

2015 LOGAN COUNTY Community Health Risk and Needs Assessment.

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



**Mary Rutan
HOSPITAL**



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

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



Working Together To Create A Healthy, Safe and Supportive Community

We are pleased to share with our community the results of the 2015 Community Health Risk and Needs Assessment. A community needs assessment identifies the strengths and weaknesses of the community, and then defines the resources that are available or required to improve the lives of children, adults, and families. The assessment focuses on the capabilities of the community, including its citizens, agencies and organizations. It provides a framework for identifying and developing solutions that builds, supports, and fosters a healthy community.

A *healthy community* is one that continuously creates and improves both its physical and social environments, helping people to support one another in aspects of daily life and to develop to their fullest potential. Designed and built to improve the quality of life for all people who live, work, worship, learn and play within their borders – where every person is free to make choices amid a variety of healthy, available, accessible and affordable options. (Source: US Dept of Health & Human Services Healthy People 2010 report)


The following pages highlight key findings of the assessment. It is our hope that you will take time to review what has been discovered about our community, as the findings impact each of us in some way. This document is provided in a downloadable format for viewing and printing convenience at www.maryrutan.org, www.loganhealth.org, www.mhdas.org, or by contacting Mary Rutan Hospital Community Relations Department to obtain a copy of the full Community Health Risk & Needs Assessment.

The Logan County Health Risk community Needs Assessment Committee will continue to work collaboratively to identify unmet needs in our community, coordinate resources and strive to initiate quality programs to improve the health and well being of the residents of Logan County.

Questions or comments may be directed to publicrelations@maryrutan.org or donna.glunt@odh.ohio.gov. If you do not have access to email you may mail your comments to Mary Rutan Hospital Community Relations Department 205 E. Palmer Road Bellefontaine, OH 43311 or the Logan County Health District 310 S. Main Street Bellefontaine, OH 43311 or by calling the Hospital at (937) 599-7003 or Health District at (937)651-6217.

We hope this report will be valuable to you as an agency or as a community member as you strive to improve the quality of life in Logan County.

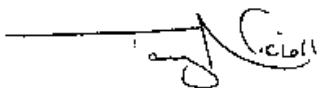
Sincerely,



Tammy Allison, COO
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Boyd Hoddinott, MD
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Logan County Community Needs Assessment February 2015 Survey Results Technical Report/Comprehensive Data Tables

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This survey was prepared under the direction of Logan County Health Risk and Community Needs Assessment Committee. The following agencies and organizations were instrumental in the creation, implementation and funding of this survey.



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Introduction/Background

Community Overview

Logan County, seated in west central Ohio, is a rural farming and manufacturing community located approximately 60 miles west of the state capital, Columbus. Logan County covers a span of nearly 500 square miles of primarily agricultural land. The 2010 United States (U.S.) Census reported a total population of 45,858. The county seat, Bellefontaine, holds the largest population in the county with 13,370 residents.



Logan County, Ohio

The major employer is manufacturing, followed by agriculture, administrative, waste services, health care, social assistance, and education. Mean travel time to work, workers age 16 years+, 2009-2013 is 25.5 minutes. There are four school districts and each district encompasses several small communities. In 2014 there were 7,979 students enrolled in Logan County school districts in grades one through twelve. The average high school graduation rate for 2014 was 90%. Over the past year improvements have been made to the local public transportation system, although it is still limited. It operates less than 48 hours a week and only on weekdays. Efforts have also been made to make it more accessible and affordable. There is up to a one year wait for HUD housing or other income based housing.

When considering the racial composition, Logan County is a predominately white community, comparable to the state of Ohio. Census 2010 reports that 96% of residents designated white as their race. Black or African Americans are the next largest racial group making up 1.7% of the population. Logan County has a diverse population in regards to socio-economic, religion, agriculture, and resort communities which have different norms, values and attitudes.

According to 2010 U.S. Census, the median age for Logan County is 39.9 years and for Ohio is 36.2 years. Approximately one quarter of the population is under the age of 18 and a little over half the population are ages 24 to 64. A very small percentage, only eight percent, is young adults ages 18 to 24. The median household income in 2013 was \$50,077 with 15.9% of residences living in poverty.

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

As the sole community hospital in Logan County Ohio, Mary Rutan Hospital’s primary service area is identified as Logan County, which includes inpatient market share in 2014 equal to 87.3% and outpatient and emergency department market share for 2014 equal to 90%.

Ohio Department of Health Vital Statistic’s preliminary data registered 529 births of Logan County residents, and 352 births within the county in 2014. The infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) for Logan County (9.33) exceeds the state rate (7.0), with Ohio ranking 47th in the nation. Further, 390 deaths were recorded within Logan County. The following table provides the leading causes of death in Logan County:

Table 1: Causes of Death 2014 – Logan County

Cause of Death	Number	Percentage
Cardiovascular Disease	124	31.8%
Cancer	98	25.1%
Lung Disease	30	7.7%
Advanced Age/Failure to Thrive	25	6.4%
Brain Disease	25	6.4%
CVA	20	5.1%
Pneumonia	16	4.1%
Renal	10	2.6%
Accident	10	2.6%
Sepsis	5	1.3%
Suicide	5	1.3%
Pending from Coroner	5	1.3%
Liver Disease	3	0.8%
Undetermined	2	0.5%
Homicide	1	0.3%
All Other	11	2.8%
Total	390	

The CDC Community Health Profile lists adult diabetes, obesity, preterm births and syphilis the county’s highest factors for morbidity, and adult physical inactivity and teen births as the largest health behavior challenges.

Sources: Logan County Health District, Mary Rutan Hospital, Logan County Chamber of Commerce, US Census Bureau, Center for Community Solutions, Network of Care, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps (Robert Wood Johnson Foundation), Health Policy Institute of Ohio, BRFSS, CDC.

Methodology/Survey Development

The survey was a follow-up on a Community Needs Assessment done in January 2012 and was prepared by the Logan County Health Risk and Community Needs Assessment Committee. Four of the primary agencies involved were the Mary Rutan Hospital, the Mary Rutan Foundation, the Logan County Health District, and the MHDAS Board of Logan and Champaign Counties. A number of other agencies also partnered in the effort. In particular, the following organizations provided support for project and had the opportunity to be involved in the development of the survey:

Table 2: Committee Members

Drivers (Financial Support)	Supporters (In-Kind Support)
Mary Rutan Hospital Mary Rutan Foundation Logan County Health District MHDAS Board United Way of Logan County Family & Children First Council OSU Extension Logan County Children Services Logan County Commissioners Logan County Board of Developmental Disabilities Community Health and Wellness Partners of Logan County	Bellefontaine City Schools Bellefontaine Police Department Council on Rural Services Indian Lake Local Schools Logan County Educational Service Center Family Court of Logan County Logan County Job and Family Services Logan County Sheriff's Office

In 2011, a community needs assessment committee was formed. The committee developed the first community needs assessment survey that was administered in January 2012. The 2012 survey was beneficial in identifying needs and securing grants, including establishing a Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC).

