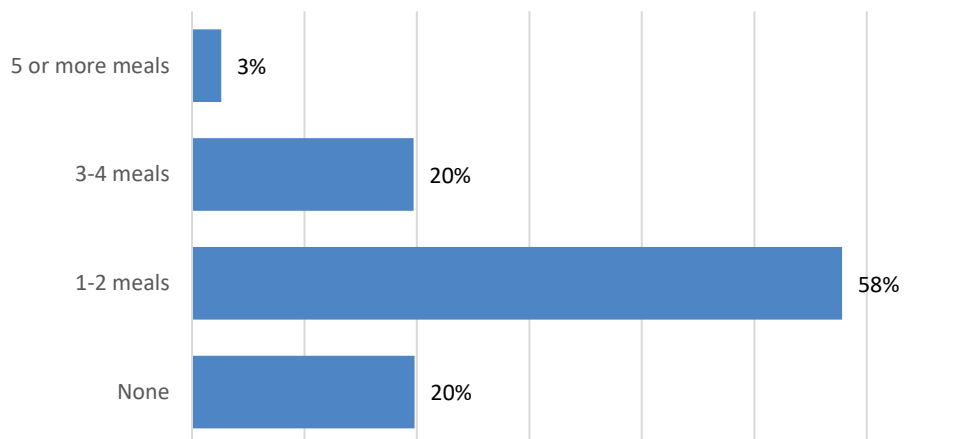
How often do you eat fresh fruits or vegetables?



Over half of respondents, 57.8%, eat out at a restaurant or take out meal one to two times a week while 19.7% eat out three four times a week. A small number of respondents, 2.6%, eat out five or more times a week. One-fifth, 19.8%, don't eat out at all. Groups of residents more likely to eat at a restaurant or take out three or more times a week include residents with a high school diploma or less education, those with an annual income of \$50,000 to \$75,000, residents who are employed part-time, homeowners, those ages 18 to 24, and non-straight residents.

How Often Eat Takeout or At Restaurant

In a typical week, about how many meals do you eat out in a restaurant or bring takeout food home to eat?

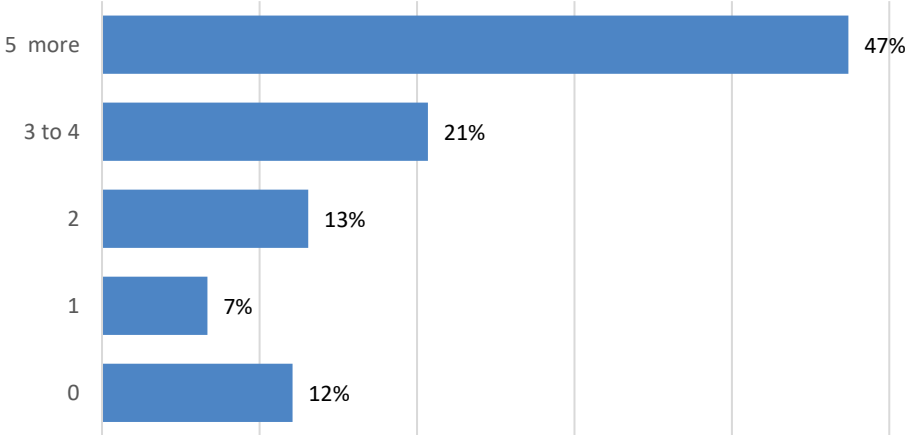




Nearly half of respondents, 47.4%, eat together as a family 5 or more times a week while 20.7% eat together three to four times a week. Nearly a sixth of respondents, 13.1%, eat together 2 times a week and 6.7% eat together just once a week. A notable portion, 12.1%, reported not eating together as a family at all in a typical week. Groups of residents more likely to not eat together as a family at all during a typical week include residents without children in the home, those with a high school diploma or less education, residents with an annual income under \$25,000, those who are unemployed or retired, renters, residents who are not married, those ages 65 and over, and non-straight residents.

How Often Eat Together as a Family

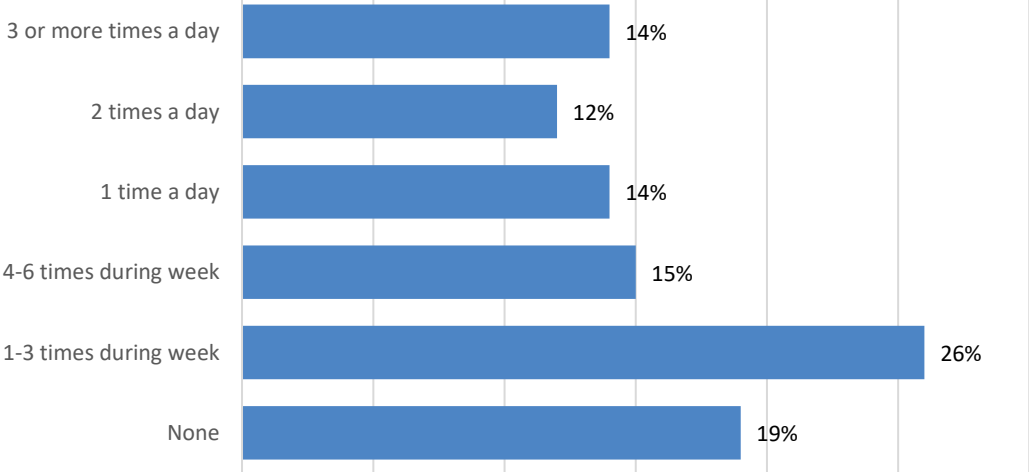
In a typical week, about how many times do all of the people in your household eat a meal together? (include eating out if the entire family is eating together)



Nearly a fifth of respondents, 19.3%, have not drank soda, diet pop, iced coffee, punch, Kool-Aid, sports or energy drinks, or other fruit flavored drink in the past week. More than a quarter, 26.3%, reported drinking soda or unhealthy drinks one to three times per week, and 14.5%, four to six times per week. More than a tenth, 13.8%, reported one time per day, followed by 17.7% two to three times per day and 8.3% four or more times a day. Groups of residents more likely to drink soda or unhealthy drinks at least once a day include residents with children in the home, unemployed residents, and those who are not married.

How Often Drink Sugary Drinks Past Week

During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink soda pop, diet pop, iced coffee, punch, Kool-Aid, sports drinks, energy drinks, or other fruit flavored drinks?





SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

Poor physical health days are based on survey responses to the question, “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?” The value reported is the average number of days a county’s adult respondents report that their physical health was not good. The average number of poor physical health days was slightly higher in the county as it was in the state.

Number of Poor Physical Health Days					
	Poor Physical Health Days				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Logan County	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4
Ohio	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.2

SOURCE: County Health Rankings, Original Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Physical inactivity is the estimated percent of adults ages 20 and older reporting no physical activity during leisure time. Examples of physical activities provided include running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise. Nearly a quarter of adults in Logan County are considered physically inactive, a number that has steadily decreased over the last several years.

Percentage of Adults Physically Inactive						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% Change
Logan County	31%	28%	24%	25%	24%	-7%
Ohio	26%	26%	25%	26%	25%	-1%

SOURCE: County Health Rankings, Original Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

The table below represents the percentage of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity. Locations for physical activity are defined as parks or recreational facilities. The percentage of Logan County residents with access to locations for physical activity is significantly lower than the state average. Less than two-thirds of county residents, 863%, have access compared to a statewide average of 84%.

Access to Exercise Opportunities- % of Population with Access to Locations for Physical Activity					
	2014	2016	2018	2020-2021	% Change
Logan County	51%	63%	59%	63%	+12%
Ohio	78%	83%	85%	84%	+6%

SOURCE: County Health Rankings, Original Source: ArcGIS Business Analyst and Living Atlas of the World; YMCA; US Census

More than a third of adults in both Logan County, 38%, have a BMI of 30 or more significantly higher than the state average of 32%. The percentage of obese adults has increased over the past several years in both areas.

Adult Obesity - Percentage of Adults that Report a BMI of 30 or More						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% Change
Logan County	30%	31%	34%	35%	38%	+8%
Ohio	30%	30%	31%	32%	32%	+2%

SOURCE: County Health Rankings, Original Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

The Food Environment Index equally weighs two indicators of the food environment: (1) limited access to healthy foods, which estimates the percentage of the population who are low income and do not live close to a grocery store and (2) food insecurity, which estimates the percentage of the population who did not have access to a reliable source of food during the past year. The Food Environment Index ranges from zero (worst) to ten (best). The Food Environment Index is better in Logan County than Ohio.



Food Environment Index						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% Change
Logan County	7.7	7.6	7.7	8.1	8.2	+0.5
Ohio	7.1	6.9	7	6.6	6.7	-0.4

SOURCE: County Health Rankings, Original Source: USDA Food Environment Atlas; Map the Meal Gap from Feeding America

The percentage of the population who are food insecure or do not have access to a grocery store is slightly lower in Logan County than the state.

Food Insecurity Rate				
	2017	2018	2019	% Change
Logan County	14%	13%	13%	1%
Ohio	17%	16%	15%	2%

Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap

COMMUNITY PARTNER SURVEY

Community partners were also asked to list some challenges residents in the county face in trying to maintain healthy lifestyles like exercising and eating healthy and/or trying to maintain chronic conditions like diabetes or heart disease. This was an open-ended question in which the respondent could give multiple responses. The most common challenges mentioned were lack of cost and access to healthy foods (46.6%) , access and affordability to gyms and other programs (39.7%), and finances/cost (32.8%).

Challenges faced in the community		
	# of TOTAL Responses	% of Partners
Access to/cost of healthy foods	27	46.6%
Access/affordability to gyms and other programs	23	39.7%
Finances/cost	19	32.8%
Lack of knowledge/awareness	18	31.0%
Motivation	16	27.6%
Busy lifestyle/not enough time	8	13.8%
Fast food being cheap/easily accessible	6	10.3%
Transportation	6	10.3%
Outdoor recreational space	6	10.3%
Poor decision making/lifestyle	5	8.6%
Lack of providers	2	3.4%
Mental health	2	3.4%
Generation patterns	1	1.7%
Health insurance	1	1.7%
Total	140	(n=58)

Question: What challenges do people in the community face in trying to maintain healthy lifestyles like exercising and eating healthy and/or trying to manage chronic conditions like diabetes or heart disease? (could give multiple responses)



COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, VACCINATIONS AND PREVENTION SERVICES

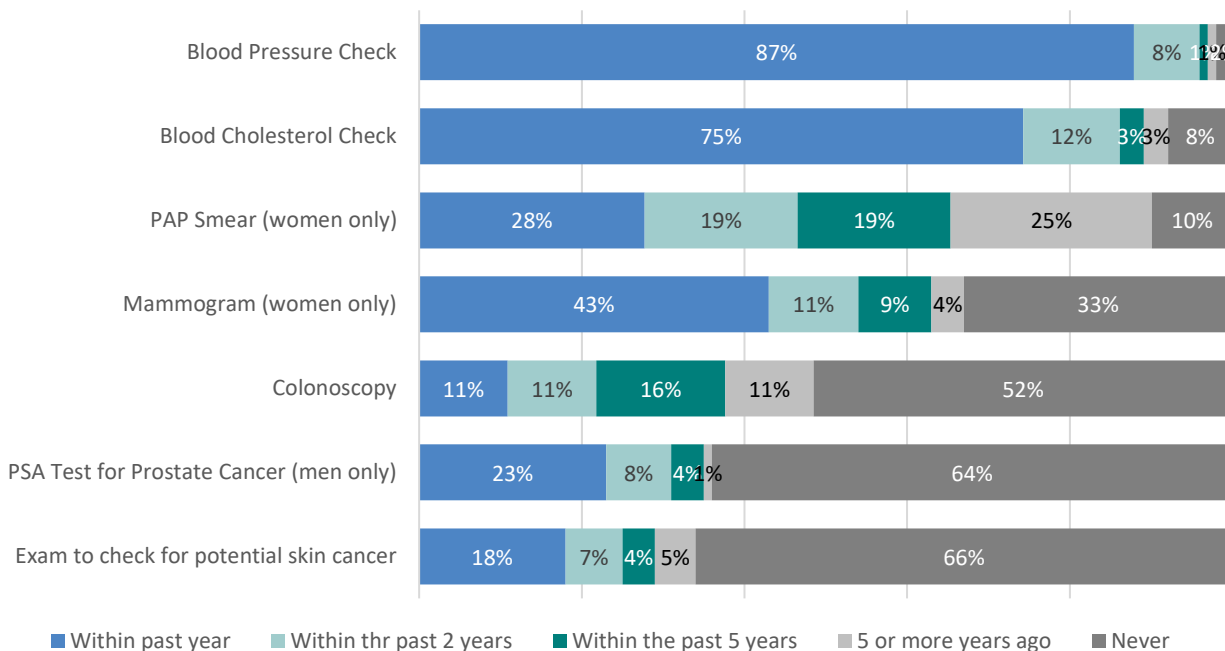
COMMUNITY SURVEY

Summary: Prevention, Testing and Screening			
		%	N
How long since: had blood cholesterol checked	Within the past year	74.5%	400
	Within the past 2 years	11.9%	
	Within the past 5 years	2.5%	
	5 or more years ago	3.4%	
	Never	7.7%	
How long since: had blood pressure checked	Within the past year	87.1%	400
	Within the past 2 years	8.3%	
	Within the past 5 years	1.4%	
	5 or more years ago	1.1%	
	Never	2.1%	
Have ever: had a colonoscopy		48.3%	400
Have ever: had a skin cancer exam		34.1%	400
Have ever: Tested for HIV		30.1%	400
Have ever: Tested for Hepatitis		38.8%	400
Have ever: had a mammogram (Asked only of females)		67.5%	203
Have ever: had a PAP smear (Asked only of females)		90.3%	203
Perform breast self-exams (asked only of females)	No	18.7%	203
	Yes, every month, always	27.9%	
	Yes, every so often	53.4%	
Have ever: test for prostate cancer (Asked only of males)		36.1%	196
Vaccinations received	COVID-19	68.7%	400
	Measles vaccine in lifetime	53.9%	
	Annual flu	49.3%	
	Tetanus Booster	45.0%	
	Chicken pox vaccine in lifetime	42.7%	
	Pneumonia vaccine in lifetime	33.7%	
	Hepatitis B vaccine in lifetime	30.4%	
	Shingles vaccine in lifetime	24.3%	
	Hepatitis A vaccine in lifetime	22.4%	
	HPV vaccine in lifetime	14.2%	



All residents were given a list of seven tests, asked if they have ever had them and, if so, when did they last have the test. Each is discussed in more detail below.

Length of time since resident had. . . .



Blood Pressure Check- The majority of respondents, 98%, had their blood pressure checked sometime in the past with 87% having it checked within the past year. A small percentage of respondents, 3%, have never had their blood pressure checked or have not had it checked in the past five years. Groups of residents more likely to have had their blood pressure checked *in the past year* include residents with a primary care provider, those with health insurance, residents without children in the home, straight residents, white residents, retirees, and residents ages 65 and over.

Blood Cholesterol Check- The majority of respondents, 92%, had their blood pressure checked sometime in the past, with 75% having it checked within the past year. More than one in ten respondents, 11%, have never had their blood cholesterol checked or have not had it checked within the past five years. Groups of residents more likely to have had their blood cholesterol checked *in the past year* include residents with a primary care provider, those with health insurance, residents without children in the home, straight residents, college graduates, white residents, retirees, homeowners, married residents, and those ages 65 and over.

PAP Smear (women only)- The majority of female respondents, 90%, have had a PAP Smear sometime in the past with 28% having one within the past year. One in ten female respondents, 10%, have never had a PAP Smear. Groups of residents more likely to have had a pap smear *in the past year* include residents with children in the home, white residents, those who are employed full-time, renters, and those ages 25 to 44.

Mammogram (women only)- Two thirds of female respondents, 67%, had a mammogram sometime in the past with 43% having one within the past year. A third of female residents, 33%, have never had a mammogram and an additional 4% have not had one in the past five years. Groups of residents more likely to have had a mammogram *in the past year* include residents with a primary care provider, those with health insurance, residents without children in the home, straight residents, white residents, retirees, homeowners, married residents, and residents ages 45 and over.



Colonoscopy- Nearly half of respondents, 48%, have had a colonoscopy sometime in the past with 11% having the test within the past year. More than half, 52%, have never had a colonoscopy and an additional 11% have not had a colonoscopy in the past five years. Groups of residents more likely to have had a colonoscopy *in the past* include residents with a primary care provider, those with health insurance, residents without children in the home, straight residents, those with an annual income of \$25,000 to \$50,000, retirees, homeowners, widowed residents, and those ages 45 and over (especially those ages 65 and over).

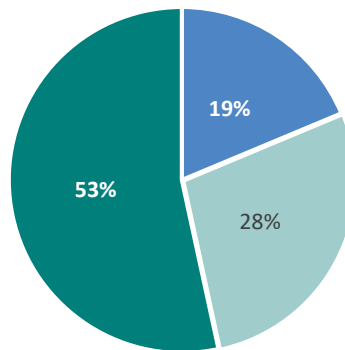
PSA test for Prostate Cancer (men only)- More than a third of male respondents, 36%, have had a PSA test sometime in the past with 23% having the test within the past year. Nearly two-thirds of male respondents, 64%, have never had a PSA test. Groups of male residents more likely to have had a PSA test *in the past* include residents with health insurance, those without children in the home, white residents, those with an annual income of \$25,000 to \$75,000, retirees, homeowners, married residents, and those ages 65 and over.

Skin Cancer Exam- A third of respondents, 34%, have had an exam to check for potential skin cancer sometime in the past with 18% having the test within the past year. Almost two-thirds, 66%, have never had a skin cancer exam and an additional 5% have not had one in the past five years. Groups of residents more likely to have had a skin cancer exam *in the past* include residents with a primary care provider, those with health insurance, females, residents without children in the home, white residents, those with an annual income of \$50,000 or more, retirees, homeowners, widowed residents, and residents ages 65 and over.

Performed self-breast exam (women only)- The majority of female respondents, 81% have performed a self-breast exam in the past. More than a quarter of female residents, 28%, reported performing a self-breast exam, every month, always while more than half, 53%, reported doing breast self-exams every so often. There were no statistically significant demographic differences in this area.

Self-Breast Exam (asked of females only)

Do you perform breast self-exams?

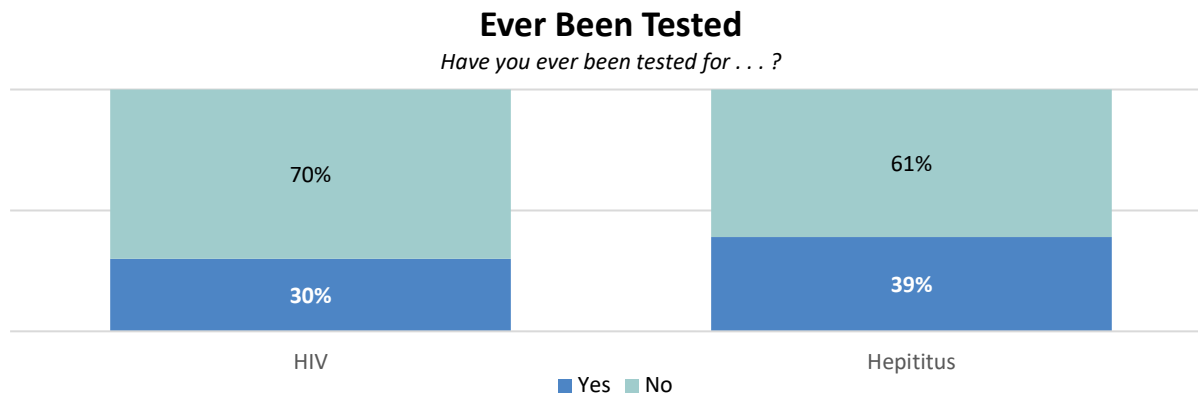


■ No ■ Yes, every month, always ■ Yes, every so often

Nearly a third of residents, 30.1%, had been tested for HIV sometime in their life. Groups of residents more likely to have been tested for HIV include non-straight residents, those with some college education, unemployed residents, renters, single or divorced residents, and those ages 25 to 64.

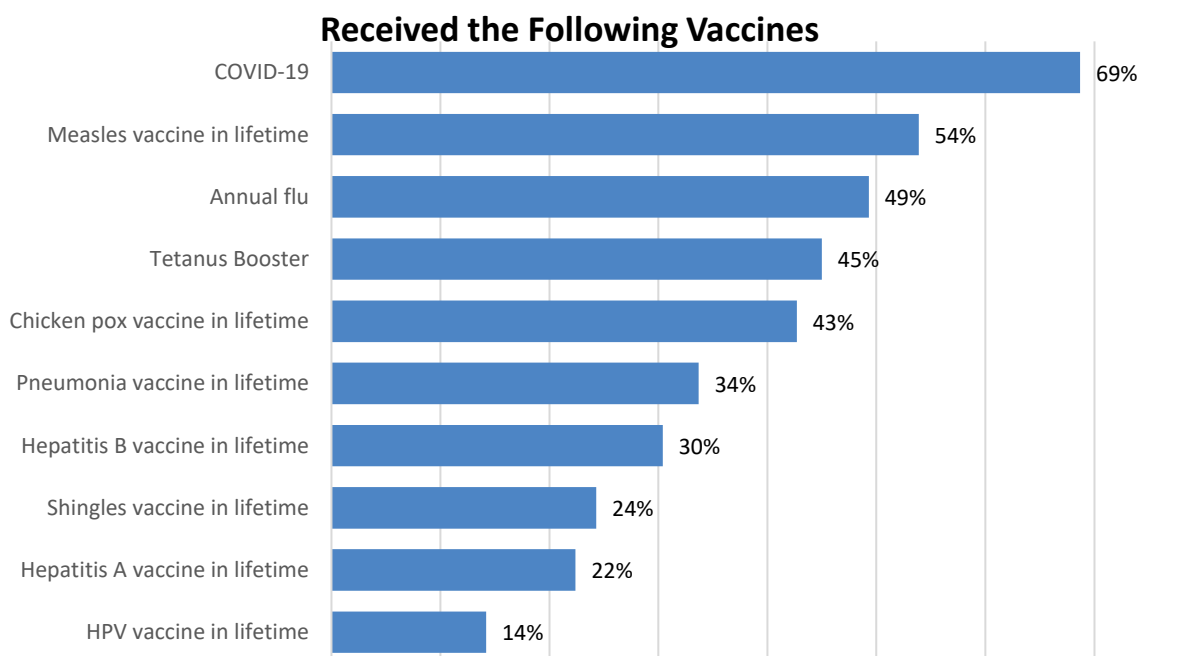


More than a third of residents, 38.8%, had been tested for Hepatitis sometime in their life. Groups of residents more likely to have been tested for Hepatitis include residents with health insurance, those without a regular healthcare provider, non-straight residents, those with a high school diploma or less education, non-white residents, those with an annual income under \$25,000, unemployed residents, renters, those who are not married, and residents ages 18 to 44.



VACCINATIONS

Next, residents were given a list of 10 vaccinations and asked if they have received them. Each vaccine is discussed in more detail below.



➔ **COVID-19 Vaccine-** More than two-thirds of respondents, 68.7%, had received their COVID-19 vaccine. Groups of residents more likely to have received their COVID-19 vaccine include residents with a primary care provider, those with insurance, males, college graduates, residents with an annual income over \$75,000, those who are employed full-time or retired, homeowners, and married residents.

➔ **Measles Vaccine-** More than half of respondents, 53.9%, had received a Measle vaccine in their lifetime. Groups of residents more likely to have received their Measles vaccine include females, residents with health insurance,



those without children in the home, residents with some college education, those who are employed part-time, and residents ages 45 and over.

- **Flu Vaccine-** Less than half of respondents, 49.3%, had received their annual flu vaccine. Groups of residents more likely to have received their flu vaccine include residents with a primary care provider, those with insurance, females, residents without children in the home, retirees, those ages 65 and over, and overweight residents.
- **Tetanus Booster-** Nearly half of respondents, 45.0%, had received a tetanus booster in the past ten years. Groups of residents more likely to have received their tetanus booster include females and non-straight residents.
- **Chicken Pox Vaccine-** Slightly fewer respondents, 42.7%, had received a Chicken Pox vaccine in their lifetime. Groups of residents more likely to have received their Chicken Pox vaccine include residents with health insurance, white residents, and those ages 18 to 24.
- **Pneumonia Vaccine-** A third of respondents, 33.7%, had received a Pneumonia vaccine in their lifetime. Groups of residents more likely to have received their Pneumonia vaccine include residents with a primary care doctor, females, those without children in the home, residents with some college education, those with an annual income under \$25,000 or \$50,000 to \$75,000, retirees, widowed residents, and those ages 65 and over.
- **Hepatitis B vaccine-** Nearly a third of respondents, 30.4%, had received a Hepatitis B vaccine in their lifetime. Groups of residents more likely to have received their Hepatitis B vaccine include females, residents with children in the home, non-straight residents, and residents ages 18 to 44.
- **Shingles Vaccine-** Less than a quarter of respondents, 24.3%, had received a Shingles vaccine in their lifetime. Groups of residents more likely to have received their Shingles vaccine include residents with health insurance, those without children in the home, retirees, homeowners, and residents ages 65 and over,
- **Hepatitis A vaccine-** Slightly fewer respondents, 22.4%, had received a Hepatitis A vaccine in their lifetime. Groups of residents more likely to have received their Hepatitis A vaccine include residents with children in the home, non-straight residents, those who are employed part-time or unemployed, and residents ages 18 to 44.
- **HPV Vaccine-** Slightly more than one in ten respondents, 14.2%, had received an HPV vaccine in their lifetime. Groups of residents more likely to have received their HPV vaccine include residents with children in the home, non-straight residents, those who are unemployed, renters, single residents, and those ages 18 to 44.

Residents that have not received a COVID-19 vaccine, 31.3% of all residents, were asked why they have yet to receive the vaccine. The majority, 86.4%, responded with a lack of trust in the vaccine. Less than one tenth, 7.7%, due to side effects, 4.1%, believe they have a natural immunity, and 1.8%, had an exemption for getting the vaccine.

Reason For Not Receiving COVID Vaccine		
	# of Responses	% of Responses
Lack of trust in vaccine	99	86.4%
Side effects	9	7.7%
Natural immunity	5	4.1%
Exemption	2	1.8%
Total	115	(n=115)
<i>Question: What is the main reason you have not received the COVID-19 vaccine?</i>		



SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

Communicable disease rates were higher for most communicable diseases in the state of Ohio when compared to Logan County. The communicable diseases that had slightly higher rates in Logan County than the state of Ohio were Hepatitis A (+30.1 difference), Varicella (+18.5 difference), Giardiasis (+18.1 difference), Campylobacteriosis (+3.2 difference), and Salmonellosis (+1.6 difference).

Communicable Disease Rates, 2019					
	Logan County		Ohio		Difference per 100,000
	Case Count	Rate per 100,000	Case Count	Rate per 100,000	
Campylobacteriosis	11	24.1	2,438	20.9	+3.2
Cryptosporidiosis	3	6.6	684	5.9	+0.7
E-coli	3	6.6	591	5.1	+1.5
Giardiasis	1	22	451	3.9	+18.1
Hepatitis A	2	44	1,624	13.9	+30.1
Hepatitis E	*	*	0	0	0
Influenza associated hospitalizations	15	32.8	10,886	93.1	-60.3
Lyme	0	0	469	3.9	-3.9
Mumps	0	0	69	.5	-0.5
Salmonellosis	7	15.3	1,600	13.7	+1.6
Shigellosis	2	4.4	425	3.6	+0.8
Spotted Fever, Rickettsiosis	0	0	42	N/A	NA
Streptococcal, Group A, invasive	0	0	780	6.7	-6.7
Streptococcal pneumoniae, invasive	0	0	1,273	10.9	-10.9
Varicella	1	22	413	3.5	+18.5
Yersiniosis	0	0	112	1.0	-1.0

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health, Rate=per 100,000 population, number of cases is confirmed and probable

Influenza associated hospitalizations rates have risen significantly over the past four years (17.3 rate increase). Other notable increases over the past four years were Hepatitis A (+44.0 rate increase), Campylobacteria (+10.8), Salmonellosis (+8.7), and Pertussis (+6.6).

Communicable Disease Counts and Rates, Logan County, 2016-2019									
	2016		2017		2018		2019		Rate Change
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	
ENTERIC DISEASES									
Campylobacteria	6	13.3	13	28.7	10	22.0	11	24.1	+10.8
Cryptosporidiosis	30	66.4	0	0	4	8.8	3	6.6	-59.8
E-coli, unspecified	1	22	1	2.2	2	4.4	3	6.6	-15.4
Giardiasis	0	0	3	6.6	0	0	1	22	-22.0
Listeriosis	0	0	1	2.2	0	0	0	0	0
Salmonellosis	3	6.6	7	15.4	15	33.1	7	15.3	+8.7
Shigellosis	0	0	1	2.2	1	2.2	2	4.4	+4.4
Yersiniosis	0	0	0	0	1	2.2	0	0	0
HEPATITIS									
Hepatitis A	0	0	0	0	1	2.2	2	44	+44.0
Hepatitis E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VACCINE PREVENTABLE DISEASES									
Influenza-associated hosp.	7	15.5	30	66.2	18	39.7	15	32.8	+17.3
Pertussis	1	2.2	2	4.4	7	15.4	4	8.8	+6.6



Communicable Disease Counts and Rates, Logan County, 2016-2019									
	2016		2017		2018		2019		Rate Change
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	
Varicella	1	2.2	0	0	3	6.6	9	2.9	+0.7
VECTORBORNE AND ZONOTIC									
Lyme Disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER REPORTABLE DISEASES									
Legionnaire's	1	2.2	1	2.2	4	8.8	0	0	-2.2
Meningitis (viral)	5	11.1	1	2.2	1	2.2	3	6.6	-4.5
Streptococcal, Group A	0	0	0	0	2	4.4	0	0	0
TSS- Toxic Shock Syndrome	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Streptococcus pneumoniae	0	0	1	2.2	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health, Rate=per 100,000 population, number of cases is confirmed and probable

Preventable hospital stays are measured as the hospital discharge rate for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees. Ambulatory-care sensitive conditions (ACSC) are usually addressed in an outpatient setting and do not normally require hospitalization if the condition is well-managed. Hospitalization for diagnoses treatable in outpatient services suggests that the quality of care provided in the outpatient setting was less than ideal. The measure may also represent a tendency to overuse hospitals as a main source of care. Over the past four years, the number of preventable hospitals stays has decreased significantly at both the county and state level.

Preventable Hospital Stays					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	% Change
Logan County	4,778	4,360	4,138	2,811	-41.1%
Ohio	5,168	4,901	4,338	3,278	-36.5%

SOURCE: County Health Rankings, Original Source: Mapping Medicare Disparities Tool

Mammography screening represents the percent of female Medicare enrollees aged 67-69 that had at least one mammogram over a two-year period. Less than half, 40%, of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 in Logan County reported having a mammogram in the past two years which is slightly lower than the state average of 41%.

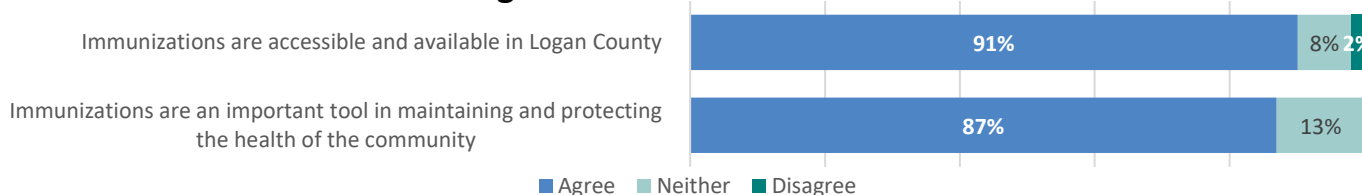
Mammography Screening					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	% Change
Logan County	57%	58.6%	58.6%	40%	-17%
Ohio	60%	61.2%	61.2%	41%	-19%

SOURCE: County Health Rankings, Original Source: Mapping Medicare Disparities Tool

COMMUNITY PARTNER SURVEY

The majority of community partners, 91%, agreed, "Immunizations are accessible and available in Logan County," with 34% strongly agreeing. Less than one tenth, 8%, did not have an opinion. Likewise, 87% agreed, "Immunizations are an important tool in maintaining and protecting the health of the community," with 34% strongly agreeing. Nearly a sixth, 13%, did not have an opinion.

Agreement with Statements





CHRONIC DISEASE MANAGEMENT

COMMUNITY SURVEY

Respondents were given a list of twelve chronic diseases and risk factors and asked if they or a member of their immediate family have ever been diagnosed with the disease or risk factor by a health care professional. The chronic diseases and risk factors most prevalent were high blood pressure, arthritis, high cholesterol, diabetes, and cancer. Each chronic disease and risk factor is discussed in more detail below.

Summary: Chronic Disease Diagnosis and Management			
	Been Diagnosed		Currently doing anything to manage it
	Resident	Member of Household	
High blood pressure	34.8%	23.9%	93.6%
High cholesterol	28.2%	14.5%	90.8%
Arthritis	27.3%	13.0%	70.7%
Diabetes	17.2%	11.0%	92.8%
Any form of cancer	10.9%	5.0%	77.1%
Heart disease or heart attack	8.4%	7.2%	94.7%
Asthma	7.9%	5.1%	88.3%
Respiratory disease	5.3%	2.9%	95.8%
Stroke	3.1%	1.8%	78.2%
Kidney disease	2.9%	2.5%	91.4%
Sexually transmitted disease	1.8%	0.2%	88.1%
Alzheimer's	0.0%	1.3%	-

- ✓ **HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE:** Nearly half of respondents, 46.2%, reported that either they or a member of their household was diagnosed with high blood pressure. More specifically, 34.8% of respondents have been diagnosed with high blood pressure and 23.9% have a member of their household with the risk factor. Households more likely to have someone diagnosed with high blood pressure include residents without children in the home, those with a high school diploma or less education, white residents, those with an annual income of \$25,000 to \$50,000, residents who are employed part-time or retired, those ages 65 and over, and overweight residents.
- ✓ **HIGH CHOLESTEROL:** A third of respondents, 33.7%, reported that either they or a member of their household was diagnosed with high cholesterol. More specifically, 28.2% of respondents have been diagnosed with high cholesterol and 14.5% have a member of their household with the risk factor. Households more likely to have someone diagnosed with high cholesterol include residents with a primary care doctor, those without children in the home, residents with a high school diploma or less education, retirees, and residents ages 65 and over.
- ✓ **ARTHRITIS:** Less than a third of respondents, 30.8%, reported that either they or a member of their household was diagnosed with arthritis. More specifically, 27.3% of respondents have been diagnosed with arthritis and 13.0% have a member of their household with the chronic disease. Households more likely to have someone diagnosed with arthritis include females, residents without children in the home, those with an annual income under \$50,000, retirees, overweight residents, and those ages 65 and over.
- ✓ **DIABETES:** A quarter of respondents, 25.0%, reported that either they or a member of their household was diagnosed with diabetes. More specifically, 17.2% of respondents have been diagnosed with diabetes 11.0% have a member of their household with the chronic disease. Households more likely to have someone diagnosed with



diabetes include residents with a primary care doctor, those with health insurance, residents without children in the home, those who are employed part-time, and residents ages 65 and over.

- ✓ **CANCER:** Nearly a sixth of respondents, 15.1%, reported that either they or a member of their household was diagnosed with any form of cancer. More specifically, 10.9% of respondents have been diagnosed with cancer and 5.0% have a member of their household with the chronic disease. Households more likely to have someone diagnosed with cancer include residents without children in the home, those with an annual income of \$25,000 to \$50,000, retirees, those who are married, and residents ages 65 and over.
- ✓ **HEART DISEASE:** Slightly fewer respondents, 12.9%, reported that either they or a member of their household was diagnosed with heart disease or heart attack. More specifically, 8.4% of respondents have been diagnosed with heart disease and 7.2% have a member of their household with the chronic disease. Households more likely to have someone diagnosed with heart disease include residents without children in the home, those with a high school diploma or less education, white residents, those with an annual income of \$25,000 to \$75,000, retirees, widowed residents, and those ages 65 and over.
- ✓ **ASTHMA:** Less than a sixth of respondents, 12.0%, reported that either they or a member of their household was diagnosed with asthma. More specifically, 7.9% of respondents have been diagnosed with asthma and 5.1% have a member of their household with the chronic disease. Households more likely to have someone diagnosed with asthma include residents with a primary care physician, those with some college or less education, and single residents.
- ✓ **RESPIRATORY DISEASE:** Less than one in ten respondents, 7.2%, reported that either they or a member of their household was diagnosed with respiratory disease. More specifically, 5.3% of respondents have been diagnosed with respiratory disease and 2.9% have a member of their household with the chronic disease. Households more likely to have someone diagnosed with respiratory disease include residents without children in the home, unemployed residents, and those ages 65 and over.
- ✓ **KIDNEY DISEASE:** About one in twenty respondents, 5.4%, reported that either they or a member of their household was diagnosed with kidney disease. More specifically, 2.9% of respondents have been diagnosed with kidney disease and 2.5% have a member of their household with the chronic disease. Households more likely to have someone diagnosed with kidney disease include residents without children in the home, those with an annual income of \$25,000 to \$50,000, residents who are employed part-time, renters, and those ages 65 and over.
- ✓ **STROKE:** About one in twenty respondents, 4.9%, reported that either they or a member of their household was diagnosed with Stroke. More specifically, 3.1% of respondents have been diagnosed with stroke and 1.8% have a member of their household with the chronic disease. Households more likely to have someone diagnosed with stroke include residents ages 65 and over.
- ✓ **SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE:** A small percentage of respondents, 1.8%, reported that either they or a member of their household was diagnosed with a sexually transmitted disease. More specifically, 1.8% of respondents have been diagnosed with a sexually transmitted disease and 0.2% have a member of their household with the disease. Households more likely to have someone diagnosed with a sexually transmitted disease include unemployed residents.
- ✓ **ALZHEIMER'S:** Slightly fewer respondents, 1.3%, reported that either they or a member of their household was diagnosed with Alzheimer's. More specifically, no respondents have been diagnosed with Alzheimer's and 1.3% have a member of their household with the chronic disease. Households more likely to have someone diagnosed with Alzheimer's include widowed residents.



SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

The number of resident deaths in Logan County has increased by 24.1% over the past five years. The age groups that saw the largest increase in the last five years in Logan County was those ages 15 to 24.

Logan County Resident Deaths							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change
Logan	503	504	509	503	572	624	+24.1%
Ohio	119,574	123,650	124,294	123,705	143,660	147,583	+23.4%
LOGAN COUNTY BY AGE GROUP							
<1	1	3	5	1	1	2	+100.0%
1-4	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
5-14	0	2	0	2	1	0	0
15-24	2	9	6	7	6	8	+300.0%
25-34	7	6	11	15	6	8	+14.2%
35-44	11	21	6	17	11	12	+9.1%
45-54	29	26	29	23	29	26	-10.3%
55-64	74	81	74	67	78	94	+27.0%
65-74	100	116	119	102	122	149	+49.0%
75-84	123	112	116	136	158	147	+19.5%
85+	156	127	143	131	160	178	+14.1%

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health, ODH Data Warehouse

The top two causes of death in Logan County in 2021 were cancer and heart disease. When looking at five-year trends, the causes of death that had the largest increases were diseases of the heart and unintentional injuries.

Death Rates for General Causes of Death (death per 100,000 population)												
	Logan County						Ohio					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change
Malignant Neoplasms	130.8	142.3	123.0	98.3	97.7	-33.1	158.8	154.1	151.2	147.2	148.5	-10.3
Diseases of the heart	212.0	199.8	183.7	261.6	248.2	+36.2	186.4	191.7	189.2	196.7	196.6	+10.2
Alzheimer’s Disease	*	*	26.7	29.6	32.4	+32.4	33.6	35.1	33.7	38.0	31.7	-1.9
CLRD	48.5	52.5	58.5	54.1	36.9	-11.6	48.5	49.1	46.0	44.6	40.6	-7.9
Cerebrovascular	60.5	43.2	36.4	49.3	38.3	-22.2	42.9	42.8	42.3	45.4	46.5	+3.6
Unintentional Injuries	65.8	50.3	54.6	54.8	29.5	-36.3	65.1	55.0	58.8	68.3	71.1	+6.0
Diabetes	25.6	22.7	26.7	39.9	35.5	+9.9	25.2	25.4	25.5	28.3	29.0	+3.8
Suicide	*	25.0	*	*	*	0	14.8	15.3	15.2	13.8	14.8	0
Flu & Pneumonia	*	*	*	16.7	*	0	14.9	15.8	12.7	13.3	10.9	-4.0

CLRD- Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases, SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health, ODH Data Warehouse
 *Indicates rates have been suppressed for counts <10

The most prevalent cancers in Logan County in 2019 were prostate, breast, and lung/bronchus. Cancer incidence rates were considerably higher in Logan County than Ohio for the following types of cancer: brain, colon, Larynx, Leukemia, and melanoma.



Cancer Incidences in Logan County and Ohio						
	Number of Cases				Age Adjusted Rate (2019)	% Change 2016-2019
	2016	2017	2018	2019		
LOGAN COUNTY						
Bladder	12	24	10	11	15.2	-8.3%
Brain and other CNS	5	2	2	6	14.7	+20.0%
Breast	35	30	37	37	68.3	+5.7%
Cervix	1	2	0	3	N/A	+200.0%
Colon & Rectum	28	28	18	26	42.2	-7.1%
Esophagus	5	2	3	4	N/A	-20.0%
Hodgkin's Lymphoma	0	1	0	2	N/A	+200.0%
Kidney & Renal Pelvis	7	13	12	8	11.4	+14.3%
Larynx	2	4	3	5	7.9	+150.0%
Leukemia	12	11	5	13	21.4	+8.3%
Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct	3	5	3	3	N/A	0
Lung and Bronchus	47	54	47	40	57.8	-14.9%
Melanoma of the Skin	26	15	7	18	34.4	-30.8%
Multiple Myeloma	5	4	4	4	N/A	-20.0%
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	11	8	17	9	15.3	-18.1%
Oral Cavity & Pharynx	4	11	5	6	9.9	+50.0%
Other Sites/Types	24	33	26	16	25.5	-33.3%
Ovary	3	8	1	4	N/A	+33.3%
Pancreas	10	5	5	8	11.2	-20.0%
Prostate	31	33	27	35	95.5	+12.9%
Stomach	6	3	2	1	N/A	-83.3%
Testis	0	0	0	1	N/A	+100.0%
Thyroid	7	8	5	6	9.9	-14.2%
Uterus	11	11	9	6	15.4	-45.4%
TOTAL	295	315	248	272	437.2	-7.8%
OHIO						
Bladder	3,224	3,286	3,408	3,384	21.7	+4.9%
Brain and Other CNS	937	971	934	945	7.1	+0.8%
Breast	9,863	9,999	10,104	10,232	70.6	+3.7%
Cervix	494	494	457	511	8.2	+3.4%
Colon & Rectum	5,850	5,870	5,989	5,696	38.4	-2.6%
Esophagus	830	846	887	545	6.0	-34.3%
Hodgkin's Lymphoma	336	331	293	355	3.0	+5.6%
Kidney & Renal Pelvis	2,534	2,585	2,612	2,682	18.2	+5.8%
Larynx	585	601	556	584	3.7	-0.2%
Leukemia	1,728	1,798	1,828	1,806	12.6	+4.5%
Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct	1,182	1,202	1,239	1,291	8.0	+9.2%
Lung and Bronchus	10,088	10,091	10,389	10,470	66.0	+3.7%
Melanoma of the Skin	3,641	3,425	3,544	3,844	26.8	+5.5%
Multiple Myeloma	972	935	987	976	6.3	+0.4%
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	2,699	2,795	2,846	2,912	19.7	+7.8%
Oral Cavity & Pharynx	1,785	1,868	1,892	1,989	13.1	+11.4%
Other Sites/Types	5,190	5,306	5,359	5,455	37.0	+5.1%
Ovary	749	788	725	727	9.4	-2.9%
Pancreas	1,904	2,029	2,292	2,216	14.2	+16.3%
Prostate	7,592	8,544	9,001	9,322	121.9	+22.7%
Stomach	895	891	852	826	5.5	-7.7%



Cancer Incidences in Logan County and Ohio						
	Number of Cases				Age Adjusted Rate (2019)	% Change 2016-2019
	2016	2017	2018	2019		
Testis	295	286	308	314	5.9	+6.4%
Thyroid	1,920	1,856	1,866	1,860	14.9	-3.1%
Uterus	2,502	2,573	2,497	2,562	31.8	+2.4%
TOTAL	67,795	60,372	70,856	71,904	477.8	+6.1%

*SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health Data Warehouse, *indicates where rates may be unstable for case counts less than five*

The table below measures the percentage of the county population with a disability. Disabilities include difficulties with hearing, vision, cognition, ambulation, and self-care. The percentage of the population with disabilities has slightly decreased over the past five years.