The same group was established again in June 2014 to discuss a follow-up survey. The group agreed to follow the same process and based the proposed 2015 survey largely on what was done in 2012 so that the 2012 data could be used for comparison purposes. Lead partners were in communication via e-mail and telephone throughout the development process. Other partners were involved and contacted as needed to keep everyone informed. For a full description of the process, see Appendix A.

Area agencies plan to use information from the survey for the following purposes:

- Engaging the Community
- Developing/Revising Action Plans for Improvement
- Developing/Revising Goals and Vision for Various Organization
- Assisting Agencies in Seeking Funding
- Measuring Impact of Services on the Community
- Informing Policymakers

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

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

In order to be able to compare results over time, very few modifications were made. However, for the 2015 revision, a few additional questions were added and in some cases, questions were modified. The following are new questions and/or additions to questions for the 2015 survey:

Table 3: Modifications/Additions to Survey

Section	Question/Modification
Community Issues	Q1 – Added ‘Mental Health Issues’ Q2 – Added ‘Transportation’ Q4 – Added ‘Safe Housing’, ‘Access to Health Care’, and ‘Poverty’
Personal Health and Wellness	Q6 – Added ‘NA’ Added Questions 7-8 on Healthy Habit, Healthy You Campaign
Quality of Life	Q1 – Added ‘Financial Issues’ and “NA’ to Part B Q3 – Added ‘Drug/Alcohol Addiction’ and ‘Other Addiction’ to Part B Q4 – Added ‘Hospice Care’ to Part B
Health Care Access	Q1 – Added ‘Insurance not accepted locally’, Separated ‘No insurance/Can’t Afford’ Q2 – Added ‘Mental Health/Addiction Provider’ and ‘Call 911’ Q3 – Added ‘No Insurance’ and ‘Insurance not accepted’ Q5 – Added a number of new options (e.g., ‘Pediatric’ and ‘Drug/Alcohol’) to Part B Q6 – Added ‘No Insurance’ to Part B
Health Care Coverage	Q1 – Added ‘Obamacare’ Added Question 2 on type of Medicaid Q3 – Added ‘Chose not to Have Coverage’ Q4 – Added ‘Drug/Alcohol Coverage’
Oral Health	Q1 – Added ‘No Teeth’ to Part B
Preventative Medicine	Q5 – Added ‘NA’ Added Question 12 on Hepatitis Testing
Alcohol/Tobacco Use	No Changes
Drug Use	Q1 – Added ‘Synthetic Marijuana’ and ‘Speed’ Q2 – Combined ‘Sleeping Pills’ and ‘Barbituates’ Q3 – Added ‘NA’ Added Question 4 on Knowing Heroin User
Women’s Health	Q5 – Added Part A – ‘Have you ever been pregnant?’
Men’s Health	No Changes
Sexual Behavior	Q2 and Q3 – Added ‘NA’ Deleted Q4 on Nonconsensual Sex (added Sexual Assault question in Mental Health)

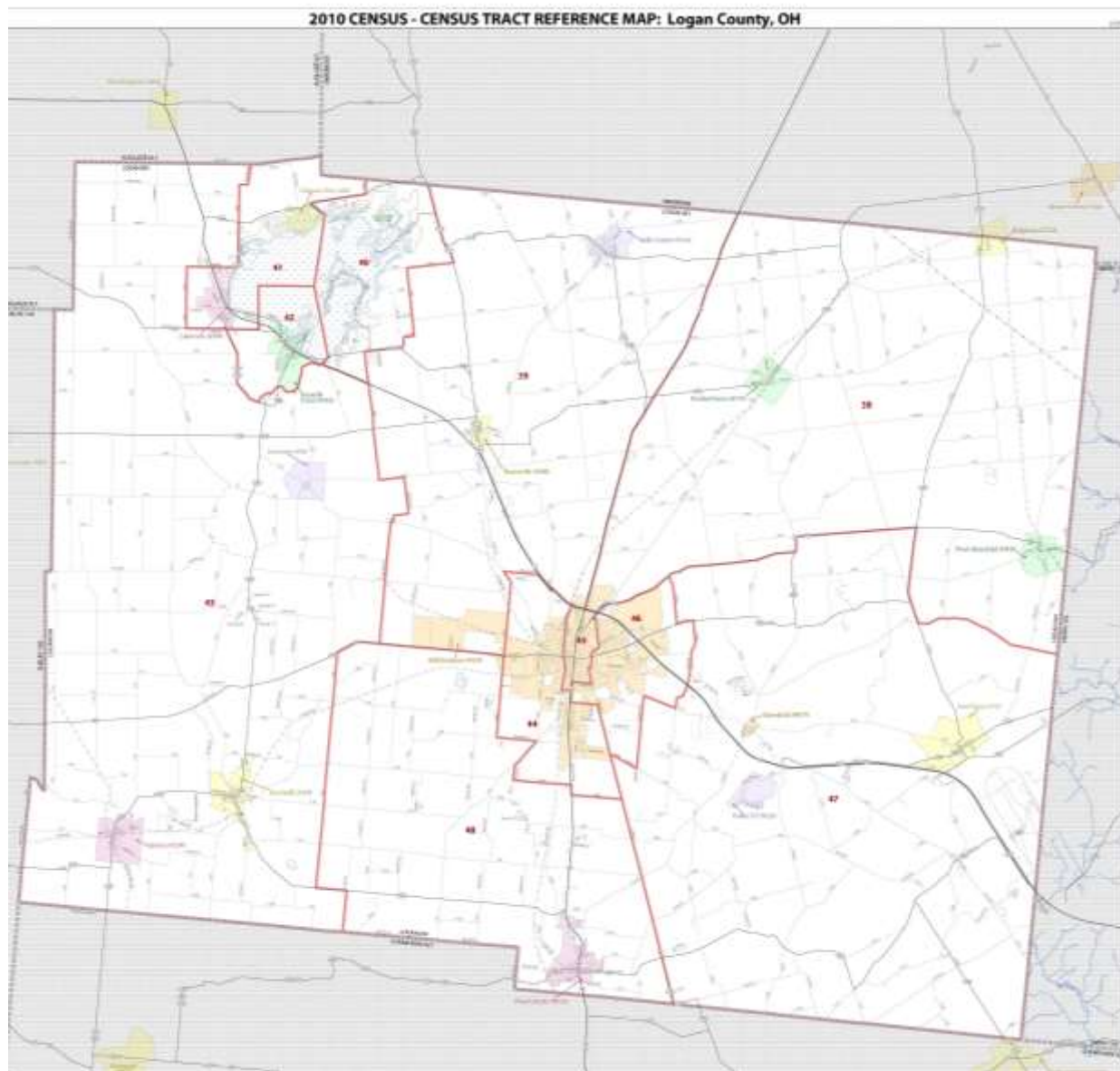
Mental Health	Added Question 4 on Sexual Assault Q5 – Added ‘Alternative Medicine/Therapies’ Added Question 9 on Awareness of Mental Health Crisis Hotline
Parenting	Added Question 1 – ‘Do you have any children under 18 living in your house?’ Q8 – Added Option for Boys Q9 - Added ‘BCMh’ and ‘NA’ Q10 – Added a number of new options and did not restrict to ages 12-17
Environment/Safety	Added Question 2 on Car Seats/Booster Seats Added Question 3 on Habits While Driving (e.g., ‘Texting’, ‘Driving while Tired’) Q6 – Separated Internet into ‘Facebook’, ‘Twitter’, ‘Instagram’ and Added ‘Text’ Q7 – Added ‘Electrical Hazards’, ‘Bedbugs’, and ‘NA’ Added Question 9 on Preferred Method of Reporting Added Questions 10-13 on Online Activity
Social Context	Q1 – Added ‘NA’ Q4 – In Part B, Separated ‘Other Food/M meal’ into ‘Free Meal’ and ‘Food Bank’ Q5 – Added ‘Other’
Demographics	No Changes

In general, for a number of questions an ‘NA’ or ‘Not Applicable’ response was added. There were also changes reflecting concerns arising from the previous survey and recent societal concerns. In particular, drug/alcohol services were included, as well as references to Obamacare and health insurance changes. Technology advances and issues such as texting while driving and Internet safety and usage were also seen as potential problems and were included.

Sampling

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

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



Addresses were provided by Butler Mail in January 2015. The number of occupied households was based on a list originally generated by the postal service and corresponds to a post office designation of 'occupied.' This list provided more households than the 2010 Census due to population changes from 2010-2015 and the fact that the list was generated by postal employees directly viewing the residence rather than dependent on residents returning census information. Because of the fact that more households were included and that it was verified locally, it was estimated that the data was actually more current and accurate than 2010 census information.

A random sample was drawn by importing the addresses into SPSS and requesting a specified number of cases per census tract. The file with the selected addresses was then sent back to Butler Mail for mailing. Surveys were mailed out in February 2015 with a response date of March 4, 2015.

The following is a breakdown of occupied households and the numbers of surveys mailed. Surveys were mailed to a random sample of 50% of households in each census tract. For census tracts with odd numbers of households, the number was rounded up, so surveys mailed will be slightly above 50% of occupied households. Based on 2012 results, the expected response rate was 20%.

Table 4: Sampling by Census Tract

Census Tract	Occupied Households (2010 Census)	Occupied Households (Database)	Surveys Mailed	Expected Response
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	1,433	1382	691	138
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	1,663	1917	959	192
40 Indian Lake	1,248	2045	1023	205
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	1,287	1805	903	181
42 Russells Point	851	1287	644	129
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	2,041	2193	1097	219
44 Bellefontaine (west)	2,116	2319	1160	232
45 Bellefontaine (central)	1,690	1942	971	194
46 Bellefontaine (east)	2,066	2185	1093	219
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	2,020	2149	1075	215
48 West Liberty	1,696	1906	953	191
Total	18,111	21,130	10,569	2,115

Note: 2010 census data obtained from 2010.census.gov. 'Database' numbers were numbers obtained through Butler Mail database.

Numerous public relations efforts were conducted in order to achieve the expected 20% response rate. Specifically, the following public relations efforts were used:

- Press releases placed in River Currents, Indian Lake Currents, and the Bellefontaine Examiner
- Press release was made on WPKO/WBLL
- Multiple follow-up reminder ads placed in Currents and the Bellefontaine Examiner
- Multiple reminder ads placed on WPKO/WBLL and Shine FM

- Information shared with Logan County Area Chamber of Commerce to encourage members and employees to complete survey
- Indian Lake Chamber of Commerce shared information on “The Morning Buzz”
- Mary Rutan Hospital Staff Communication including Community Health Nurse sharing at retirement communities and senior outreach programs, MRH VP of Marketing sharing with Rotary Club, Community Health Nurse sharing at Kiwanis, an all-staff communication to encourage completion, and sharing of information with Volunteer Guild Members
- Community Partners sharing communications internally and with clients encouraging survey participation
- Added signage at Logan County Health Department
- Posted information about the survey on websites and social media
- Encouraged customers of Logan County Health Department to complete the survey if received
- Social media notices placed on Mary Rutan Hospital and Logan County Health District Facebook pages

Response Rates/Representativeness of Respondents

Table 5: Response Rates by Census Tract

Census Tract	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Response Rate
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	691	107	15.5%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	959	157	16.4%
40 Indian Lake	1023	88	8.6%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	903	87	9.6%
42 Russells Point	644	54	8.4%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	1097	155	14.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	1160	151	13.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	971	123	12.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	1093	225	20.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	1075	160	14.9%
48 West Liberty	953	183	19.2%
Total	10,569	1490	14.1%

The highest response rates were seen East Bellefontaine and West Liberty. The lowest response rates were seen in Russells Point and Indian Lake. Although the response rates are lower overall than 2012 the pattern by census tract is similar. The low response rates at Indian Lake are to be expected as a number of people have vacation homes and are not there regularly in the winter. Although every attempt was made to get addresses for currently occupied households, some of the households may have only been occupied seasonally. Because response rates were not consistent across areas, it will be important to analyze differences in responses to questions by census tract.

In general, response rates were lower than expected. One of the possible reasons is that a large percentage of households were sampled and filled out surveys in 2012. A percentage of surveys went to the same households. Perhaps people in some of those households felt that they had already given information earlier and declined to fill out the survey again in 2015. The low response rate was disappointing, but overall the number of responses is large enough to make valid conclusions about respondents. In addition, there is evidence of reliability and validity of the data collected in that responses are similar, in most cases, to results from the 2012 survey and to data from the BRFSS.

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

Table 6: Responses by Gender

Gender	Number Responding	Percent of Respondents	Percent of Adult Population**
Male	401	27.7%	49.3%
Female	1045	72.3%	50.7%
Total Indicating Gender	1446		

** Source: 2010 Census data

Similar to the 2012 survey, respondents were not representative by gender. As expected, females tended to return the survey at a higher rate than males. In order to assess whether overall responses are affected by the gender difference in response rates, it will be important to analyze questions by gender.

Table 7: Responses by Age Group

Age Group	Number Responding	Percent of Respondents	Percent of Adult Population**
Ages 18-34	105	7.4%	25.0%
Ages 35-49	219	15.4%	26.9%
Ages 50-64	502	35.3%	28.3%
Age 65 and Older	597	42.0%	19.7%
Total Indicating Age	1423		

**Source: 2010 Census Data

Response rates also differed by age group. Older residents were much more likely to return surveys than younger residents. In fact, the 65+ age group only represents approximately 19.7% of the adult population of Logan County but 42.0% of respondents indicated that they were 65 or older. It's quite possible that with a long survey, older residents were more likely to respond simply because they had more time on their hands.