Logan County Disability Status by Age						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change
Total Population	45,073	44,989	44,922	44,910	44,888	-0.4%
% with a Disability	14.4%	13.9%	13.7%	13.5%	12.2%	-2.2%
# with a Disability	6,508	6,261	6,175	6,055	5,495	-15.5%
# under 5	22	13	7	0	0	-22.0%
#5-17	511	544	544	511	551	+7.8%
#18-34	574	672	681	694	645	+12.3%
#35-64	2,718	2,483	2,574	2,560	2,343	-13.8%
#65-74	1,233	1,161	1,079	942	850	-31.1%
75 years and older	1,450	1,388	1,290	1,308	1,106	-23.7%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

The percentage of students with disabilities in the county is outlined in the table below. These children will have Individual Education Plans (IEPs) at school. Bellefontaine City and Riverside Local have the highest percentage of students with disabilities in the county.

Logan County Students with Disabilities, 2020-2021 District Level Data			
District	# Total Students	# Students Disabilities	% Students Disabilities
Bellefontaine City Schools	2,163	369	17.1%
Benjamin Logan Local Schools	1,610	192	11.9%
Indian Lake Local Schools	1,365	197	14.4%
Riverside Local Schools	561	95	16.9%
COUNTY TOTAL	5,699	853	15.0%

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Education



TRANSPORTATION

COMMUNITY SURVEY

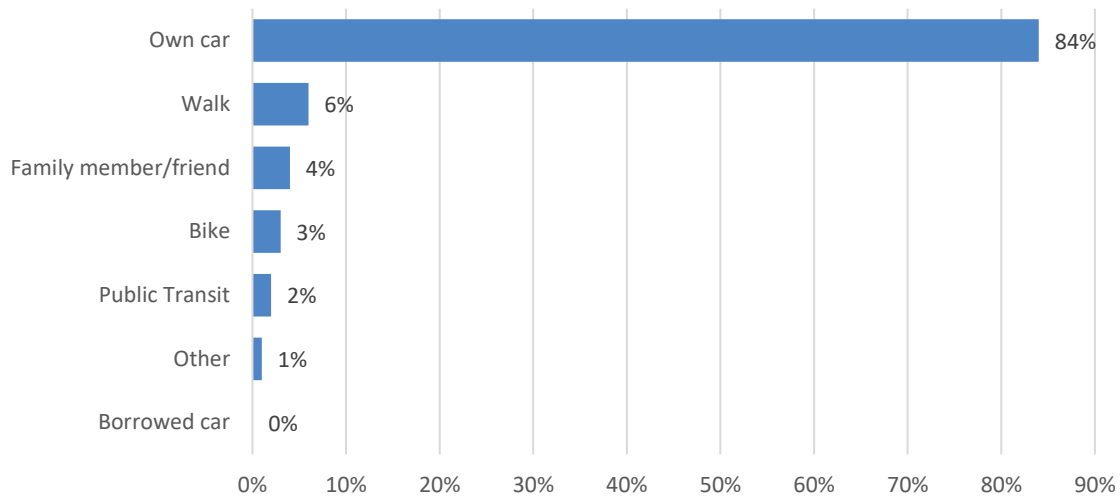
Summary: Transportation and Safe Driving			
		%	#
Type of transportation used MOST often	Own car	84.2%	400
	Walk	5.8%	
	Family member/friend	4.4%	
	Bike	3.1%	
	Public Transit	1.9%	
	Borrowed car	0.2%	
	Other	0.5%	
Have a cell phone		98.2%	400
Ever send or received texts/emails while driving		31.7%	393
How often use a seat belt while driving or riding in a car	Always	85.2%	400
	Most of the time	8.0%	
	Sometimes/Rarely	6.1%	
	Never	0.7%	
How often CHILD uses car or booster seat <i>(only asked of those with children ages 8 or younger)</i>	Always	72.4%	56
	Most of the time	15.8%	
	Sometimes	8.6%	
	Never	3.2%	
Activities do each week while driving	Eat or drink	67.1%	398
	Talk on the phone	56.6%	
	Read maps or directions	36.0%	
	Drive while tired or sleepy	35.6%	
	Texting	29.0%	
	Discipline kids	16.8%	

Most respondents, 84.2%, reported using their own car when they need to go somewhere. Groups of residents more likely to **own a car** include residents with some college or more education, white residents, those with an annual income over \$75,000, retirees, homeowners, married residents, and those ages 65 and over. A small number of respondents, 5.8%, regularly **walk** when they need to go somewhere. Groups of residents more likely to walk include residents without a primary care doctor, those with a high school diploma or less education, non-white residents, those with an annual income under \$25,000, residents who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, single residents, and those ages 18 to 44. Even fewer respondents, 4.4%, regularly get to where they need to go **by rides from family and friends**. Groups of residents more likely to get rides from family and friends include residents without a primary care doctor, non-college graduates, non-white residents, those with an annual income under \$25,000, residents who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, and single or widowed residents. Just a small percentage of respondents, 3.1%, use a **bike** when they need to go somewhere. Other modes of transportation were used much less often: **public transportation** (1.9%), **borrowing a car** (0.2%), and **other** (0.5%).



Type of Transportation Used Most Often

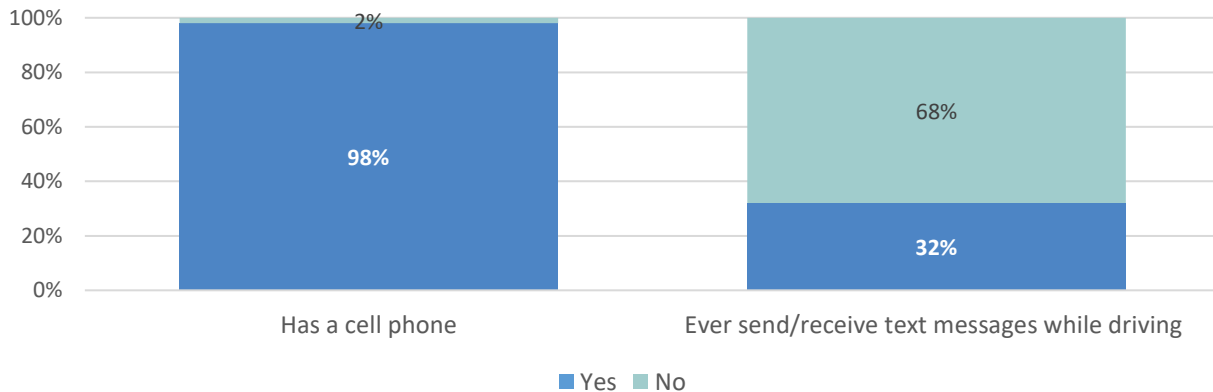
How do you regularly get to where you need to go MOST often?



The majority of respondents, 98.2%, have a cell phone. Nearly a third of those with a cell phone, 31.7%, reported ever sending or receiving text messages or e-mails while driving. Groups of residents more likely to send and/or receive text messages when driving include college graduates, residents with an annual income of \$75,000 or more, those who are employed, homeowners, and residents ages 18 to 44.

Texting while Driving

Do you have a cell phone? (If yes) Do you ever send or receive text messages or emails while driving?



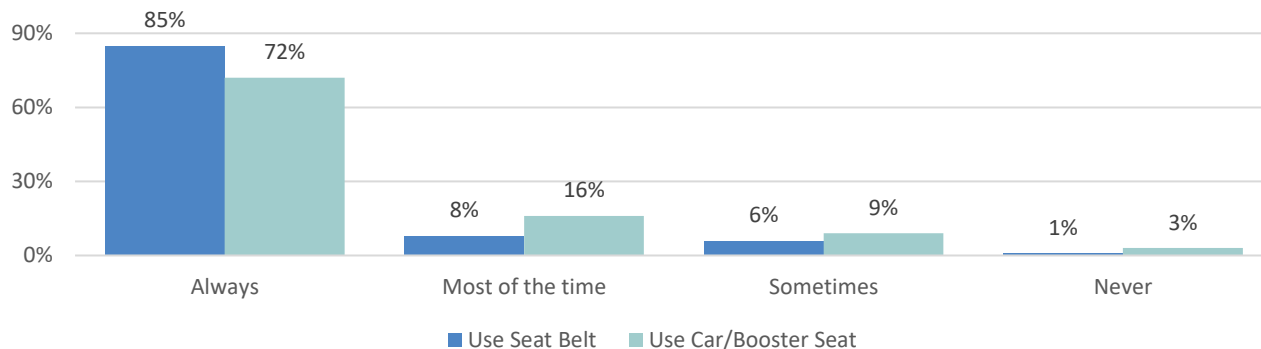
Next, respondents were asked how often they use a seat belt while driving or riding in a car. Most respondents, 85.2%, responded they always wear a seatbelt. A small portion, 8.0%, said most of the time, 6.1%, sometimes, and 0.7%, reporting they never wear a seatbelt. Groups of residents more likely to NOT always wear a seatbelt include residents without a primary care doctor, those without health insurance, residents with a high school diploma or less education, those who are single, residents ages 18 to 44, and non-straight residents.

Respondents with children ages 8 and under were also asked how often they use a car seat or booster seat in their vehicle. Nearly three-quarters of these respondents, 72.4%, responded they always use a car seat or booster. Nearly a sixth, 15.8%, said most of the time, 8.6%, sometimes, and 3.2% reporting they never use a car seat or booster.



How Often Use Seat Belt (adults)/Use Car or Booster Seat (kids)

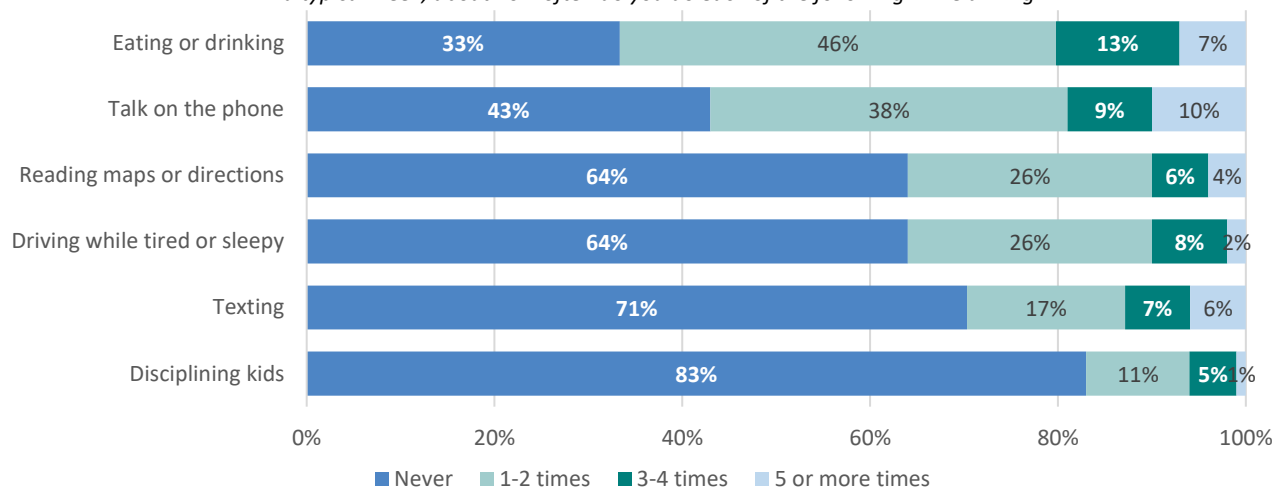
How often do you use a seat belt when you drive or ride in a car? (Ask if have children in the household ages 8 and under) How often do you use car seats or booster seats in your vehicle?



Next, residents were given a list of activities and asked how often they do each WHILE DRIVING in a typical week. Each activity is discussed in more detail below.

Activities while Driving Past Week

In a typical week, about how often do you do each of the following while driving



- Two-thirds of residents, 67.1%, reported **eating or drinking** when driving at least once in a typical week with 46.3% doing this activity one to two times a week, 13.4% doing it three to four times, and 7.4% doing these five or more times a week while driving. Groups of residents more likely to eat or drink while driving include females and white residents.
- More than half of residents, 56.6%, reported **talking on the phone** when driving at least once in a typical week with 38.1% doing this activity one to two times a week, 8.6% doing it three to four times, and 9.9% doing this five or more times a week while driving. Residents with an annual income over \$75,000 were more likely to talk on the phone while driving.
- More than a third of residents, 36.0%, reported **reading maps or directions** when driving at least once in a typical week with 25.5% doing this activity one to two times a week, 6.4% doing it three to four times, and 4.1% doing these five or more times a week while driving. Groups of residents more likely to read maps or directions while driving include males, residents with an annual income over \$75,000, those who are employed, married residents, and those ages 18 to 44.



- Slightly fewer residents, 35.6%, reported **driving while sleepy or tired** at least once in a typical week with 26.2% doing this activity one to two times a week, 7.6% doing it three to four times, and 1.8% doing these five or more times a week while driving. Groups of residents more likely to drive while sleepy or tired include residents with an annual income over \$50,000, those who are employed, residents ages 18 to 44, and non-straight residents.
- More than a quarter of residents, 29.0%, reported **texting** when driving at least once in a typical week with 16.5% texting one to two times a week, 6.9% doing it three to four times, and 5.6% texting five or more times a week while driving. Groups of residents more likely to text while driving include males, college graduates, residents with an annual income over \$75,000, those who are employed full-time, residents ages 18 to 44, and non-straight residents.
- One-sixth of residents, 16.8%, reported **disciplining kids** when driving at least once in a typical week with 10.9% doing this activity one to two times a week, 4.8% doing it three to four times, and just 1.1% doing this five or more times a week while driving. Groups of residents more likely to discipline kids while driving include college graduates, respondents with an annual income of \$75,000 or more, those who are employed, married residents, and those ages 25 to 44.

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

Driving alone to work is the percentage of the workforce that usually drives alone to work. The numerator is the number of workers who commute alone to work via a car, truck, or van. The denominator is the total workforce. Driving alone to work is an indicator of poor public transit infrastructure and sedentary behaviors. The majority of the workforce in Logan County, 81%, drives alone to work and this percentage has stayed stagnant over time.

Driving Alone to Work: % of the workforce that drives alone to work						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change
Logan County	80%	80%	80%	80%	81%	+1%
Ohio	84%	83%	81%	83%	83%	-1%

SOURCE: County Health Rankings, Original Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates

Among workers who commute in their car alone, the percentage that commute more than 30 minutes in Logan County was 18%, slightly lower than the state percentage, 20%.

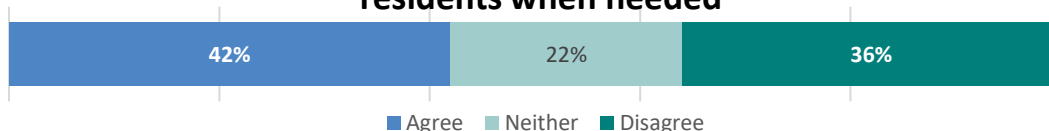
Long Commute Driving Alone to Work: % of that drives alone to work that commute <30 minutes						
	2013-2017	2014-2018	2015-2019	2016-2020	2017-2021	% Change
Logan County	80%	81%	82%	84%	82%	+2%
Ohio	83%	83%	83%	82%	80%	-3%

SOURCE: County Health Rankings, Original Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates

COMMUNITY PARTNER SURVEY

Less than half of community partners, 41.8%, agreed, “Transportation for medical appointments is available for residents in Logan County when needed,” with 7.5% strongly agreeing. More than one third, 35.8%, disagreed.

Transportation for medical appointments is available for residents when needed





HOUSING

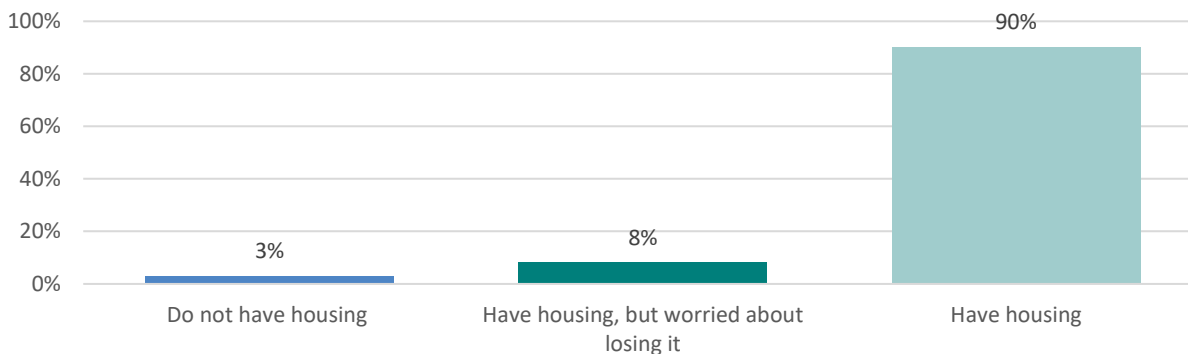
COMMUNITY SURVEY

Summary: Housing			
		%	#
Housing situation today	Do not have housing	2.5%	399
	Have it, but worried about losing	7.7%	
	Have housing	89.8%	
Percentage of income goes to housing	Less than 30%	50.2%	400
	30%-50%	35.6%	
	50% or more	14.1%	
Have problems in place live in with..	Outdoor bugs	14.4%	400
	Mold	8.3%	
	Rodents such as mice or rats	8.3%	
	Water leaks	7.9%	
	Smoke detector issues	6.3%	
	Inadequate heat	4.8%	
	Unsafe water supply	4.6%	
	Bug infestation	3.8%	
	Oven or stove not working	3.1%	
	Other	2.7%	
	Lead paint or pipes	2.3%	
	Asbestos	0.2%	
	No Housing problems	64.1%	

The majority of respondents, 89.8%, indicated they have housing. Less than a tenth of respondents, 7.7%, have housing but are worried about losing it. A small number, 2.5%, do not have housing and are staying at a hotel, shelter, friend’s house or on the street. Groups of residents more likely to not have housing or are worried about losing it include residents without a primary care doctor, those with a high school diploma or less education, non-white residents, those with an annual income under \$25,000, residents who are unemployed or employed part-time, renters, those who are single or widowed, residents ages 18 to 44 and non-straight residents.

Housing Situation Today

What is your housing situation today?

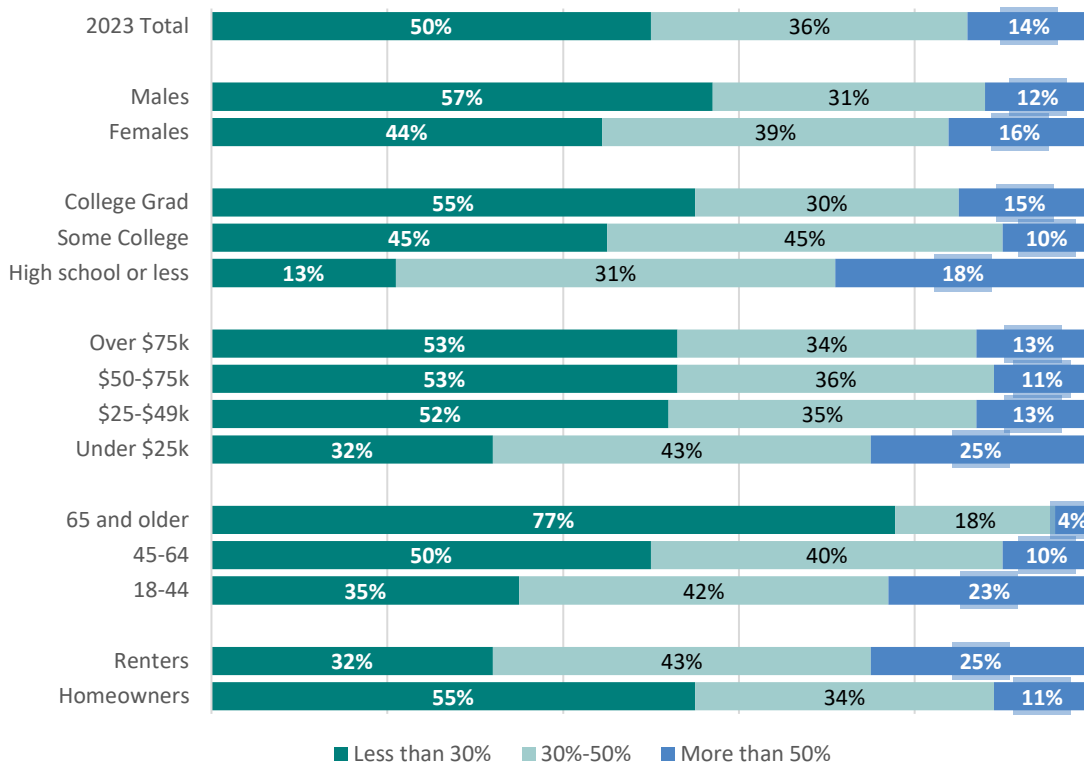




More than half of residents, 50.2%, spend less than 30% of their household income on housing while an additional 35.6% spend 30% to 50% of their income on housing. Nearly one-sixth, 14.1%, spend more than half of their income on housing. Groups of residents more likely to spend more than half of their household income on housing include females, residents with a high school diploma or less education, those who are unemployed or employed full-time, renters, residents who are single or divorced, and those ages 18 to 44.

Percent of Income Goes to Housing

Approximately what percent of your household income goes to your housing?