Because older residents are likely to answer some questions differently than younger residents, the representativeness of the sample is likely to affect overall response classifications. For instance, if only looking at overall responses, it may seem like a large proportion of Logan County residents have high blood pressure. This is another area in which it is important to not stop at overall responses, but analyze responses for specific subgroups of people.

Table 8: Responses by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Number Responding	Percent of Respondents	Percent of Population**
American Indian	20	1.4%	0.3%
African American	10	0.7%	1.6%
Caucasian	1369	94.2%	95.3%
Asian	3	0.2%	0.5%
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	4	0.3%	NA
Mixed/Biracial	6	2.5%	1.9%
Other	11	0.8%	0.3%
Total Indicating Race/Ethnicity	1423		

**Source: 2010 Census Data

The sample did seem to be relatively reflective of race/ethnicity. The population of Logan County is primarily Caucasian and respondents reflect that tendency.

In conclusion, the response rate was lower than expected. Low response rates are not uncommon for a survey of this size. A large number of actions were taken to get a higher response rate, but in the end, it is a voluntary survey and the number responding was slightly lower than expected/hoped for.

In addition, respondents were not entirely representative of the county. People taking the time to fill out the survey were more likely to be female, were more likely to be older, and were more likely to be from certain areas. Thus, it is important to analyze survey items by gender, age, and census tract in order to determine whether the overall scores are influenced by any of these demographic trends.

Focus Groups

Because response rates were not as expected in some areas and for some populations, follow-up focus groups were conducted. Input from four specific groups of people were solicited – the Russells Point /Indian Lake area, minorities, young adult, and Amish. Focus groups were conducted for Russells Point, minorities, and young adults. Information from the Amish community was gathered by the local hospital. A lot of the groups mentioned the typical issues of obesity and drug use as well as teens and kids ‘not having enough to do’ or ‘not being supervised’. In addition, most all groups mentioned that it was necessary to go out of the area for medical care. There were needs and/or concerns that were specific to each group, however.

The Russells Point/Indian Lake focus group contained five women ages 32-78. In general, two of the women were older, two were ‘middle-aged’ and one was younger, reflecting the demographics of the survey. This group brought up several issues. The first was the issue transportation and the availability of services locally. The group seemed to be concerned with the distance required to get health care and not aware of some of the services that were available locally. Another issue was the fact that doctors ‘don’t care about patients and just prescribe medications.’ When talking about youth, the group mentioned that there seemed to be some communication issues between kids and parents and parents would benefit from parenting classes. They also talked about the need for afterschool and church programs and the need for people just to ‘have someone to talk to.’ When asked about how the information about local services could best be advertised, the biggest consensus was door-to-door and working with churches. This group was hesitant on the use of the Internet and social media to ‘get the word out’ about healthcare issues because many did not have ready access to computers.

The minority focus group contained six people, three males and three females. Of the six people, three were Hispanic, one was Palestinian, one was African-American, and one who self-identified as Caucasian. The Hispanic members of the group were the most vocal, and a large portion of the group focused on issues relating to the Hispanic community. Some of the biggest issues arising from this group had to do with culture and race. The first was the need for interpreters. They acknowledged that many times a person will not ask for and/or admit that they need an interpreter in a health care situation and will end up not understanding medical instructions. A suggestion was for the health care provider to, if in doubt, have them either fill out an initial form indicating their preferred language or ask them to repeat/explain instructions to make sure they were understood.

Another issue that the minority group mentioned was cultural awareness and racism. Even beyond language, they felt that healthcare providers were sometimes not aware of various cultural norms and customs and that sometimes minorities were treated differently and/or dealing with issues regarding racism that need to be addressed. Along with typical services (e.g., support groups and classes), they recommended training of medical personnel in cultural awareness.

The young adult group had seven individuals with a median age of 31.3 years. In this group there were a mix of people from different income levels, from professionals to those relying on public assistance. The young adult group mentioned a lot of the same issues as other groups, however, a couple of strong opinions were voiced. One is that heroin use is a big problem in the community and that it is extremely easy to get the drug. Another is that they were not satisfied with the local hospital and the service they had received there. This was a concern particularly voiced by lower-income individuals.

When asked about how to get information out to people about healthcare issues, the young adult group, as could be expected, focused more on electronic media. They even mentioned creating an app and/or creating YouTube videos about healthcare.

The Amish community in census tract 39 (Belle Center) shared with the hospital that they had no concerns over quality of health care or relationships with the hospital or other health care providers. The biggest consideration for this group when accessing health care is cost.

In general, the focus groups provided a large amount of detailed information about what residents felt were the major healthcare issues in their community and specifically within their network of people. One of the major lessons learned from the focus groups and some of the questions on the survey is that people are not as aware of services that are available as healthcare providers would like them to be. The best way to address the problem varies depending on group, however. While young adults would benefit from more social media and creative electronic transmission of the availability of services, the residents of Russells Point and Indian Lake area were a little more hesitant, citing the lack of availability of computers and technology. In addition, while both the minority group and the Russells Point/Indian Lake group mentioned local churches as a possible vehicle for 'getting the word out', churches did not seem to be as much of a focus with the young adults.

Another 'lesson learned' is the need for programs for children and youth and parenting help. In all groups, the issue of affordable after-school programs and activities was mentioned as well as the need for affordable childcare and parenting classes. Reflecting the concern with drug use in the survey, most groups seemed concerned with preventing drug use and delinquent behavior in children and teens.

Survey Results

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

Community Issues

Question 1 – Rating of Possible Issues

Respondents were asked the following:

Communities can struggle with different issues. Let us know what issues you feel that your community struggles with by rating the following on a scale of ‘Not a Problem’ to ‘Big Problem’

The following tables show the percentage of respondents reporting various issues as “not a problem,” a “small problem,” a “medium problem,” or a “big problem” to various issues.

Table 1: Community Issues – Overall Responses

Issue	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Domestic Violence	1411	6.2%	19.6%	46.6%	27.7%
Child Abuse	1399	7.1%	21.6%	44.5%	26.7%
Drug Abuse	1409	3.5%	3.8%	12.3%	80.3%
Juvenile Delinquency	1390	5.3%	22.5%	47.0%	25.3%
Underage Drinking	1403	5.4%	21.7%	42.4%	30.4%
Teenage Pregnancy	1390	7.1%	32.2%	43.3%	17.4%
Unemployment	1390	6.0%	25.0%	42.3%	26.6%
Homelessness	1400	13.2%	46.4%	30.6%	9.9%
Hunger	1391	10.1%	37.8%	37.7%	14.4%
Childhood Obesity	1394	5.6%	24.9%	42.1%	27.4%
Adult Obesity	1396	3.7%	13.3%	41.5%	41.5%
Mental Health	1396	5.0%	24.7%	46.8%	23.5%

The issue that the greatest percentage of respondents indicated was a big problem was drug abuse. The issue that the lowest percentage of respondents felt was a big issue was homelessness. In particular, 13.2% of respondents indicated that homelessness was “not a problem” – a higher percentage than for any other issue. An explanation from focus groups is that while many people have housing issues, they are dealing with the issues by living with others rather than actually being homeless. The following tables detail responses by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 1-1: Domestic Violence

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1411	6.2%	19.6%	46.6%	27.7%
2012 Survey Results	2026	6.6%	19.1%	47.8%	26.5%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	103	5.8%	20.4%	58.3%	15.5%
Ages 35-49	212	5.7%	26.9%	49.1%	18.4%
Ages 50-64	487	4.7%	17.9%	50.3%	27.1%
Ages 65+	552	6.9%	17.9%	42.2%	33.0%
Gender					
Male	383	7.0%	29.2%	44.9%	18.8%
Female	991	5.3%	15.5%	47.8%	31.3%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	97	7.2%	14.4%	57.7%	20.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	144	8.3%	21.5%	42.4%	27.8%
40 Indian Lake	83	8.4%	25.3%	44.6%	21.7%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	82	8.5%	18.3%	43.9%	29.3%
42 Russells Point	48	8.3%	16.7%	45.8%	29.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	149	9.4%	23.5%	40.9%	26.2%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	143	7.0%	10.5%	44.1%	38.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	2.5%	23.1%	43.0%	31.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	215	2.8%	19.5%	50.2%	27.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	155	6.5%	18.7%	51.0%	23.9%
48 West Liberty	174	4.0%	21.8%	47.1%	27.0%

A greater percentage of older respondents and female respondents rated domestic violence as a bigger problem than younger and/or male respondents. As women are more likely to be the victims of domestic violence, the trend related to gender is not surprising. However, the reason behind the differences may be more complex. Women tend to rate almost *all* issues as “bigger issues” than men. Perhaps it is a bias in the likelihood of men and women to admit problems. Men might be more reluctant to admit that something is a “problem” than women. Gender and age differences are similar to what was found in the 2012 survey.

There were also some differences by census tract. West Bellefontaine had the greatest percentage of respondents rating domestic violence as a big problem. This is different from 2012. In 2012, Russells Point had the largest percentage of respondents indicating that domestic violence was a ‘big problem.’

Table 1-2: Child Abuse

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1399	7.1%	21.6%	44.5%	26.7%
2012 Survey Results	2015	6.9%	22.3%	42.5%	28.3%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	103	8.7%	21.4%	45.6%	24.3%
Ages 35-49	213	6.6%	23.0%	53.1%	17.4%
Ages 50-64	483	5.0%	21.9%	48.2%	24.8%
Ages 65+	543	8.3%	21.0%	39.4%	31.3%
Gender					
Male	377	8.8%	32.6%	39.3%	19.4%
Female	985	6.0%	17.2%	47.2%	29.6%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	93	9.7%	15.1%	46.2%	29.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	144	10.4%	20.8%	41.7%	27.1%
40 Indian Lake	78	11.5%	23.1%	47.4%	17.9%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	80	8.8%	17.5%	40.0%	33.8%
42 Russells Point	47	10.6%	21.3%	44.7%	23.4%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	150	8.7%	18.7%	43.3%	29.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	142	7.0%	18.3%	38.7%	35.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	120	5.0%	22.5%	47.5%	25.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	215	2.3%	23.3%	49.3%	25.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	155	8.4%	21.9%	46.5%	23.2%
48 West Liberty	175	4.6%	29.1%	42.9%	23.4%

One might predict that those with young children might be more likely to be directly involved with child abuse and thus more likely to indicate it as an issue. It is seniors, however, that have the highest percentage seeing child abuse as a big problem. One possible explanation is that older respondents are more likely to watch TV or other news reports and, thus, have incidents of child abuse (and domestic violence, discussed earlier) fresh in their mind.

A greater percentage of female respondents rated child abuse as a big problem. This response trend follows most other questions of this type. Women are more likely to see “issues” than men.

In terms of census tract, the areas with the greatest percentage of respondents reporting that child abuse was a big problem were West Bellefontaine and census tract 41 – Indian Lake - Lakeview. However, census tract 40 – also Indian Lake – had the greatest percentage of respondents stating that child abuse was not a problem.

Table 1-3: Drug Abuse

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1409	3.5%	3.8%	12.3%	80.3%
2012 Survey Results	2047	2.9%	4.7%	22.0%	70.3%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	104	1.9%	4.8%	11.5%	81.7%
Ages 35-49	213	1.9%	3.8%	8.0%	86.4%
Ages 50-64	488	1.6%	3.3%	12.1%	83.0%
Ages 65+	548	5.3%	3.6%	14.4%	76.6%
Gender					
Male	382	4.2%	4.2%	15.7%	75.9%
Female	990	2.9%	3.4%	10.9%	82.7%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	95	3.2%	3.2%	13.7%	80.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	145	4.1%	6.2%	11.7%	77.9%
40 Indian Lake	82	7.3%	1.2%	22.0%	69.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	82	6.1%	8.5%	11.0%	74.4%
42 Russells Point	47	4.3%	2.1%	10.6%	83.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	150	3.3%	5.3%	10.7%	80.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	143	4.9%	1.4%	12.6%	81.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	122	1.6%	1.6%	10.7%	86.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	215	1.9%	1.4%	9.8%	87.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	157	3.2%	7.6%	10.8%	78.3%
48 West Liberty	171	2.9%	3.5%	15.2%	78.4%

Similarly to other issues, female respondents tended to provide higher ratings than male respondents. However, in the case of drug abuse, the responses were rather high for all age groups and for both males and females (females had a slightly higher percentage, but both were high). Most respondents in all groups felt that drug abuse was a “big problem.”

More than two-thirds of respondents from all census tracts reported that drug abuse was a big problem in their area. Central and East Bellefontaine had the greatest percentage of respondents reporting it as a big problem. Clearly, there is a perception in all areas of drug abuse being an issue that needs to be addressed.

There also seems to be an increase from 2012 in the percentage of respondents stating that drug abuse is a big problem. The increase was highest for the young adult group with only 58.4% of respondents indicating drug abuse as a big problem in 2012 compared to 81.7% in 2015. The increase for seniors was minimal (70.5% compared to 76.6%). This difference in perception makes sense as there was a push from the 2012 survey to make people aware of the issue of drug abuse.