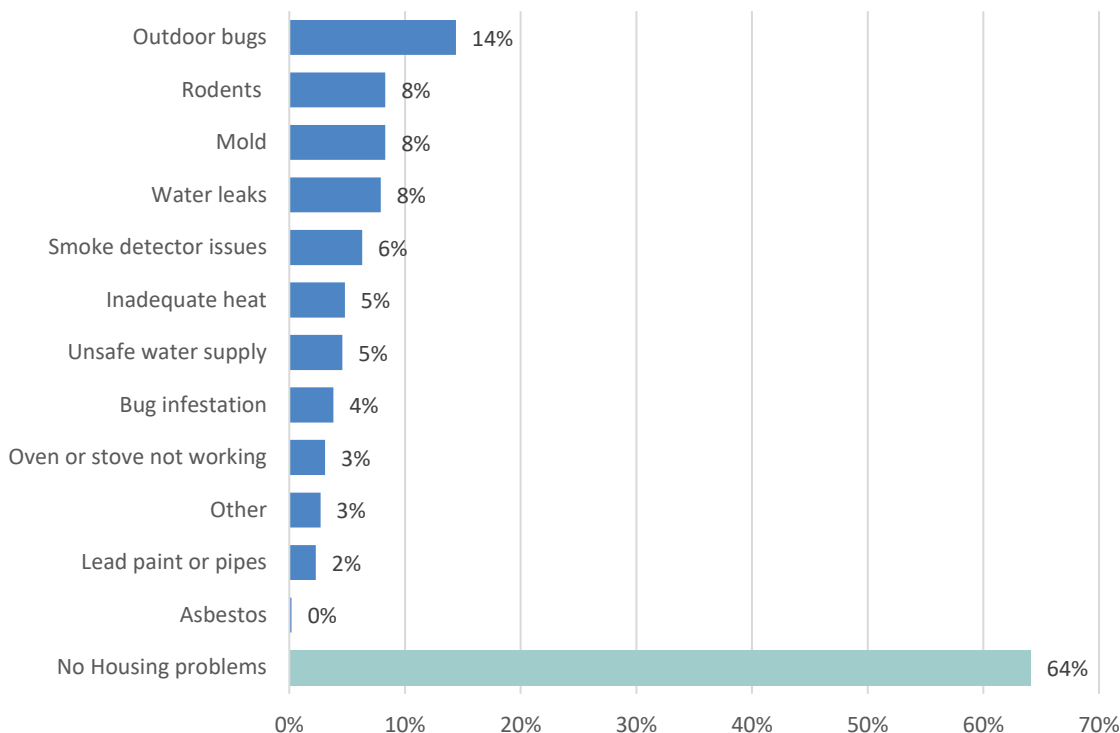


Respondents were asked where they live, and if they have any problems with a list of eleven situations. Nearly a sixth, 14.4% have a problem with outdoor bugs such as mosquitos or ticks and nearly one in ten respondents, 8.3%, have a problem with mold where they live or problems with rodents such as mice or rats. Slightly fewer, 7.9%, have issues with water leaks and 6.3% reported having smoke detector issues. Less than one in twenty residents had the following issues: inadequate heat (4.8%), unsafe water supply (4.6%), bug infestation such as insects, cockroaches, or bedbugs (3.8%), oven or stove not working (3.1%), lead paint or pipes (2.3%), or asbestos (0.2%). Nearly two-thirds of residents, 64.1%, did not have any of the listed issues. Groups of residents more likely to have one or more of these issues include residents with a high school diploma or less education, those who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, residents ages 18 to 44, and non-straight residents.



Housing Related Issues

Thinking about the place you live. Do you have problems with the following?



SECONDARY DATA

Nearly three-quarters of housing units in Logan County, 74.2%, are owner occupied while 25.9% are renter occupied. The percentage of vacant houses is significantly higher in Logan County (20.2%) than Ohio (10.1%). The median value of a house in Logan County (\$131,900) is lower than the state (\$145,700). Monthly expenses for both homeowners and renters are slightly lower in Logan County than the state.

Housing Units, 2021							
	% Owner Occupied	% Renter Occupied	% Vacant	Median Year Built	Median Value	Median Gross Rent	Median Monthly Owners Cost
Logan County	74.2%	25.9%	20.2%	1969	\$131,900	\$725	\$1,127
Ohio	66.1%	33.9%	10.1%	1968	\$145,700	\$808	\$1,282

SOURCE: Ohio Development Services Agency, Ohio County Profiles

More than three quarters of housing units in Logan County, 76.7%, are single-detached dwellings, slightly higher than the state percentage, 68.6%.

Percentage as Share of Housing Units, 2019			
	Single-Detached	Units of Multi-family Properties	Mobile Homes
Logan County	76.7% (17,945)	5.14% (860)	9.14% (2,138)
Ohio	68.6% (3,530,057)	14.3%	3.8% (195,564)

SOURCE: OHFA, 2021 Ohio Housing Needs Assessment



ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

SECONDARY DATA

The table below represents the average daily amount of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) in a county. Fine particulate matter is defined as particles of air pollutants with an aerodynamic diameter less than 2.5 micrometers. These particles can be directly emitted from sources such as forest fires, or they can form when gases emitted from power plants, industries and automobiles react in the air. Particulate matter has been getting slightly better in the county since 2014 and remains consistent with the state average.

Air Pollution - Particulate matter				
	2014	2016	2018	% Change
Logan County	13.5	13.5	11.3	-2.2
Ohio	13.5	13.5	11.3	-2.2

SOURCE: County Health Rankings, Original Source: Environmental Public Health Tracking Network

SAFETY, INJURY AND VIOLENCE

COMMUNITY SURVEY

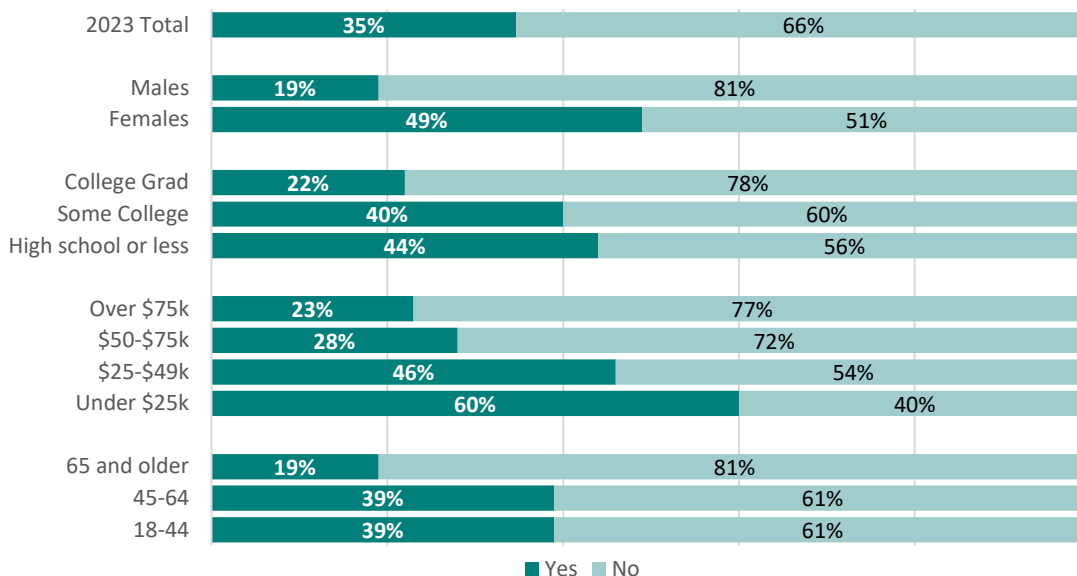
Summary: Abuse			
		% of residents	# of residents
Ever been abused	Yes	34.5%	400
	No	65.5%	
Been abused by <i>(of those who have been abused in past)</i>	By a spouse	52.2%	138
	By another person outside of home	46.2%	
	By a parent	27.7%	
	By a child	5.4%	
	By a paid caregiver	4.5%	
How abused <i>(of those who have been abused in past)</i>	Verbally	74.8%	138
	Emotionally	74.6%	
	Physically	44.6%	
	Sexually	44.0%	
	Financially	21.6%	

More than a third of residents, 34.5%, reported being physically, sexually, emotionally, financially, or verbally abused sometime in their lifetime. Groups of residents more likely to have been abused in the past include females, non-straight residents, those with some college or less education, residents with an annual income under \$50,000, those who are unemployed or employed part-time, renters, single or divorced residents, and those ages 18 to 64.



Ever Abused

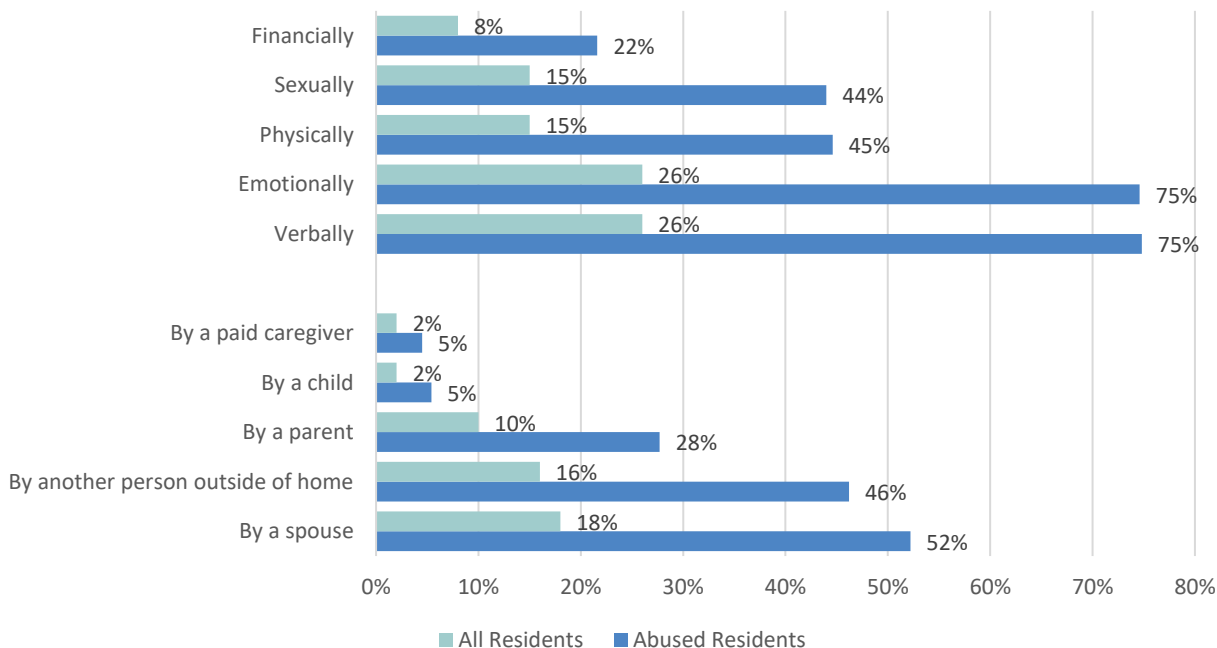
Were you EVER physically, sexually, emotionally, financially or verbally abused?



Respondents who had been abused in the past, 34.5% of all residents, were asked a couple of follow-up questions. First, in terms of who abused the resident, the most common response was by a spouse, given by 52.2% of abused respondents. Other abusers include another person outside of the home (46.2%), by a parent (27.7%), by a child (5.4%), and by a paid caregiver (4.5%). The most common forms of abuse were verbal abuse (74.8% of abused residents) and emotional abuse (74.6%). Other types of abuse include emotional physical (44.6%), sexual (44.0%), and financial abuse (21.6%).

Abused: By who and abuse type

Were you ever abused by any of the following? How were you abused?





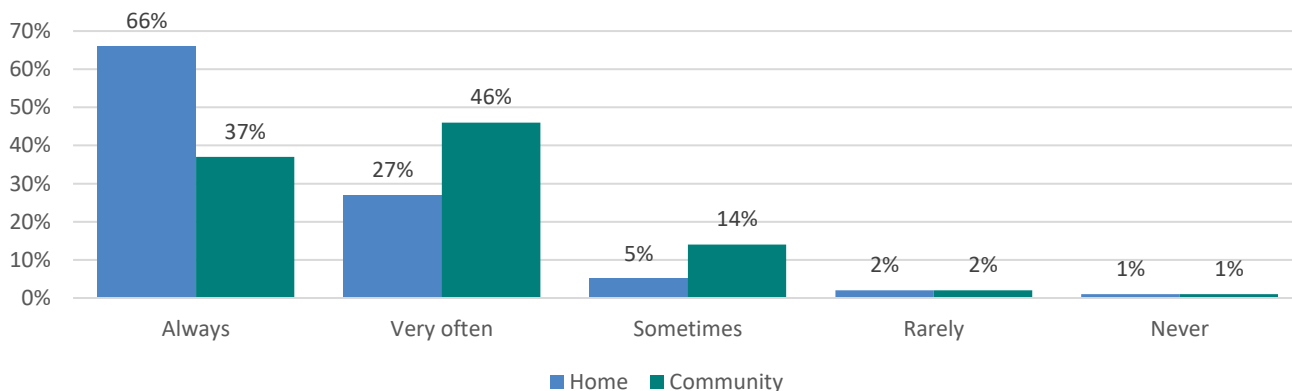
Summary: Community and Gun Safety			
		% of residents	# of residents
How safe feel in home	Always	66.0%	400
	Very often	26.5%	
	Sometimes	5.3%	
	Rarely/Never	2.1%	
How safe feel in community	Always	36.8%	400
	Very often	46.2%	
	Sometimes	14.4%	
	Rarely/Never	2.6%	
Firearms kept in or around home	Yes	43.1%	396
	No	56.9%	
Firearms locked and loaded (those with firearms)	Firearms locked	69.1%	171
	Firearms loaded	33.9%	

The majority of respondents, 92.5%, reported always or very often feel safe in their home, 5.3% sometimes feel safe in their home and just a small percentage, 2.2%, reported rarely or never feeling safe in their home. Groups of residents more likely to think that their home was always or almost always **safe** include straight residents, white residents, those who are employed full-time or retired, homeowners, and residents ages 45 and over. Groups of residents more likely to think that their home was **not safe** (rarely or never) include non-straight residents, non-white residents, and those who are employed part-time or unemployed.

The majority of respondents, 83.0%, always or very often feel safe in their community, 14.4% sometimes feel safe in their community and just a small percentage, 2.6%, reported rarely or never feeling safe in their community. Groups of residents more likely to think that their community was always or almost always **safe** include males, straight residents, college graduates, those with an annual income over \$75,000, retirees, homeowners, married residents, and those ages 65 and over. Groups of residents more likely to think that their community was **not safe** (rarely or never) include females, non-straight residents, those with a high school diploma or less education, residents with an annual income under \$50,000, those who are employed part-time or unemployed, renters, single or widowed residents, and those ages 18 to 24.

Feel Safe In Home/Community

How safe do you feel in your own home? How safe do you feel in your community?

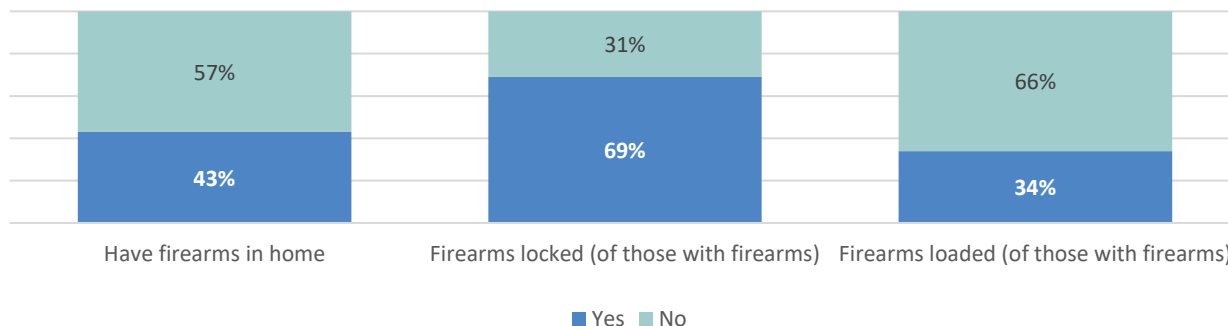




Less than half, 43.1%, of residents currently keep firearms in or around their home. Of those with firearms, more than two-thirds, 69.1%, keep them locked and 33.9% keep them loaded. Groups of residents more likely to have firearms in or around their home include residents without children in the home, straight residents, those with some college education, white residents, those who are not employed, residents ages 45 and over, and overweight residents.

Firearms in Home

Are any firearms now kept in or around your home?
 IF YES: Are the firearms locked? Are the firearms loaded?



SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

The death rate for unintentional injuries in Logan County decreased significantly between 2017 to 2021. Homicides are rare in Logan County with no homicides over the past 5 years.

Injury and Homicide Death Rate (death per 100,000 population)												
	Logan County						Ohio					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change
Unintentional Injuries	59.9	52.3	54.6	54.8	29.5	-30.4	65.1	55.0	58.8	68.3	71.1	+6.0
Homicide	0	0	*	0	0	-	7.6	6.9	6.6	9.2	9.4	+1.8

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health, ODH Data Warehouse *Indicates rates have been suppressed for counts <10, ^change based off 2017 to 2020-
 * - Indicates that the cell value has been blinded to protect confidentiality.

The violent crime rate below is represented as an annual rate per 100,000 population. Violent crimes are defined as offenses that involve face-to-face confrontation between the victim and the perpetrator, including homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The violent crime rate for Logan County is significantly lower than the state and has been decreasing over time.

Violent Crime Rate						
	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2012-2014	2014-2016	% Change
Logan County	128	134	122	117	104	-18.7%
Ohio	332	318	307	290	293	-11.7%

SOURCE: County Health Rankings



Over the past five years the total number of maltreatment allegations in the county has increased.

Total Number of Maltreatment Allegations, 2013- 2020					
	SFY 2013	SFY 2016	SFY 2018	SFY 2020	Change
Logan County	429	541	599	486	+13.2%
Ohio	100,139	97,602	101,243	93,844	-6.2%
Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type: PHYSICAL ABUSE					
Logan County	31%	27%	26%	21%	-10.0%
Ohio	29%	30%	30%	31%	+2.0%
Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type: NEGLECT					
Logan County	25%	15%	19%	22%	-3.0%
Ohio	29%	26%	26%	25%	-4.0%
Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type: SEXUAL ABUSE					
Logan County	11%	8%	10%	11%	0
Ohio	10%	9%	9%	9%	-1.0%
Maltreatment Allegations: EMOTIONAL MALTREATMENT					
Logan County	2%	1%	1%	1%	-1.0%
Ohio	2%	1%	1%	1%	-1.0%
Maltreatment Allegations: MULTIPLE ALLEGATIONS					
Logan County	17%	23%	20%	27%	+10.0%
Ohio	13%	14%	18%	21%	+8.0%
Maltreatment Allegations: FAMILY IN NEED OF SERVICES/DEPENDENCY/OTHER					
Logan County	14%	26%	24%	14%	0
Ohio	18%	19%	17%	12%	-6.0%

SOURCE: Public Children Services Association of Ohio (PCSAO,) PCSAO

The table below shows the number of youths under age 18 adjudicated for felony-level offenses over a five-year period. The rate is the number of adjudications per 1,000 youths in the population. Overall, only 8 youths in Logan County were adjudicated for felony-level offenses and this number has been steadily decreasing over the past few years.

Adolescents Adjudicated for Felonies									
	2017		2018		2019		2020		% Change 2017-2020
	#	Rate per 1,000	#	Rate per 1,000	#	Rate per 1,000	#	Rate per 1,000	
Logan County	21	2.0	17	1.6	11	1	8	.8	-61.9%
Ohio	4,496	1.7	4,195	1.6	3,635	1.4	3,075	1.2	-31.6%

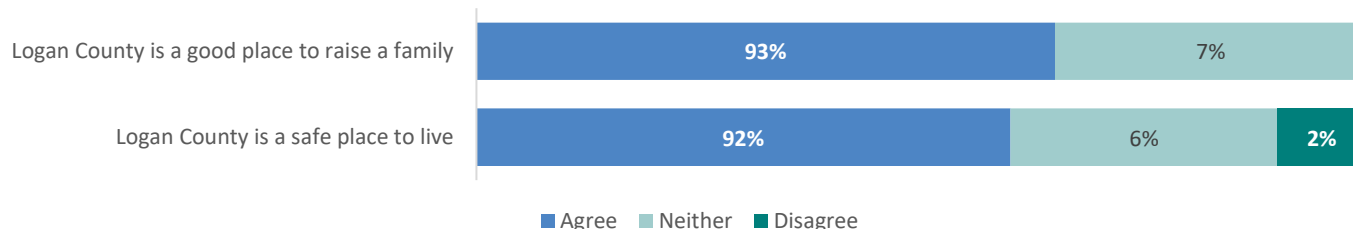
The # of those under age 18 adjudicated for felony-level offenses. The rate is the number of adjudications per 1,000 adolescents in the population.

SOURCE: Kids Count Data Center

COMMUNITY PARTNER SURVEY

The majority, 92.6%, of community partners agreed, “Logan County is a safe place to live,” with 25.4% strongly agreeing. A small percentage, 1.5%, disagreed. Likewise, 92.6% agreed, “Logan County is a good place to raise a family,” with 33.8% strongly agreeing. Less than one in ten, 7.4%, did not have an opinion.

Agreement with Statements





REPRODUCTIVE AND SEXUAL HEALTH

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

The rate below depicts the number of persons living with diagnosed HIV per 100,000 population. While the rate in Logan County has increased considerably over the past five years, it is still significantly lower than the state rate.

Rate of Population Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change
Logan County	57.4	63.9	70.1	79.4	78.2	+20.8
Ohio	199.7	203.9	208.6	213.7	217.0	+17.3

Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance

The Gonorrhea rate is the number of persons per 100,000 population with Gonorrhea. While the rate in Logan County has increased over the past five years, it is still significantly lower than the state rate.

Gonorrhea Rate						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change
Logan County	50.7	77.2	39.4	48.5	61.8	+11.1
Ohio	205.7	216.2	223.8	262.5	238.8	+33.1

Ohio Department of Health, STD Surveillance

The Chlamydia rate is the number of persons per 100,000 population with Chlamydia. The Chlamydia rate for Logan County is considerably lower than the state’s rate although the gap has been closing over the past five years.

Chlamydia Rate						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change
Logan County	249.3	319.9	302.2	249.3	271.4	+22.1
Ohio	526.8	543.1	561.4	504.9	484.1	-42.7

Ohio Department of Health, STD Surveillance

The Syphilis rate is the number of persons per 100,000 population with Syphilis. The Syphilis rate for Logan County is considerably lower than the state’s rate. Also, the rate has been increasing in the county but at a lower rate than the state.