Table 1-4: Juvenile Delinquency

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1390	5.3%	22.5%	47.0%	25.3%
2012 Survey Results	2016	4.5%	21.5%	45.5%	28.5%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	102	4.9%	27.5%	49.0%	18.6%
Ages 35-49	212	4.7%	24.1%	45.3%	25.9%
Ages 50-64	482	3.7%	22.6%	46.7%	27.0%
Ages 65+	536	6.3%	21.1%	48.1%	24.4%
Gender					
Male	379	7.7%	30.6%	45.1%	16.6%
Female	972	3.9%	19.4%	48.1%	28.5%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	96	5.2%	20.8%	44.8%	29.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	146	5.5%	25.3%	51.4%	17.8%
40 Indian Lake	79	11.4%	26.6%	40.5%	21.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	79	8.9%	26.6%	41.8%	22.8%
42 Russells Point	47	6.4%	12.8%	53.2%	27.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	147	6.1%	19.7%	42.9%	31.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	139	6.5%	20.9%	44.6%	28.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	120	5.0%	24.2%	50.8%	20.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	212	2.4%	23.1%	44.8%	29.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	153	4.6%	24.2%	44.4%	26.8%
48 West Liberty	172	2.9%	20.3%	55.8%	20.9%

In the case of juvenile delinquency, younger adult respondents were slightly less likely to indicate it as a problem, but differences minimal. This was similar to 2012.

There were typical gender differences to that seen in other questions and to that seen in 2012. A greater percentage of female respondents reported that they felt juvenile delinquency was an issue than male respondents.

Respondents from Census Tract 43 (De Graff, Quincy, and Lewistown) had the greatest percentage indicating juvenile delinquency as a big problem. This was in contrast to 2012 when the highest percentage was seen in Russells Point. Similarly to 2012, however, respondents in the Indian Lake area had the greatest percentage indicating that it wasn't a problem.

Table 1-5: Underage Drinking

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1403	5.4%	21.7%	42.4%	30.4%
2012 Survey Results	2044	4.4%	17.0%	40.5%	38.1%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	103	2.9%	30.1%	46.6%	20.4%
Ages 35-49	213	4.2%	25.8%	45.1%	24.9%
Ages 50-64	486	3.3%	23.5%	41.2%	32.1%
Ages 65+	542	7.4%	18.1%	42.4%	32.1%
Gender					
Male	380	7.1%	29.7%	42.6%	20.5%
Female	986	4.4%	18.9%	42.6%	34.2%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	97	6.2%	13.4%	50.5%	29.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	146	5.5%	24.0%	45.9%	24.7%
40 Indian Lake	80	12.5%	28.7%	33.8%	25.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	81	7.4%	22.2%	40.7%	29.6%
42 Russells Point	47	6.4%	23.4%	27.7%	42.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	148	4.7%	24.3%	35.8%	35.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	141	5.0%	19.1%	41.8%	34.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	5.0%	22.7%	42.9%	29.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	214	2.8%	22.4%	45.3%	29.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	154	5.2%	20.1%	42.2%	32.5%
48 West Liberty	176	5.1%	20.5%	46.0%	28.4%

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

However, census tract differences do not match that for juvenile delinquency. Respondents from Russells Point had the highest percentage indicating underage drinking as a big problem. This is similar to 2012 results. Respondents from Indian Lake had the highest percentage indicating underage drinking was not a problem. This is also similar to 2012 results.

Overall a slightly lower percentage of people reported underage drinking as a problem than in 2012. The decrease was seen for both males and females and the decrease was highest in the 35-49 age group (38.1% to 24.9%).

Table 1-6: Teenage Pregnancy

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1390	7.1%	32.2%	43.3%	17.4%
2012 Survey Results	2008	5.3%	26.3%	43.1%	25.3%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	103	4.9%	33.0%	38.8%	23.3%
Ages 35-49	214	5.6%	36.0%	43.0%	15.4%
Ages 50-64	484	4.5%	36.2%	42.4%	16.9%
Ages 65+	534	9.6%	28.5%	44.9%	17.0%
Gender					
Male	377	10.3%	40.1%	36.3%	13.3%
Female	976	5.5%	29.8%	45.6%	19.1%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	99	11.1%	24.2%	46.5%	18.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	144	9.7%	31.3%	47.2%	11.8%
40 Indian Lake	79	10.1%	36.7%	40.5%	12.7%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	78	14.1%	28.2%	44.9%	12.8%
42 Russells Point	48	8.3%	27.1%	35.4%	29.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	150	6.7%	30.0%	46.0%	17.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	140	7.1%	30.7%	44.3%	17.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	4.2%	35.3%	38.7%	21.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	213	4.7%	31.0%	44.6%	19.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	149	6.0%	34.2%	42.3%	17.4%
48 West Liberty	171	4.1%	39.2%	40.4%	16.4%

There is a slight decrease from 2012 in the percentage of respondents seeing teenage pregnancy as a big problem (25.3% to 17.4%). This perception was also seen in focus groups as the general thought was that the issue was ‘getting better.’ Interestingly, for the one group that might have the most accurate information, young adults, the percentages remained relatively constant (22.9% to 23.3%).

In general, gender trends reflected other questions (females were slightly more likely to indicate it the issue as a ‘big problem’). With teenage pregnancy, young adults seemed slightly more likely to rate it as a ‘big problem’, respondents from Russells Point had the highest percentage rating teenage pregnancy as a ‘big problem’, and respondents from Indian Lake - Lakeview had the highest percentage rating it as ‘not a problem.’

Table 1-7: Unemployment

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1390	6.0%	25.0%	42.3%	26.6%
2012 Survey Results	2049	2.3%	8.3%	31.8%	57.5%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	103	5.8%	22.3%	35.0%	36.9%
Ages 35-49	213	4.2%	24.4%	43.7%	27.7%
Ages 50-64	484	5.0%	27.9%	42.8%	24.4%
Ages 65+	535	6.9%	24.1%	43.4%	25.6%
Gender					
Male	376	9.0%	33.8%	37.5%	19.7%
Female	977	4.5%	22.3%	44.2%	29.0%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	94	5.3%	24.5%	41.5%	28.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	146	8.2%	29.5%	39.0%	23.3%
40 Indian Lake	79	10.1%	17.7%	53.2%	19.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	80	8.8%	13.8%	35.0%	42.5%
42 Russells Point	47	6.4%	14.9%	40.4%	38.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	146	4.1%	23.3%	49.3%	23.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	143	4.9%	26.6%	38.5%	30.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	117	2.6%	23.1%	43.6%	30.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	213	5.6%	27.7%	43.7%	23.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	154	6.5%	23.4%	42.2%	27.9%
48 West Liberty	171	6.4%	32.7%	39.2%	21.6%

Overall, just over one-fourth (26.6%) of respondents indicated that they thought unemployment was a ‘big problem.’ This percentage was highest with the young adult group and higher for women than men. Respondents from Indian Lake – Lakeview had the highest percentage indicating that unemployment was a ‘big problem’ while their neighbors (Indian Lake) were the group with the lowest percentage.

There is a big decrease since 2012 in the percentage of people viewing unemployment as a ‘big problem.’ Interestingly, the biggest decrease was seen with seniors (60.1% to 25.6%). From focus group responses, the perception may be that the rate of unemployment has gone down, but instead there is now an issue of ‘underemployment.’

The perception also may not reflect reality. When comparing 2015 survey results to that of 2012, the percentage of respondents indicating that they were unemployed, as well as the percentage indicating both full-time and part-time employment remained consistent. However, the 2015 respondents had a slightly higher percentage that may be retired (65+) so this may have affected results.