Syphilis Rate						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change
Logan County	6.6	2.2	4.4	6.6	15.4	+8.8
Ohio	16.5	16.5	17.2	20.9	33.8	+17.3

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health, STD Surveillance



Appendix: Survey Results – Year to Year Comparisons

Summary: Personal Health Status				
		2023	2020	2018
Number of Days Poor Health Kept from Usual Activities*	None	55.7%	70.6%	83.8%
	1-10	28.3%	25.4%	14.2%
	More than 10	16.0%	6.0%	2.1%
Summary: Insurance Coverage				
		2023	2020	2018
Currently has health insurance	Insured	96.4%	93.7%	NA
	Not insured	3.6%	6.3%	NA
Summary: Access to Health Care				
		2023	2020	2018
Length of time since last routine check-up	Within past year	78.1%	70.8%	79.3%
	Within past 2 years	13.2%	14.0%	9.4%
	Within past 5 years	3.3%	7.7%	4.3%
	5 or more years ago	3.4%	5.4%	5.4%
	Never	2.0%	2.1%	1.5%
Needed to go outside of county for healthcare	Yes	49.3%	53.6%	NA
	No	50.7%	46.4%	NA
Summary: Mental Health				
		2023	2020	2018
During past 12 months...	Felt sad or hopeless 2+ weeks	24.2%	28.3%	27.4%
	Ever seriously consider suicide	8.1%	4.5%	2.2%
Summary: Dental Care				
		2023	2020	2018
Seen dentist in past year		61.1%	52.4%	66.2%
Summary: Smoking and Tobacco Use				
		2023	2020	2018
Tobacco usage		25.7%	26.7%	NA
Summary: Alcohol Use				
		2023	2020	2018
Alcohol consumption	Never	50.5%	38.0%	NA
	1-2 days	19.8%	22.5%	NA
	3-5 days	13.0%	17.1%	NA
	6-10 days	5.9%	9.6%	NA
	10 days or more	10.7%	12.8%	NA
OK -alcohol under the age of 21 if not driving	Yes	24.2%	18.8%	14.2%
	No	75.8%	81.2%	85.8%
<i>*prior to 2023, question asked about mental health only, in 2023 physical health was also included</i>				



Appendix: Survey Results by Income

Summary: Community Needs						
		% of all residents	Under \$25,000	\$25-\$49,000	\$49-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Seriousness of Problems in Logan County <i>(% rating it as very or moderately serious)</i>	Heroin or other illegal drug use	91.9%	90.4%	92.6%	90.8%	91.7%
	Mental health	86.1%	88.5%	82.3%	86.7%	87.1%
	Obesity and healthy choices	85.6%	88.5%	86.0%	82.4%	85.9%
	Availability of affordable housing*	73.9%	90.4%	75.8%	68.0%	70.8%
	Underage drinking	66.0%	69.8%	64.2%	63.2%	67.1%
	Resources/Services for Seniors	64.9%	73.6%	61.9%	67.6%	62.3%
	Access to health care	58.8%	64.2%	49.5%	53.4%	64.1%
	Unemployment*	52.6%	67.3%	52.1%	38.4%	55.1%
	Transportation*	51.6%	73.6%	42.4%	50.0%	50.0%
	Homelessness	49.2%	58.8%	46.7%	46.7%	49.4%
Sought assistance in past year for . . .	Food	17.6%	35.8%	17.7%	14.5%	13.3%
	Healthcare	14.2%	9.6%	20.6%	15.8%	11.5%
	Dental care*	10.4%	13.5%	19.6%	9.3%	4.6%
	Medicare or other health insurance*	10.3%	5.7%	17.5%	13.3%	6.9%
	Utilities*	9.7%	30.8%	12.5%	8.0%	2.3%
	Employment	9.0%	17.3%	7.3%	6.6%	8.6%
	Mental health issues	8.7%	11.5%	11.3%	8.0%	6.3%
	Rent/mortgage assistance*	8.3%	24.5%	7.3%	8.0%	3.5%
	Prescription assistance*	7.3%	11.3%	12.4%	2.7%	5.2%
	Home repair	7.0%	1.9%	12.4%	6.7%	5.7%
	Clothing*	6.4%	1.9%	3.1%	2.7%	11.5%
	Transportation	6.0%	24.5%	7.3%	8.0%	3.5%
	Childcare	5.4%	1.9%	5.2%	5.3%	6.9%
	Shelter	4.7%	7.5%	6.2%	1.3%	5.2%
	Legal aid services	3.8%	5.7%	4.2%	2.7%	3.4%
	Addition services	3.1%	1.9%	3.1%	5.3%	2.9%
	Unplanned pregnancy	0.9%	1.9%	1.0%	0.0%	1.1%
None of the above*	51.5%	35.8%	49.0%	61.3%	52.9%	



Summary: Caregiving and Senior Needs

		<i>% of all residents</i>	<i>Under \$25,000</i>	<i>\$25-\$49,000</i>	<i>\$49-\$75,000</i>	<i>Over \$75,000</i>
Responsible for Providing Regular Care or Assistance	Elderly parent or loved one	11.7%	11.3%	12.4%	16.0%	9.8%
	Someone with physical/mental health problem	10.3%	9.6%	11.3%	5.3%	11.6%
	An adult child*	8.6%	1.9%	5.2%	1.3%	15.6%
	Grandchildren	6.8%	3.8%	11.3%	4.0%	6.3%
	Someone with special needs	5.1%	3.8%	1.0%	3.9%	8.0%
	Children with severe behavioral issues	4.8%	1.9%	2.1%	8.0%	5.7%
	<i>Not responsible for caregiving</i>	66.6%	75.5%	67.0%	70.7%	61.5%
Someone provides assistance to them	Yes	15.6%	13.5%	15.5%	6.7%	20.1%
	No	84.4%	86.5%	84.5%	93.3%	79.9%
Challenges facing seniors <i>(% major or moderate challenge)</i>	Having enough money to meet daily expenses*	78.5%	90.6%	75.3%	81.6%	74.9%
	Being a victim of fraud or a scam	68.3%	75.0%	60.0%	74.3%	68.6%
	Feeling lonely or isolated	68.1%	81.1%	59.8%	76.0%	64.5%
	Affordable long term nursing home care	67.7%	59.6%	60.6%	70.4%	72.7%
	Not knowing what services are available*	66.8%	84.9%	66.3%	63.0%	62.6%
	Feeling depressed	66.8%	80.8%	58.3%	72.6%	64.9%
	Having housing to suit needs	65.7%	78.8%	62.1%	65.8%	64.3%
	Maintaining home	64.3%	79.2%	60.0%	70.4%	58.9%
	Dealing with the loss of someone	64.3%	66.7%	61.5%	74.3%	60.5%
	Maintaining yard*	62.2%	77.4%	58.9%	73.6%	54.6%
	Physical health	61.8%	76.9%	57.3%	58.7%	61.4%
	Maintaining a healthy diet	61.3%	75.5%	54.2%	63.0%	60.1%
	Dealing with public programs*	60.2%	71.4%	57.3%	56.9%	60.1%
	No longer being able to drive*	59.5%	75.5%	49.5%	64.9%	57.9%
	Having safe and affordable transportation*	58.8%	80.4%	46.9%	61.1%	58.1%
Getting needed health care	56.1%	66.7%	42.7%	59.5%	58.7%	
Providing care for another person	55.6%	63.5%	46.2%	62.2%	56.1%	



Summary: Personal Health Status

		<i>% of all residents</i>	<i>Under \$25,000</i>	<i>\$25-\$49,000</i>	<i>\$49-\$75,000</i>	<i>Over \$75,000</i>
Personal description of health*	Excellent	15.5%	7.5%	8.2%	14.7%	22.9%
	Good	58.3%	39.6%	53.1%	62.7%	65.1%
	Fair	21.9%	43.4%	32.7%	17.3%	10.3%
	Poor	3.6%	7.5%	5.1%	5.3%	1.1%
	Very Poor	0.7%	1.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Number of days in past month that PHYSICAL health was not good*	Average number of days not well	5.08	7.96	5.52	5.35	3.93
	None	44.6%	31.8%	34.6%	50.4%	54.0%
	1-5	30.3%	50.0%	36.8%	20.1%	29.9%
	6-10	10.5%	0.0%	12.8%	11.5%	8.0%
	11-20	6.7%	13.6%	8.3%	7.9%	2.3%
	More than 20	7.8%	4.5%	7.5%	10.1%	5.7%
Number of days in past month that MENTAL health was not good*	Average number of days not well	5.95	10.12	6.39	6.02	4.42
	None	45.9%	19.0%	27.1%	50.7%	70.7%
	1-5	23.6%	19.0%	30.8%	21.4%	17.4%
	6-10	11.5%	19.0%	15.0%	10.0%	7.6%
	11-20	10.5%	14.3%	15.0%	10.7%	3.3%
	More than 20	8.4%	28.6%	12.0%	7.1%	1.1%
Number of Days Poor MENTAL or PHYSICAL Health Kept from Usual Activities*	Average number of days kept from activities	4.67	7.79	5.19	5.34	3.17
	None	55.7%	33.3%	41.0%	60.1%	74.2%
	1-5	19.6%	20.8%	25.4%	15.9%	17.2%
	6-10	8.7%	25.0%	9.0%	8.0%	4.3%
	11-20	9.8%	12.5%	19.4%	7.2%	0.0%
	More than 20	6.2%	8.3%	5.2%	8.7%	4.3%



Summary: Insurance Coverage						
		<i>% of all residents</i>	<i>Under \$25,000</i>	<i>\$25-\$49,000</i>	<i>\$49-\$75,000</i>	<i>Over \$75,000</i>
Currently has health insurance	Insured	96.4%	96.2%	93.8%	98.7%	97.1%
	Not insured	3.6%	3.8%	6.3%	1.3%	2.9%
Type of Insurance coverage* <i>(of those with insurance)</i>	Private insurance- employer paid	40.4%	14.0%	22.0%	39.2%	58.8%
	Private insurance- self paid	9.8%	6.0%	9.9%	14.9%	8.2%
	Medicare	31.0%	32.0%	45.1%	31.1%	23.5%
	Medicaid	14.7%	42.0%	19.8%	9.5%	5.9%
	VA Coverage or Military Coverage	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	2.4%
	Other	2.6%	6.0%	3.3%	2.7%	1.2%
Services covered by insurance <i>(of those with insurance)</i>	Preventative care	84.3%	82.0%	88.9%	88.0%	81.1%
	Hospitalization	83.4%	80.0%	84.4%	85.1%	82.8%
	Emergency room care	78.1%	78.0%	84.4%	81.1%	74.0%
	Prescription assistance	77.0%	78.0%	80.0%	82.7%	72.2%
	Dental services	64.0%	72.0%	63.3%	65.3%	61.8%
	Vision services	63.0%	76.0%	60.4%	62.7%	60.9%
	Mental health*	59.5%	50.0%	50.0%	66.7%	64.5%
	Long term care	39.8%	44.0%	30.0%	37.8%	45.0%
	Alcohol and drug treatment	38.8%	42.0%	33.0%	40.0%	40.8%
	Prenatal/maternity	35.5%	34.0%	25.6%	40.0%	39.6%
	Family planning (birth control)	32.1%	32.0%	24.4%	34.7%	35.5%
	Skilled Nursing Care	29.1%	28.0%	25.6%	36.0%	28.4%
	Home Care	28.7%	36.0%	27.8%	34.7%	24.3%
Hospice	25.8%	30.0%	22.0%	32.0%	24.3%	
Summary: Access to Health Care						
		<i>% of all residents</i>	<i>Under \$25,000</i>	<i>\$25-\$49,000</i>	<i>\$49-\$75,000</i>	<i>Over \$75,000</i>
Have primary care provider*	Yes	92.0%	81.1%	90.6%	90.8%	96.6%
	No	8.0%	18.9%	9.4%	9.2%	3.4%
Length of time since last routine check-up	Within past year	78.1%	69.8%	76.3%	78.7%	80.9%
	Within past 2 years	13.2%	17.0%	13.4%	9.3%	13.9%
	Within past 5 years	3.3%	3.8%	3.1%	2.7%	3.5%
	5 or more years ago	3.4%	7.5%	5.2%	4.0%	1.2%
	Never	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%	5.3%	0.6%
Where receive health care most often*	Primary care or family doctor	71.6%	73.6%	72.4%	77.6%	67.1%
	Urgent Care	10.7%	11.3%	15.3%	10.5%	8.1%
	Community health center	6.7%	3.8%	4.1%	6.6%	9.2%
	Health department clinic	4.9%	1.9%	1.0%	0.0%	10.4%
	The emergency room	2.7%	3.8%	3.1%	2.6%	2.3%
	Free clinic	1.4%	3.8%	1.0%	1.3%	1.2%
	Something else not mentioned	0.7%	1.9%	1.0%	1.3%	0.0%
	None of the above	1.2%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.7%



Needed to go outside of county for healthcare	Yes	49.3%	56.6%	56.7%	47.4%	43.1%
	No	50.7%	43.4%	43.3%	52.6%	56.9%
Services needed unable to get in past year*	Yes	17.0%	34.6%	17.5%	13.3%	13.2%
	No	83.0%	65.4%	82.5%	86.7%	86.8%
Prescription unable to get	Yes	16.1%	19.2%	17.5%	21.1%	12.6%
	No	83.9%	80.8%	82.5%	78.9%	87.4%

Summary: Mental Health

		<i>% of all residents</i>	<i>Under \$25,000</i>	<i>\$25-\$49,000</i>	<i>\$49-\$75,000</i>	<i>Over \$75,000</i>
During past 12 months...	Felt sad or hopeless 2+ weeks	24.2%	35.8%	28.1%	20.0%	20.7%
	Ever seriously consider suicide*	8.1%	11.5%	14.4%	6.6%	4.6%
Do you know someone who...	Has died by suicide	46.0%	57.7%	50.5%	48.0%	38.5%
	Has talked about thoughts of suicide	35.7%	35.8%	35.1%	41.3%	33.3%
	Has attempted suicide, but did not die	25.7%	30.2%	24.0%	29.3%	23.0%
Stress level on typical day	Low	39.1%	30.2%	38.5%	42.1%	40.2%
	Moderate	43.0%	41.5%	44.8%	42.1%	43.1%
	High	17.9%	28.3%	16.7%	15.8%	16.7%
Aware of Resources in Logan County	24-hour mental health crisis phone hotline	50.5%	42.3%	43.3%	52.0%	56.9%
	24-hour mental health crisis phone text line	41.0%	32.1%	37.1%	46.1%	44.3%
	Local non-emergency 211 hotline	44.8%	45.3%	41.2%	45.3%	46.8%
	Not aware of any	34.3%	38.5%	38.1%	35.5%	29.9%

Summary: Dental Care

		<i>% of all residents</i>	<i>Under \$25,000</i>	<i>\$25-\$49,000</i>	<i>\$49-\$75,000</i>	<i>Over \$75,000</i>
Length of time since last visited the dentist*	Within past year	61.1%	32.7%	53.6%	59.2%	75.3%
	Within past 2 years	15.3%	32.7%	14.4%	17.1%	8.6%
	Within past 5 years	9.7%	21.2%	14.4%	9.2%	4.0%
	5 or more years ago	12.4%	11.5%	15.5%	14.5%	10.3%
	Never	1.5%	1.9%	2.1%	0.0%	1.7%



Summary: Smoking and Tobacco Use						
		% of all residents	Under \$25,000	\$25-\$49,000	\$49-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Smoked 100 or more cigarettes in life*	Yes	38.6%	50.0%	45.8%	40.0%	29.9%
	No	61.4%	50.0%	54.2%	60.0%	70.1%
Tobacco usage	Everyday	18.4%	23.1%	23.7%	23.7%	12.1%
	Some days	7.3%	7.7%	4.1%	5.3%	9.8%
	Not at all	74.4%	69.2%	72.2%	71.1%	78.2%
Electronic Cigarette/Vape Usage	Everyday	4.4%	5.7%	6.3%	6.7%	1.7%
	Some days	7.3%	5.7%	5.2%	5.3%	9.8%
	Not at all	88.3%	88.7%	88.5%	88.0%	88.5%
Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, Snus Usage	Everyday	2.6%	1.9%	0.0%	3.9%	3.5%
	Some days	2.8%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	5.2%
	Not at all	94.6%	98.1%	97.9%	96.1%	91.3%
Trying to quit or willing to quit smoking (of smokers)	Yes	54.9%	56.3%	59.3%	61.9%	44.7%
	No	45.1%	43.8%	40.7%	38.1%	55.3%
Likelihood of quitting in the next six months (of those trying or willing to quit)	Very likely	42.7%	44.4%	43.8%	42.9%	41.2%
	Somewhat likely	50.9%	55.6%	43.8%	42.9%	58.8%
	Not at all likely	6.5%	0.0%	12.5%	14.3%	0.0%
Summary: Alcohol Use						
		% of all residents	Under \$25,000	\$25-\$49,000	\$49-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Alcohol consumption	Never	50.5%	55.8%	52.6%	56.6%	45.1%
	1-2 days	19.8%	11.5%	20.6%	21.1%	21.7%
	3-5 days	13.0%	13.5%	7.2%	11.8%	16.6%
	6-10 days	5.9%	9.6%	3.1%	3.9%	7.4%
	10 days or more	10.7%	9.6%	16.5%	6.6%	9.1%
# of days had 5+ drinks past month (men)*	None	75.3%	76.2%	70.6%	82.9%	75.5%
	1	12.2%	9.5%	2.9%	8.6%	17.0%
	2 or more	12.5%	14.3%	26.5%	8.6%	7.5%
# of days had 4+ drinks past month (women)	None	79.2%	73.5%	82.0%	85.7%	75.0%
	1	11.3%	14.7%	11.5%	9.5%	10.3%
	2 or more	9.5%	11.8%	6.6%	4.8%	14.7%
Driven after drinking alcohol in past month*		7.1%	7.7%	2.1%	4.0%	10.9%
Feel it is okay to drink under age 21 if not driving	Yes	24.2%	28.8%	19.6%	26.7%	24.1%
	No	75.8%	71.2%	80.4%	73.3%	75.9%
Difficulty buying alcohol under 21 in Logan County	Very difficult	13.0%	13.5%	14.6%	12.0%	13.2%
	Somewhat difficult	53.8%	57.7%	47.9%	61.3%	52.3%
	Not at all difficult	33.2%	28.8%	37.5%	26.7%	34.5%



Summary: Substance Use

		<i>% of all residents</i>	<i>Under \$25,000</i>	<i>\$25-\$49,000</i>	<i>\$49-\$75,000</i>	<i>Over \$75,000</i>
During the last 6 month, anyone in household use. . .	Marijuana	18.8%	25.0%	21.9%	22.7%	13.2%
	CBD or THC vaping or vaporizer devices	7.7%	3.8%	9.3%	13.3%	5.2%
	Cocaine or crack	1.8%	3.8%	2.1%	1.3%	1.1%
	Heroin	1.6%	0.0%	1.0%	1.3%	2.3%
	Amphetamines, meth, or speed	1.2%	1.9%	1.0%	1.3%	1.1%
	Fentanyl*	1.1%	3.8%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%
	Ecstasy or GHB	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	1.1%
	Something else	0.7%	0.0%	2.1%	1.3%	0.0%
	LSD or other hallucinogens	0.5%	0.0%	1.0%	1.3%	0.0%
	Inhalants	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
None of the above	76.7%	75.0%	72.2%	70.7%	82.2%	
In past year. . .	Taken any prescription medications*	79.9%	84.6%	87.5%	82.7%	73.0%
	Taken prescriptions not belonging to them	5.8%	3.8%	5.2%	4.0%	7.5%
	Taken prescriptions different than prescribed	5.4%	5.8%	3.1%	2.7%	7.5%
How typically get rid of left over or unused prescription medication	Take them to a Take Back Center or event	39.3%	35.8%	41.2%	36.8%	39.7%
	Keep them in case you need them in the future	23.4%	28.3%	23.7%	22.4%	23.0%
	Throw them in the trash	18.6%	7.5%	13.4%	18.4%	24.1%
	Flush them down the toilet	13.5%	18.9%	16.5%	17.1%	8.6%
	Give them to someone else who needs them	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
	Something else	4.5%	9.4%	5.2%	5.3%	2.9%
You, family member or friend needed drug or alcohol treatment in past year		12.4%	15.1%	8.2%	21.1%	10.3%
Able to find services in a timely manner*	Yes	77.2%	37.5%	75.0%	81.3%	88.9%
	No	22.8%	62.5%	25.0%	18.8%	11.1%



Summary: Pregnancy Health						
		<i>% of all residents</i>	<i>Under \$25,000</i>	<i>\$25-\$49,000</i>	<i>\$49-\$75,000</i>	<i>Over \$75,000</i>
Been pregnant in the last five years	Yes	10.6%	18.2%	9.7%	10.0%	7.4%
	No	89.4%	81.8%	90.3%	90.0%	92.6%
During last pregnancy	Took a multi-vitamin with folic acid	87.5%	83.3%	66.7%	100.0%	100.0%
	Received prenatal care within first 3 mo.	79.2%	83.3%	57.1%	100.0%	80.0%
	Received dental exam	29.2%	0.0%	16.7%	25.0%	80.0%
	Received WIC services	33.3%	57.1%	42.9%	0.0%	20.0%
	Experienced depression	50.0%	42.9%	42.9%	50.0%	66.7%
	Experienced domestic violence	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco	20.8%	16.7%	42.9%	25.0%	0.0%
	Lived with a smoker	25.0%	0.0%	42.9%	50.0%	20.0%
	Used marijuana	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Used electronic cigarettes or other vaper	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%
	Consumed alcoholic beverages	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Used opiates or prescription painkillers	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%
	Used any drugs not prescribed	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	None of the above	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Planned pregnancy	Yes	37.5%	33.3%	16.7%	75.0%	50.0%
	No	62.5%	66.7%	83.3%	25.0%	50.0%
Plan for after-birth care	Yes	58.3%	57.1%	42.9%	75.0%	66.7%
	No	41.7%	42.9%	57.1%	25.0%	33.3%
Had child born prematurely	Yes	9.7%	9.4%	12.4%	10.7%	8.1%
	No	90.3%	90.6%	87.6%	89.3%	91.9%
Summary: Child Health						
Children in home under 18*	Yes	33.0%	17.0%	19.6%	30.3%	46.6%
	No	67.0%	83.0%	80.4%	69.7%	53.4%
Children up to date on recommended vaccines	Yes	85.5%	88.9%	73.7%	87.0%	87.7%
	No	14.5%	11.1%	26.3%	13.0%	12.3%
Children get annual well checkups	Yes	88.2%	100.0%	85.0%	91.3%	86.4%
	No	11.8%	0.0%	15.0%	8.7%	13.6%
Did not have health insurance in past year	Yes	14.2%	0.0%	10.5%	13.0%	17.3%
	No	85.8%	100.0%	89.5%	87.0%	82.7%



Summary: Healthy Living- Weight, Exercise, and Sleep

		<i>% of all residents</i>	<i>Under \$25,000</i>	<i>\$25-\$49,000</i>	<i>\$49-\$75,000</i>	<i>Over \$75,000</i>
Exercise in past month*	Yes	74.8%	53.8%	72.9%	68.0%	84.5%
	No	25.2%	46.2%	27.1%	32.0%	15.5%
How often participated in exercise in an average week	None	3.9%	0.0%	6.9%	2.0%	4.1%
	1-2 times	45.1%	51.7%	41.7%	56.9%	40.4%
	3-4 times	32.9%	27.6%	36.1%	25.5%	35.6%
	5-7 times	18.2%	20.7%	15.3%	15.7%	19.9%
Self-described weight	Overweight	66.1%	67.3%	64.9%	73.7%	62.4%
	About right	30.2%	25.0%	29.9%	22.4%	30.4%
	Underweight	3.7%	7.7%	5.2%	3.9%	3.8%
Been told obese or overweight by doctor	Yes	44.6%	42.3%	41.7%	53.3%	42.5%
	No	55.4%	57.7%	58.3%	46.7%	57.5%
Have resources needed to lose weight*	Yes	80.8%	57.6%	83.8%	77.8%	87.2%
	No	19.2%	42.4%	16.2%	22.2%	12.8%
Average number of hours per day on activities	Watch TV*	2.60	3.23	2.81	2.68	2.26
	Play Video Games*	0.79	1.40	0.68	0.64	0.73
	Use Computer outside of work/school	1.54	1.65	1.35	1.55	1.62
	Use cellphone	2.46	2.95	2.38	2.57	2.31
	Sleep per 24 hour period	6.95	6.73	6.88	6.81	7.12
Avg. # of days did not get enough rest in past 30*		10.45	14.92	11.29	8.89	8.96

Summary: Healthy Living- Food and nutrition

		<i>% of all residents</i>	<i>Under \$25,000</i>	<i>\$25-\$49,000</i>	<i>\$49-\$75,000</i>	<i>Over \$75,000</i>
What makes it difficult to get food needed	Cost of food*	46.7%	61.5%	57.3%	44.0%	37.9%
	Quality of food*	27.2%	21.2%	17.5%	21.3%	36.8%
	Time for shopping*	12.9%	11.5%	11.3%	3.9%	18.4%
	Distance from the store	12.5%	17.0%	12.4%	14.5%	10.3%
	Safety*	4.5%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%
	Something else	4.1%	5.7%	7.2%	1.3%	3.4%
How difficult to get fresh fruits & vegetables*	Very difficult	2.7%	9.4%	0.0%	4.0%	1.7%
	Somewhat difficult	31.3%	32.1%	30.2%	20.0%	35.8%
	Not too/not at all difficult	66.0%	58.5%	69.8%	76.0%	62.4%
How often eat fresh fruits and vegetables*	0-1 times/week	13.5%	29.6%	15.5%	14.3%	6.9%
	2-4 times/week	44.0%	40.7%	43.3%	45.5%	44.3%
	Once a day	21.8%	14.8%	21.6%	14.3%	27.6%
	2-4 times a day	17.1%	9.3%	18.6%	20.8%	17.2%
	5 or more times a day	3.5%	5.6%	1.0%	5.2%	4.0%
# of restaurant or takeout meals a week*	None	19.8%	44.2%	26.8%	15.8%	10.9%
	1-2 meals	57.8%	40.4%	53.6%	57.9%	65.5%
	3-4 meals	19.7%	15.4%	18.6%	21.1%	20.1%
	5 or more meals	2.6%	0.0%	1.0%	5.3%	3.4%



# times eat together as a family*	0	12.1%	34.0%	16.8%	13.3%	2.9%
	1	6.7%	9.4%	6.3%	8.0%	5.7%
	2	13.1%	5.7%	11.6%	14.7%	15.5%
	3-4	20.7%	5.7%	18.9%	12.0%	29.9%
	5 or more	47.4%	45.3%	46.3%	52.0%	46.0%
# times drink pop or other unhealthy drinks	0	19.3%	26.4%	21.9%	18.7%	14.9%
	1-3 times per week	26.3%	18.9%	26.0%	24.0%	29.7%
	4-6 times per week	14.5%	18.9%	10.4%	10.7%	17.7%
	1 time per day	13.8%	3.8%	18.8%	13.3%	14.3%
	2-3 times per day	17.7%	13.2%	11.5%	10.7%	13.1%
	4 or more times per day	8.3%	5.7%	5.2%	12.0%	3.4%
Summary: Sleep and Rest						
		<i>% of all residents</i>	<i>Under \$25,000</i>	<i>\$25-\$49,000</i>	<i>\$49-\$75,000</i>	<i>Over \$75,000</i>
Hours of sleep in 24-hour period	0-4 hours	3.4%	8.7%	4.4%	2.1%	2.2%
	5-6 hours	35.1%	21.7%	31.9%	41.4%	30.4%
	7-8 hours	51.9%	52.2%	52.6%	47.1%	59.8%
	9-10 hours	7.7%	13.0%	8.1%	7.1%	7.6%
	More than 10 hours	1.8%	4.3%	3.0%	2.1%	0.0%
Number of days in past month did not get enough sleep or rest*	None	15.5%	8.7%	8.2%	17.7%	25.8%
	1-5	34.2%	17.4%	31.3%	31.9%	46.1%
	6-10	14.0%	13.0%	15.7%	12.8%	14.6%
	11-20	18.1%	26.1%	25.4%	16.3%	6.7%
	More than 20	18.3%	34.8%	19.4%	21.3%	6.7%

Summary: Prevention, Testing and Screening						
		<i>% of all residents</i>	<i>Under \$25,000</i>	<i>\$25-\$49,000</i>	<i>\$49-\$75,000</i>	<i>Over \$75,000</i>
How long since: had blood cholesterol checked	Within the past year	74.5%	62.3%	72.2%	77.6%	77.0%
	Within the past 2 years	11.9%	11.3%	9.3%	10.5%	14.4%
	Within the past 5 years	2.5%	7.5%	4.1%	1.3%	1.1%
	5 or more years ago	3.4%	5.7%	6.2%	3.9%	1.1%
	Never	7.7%	13.2%	8.2%	6.6%	6.3%
How long since: had blood pressure checked	Within the past year	87.1%	84.9%	87.6%	93.4%	83.9%
	Within the past 2 years	8.3%	9.4%	6.2%	2.6%	12.1%
	Within the past 5 years	1.4%	1.9%	2.1%	1.3%	1.1%
	5 or more years ago	1.1%	1.9%	2.1%	0.0%	0.6%
	Never	2.1%	1.9%	2.1%	2.6%	2.3%
Have ever: had a colonoscopy*		48.3%	44.2%	60.8%	50.7%	41.0%
Have ever: had a skin cancer exam*		34.1%	17.3%	35.1%	38.2%	37.4%
Have ever: Tested for HIV		30.1%	39.6%	29.9%	28.0%	28.3%
Have ever: Tested for Hepatitis*		38.8%	64.2%	36.1%	36.8%	34.5%
Have ever: had a mammogram (Asked only of females)		67.5%	64.7%	69.4%	60.0%	70.6%
Have ever: had a PAP smear (Asked only of females)		90.3%	88.2%	91.8%	92.5%	88.2%



Perform breast self-exams <i>(asked only of females)</i>	No	18.7%	23.5%	17.7%	25.0%	14.7%
	Yes, every month, always	27.9%	23.5%	24.2%	25.0%	35.3%
	Yes, every so often	53.4%	52.9%	58.1%	50.0%	50.0%
Have ever: test for prostate cancer* <i>(Asked only of males)</i>		36.1%	21.1%	51.4%	48.6%	29.2%
Vaccinations received	Annual flu	49.3%	45.3%	47.4%	61.3%	46.2%
	Tetanus Booster	45.0%	44.2%	45.4%	49.3%	43.1%
	COVID-19*	68.7%	53.8%	59.4%	61.3%	81.0%
	Pneumonia vaccine in lifetime*	33.7%	45.3%	35.1%	44.0%	24.1%
	HPV vaccine in lifetime	14.2%	13.5%	12.4%	13.3%	15.5%
	Shingles vaccine in lifetime	24.3%	17.3%	26.0%	33.3%	20.7%
	Chicken pox vaccine in lifetime	42.7%	41.5%	43.8%	40.0%	43.1%
	Measles vaccine in lifetime	53.9%	50.9%	56.7%	58.7%	50.6%
	Hepatitis B vaccine in lifetime	30.4%	30.2%	23.7%	34.2%	33.3%
Hepatitis A vaccine in lifetime	22.4%	26.4%	16.5%	23.7%	24.1%	
Summary: Transportation and Safe Driving						
		<i>% of all residents</i>	<i>Under \$25,000</i>	<i>\$25-\$49,000</i>	<i>\$49-\$75,000</i>	<i>Over \$75,000</i>
Type of transportation used MOST often*	Own car	84.2%	66.0%	84.7%	85.5%	87.9%
	Walk	5.8%	18.9%	5.1%	6.6%	2.3%
	Family member/friend	4.4%	15.1%	5.1%	2.6%	1.7%
	Bike	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	5.8%
	Public Transit	1.9%	0.0%	3.1%	2.6%	1.7%
	Borrowed car	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
	Other	0.5%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Have a cell phone		98.2%	98.1%	95.9%	100.0%	98.3%
Ever send or received texts/emails while driving*		31.7%	15.7%	26.9%	30.7%	39.8%
How often use a seat belt while driving or riding in a car	Always	85.2%	76.9%	87.6%	86.8%	85.6%
	Most of the time	8.0%	13.5%	5.2%	9.2%	7.5%
	Sometimes/Rarely	6.1%	9.6%	5.2%	2.6%	6.9%
	Never	0.7%	0.0%	2.1%	1.3%	0.0%
How often CHILD uses car or booster seat <i>(only asked of those with children ages 8 or younger)</i>	Always	72.4%	100.0%	66.7%	72.7%	65.4%
	Most of the time	15.8%	0.0%	8.3%	18.2%	23.1%
	Sometimes	8.6%	0.0%	16.7%	9.1%	7.7%
	Never	3.2%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	3.8%
Activities do each week while driving	Eat or drink	67.1%	53.8%	68.4%	75.0%	66.7%
	Talk on the phone*	56.6%	37.7%	51.0%	59.2%	64.7%
	Read maps or directions*	36.0%	21.2%	29.2%	32.0%	44.8%
	Drive while tired or sleepy	35.6%	22.6%	32.3%	42.7%	37.6%
	Texting*	29.0%	9.6%	24.0%	29.7%	37.4%
	Discipline kids*	16.8%	5.7%	8.3%	18.7%	24.4%



Summary: Housing

		<i>% of all residents</i>	<i>Under \$25,000</i>	<i>\$25-\$49,000</i>	<i>\$49-\$75,000</i>	<i>Over \$75,000</i>
Housing situation today*	Do not have housing	2.5%	9.6%	2.1%	2.7%	1.2%
	Have it, but worried about losing	7.7%	17.3%	8.2%	12.0%	2.3%
	Have housing	89.8%	73.1%	89.7%	85.3%	96.5%
Percentage of income goes to housing	Less than 30%	50.2%	32.1%	51.5%	53.3%	52.9%
	30%-50%	35.6%	43.4%	35.1%	36.0%	33.9%
	50% or more	14.1%	24.5%	13.4%	10.7%	13.2%
Have problems in place live in with..	Mold	8.3%	9.6%	10.3%	9.3%	5.8%
	Water leaks*	7.9%	11.5%	14.4%	3.9%	5.2%
	Bug infestation	3.8%	3.8%	6.2%	4.0%	2.9%
	Inadequate heat*	4.8%	7.5%	11.5%	2.7%	1.2%
	Oven or stove not working	3.1%	7.5%	5.2%	2.6%	1.7%
	Smoke detector issues	6.3%	9.6%	10.3%	5.3%	3.4%
	Lead paint or pipes	2.3%	0.0%	3.1%	2.7%	2.9%
	Rodents such as mice or rats	8.3%	7.7%	8.2%	5.3%	9.8%
	Unsafe water supply	4.6%	3.8%	5.2%	2.6%	5.2%
	Outdoor bugs	14.4%	17.0%	13.4%	10.5%	16.1%
	Asbestos	0.2%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Other*	2.7%	5.7%	4.1%	5.3%	0.0%
	No Housing problems	64.1%	55.8%	57.7%	70.7%	67.2%

Summary: Adverse Childhood Experiences

		<i>% of all residents</i>	<i>Under \$25,000</i>	<i>\$25-\$49,000</i>	<i>\$49-\$75,000</i>	<i>Over \$75,000</i>
Ever been abused*	Yes	34.5%	60.4%	46.4%	28.0%	23.0%
	No	65.5%	39.6%	53.6%	72.0%	77.0%
Been abused by (of those who have been abused in past)	By a spouse	52.2%	54.8%	53.3%	52.4%	47.5%
	By another person outside of home	46.2%	46.9%	42.2%	61.9%	42.5%
	By a parent	27.7%	28.1%	37.8%	9.1%	26.8%
	By a child	5.4%	0.0%	8.9%	4.5%	7.5%
	By a paid caregiver	4.5%	3.1%	6.8%	4.5%	2.5%
How abused (of those who have been abused in past)	Verbally	74.8%	78.1%	75.6%	76.2%	70.0%
	Emotionally	74.6%	78.1%	77.8%	66.7%	72.5%
	Physically	44.6%	50.0%	48.9%	50.0%	34.1%
	Sexually	44.0%	50.0%	40.9%	50.0%	37.5%
	Financially	21.6%	28.1%	27.3%	13.6%	15.0%



Summary: Community and Gun Safety						
		<i>% of all residents</i>	<i>Under \$25,000</i>	<i>\$25-\$49,000</i>	<i>\$49-\$75,000</i>	<i>Over \$75,000</i>
How safe feel in home	Always	66.0%	48.1%	59.8%	67.1%	74.0%
	Very often	26.5%	38.5%	32.0%	23.7%	21.4%
	Sometimes	5.3%	7.7%	4.1%	7.9%	4.0%
	Rarely/Never	2.1%	5.8%	4.1%	1.3%	0.6%
How safe feel in community*	Always	36.8%	25.0%	33.3%	44.7%	37.9%
	Very often	46.2%	51.9%	43.8%	38.2%	50.0%
	Sometimes	14.4%	15.4%	17.7%	17.1%	10.9%
	Rarely/Never	2.6%	7.7%	5.2%	0.0%	1.1%
Firearms kept in or around home	Yes	43.1%	29.4%	41.7%	41.3%	47.7%
	No	56.9%	70.6%	58.3%	58.7%	52.3%
Firearms locked and loaded (those with firearms)	Firearms locked	69.1%	86.7%	65.0%	61.3%	73.2%
	Firearms loaded	33.9%	31.3%	35.0%	40.0%	30.5%



Appendix: Survey Results by Age

Summary: Community Needs						
		% of all residents	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-44	Ages 45-64	Ages 65+
Seriousness of Problems in Logan County <i>(% rating it as very or moderately serious)</i>	Heroin or other illegal drug use*	91.9%	69.6%	85.4%	98.6%	95.7%
	Mental health*	86.1%	83.3%	89.5%	89.5%	76.7%
	Obesity and healthy choices*	85.6%	75.0%	81.8%	88.0%	89.0%
	Availability of affordable housing	73.9%	87.0%	71.1%	74.1%	72.5%
	Underage drinking*	66.0%	37.5%	65.6%	63.6%	76.1%
	Resources/Services for Seniors	64.9%	47.8%	63.3%	72.3%	60.2%
	Access to health care*	58.8%	65.2%	71.3%	58.5%	40.9%
	Unemployment	52.6%	47.8%	59.7%	52.5%	43.5%
	Transportation	51.6%	43.5%	52.7%	56.4%	45.1%
	Homelessness*	49.2%	34.8%	47.7%	49.3%	52.7%
Sought assistance in past year for . . .	Food*	17.6%	12.5%	27.9%	16.8%	6.5%
	Healthcare	14.2%	20.8%	17.6%	11.3%	12.9%
	Dental care	10.4%	8.7%	11.1%	11.9%	8.5%
	Medicare or other health insurance	10.3%	4.3%	10.4%	10.5%	11.8%
	Utilities	9.7%	4.3%	9.6%	12.0%	8.5%
	Employment*	9.0%	8.7%	17.0%	6.3%	2.2%
	Mental health issues*	8.7%	25.0%	11.8%	5.6%	5.4%
	Rent/mortgage assistance*	8.3%	4.3%	13.2%	7.7%	3.2%
	Prescription assistance	7.3%	4.3%	5.2%	6.3%	12.9%
	Home repair	7.0%	8.7%	5.9%	7.7%	6.5%
	Clothing*	6.4%	4.3%	8.8%	3.5%	3.2%
	Transportation*	6.0%	0.0%	11.0%	3.5%	4.3%
	Childcare	5.4%	4.3%	8.8%	3.5%	3.2%
	Shelter	4.7%	4.3%	10.3%	2.8%	0.0%
	Legal aid services	3.8%	4.3%	5.9%	2.1%	4.3%
	Addition services	3.1%	0.0%	3.7%	4.2%	1.1%
	Unplanned pregnancy*	0.9%	8.7%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
None of the above*	51.5%	52.2%	41.2%	52.8%	65.6%	



Summary: Caregiving and Senior Needs

		<i>% of all residents</i>	<i>Ages 18-24</i>	<i>Ages 25-44</i>	<i>Ages 45-64</i>	<i>Ages 65+</i>
Responsible for Providing Regular Care or Assistance	Elderly parent or loved one	11.7%	8.7%	10.4%	15.4%	8.5%
	Someone with physical/mental health problem	10.3%	4.3%	14.0%	8.4%	9.7%
	An adult child*	8.6%	0.0%	18.4%	5.6%	1.1%
	Grandchildren*	6.8%	0.0%	1.5%	7.7%	16.0%
	Someone with special needs*	5.1%	0.0%	8.9%	4.9%	1.1%
	Children with severe behavioral issues*	4.8%	0.0%	11.0%	2.1%	1.1%
	<i>Not responsible for caregiving*</i>	66.6%	87.5%	56.6%	69.9%	70.2%
Someone provides assistance to them*	Yes	15.6%	20.8%	26.7%	10.5%	5.4%
	No	84.4%	79.2%	73.3%	89.5%	94.6%
Challenges facing seniors <i>(% major or moderate challenge)</i>	Having enough money to meet daily expenses	78.5%	66.7%	76.5%	85.9%	74.5%
	Being a victim of fraud or a scam*	68.3%	59.1%	68.1%	76.8%	57.4%
	Feeling lonely or isolated*	68.1%	72.7%	67.4%	77.9%	55.9%
	Affordable long term nursing home care	67.7%	63.6%	64.9%	70.5%	68.1%
	Not knowing what services are available	66.8%	65.2%	64.4%	71.8%	63.0%
	Feeling depressed*	66.8%	76.2%	71.1%	73.2%	52.2%
	Having housing to suit needs	65.7%	61.9%	70.1%	68.6%	57.6%
	Maintaining home	64.3%	59.1%	64.7%	70.7%	57.6%
	Dealing with the loss of someone*	64.3%	68.2%	69.4%	65.2%	57.0%
	Maintaining yard	62.2%	54.5%	60.6%	68.8%	58.1%
	Physical health	61.8%	59.1%	65.4%	68.5%	49.5%
	Maintaining a healthy diet	61.3%	72.7%	63.2%	63.1%	54.8%
	Dealing with public programs	60.2%	50.0%	65.9%	61.7%	54.3%
	No longer being able to drive	59.5%	61.9%	59.0%	65.7%	50.5%
	Having safe and affordable transportation	58.8%	54.5%	64.4%	65.2%	44.6%
Getting needed health care	56.1%	66.7%	63.0%	62.9%	36.6%	
Providing care for another person*	55.6%	45.5%	56.4%	60.3%	52.2%	



Summary: Personal Health Status						
		% of all residents	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-44	Ages 45-64	Ages 65+
Personal description of health	Excellent	15.5%	20.8%	21.3%	10.5%	12.8%
	Good	58.3%	37.5%	55.9%	62.2%	58.5%
	Fair	21.9%	33.3%	17.6%	23.1%	25.5%
	Poor	3.6%	4.2%	3.7%	4.2%	3.2%
	Very Poor	0.7%	4.2%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Number of days in past month that PHYSICAL health was not good*	Average number of days not well	5.08	4.43	5.55	5.66	3.76
	None	44.6%	31.8%	34.6%	50.4%	54.0%
	1-5	30.3%	50.0%	36.8%	20.1%	29.9%
	6-10	10.5%	0.0%	12.8%	11.5%	8.0%
	11-20	6.7%	13.6%	8.3%	7.9%	2.3%
	More than 20	7.8%	4.5%	7.5%	10.1%	5.7%
Number of days in past month that MENTAL health was not good*	Average number of days not well	5.95	13.18	8.20	5.40	2.02
	None	45.9%	19.0%	27.1%	50.7%	70.7%
	1-5	23.6%	19.0%	30.8%	21.4%	17.4%
	6-10	11.5%	19.0%	15.0%	10.0%	7.6%
	11-20	10.5%	14.3%	15.0%	10.7%	3.3%
	More than 20	8.4%	28.6%	12.0%	7.1%	1.1%
Number of Days Poor MENTAL or PHYSICAL Health Kept from Usual Activities*	Average number of days kept from activities	4.67	6.82	5.95	4.91	2.11
	None	55.7%	33.3%	41.0%	60.1%	74.2%
	1-5	19.6%	20.8%	25.4%	15.9%	17.2%
	6-10	8.7%	25.0%	9.0%	8.0%	4.3%
	11-20	9.8%	12.5%	19.4%	7.2%	0.0%
	More than 20	6.2%	8.3%	5.2%	8.7%	4.3%