Table 1-8: Homelessness

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1400	13.2%	46.4%	30.6%	9.9%
2012 Survey Results	2002	11.6%	45.2%	32.3%	10.9%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	103	18.4%	52.4%	24.3%	4.9%
Ages 35-49	215	12.6%	52.1%	27.4%	7.9%
Ages 50-64	483	11.6%	48.7%	30.0%	9.7%
Ages 65+	542	13.7%	41.0%	34.3%	11.1%
Gender					
Male	380	20.5%	52.1%	22.4%	5.0%
Female	983	10.1%	44.6%	33.5%	11.9%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	93	15.1%	38.7%	33.3%	12.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	143	18.2%	49.7%	27.3%	4.9%
40 Indian Lake	81	19.8%	45.7%	30.9%	3.7%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	82	18.3%	32.9%	35.4%	13.4%
42 Russells Point	48	12.5%	41.7%	29.2%	16.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	148	15.5%	51.4%	24.3%	8.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	142	9.9%	38.7%	35.9%	15.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	5.0%	47.9%	34.7%	12.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	214	9.8%	49.1%	32.2%	8.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	152	13.8%	50.7%	28.3%	7.2%
48 West Liberty	176	13.1%	49.4%	27.8%	9.7%

Few respondents indicated that homelessness was a ‘big problem’ and the percentage seemed to remain relatively consistent with that reported in 2012. Also similarly to 2012, a slightly higher percentage of females indicated homelessness was a ‘big problem’ than males and a higher percentage of older respondents indicated that it was a ‘big issue.’

Responses from census tracts were consistent with 2012 with the exception of Russells Point. In this census tract, a lower percentage of respondents indicated that homelessness is a ‘big problem’ (27.9% compared to 16.7%).

Table 1-9: Hunger

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1391	10.1%	37.8%	37.7%	14.4%
2012 Survey Results	2008	8.7%	34.9%	40.4%	16.0%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	102	9.8%	52.0%	26.5%	11.8%
Ages 35-49	213	8.5%	43.2%	33.8%	14.6%
Ages 50-64	482	8.1%	40.2%	36.9%	14.7%
Ages 65+	542	12.7%	31.2%	42.1%	14.0%
Gender					
Male	377	17.0%	45.9%	26.3%	10.9%
Female	977	7.0%	35.3%	41.9%	15.9%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	92	9.8%	35.9%	38.0%	16.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	143	9.8%	44.1%	37.1%	9.1%
40 Indian Lake	79	17.7%	30.4%	34.2%	17.7%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	81	13.6%	33.3%	34.6%	18.5%
42 Russells Point	47	10.6%	25.5%	38.3%	25.5%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	150	8.0%	42.0%	36.7%	13.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	142	8.5%	34.5%	39.4%	17.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	5.0%	36.1%	42.0%	16.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	211	8.1%	41.2%	36.5%	14.2%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	157	15.3%	36.3%	37.6%	10.8%
48 West Liberty	170	10.0%	40.0%	38.8%	11.2%

A relatively small percentage of respondents indicated that they felt hunger was a ‘big problem.’ In this case, although women do not tend to see it as a ‘big problem’ a greater percentage of women rate it as a ‘medium problem’ and a lower percentage rate it as ‘not a problem.’ There are few to no differences with regards to age group.

The census tract with the highest percentage of respondents indicating hunger as a ‘big problem’ was Russells Point. This trend was also seen in 2012, although there was a decrease (41.0% to 25.5%).

Table 1-10: Childhood Obesity

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1394	5.6%	24.9%	42.1%	27.4%
2012 Survey Results	2034	5.2%	20.7%	41.4%	32.7%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	102	6.9%	31.4%	37.3%	24.5%
Ages 35-49	214	3.7%	24.3%	41.1%	30.8%
Ages 50-64	485	4.5%	23.7%	44.7%	27.0%
Ages 65+	538	6.7%	24.7%	41.4%	27.1%
Gender					
Male	379	6.6%	24.3%	43.8%	25.3%
Female	981	4.9%	25.3%	41.7%	28.1%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	96	4.2%	28.1%	36.5%	31.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	146	5.5%	26.0%	41.8%	26.7%
40 Indian Lake	81	7.4%	21.0%	44.4%	27.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	80	13.8%	28.7%	38.8%	18.8%
42 Russells Point	47	12.8%	23.4%	34.0%	29.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	149	6.0%	22.8%	47.7%	23.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	140	7.1%	23.6%	43.6%	25.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	118	3.4%	28.0%	38.1%	30.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	209	3.3%	23.0%	45.9%	27.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	157	3.8%	26.8%	42.0%	27.4%
48 West Liberty	171	4.1%	24.0%	40.4%	31.6%

Overall, just over one-fourth of respondents felt that childhood obesity was a ‘big problem.’ This number was slightly lower than 2012 and consistent across age group and gender. In terms of census tract, respondents from Indian Lake – Lakeview seemed to have the least amount of concern with childhood obesity, with the lowest percentage indicating it as a ‘big problem’ and the highest percentage indicating it as ‘not a problem.’

Table 1-11: Adult Obesity

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1396	3.7%	13.3%	41.5%	41.5%
2012 Survey Results	2046	3.4%	11.1%	38.5%	47.0%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	101	3.0%	16.8%	39.6%	40.6%
Ages 35-49	212	2.4%	10.8%	44.8%	42.0%
Ages 50-64	485	2.7%	13.6%	40.8%	42.9%
Ages 65+	544	4.8%	12.5%	42.6%	40.1%
Gender					
Male	379	4.5%	14.0%	46.4%	35.1%
Female	981	3.0%	13.3%	39.8%	44.0%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	96	3.1%	16.7%	35.4%	44.8%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	149	4.0%	10.1%	45.6%	40.3%
40 Indian Lake	80	5.0%	11.3%	48.8%	35.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	82	9.8%	20.7%	42.7%	26.8%
42 Russells Point	47	8.5%	14.9%	34.0%	42.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	147	4.8%	15.0%	40.8%	39.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	140	4.3%	12.1%	40.0%	43.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	118	2.5%	13.6%	40.7%	43.2%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	210	1.9%	12.9%	42.4%	42.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	154	2.6%	13.6%	39.0%	44.8%
48 West Liberty	173	1.7%	11.0%	42.8%	44.5%

A higher percentage of respondents listed adult obesity as a ‘big problem’ than child obesity and the numbers were slightly lower than in 2012. A higher percentage of females felt that it is a problem than males and responses tended to be consistent across age group. When looking at differences by census tract, the only area that seems to stand out is Indian Lake – Lakeview with the lowest percentage indicating adult obesity as a ‘big problem.’