Summary: Insurance Coverage						
		% of all residents	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-44	Ages 45-64	Ages 65+
Currently has health insurance*	Insured	96.4%	82.6%	94.9%	97.2%	100.0%
	Not insured	3.6%	17.4%	5.1%	2.8%	0.0%
Type of Insurance coverage* (of those with insurance)	Private insurance- employer paid	40.4%	55.0%	46.2%	56.8%	7.4%
	Private insurance- self paid	9.8%	0.0%	10.8%	15.1%	3.2%
	Medicare	31.0%	25.0%	15.4%	7.9%	85.1%
	Medicaid	14.7%	5.0%	23.8%	15.8%	2.1%
	VA Coverage or Military Coverage	1.5%	5.0%	1.5%	2.2%	0.0%
	Other	2.6%	10.0%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%
Services covered by insurance (of those with insurance)	Preventative care*	84.3%	78.9%	65.9%	93.5%	96.8%
	Hospitalization*	83.4%	60.0%	72.9%	91.4%	91.4%
	Emergency room care*	78.1%	68.4%	59.7%	73.4%	52.1%
	Prescription assistance*	77.0%	80.0%	65.1%	86.3%	78.5%
	Dental services*	64.0%	73.7%	62.8%	74.6%	49.5%
	Vision services*	63.0%	68.4%	59.7%	73.4%	52.1%
	Mental health	59.5%	57.9%	56.6%	67.6%	52.7%
	Long term care*	39.8%	36.8%	41.9%	47.1%	28.0%
	Alcohol and drug treatment*	38.8%	25.0%	32.6%	48.6%	37.2%
	Prenatal/maternity*	35.5%	31.6%	39.5%	47.8%	12.9%
	Family planning (birth control)*	32.1%	31.6%	38.8%	43.9%	6.5%
	Skilled Nursing Care*	29.1%	20.0%	22.5%	29.5%	39.4%
	Home Care*	28.7%	20.0%	19.4%	31.9%	38.7%
Hospice*	25.8%	21.1%	17.1%	26.6%	37.6%	
Summary: Access to Health Care						
		% of all residents	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-44	Ages 45-64	Ages 65+
Have primary care provider*	Yes	92.0%	66.7%	91.1%	92.3%	98.9%
	No	8.0%	33.3%	8.9%	7.7%	1.1%
Length of time since last routine check-up*	Within past year	78.1%	52.2%	68.4%	85.3%	87.1%
	Within past 2 years	13.2%	34.8%	18.4%	8.4%	7.5%
	Within past 5 years	3.3%	8.7%	4.4%	2.8%	2.2%
	5 or more years ago	3.4%	0.0%	5.9%	2.8%	1.1%
	Never	2.0%	4.3%	2.9%	0.7%	2.2%
Where receive health care most often*	Primary care or family doctor	71.6%	45.8%	55.1%	78.3%	89.4%
	Urgent Care	10.7%	20.8%	11.8%	12.6%	5.3%
	Community health center	6.7%	4.2%	14.7%	2.1%	2.1%
	Health department clinic	4.9%	4.2%	8.8%	4.9%	0.0%
	The emergency room	2.7%	12.5%	4.4%	0.7%	1.1%
	Free clinic	1.4%	4.2%	2.9%	0.7%	0.0%
	Something else not mentioned	0.7%	4.2%	0.0%	0.7%	1.1%
	None of the above	1.2%	4.2%	2.2%	0.0%	1.1%



Needed to go outside of county for healthcare*	Yes	49.3%	33.3%	28.1%	60.8%	66.0%
	No	50.7%	66.7%	71.9%	39.2%	34.0%
Services needed unable to get in past year*	Yes	17.0%	30.4%	15.6%	23.1%	6.4%
	No	83.0%	69.6%	84.4%	76.9%	93.6%
Prescription unable to get	Yes	16.1%	20.8%	16.3%	20.3%	8.6%
	No	83.9%	79.2%	83.7%	79.7%	91.4%
Summary: Mental Health						
		<i>% of all residents</i>	<i>Ages 18-24</i>	<i>Ages 25-44</i>	<i>Ages 45-64</i>	<i>Ages 65+</i>
During past 12 months...	Felt sad or hopeless 2+ weeks*	24.2%	47.8%	36.3%	19.0%	7.5%
	Ever seriously consider suicide*	8.1%	33.3%	8.9%	7.7%	1.1%
Do you know someone who...	Has died by suicide	46.0%	47.8%	37.8%	47.6%	52.7%
	Has talked about thoughts of suicide*	35.7%	69.6%	41.5%	35.0%	21.3%
	Has attempted suicide, but did not die*	25.7%	56.5%	31.9%	24.5%	10.6%
Stress level on typical day*	Low	39.1%	25.0%	22.8%	35.9%	69.9%
	Moderate	43.0%	37.5%	53.7%	44.4%	26.9%
	High	17.9%	37.5%	23.5%	19.7%	3.2%
Aware of Resources in Logan County	24-hour mental health crisis phone hotline	50.5%	56.5%	55.6%	44.8%	50.5%
	24-hour mental health crisis phone text line	41.0%	43.5%	48.1%	38.0%	34.4%
	Local non-emergency 211 hotline	44.8%	30.4%	50.4%	39.9%	46.2%
	Not aware of any*	34.3%	39.1%	24.3%	39.9%	38.7%
Summary: Dental Care						
		<i>% of all residents</i>	<i>Ages 18-24</i>	<i>Ages 25-44</i>	<i>Ages 45-64</i>	<i>Ages 65+</i>
Length of time since last visited the dentist*	Within past year	61.1%	33.3%	66.9%	59.4%	64.5%
	Within past 2 years	15.3%	25.0%	14.0%	17.5%	10.8%
	Within past 5 years	9.7%	16.7%	8.8%	8.4%	10.8%
	5 or more years ago	12.4%	12.5%	9.6%	14.0%	14.0%
	Never	1.5%	12.5%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%
Summary: Smoking and Tobacco Use						
		<i>% of all residents</i>	<i>Ages 18-24</i>	<i>Ages 25-44</i>	<i>Ages 45-64</i>	<i>Ages 65+</i>
Smoked 100 or more cigarettes in life	Yes	38.6%	21.7%	37.8%	44.1%	35.1%
	No	61.4%	78.3%	62.2%	55.9%	64.9%
Tobacco usage*	Everyday	18.4%	16.7%	25.0%	21.0%	5.3%
	Some days	7.3%	12.5%	14.0%	4.2%	2.1%
	Not at all	74.4%	70.8%	61.0%	74.8%	92.6%
Electronic Cigarette/Vape Usage*	Everyday	4.4%	20.8%	6.7%	2.1%	
	Some days	7.3%	16.7%	13.3%	4.9%	
	Not at all	88.3%	62.5%	80.0%	93.0%	100.0%



Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, Snus Usage	Everyday	2.6%	0.0%	2.2%	4.2%	1.1%
	Some days	2.8%	4.3%	5.9%	1.4%	0.0%
	Not at all	94.6%	95.7%	91.9%	94.4%	98.9%
Trying to quit or willing to quit smoking (of smokers)	Yes	54.9%	71.4%	48.1%	61.1%	42.9%
	No	45.1%	28.6%	51.9%	38.9%	57.1%
Likelihood of quitting in the next six months (of those trying or willing to quit)	Very likely	42.7%	0.0%	34.6%	56.5%	66.7%
	Somewhat likely	50.9%	80.0%	61.5%	34.8%	33.3%
	Not at all likely	6.5%	20.0%	3.8%	8.7%	0.0%
Summary: Alcohol Use						
		% of all residents	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-44	Ages 45-64	Ages 65+
Alcohol consumption	Never	50.5%	33.3%	53.3%	43.0%	60.6%
	1-2 days	19.8%	25.0%	20.4%	21.8%	12.8%
	3-5 days	13.0%	16.7%	15.3%	12.7%	10.6%
	6-10 days	5.9%	12.5%	5.1%	7.7%	3.2%
	10 days or more	10.7%	12.5%	5.8%	14.8%	12.8%
# of days had 5+ drinks past month (men)	None	75.3%	50.0%	72.6%	73.6%	90.5%
	1	12.2%	25.0%	16.4%	12.5%	2.4%
	2 or more	12.5%	25.0%	11.0%	13.9%	7.1%
# of days had 4+ drinks past month (women)	None	79.2%	62.5%	71.4%	80.6%	90.0%
	1	11.3%	25.0%	17.5%	11.1%	2.0%
	2 or more	9.5%	12.5%	11.1%	8.3%	8.0%
Driven after drinking alcohol in past month		7.1%	0.0%	5.1%	10.5%	7.5%
Feel it is okay to drink under age 21 if not driving*	Yes	24.2%	56.5%	19.1%	26.6%	20.2%
	No	75.8%	43.5%	80.9%	73.4%	79.8%
Difficulty buying alcohol under 21 in Logan County*	Very difficult	13.0%	21.7%	14.8%	15.4%	5.4%
	Somewhat difficult	53.8%	43.5%	50.4%	59.4%	52.2%
	Not at all difficult	33.2%	34.8%	34.8%	25.2%	42.4%



Summary: Substance Use						
		% of all residents	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-44	Ages 45-64	Ages 65+
During the last 6 month, anyone in household use. . .	Marijuana*	18.8%	52.2%	19.9%	16.8%	11.8%
	CBD or THC vaping or vaporizer	7.7%	37.5%	6.7%	7.7%	2.2%
	Cocaine or crack*	1.8%	8.7%	1.5%	2.1%	0.0%
	Heroin	1.6%	0.0%	2.9%	1.4%	0.0%
	Amphetamines, meths, speed	1.2%	4.3%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	Fentanyl	1.1%	4.3%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%
	Ecstasy or GHB	1.0%	4.3%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	Something else	0.7%	4.3%	0.0%	0.7%	1.1%
	LSD or other hallucinogens	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%
	Inhalants	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
	None of the above*	76.7%	43.5%	73.5%	78.9%	86.0%
In past year. . .	Taken any prescription medications*	79.9%	70.8%	60.3%	89.4%	97.8%
	Taken prescriptions not belonging to them*	5.8%	8.7%	10.3%	2.8%	3.2%
	Taken prescriptions different than prescribed*	5.4%	12.5%	10.3%	2.8%	1.1%
How typically get rid of left over or unused prescription medication*	Take them to a Take Back Center or event	39.3%	12.5%	23.5%	45.1%	58.5%
	Keep them in case you need them in the future	23.4%	45.8%	26.5%	20.8%	18.1%
	Throw them in the trash	18.6%	20.8%	31.6%	14.6%	6.4%
	Flush them down the toilet	13.5%	12.5%	11.0%	13.9%	14.9%
	Give them to someone else who needs them	0.7%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	Something else	4.5%	8.3%	5.1%	5.6%	2.1%
You, family member or friend needed drug or alcohol treatment in past year		12.4%	25.0%	13.3%	12.6%	6.5%
Able to find services in a timely manner	Yes	77.2%	83.3%	83.3%	77.8%	50.0%
	No	22.8%	16.7%	16.7%	22.2%	50.0%



Summary: Pregnancy Health						
		% of all residents	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-44	Ages 45-64	Ages 65+
Been pregnant in the last five years*	Yes	10.6%	18.8%	30.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	No	89.4%	81.3%	69.8%	100.0%	100.0%
During last pregnancy	Took a multi-vitamin with folic acid	87.5%	66.7%	89.5%	0.0%	0.0%
	Received prenatal care within first 3 mo.	79.2%	66.7%	78.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	Received dental exam	29.2%	0.0%	31.6%	0.0%	0.0%
	Received WIC services	33.3%	0.0%	36.8%	0.0%	0.0%
	Experienced depression	50.0%	33.3%	52.6%	0.0%	0.0%
	Experienced domestic violence	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco	20.8%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	Lived with a smoker	25.0%	0.0%	27.8%	0.0%	0.0%
	Used marijuana	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Used electronic cigarettes or other vaper	4.2%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	Consumed alcoholic beverages	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Used opiates or prescription painkillers	8.3%	0.0%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%
	Used any drugs not prescribed	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	None of the above	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Planned pregnancy	Yes	37.5%	0.0%	42.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	No	62.5%	100.0%	57.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Plan for after-birth care	Yes	58.3%	66.7%	57.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	No	41.7%	33.3%	42.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Had child born prematurely	Yes	9.7%	17.4%	8.8%	9.2%	9.7%
	No	90.3%	82.6%	91.2%	90.8%	90.3%
Summary: Child Health						
Children in home under 18*	Yes	33.0%	29.2%	66.9%	23.1%	2.2%
	No	67.0%	70.8%	33.1%	76.9%	97.8%
Children up to date on recommended vaccines	Yes	85.5%	100.0%	82.4%	90.9%	100.0%
	No	14.5%	0.0%	17.6%	9.1%	0.0%
Children get annual well checkups	Yes	88.2%	100.0%	87.9%	84.8%	100.0%
	No	11.8%	0.0%	12.1%	15.2%	0.0%
Did not have health insurance in past year	Yes	14.2%	14.3%	18.7%	3.0%	0.0%
	No	85.8%	85.7%	81.3%	97.0%	100.0%



Summary: Healthy Living- Weight, Exercise, and Sleep

		<i>% of all residents</i>	<i>Ages 18-24</i>	<i>Ages 25-44</i>	<i>Ages 45-64</i>	<i>Ages 65+</i>
Exercise in past month	Yes	74.8%	82.6%	81.6%	69.0%	71.0%
	No	25.2%	17.4%	18.4%	31.0%	29.0%
How often participated in exercise in an average week	None	3.9%	5.3%	2.7%	6.1%	3.0%
	1-2 times	45.1%	42.1%	50.5%	42.9%	37.9%
	3-4 times	32.9%	36.8%	27.9%	35.7%	34.8%
	5-7 times	18.2%	15.8%	18.9%	15.3%	24.2%
Self-described weight*	Overweight	66.1%	29.2%	62.5%	70.4%	75.3%
	About right	30.2%	50.0%	34.6%	27.5%	21.5%
	Underweight	3.7%	20.8%	2.9%	2.1%	3.2%
Been told obese or overweight by doctor	Yes	44.6%	21.7%	45.6%	46.9%	47.3%
	No	55.4%	78.3%	54.4%	53.1%	52.7%
Have resources needed to lose weight	Yes	80.8%	84.6%	75.3%	81.6%	85.7%
	No	19.2%	15.4%	24.7%	18.4%	14.3%
Average number of hours per day on activities	Watch TV*	2.60	2.89	2.18	2.52	3.32
	Play Video Games*	0.79	1.95	1.03	0.59	0.48
	Use Computer outside of work/school	1.54	2.19	1.45	1.54	1.55
	Use cellphone*	2.46	3.97	2.99	2.18	1.79
	Sleep per 24 hour period	6.95	7.22	7.04	6.83	6.99
Avg. # of days did not get enough rest in past 30*		10.45	15.91	12.26	10.83	5.70

Summary: Healthy Living- Food and nutrition

		<i>% of all residents</i>	<i>Ages 18-24</i>	<i>Ages 25-44</i>	<i>Ages 45-64</i>	<i>Ages 65+</i>
What makes it difficult to get food needed	Cost of food	46.7%	56.5%	52.9%	45.5%	36.6%
	Quality of food*	27.2%	30.4%	41.9%	21.0%	15.1%
	Time for shopping*	12.9%	33.3%	19.9%	9.8%	4.3%
	Distance from the store*	12.5%	39.1%	11.9%	14.0%	5.4%
	Safety*	4.5%	0.0%	11.8%	1.4%	0.0%
	Something else	4.1%	8.3%	4.4%	2.1%	5.4%
How difficult to get fresh fruits & vegetables*	Very difficult	2.7%	4.3%	4.4%	2.1%	1.1%
	Somewhat difficult	31.3%	52.2%	43.7%	26.8%	17.0%
	Not too/not at all difficult	66.0%	43.5%	51.9%	71.1%	81.9%
How often eat fresh fruits and vegetable	0-1 times/week	13.5%	16.7%	12.5%	17.4%	9.6%
	2-4 times/week	44.0%	37.5%	40.4%	46.5%	46.8%
	Once a day	21.8%	20.8%	20.6%	19.4%	25.5%
	2-4 times a day	17.1%	20.8%	23.5%	11.8%	14.9%
	5 or more times a day	3.5%	4.2%	2.9%	4.9%	3.2%
# of restaurant or takeout meals a week	None	19.8%	4.3%	16.9%	22.4%	21.5%
	1-2 meals	57.8%	65.2%	59.6%	59.4%	52.7%
	3-4 meals	19.7%	26.1%	22.1%	17.5%	18.3%
	5 or more meals	2.6%	4.3%	1.5%	0.7%	7.5%



# times eat together as a family*	0	12.1%	16.0%	8.9%	9.7%	16.3%
	1	6.7%	16.0%	7.4%	6.3%	4.3%
	2	13.1%	12.0%	20.7%	12.5%	4.3%
	3-4	20.7%	28.0%	26.7%	22.9%	7.6%
	5 or more	47.4%	28.0%	36.3%	48.6%	67.4%
# times drink pop or other unhealthy drinks*	0	19.3%	8.3%	8.1%	23.1%	31.6%
	1-3 times per week	26.3%	41.7%	30.1%	18.9%	26.3%
	4-6 times per week	14.5%	12.5%	16.9%	16.8%	9.5%
	1 time per day	13.8%	12.5%	16.2%	11.2%	12.6%
	2-3 times per day	17.7%	16.7%	18.4%	21.0%	14.7%
	4 or more times per day	8.3%	8.3%	10.3%	9.1%	5.3%

Summary: Sleep and Rest

		<i>% of all residents</i>	<i>Ages 18-24</i>	<i>Ages 25-44</i>	<i>Ages 45-64</i>	<i>Ages 65+</i>
Hours of sleep in 24-hour period	0-4 hours	3.4%	8.7%	4.4%	2.1%	2.2%
	5-6 hours	35.1%	21.7%	31.9%	41.4%	30.4%
	7-8 hours	51.9%	52.2%	52.6%	47.1%	59.8%
	9-10 hours	7.7%	13.0%	8.1%	7.1%	7.6%
	More than 10 hours	1.8%	4.3%	3.0%	2.1%	0.0%
Number of days in past month did not get enough sleep or rest*	None	15.5%	8.7%	8.2%	17.7%	25.8%
	1-5	34.2%	17.4%	31.3%	31.9%	46.1%
	6-10	14.0%	13.0%	15.7%	12.8%	14.6%
	11-20	18.1%	26.1%	25.4%	16.3%	6.7%
	More than 20	18.3%	34.8%	19.4%	21.3%	6.7%

Summary: Prevention, Testing and Screening

		<i>% of all residents</i>	<i>Ages 18-24</i>	<i>Ages 25-44</i>	<i>Ages 45-64</i>	<i>Ages 65+</i>
How long since: had blood cholesterol checked*	Within the past year	74.5%	26.1%	61.0%	83.1%	92.6%
	Within the past 2 years	11.9%	13.0%	17.6%	10.6%	4.3%
	Within the past 5 years	2.5%	8.7%	4.4%	1.4%	1.1%
	5 or more years ago	3.4%	4.3%	5.1%	2.8%	2.1%
	Never	7.7%	47.8%	11.8%	2.1%	0.0%
How long since: had blood pressure checked*	Within the past year	87.1%	66.7%	79.4%	89.5%	97.8%
	Within the past 2 years	8.3%	12.5%	13.2%	7.7%	2.2%
	Within the past 5 years	1.4%	4.2%	2.9%	0.7%	0.0%
	5 or more years ago	1.1%	0.0%	0.7%	2.1%	0.0%
	Never	2.1%	16.7%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Have ever: had a colonoscopy*		48.3%	0.0%	8.1%	65.7%	90.3%
Have ever: had a skin cancer exam*		34.1%	12.5%	16.3%	41.5%	53.8%
Have ever: Tested for HIV*		30.1%	25.0%	34.8%	37.1%	14.0%
Have ever: Tested for Hepatitis		38.8%	43.5%	45.9%	36.4%	31.2%
Have ever: had a mammogram* (Asked only of females)		67.5%	6.7%	33.3%	87.3%	98.0%
Have ever: had a PAP smear* (Asked only of females)		90.3%	40.0%	91.9%	95.8%	96.1%
	No	18.7%	18.8%	27.4%	14.3%	16.0%
	Yes, every month, always	27.9%	12.5%	24.2%	35.7%	22.0%



Perform breast self-	Yes, every so often	53.4%	68.8%	48.4%	50.0%	62.0%
Have ever: test for prostate cancer* (Asked only of males)		36.1%	0.0%	8.2%	41.1%	83.3%
Vaccinations received	Annual flu*	49.3%	60.9%	33.8%	51.7%	67.7%
	Tetanus Booster	45.0%	39.1%	40.4%	50.3%	44.1%
	COVID-19	68.7%	66.7%	64.0%	67.8%	77.4%
	Pneumonia vaccine in lifetime*	33.7%	34.8%	22.2%	24.5%	62.4%
	HPV vaccine in lifetime*	14.2%	52.2%	23.5%	6.3%	3.2%
	Shingles vaccine in lifetime*	24.3%	29.2%	9.6%	23.8%	46.2%
	Chicken pox vaccine in lifetime*	42.7%	65.2%	37.5%	40.6%	49.5%
	Measles vaccine in lifetime*	53.9%	56.5%	42.2%	61.5%	59.1%
	Hepatitis B vaccine in lifetime*	30.4%	56.5%	37.5%	24.5%	22.6%
	Hepatitis A vaccine in lifetime*	22.4%	43.5%	27.9%	20.3%	10.8%
Summary: Transportation and Safe Driving						
		<i>% of all residents</i>	<i>Ages 18-24</i>	<i>Ages 25-44</i>	<i>Ages 45-64</i>	<i>Ages 65+</i>
Type of transportation used MOST often*	Own car	84.2%	70.8%	75.7%	87.4%	94.7%
	Walk	5.8%	8.3%	11.0%	4.2%	0.0%
	Family member/friend	4.4%	8.3%	4.4%	4.9%	3.2%
	Bike	3.1%	8.3%	5.1%	1.4%	1.1%
	Public Transit	1.9%	0.0%	3.7%	2.1%	0.0%
	Borrowed car	0.2%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Other	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Have a cell phone		98.2%	91.7%	98.5%	98.6%	97.8%
Ever send or received texts/emails while driving*		31.7%	52.4%	39.6%	27.0%	22.8%
How often use a seat belt while driving or riding in a car*	Always	85.2%	79.2%	78.7%	84.6%	94.6%
	Most of the time	8.0%	12.5%	11.8%	7.7%	3.2%
	Sometimes/Rarely	6.1%	4.2%	8.8%	7.0%	2.2%
	Never	0.7%	4.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%
How often CHILD uses car or booster seat (only asked of those with children ages 8 or younger)	Always	72.4%	66.7%	73.9%	62.5%	66.7%
	Most of the time	15.8%	33.3%	13.0%	25.0%	33.3%
	Sometimes	8.6%	0.0%	8.7%	12.5%	0.0%
	Never	3.2%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Activities do each week while driving	Eat or drink	67.1%	62.5%	63.7%	73.2%	64.5%
	Talk on the phone	56.6%	66.7%	57.8%	57.7%	51.6%
	Read maps or directions*	36.0%	52.2%	48.1%	30.8%	22.8%
	Drive while tired or sleepy*	35.6%	56.5%	49.3%	28.9%	21.5%
	Texting*	29.0%	43.5%	40.7%	25.9%	13.0%
	Discipline kids*	16.8%	12.5%	37.3%	7.7%	3.3%



Summary: Housing						
		% of all residents	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-44	Ages 45-64	Ages 65+
Housing situation today*	Do not have housing	2.5%	4.2%	5.9%	1.4%	0.0%
	Have it, but worried about losing	7.7%	8.3%	9.6%	9.2%	2.2%
	Have housing	89.8%	87.5%	84.6%	89.4%	97.8%
Percentage of income goes to housing*	Less than 30%	50.2%	45.8%	34.1%	50.3%	77.4%
	30%-50%	35.6%	41.7%	41.5%	39.9%	18.3%
	50% or more	14.1%	12.5%	24.4%	9.8%	4.3%
Have problems in place live in with..	Mold	8.3%	8.7%	14.7%	5.6%	3.2%
	Water leaks*	7.9%	16.7%	14.7%	3.5%	2.2%
	Bug infestation	3.8%	8.7%	6.6%	2.1%	2.2%
	Inadequate heat*	4.8%	16.7%	7.4%	2.8%	1.1%
	Oven or stove not working	3.1%	4.3%	3.7%	2.8%	2.2%
	Smoke detector issues*	6.3%	20.8%	9.6%	2.8%	4.3%
	Lead paint or pipes	2.3%	8.7%	4.4%	1.4%	0.0%
	Rodents such as mice or rats	8.3%	4.3%	11.9%	4.9%	9.6%
	Unsafe water supply	4.6%	0.0%	6.6%	5.6%	2.2%
	Outdoor bugs	14.4%	12.5%	14.1%	12.6%	18.3%
	Asbestos	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
	Other	2.7%	0.0%	1.5%	2.8%	5.4%
	No Housing problems*	64.1%	52.2%	56.3%	71.8%	66.7%
Summary: Adverse Childhood Experiences						
		% of all residents	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-44	Ages 45-64	Ages 65+
Ever been abused*	Yes	34.5%	43.5%	38.2%	39.2%	19.4%
	No	65.5%	56.5%	61.8%	60.8%	80.6%
Been abused by (of those who have been abused in past)	By a spouse	52.2%	36.4%	50.0%	55.4%	50.0%
	By another person outside of home	46.2%	54.5%	53.8%	41.8%	33.3%
	By a parent	27.7%	54.5%	26.9%	25.0%	21.1%
	By a child	5.4%	10.0%	5.8%	1.8%	15.8%
	By a paid caregiver	4.5%	10.0%	3.8%	3.6%	5.6%
How abused (of those who have been abused in past)	Verbally	74.8%	72.7%	73.1%	80.4%	61.1%
	Emotionally	74.6%	80.0%	75.0%	74.5%	68.4%
	Physically	44.6%	50.0%	38.5%	51.8%	38.9%
	Sexually	44.0%	45.5%	57.7%	32.7%	33.3%
	Financially	21.6%	20.0%	21.2%	26.8%	11.1%



Summary: Community and Gun Safety						
		% of all residents	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-44	Ages 45-64	Ages 65+
How safe feel in home*	Always	66.0%	43.5%	60.3%	68.3%	74.2%
	Very often	26.5%	39.1%	26.5%	28.2%	22.6%
	Sometimes	5.3%	13.0%	9.6%	2.1%	2.2%
	Rarely/Never	2.1%	4.3%	3.7%	1.4%	0.0%
How safe feel in community*	Always	36.8%	16.7%	29.2%	36.4%	54.8%
	Very often	46.2%	37.5%	45.3%	50.3%	39.8%
	Sometimes	14.4%	37.5%	21.9%	11.2%	4.3%
	Rarely/Never	2.6%	8.3%	3.6%	2.1%	1.1%
Firearms kept in or around home*	Yes	43.1%	47.8%	30.9%	50.0%	49.5%
	No	56.9%	52.2%	69.1%	50.0%	50.5%
Firearms locked and loaded (those with firearms)	Firearms locked*	69.1%	81.8%	85.7%	60.0%	62.2%
	Firearms loaded	33.9%	25.0%	40.5%	38.0%	20.9%



Appendix: Research Methodology

The Center for Marketing and Opinion Research (CMOR) conducted the 2023 Logan County Community Health Assessment on behalf of the Logan County Health Risk and Community Needs Assessment Committee.

This report includes indicators in the following focus areas:

- Community Needs
- Social Determinants
- Personal Health Status
- Access to Health Care
- Mental Health
- Oral Health
- Smoking/Tobacco Use
- Alcohol and Substance Abuse
- Maternal, Infant, and Child Health
- Healthy Living
- Communicable Diseases, Vaccinations, and Prevention Services
- Chronic Disease Management
- Transportation
- Housing
- Environmental Quality
- Safety, Injury and Violence
- Reproductive and Sexual Health

**Throughout the report, statistically significant findings and statistical significance between groupings (i.e., between age groups or between races) are indicated by an asterisk (*).*

COMMUNITY SURVEY

The first phase of the project consisted of the collection of primary data utilizing a random sample telephone survey of Logan County households that included a representative sample of Logan County residents. A combination of telephone and web interviews were utilized in order to ensure representativeness of the population. This method also ensured that the correct number of interviews would be completed to meet the targeted sampling error.

The final sample of the survey consisted of a total of 400 residents. The general population statistics derived from the sample size provide a precision level of plus or minus 4.9% within a 95% confidence interval. Data collection began on February 9 and ended on March 12, 2023. Most calling took place between the evening hours of 5:15 pm and 9:15 pm. Some interviews were conducted during the day and on some weekends to accommodate resident schedules. The interviews took an average of 26 minutes.

COMMUNITY PARTNER SURVEY

In addition to the data mentioned above, additional data was gathered in order to provide some contextual information to the primary and secondary data. The data included a Community partners survey which consisted of an online survey completed by 68 community leaders who were knowledgeable about the health needs of the community. These surveys were completed between April 5 and May 3, 2023.



SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

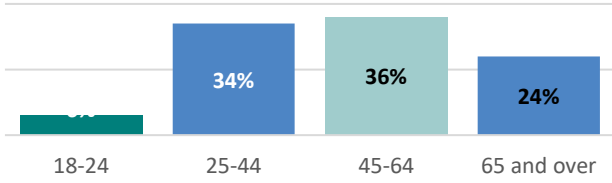
Another phase of the project consisted of reviewing and analyzing secondary data sources to identify priority areas of concern when analyzed alongside survey data. CMOR gathered and compiled health and demographic data from various sources (outlined below). After gathering the data, CMOR compiled the information, by category. In addition to the report narrative, data was visually displayed with charts and tables. When available, data was compared to previous five year's information as well as other geographic areas such as Ohio. Analysis included survey data in conjunction with health and demographic data. Using all data available, CMOR identified priorities for the county.

Sources of Data:

- ✓ 2023 ALICE REPORT Ohio, Logan County
- ✓ County Health Rankings
- ✓ Feeding America
- ✓ Kids Count Data Center
- ✓ Logan County Chamber of Commerce
- ✓ Ohio Department of Development (ODSA)
- ✓ Ohio Development Services Agency, Ohio County Profiles
- ✓ Ohio Department of Education
- ✓ Ohio Department of Health Data Warehouse
- ✓ Ohio Department of Health, STD Surveillance
- ✓ Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA)
- ✓ Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Office of Workforce Development
- ✓ Ohio Mental Health and Addiction Services, Multi Agency Community Information System
- ✓ Public Children Services Association of Ohio (PCSAO)
- ✓ U.S. Census Bureau - American Fact Finder, American Community Survey

Appendix: Participant Characteristics

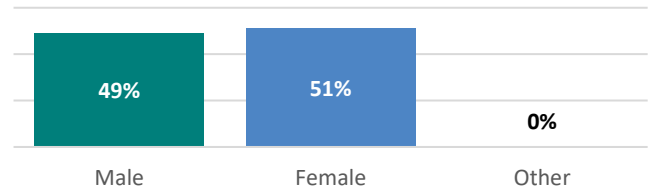
Respondent Age



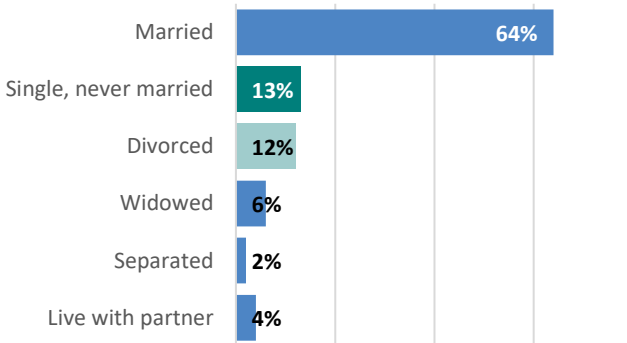
Age	N	%
18-24	23	5.9%
25-44	136	34.3%
45-64	143	36.2%
65 and over	93	23.6%
Total	395	100.0%

Gender	N	%
Male	196	49.0%
Female	203	50.7%
Other	1	0.3%
Total	400	100.0%

Respondent Gender



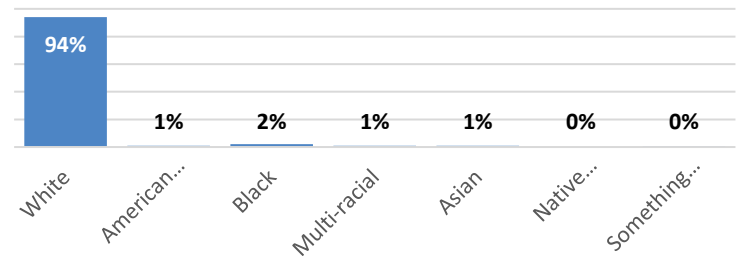
Marital Status



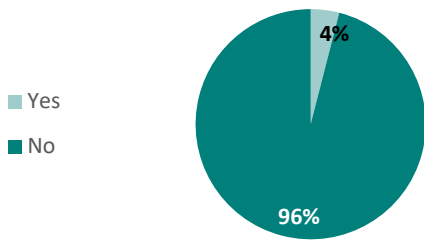
Marital Status	N	%
Married	254	63.5%
Single, never married	51	12.7%
Divorced	49	12.3%
Widowed	26	6.4%
Separated	6	1.5%
Live with partner, not married	14	3.5%
Total	400	100.0%

Race	N	%
White	376	94.3%
American Indian/Alaska Native	4	1.1%
Black	8	2.1%
Multi-racial	5	1.2%
Asian	2	0.6%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	1	0.2%
Something else	2	0.4%
Total	400	100%

Race



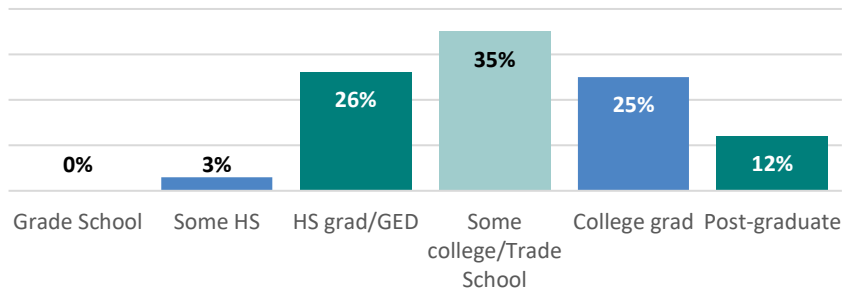
Hispanic or Latino Origin



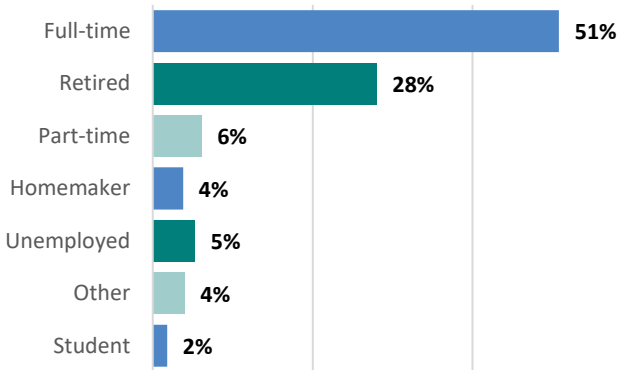
Hispanic or Latino Origin	N	%
Yes	15	3.7%
No	385	96.3%
Total	400	100.0%

Education	N	%
Grade school	1	0.2%
Some High School	11	2.7%
HS grad/GED	102	25.5%
Some college/Trade	140	35.0%
College grad	100	24.9%
Post-graduate	47	11.7%
Total	400	100%

Education Attainment



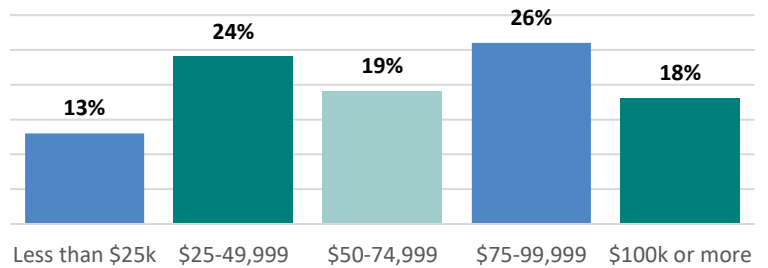
Employment Status



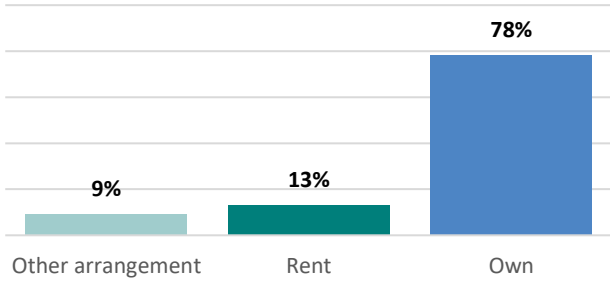
Employment Status	N	%
Full-time	203	50.8%
Retired	112	28.1%
Part-time	25	6.1%
Homemaker	15	3.8%
Unemployed	21	5.3%
Other	16	4.0%
Student	7	1.8%
Total	400	100.0%

Income	N	%
Less than \$25k	53	13.2%
\$25-49,999	97	24.3%
\$50-74,999	75	18.9%
\$75-99,999	102	25.6%
\$100k or more	72	18.0%
Total	398	100.0%

Household Income



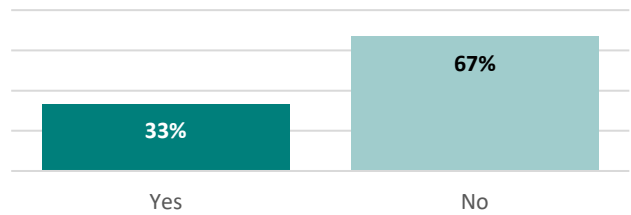
Own or Rent



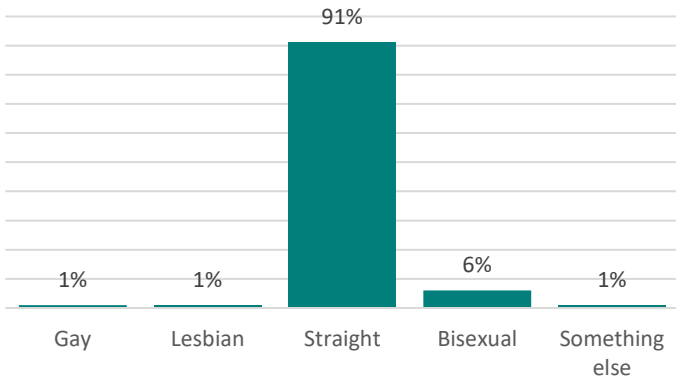
Own or Rent	N	%
Own	313	78.2%
Rent	53	13.3%
Other arrangement	34	8.5%
Total	400	100.0%

Have Children	N	%
Yes	132	33.0%
No	268	67.0%
Total	400	100.0%

Children in Household



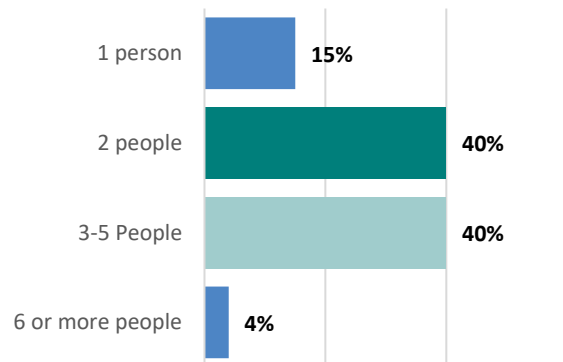
How You Think of Yourself



	N	%
Gay	3	0.6%
Lesbian	4	1.1%
Straight	363	90.9%
Bisexual	24	6.1%
Other	5	1.3%
Total	399	100.0%

Number of People in Household	N	%
1 person	61	15.4%
2 people	161	40.2%
3-5 people	160	40.1%
6 or more people	17	4.2%
Total	399	100.0%

Number of People in Household

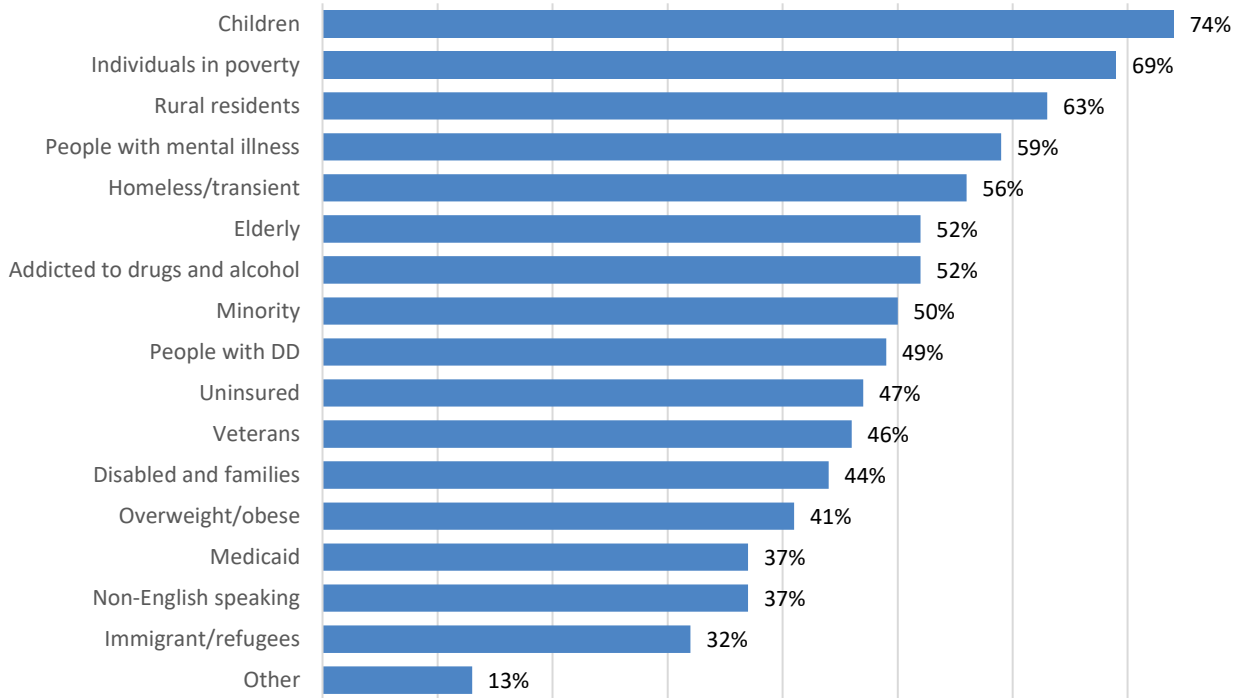


City/Township	N	%
Bellefontaine	137	34.2%
Lakeview	36	9.0%
De Graff	20	5.0%
Belle Center	18	4.5%
West Liberty	18	4.5%
Stokes	16	4.0%
Washington	12	3.0%
West Mansfield	12	3.0%
Liberty	12	3.0%
Lake	11	2.7%
Huntsville	10	2.5%
Jefferson	10	2.5%
Quincy	9	2.2%
McArthur	8	2.0%
Rushsylvania	8	2.0%
Monroe	7	1.7%
Rushcreek	7	1.7%
Russell's Point	7	1.7%
Perry	6	1.5%
Richland	6	1.5%
Union	6	1.5%
Zane	6	1.5%
Harrison	5	1.2%
Bloomfield	3	0.7%
Bokes Creek	3	0.7%
Miami	3	0.7%
Ridgeway	3	0.7%
Pleasant	2	0.5%
Valley Hi	1	0.2%
Total	400	100.0%

Zip Code	N	%
43311	163	40.8%
43331	51	12.7%
43357	38	9.5%
43318	28	7.0%
43324	21	5.2%
43310	20	5.0%
43358	14	3.5%
43347	12	3.0%
43343	10	2.5%
43348	8	2.0%
43360	6	1.5%
43319	5	1.2%
43333	5	1.2%
43345	5	1.2%
45651	3	0.7%
43138	1	0.2%
43336	1	0.2%
43457	1	0.2%
43522	1	0.2%
43701	1	0.2%
44039	1	0.2%
44311	1	0.2%
44515	1	0.2%
44720	1	0.2%
45044	1	0.2%
45334	1	0.2%
45432	1	0.2%
Total	399	100.0%

COMMUNITY PARTNER SURVEY

Population Served by Organization



Sectors Org. Associates With	N	%
Nonprofit	25	36.8%
Government	20	29.4%
Education	19	27.9%
Health care	11	16.2%
Business/private sector	9	13.2%
Religious	7	10.3%
Other	2	2.9%
Total	68	100.0%

Primary Service Area	N	%
Logan County	30	46.2%
Specific City/Township	23	35.4%
Multi-County	12	18.5%
Total	65	100.0%