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

Table 1-12: Mental Health Issues

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1396	5.0%	24.7%	46.8%	23.5%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	101	5.0%	23.8%	44.6%	26.7%
Ages 35-49	214	3.3%	23.8%	46.7%	26.2%
Ages 50-64	481	2.9%	24.3%	47.6%	25.2%
Ages 65+	548	6.6%	25.7%	47.3%	20.4%
Gender					
Male	376	8.5%	33.2%	40.7%	17.6%
Female	983	3.3%	21.9%	49.3%	25.5%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	95	6.3%	21.1%	45.3%	27.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	144	6.3%	30.6%	52.1%	11.1%
40 Indian Lake	81	13.6%	22.2%	44.4%	19.8%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	81	7.4%	22.2%	43.2%	27.2%
42 Russells Point	47	4.3%	21.3%	38.3%	36.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	149	5.4%	29.5%	44.3%	20.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	139	3.6%	23.0%	46.8%	26.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	4.1%	18.2%	47.9%	29.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	211	3.8%	22.7%	49.8%	23.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	156	2.6%	29.5%	48.7%	19.2%
48 West Liberty	172	3.5%	25.0%	44.2%	27.3%

Just under one-fourth of respondents indicated that mental health issues are a ‘big problem’ in their community. This item was not included in 2012, so there is no comparison data available.

Similar to some other questions, a slightly higher percentage of female than male respondents indicated that mental health issues were a ‘big problem.’ Percentages were slightly lower for seniors, but the difference was minimal. In terms of census tract, the three areas that stand out are Huntsville and Belle Center, Indian Lake, and Russells Point. Huntsville and Belle Center had the lowest percentage indicating that mental health issues were a ‘big problem’ and Indian Lake had the highest indicating mental health issues were ‘not a problem’ – both positive results. Russells Point respondents had the highest percentage indicating that they felt mental health issues were a ‘big problem.’

Question 2 – Services

In Question 2, residents were asked how important different services were to their community. Specifically, the question read:

Think about the following community services. Tell us how important you feel that it is for your community to provide each service on a scale of ‘Not Important’ to ‘Very Important.’

The following details the responses to this question on community services.

Table 2: Services – Overall Responses

	N	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
Health Care	1432	1.6%	6.2%	26.7%	65.4%
Care of the Elderly	1434	1.5%	3.5%	27.3%	67.8%
Child Care	1426	2.8%	12.3%	40.1%	44.8%
Services for People with Disabilities	1428	1.2%	8.5%	39.8%	50.5%
Alcohol/Substance Abuse Programs	1420	2.0%	11.5%	34.0%	52.5%
Youth Programs	1422	2.8%	16.5%	45.8%	35.0%
Job Training	1409	3.2%	20.1%	44.8%	31.9%
Income Assistance	1408	8.0%	33.9%	36.9%	21.2%
Food Assistance	1415	4.2%	25.7%	41.2%	29.0%
Housing Assistance	1417	5.8%	32.3%	38.0%	24.0%
Physical Upkeep	1396	7.6%	33.0%	39.0%	20.5%
Transportation	1420	4.7%	30.1%	38.7%	26.4%

The two services that respondents felt were the most important were health care and care of the elderly. Other important issues included services for people with disabilities, alcohol/substance abuse programs, and, to a slightly lesser extent, child care. The following tables detail responses by age range, gender, and census tract.

Table 2-1: Health Care

	N	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1432	1.6%	6.2%	26.7%	65.4%
2012 Survey Results	2105	1.6%	5.5%	28.3%	64.6%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	102	0.0%	2.9%	20.6%	76.5%
Ages 35-49	215	1.4%	7.0%	21.4%	70.2%
Ages 50-64	489	1.0%	6.3%	25.6%	67.1%
Ages 65+	566	2.7%	6.4%	29.7%	61.3%
Gender					
Male	385	3.1%	9.6%	34.5%	52.7%
Female	1006	1.0%	4.8%	24.0%	70.3%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	98	2.0%	6.1%	22.4%	69.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	147	2.0%	8.8%	34.0%	55.1%
40 Indian Lake	84	2.4%	7.1%	32.1%	58.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	84	2.4%	8.3%	26.2%	63.1%
42 Russells Point	51	0.0%	5.9%	27.5%	66.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	151	1.3%	7.9%	31.8%	58.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	144	3.5%	4.2%	25.0%	67.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	118	0.8%	2.5%	18.6%	78.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	220	0.9%	3.6%	21.8%	73.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	157	1.3%	8.9%	26.8%	63.1%
48 West Liberty	178	1.1%	6.2%	29.2%	63.5%

Responses overall were similar to 2012. Interestingly, it is the age group most in need of health care (seniors) that had a slightly lower percentage of respondents indicating it as an important service for the community to provide. Perhaps this is due to the fact that seniors receive Medicare. Although Medicare does not pay for all costs, this group is less likely to be without health care assistance than other groups.

A greater percentage of women respondents rated health care as an important issue for the community to provide than male respondents. This may be due to the fact that women are more likely to utilize health care services or to the response bias seen in similar questions.

In terms of area, Central Bellefontaine had the greatest percentage of respondents rating provision of health care as a very important issue. In 2012, Central Bellefontaine and Russells Point were the two highest areas.

Table 2-2: Care of the Elderly

	N	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1434	1.5%	3.5%	27.3%	67.8%
2012 Survey Results	2099	.9%	4.0%	29.7%	65.4%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	102	1.0%	2.9%	21.6%	74.5%
Ages 35-49	215	0.9%	3.7%	28.8%	66.5%
Ages 50-64	494	0.4%	2.8%	25.5%	71.3%
Ages 65+	563	2.7%	3.7%	28.6%	65.0%
Gender					
Male	382	2.6%	7.1%	38.0%	52.4%
Female	1013	1.0%	2.1%	23.4%	73.5%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	99	1.0%	4.0%	25.3%	69.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	150	2.0%	4.7%	28.7%	64.7%
40 Indian Lake	85	2.4%	7.1%	34.1%	56.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	83	2.4%	1.2%	27.7%	68.7%
42 Russells Point	52	0.0%	1.9%	32.7%	65.4%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	152	3.3%	7.2%	28.9%	60.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	146	2.1%	1.4%	24.7%	71.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	117	0.9%	2.6%	23.1%	73.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	216	0.5%	2.8%	24.5%	72.2%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	156	0.6%	3.2%	28.8%	67.3%
48 West Liberty	178	1.1%	2.2%	27.5%	69.1%

The results overall were similar to 2012. A majority of respondents from all age groups, both genders, and all areas felt that care of the elderly is very important. Age group differences were minimal to none. It is interesting that the two middle groups, the groups most likely to be caring for aging parents, did not have a higher percentage considering the service ‘very important.’

It is not surprising that the percentage of women who believe that care for the elderly is very important is high. Typically, it is women who are caring for elderly parents. Thus, the relatively large difference between male and female respondents seen here may be due to personal experience.

There is also some variation by area. Although differences are small, Indian Lake had the lowest percentage of respondents stating that care of the elderly is ‘very important’ while respondents in the Bellefontaine areas tended to have the highest percentage.

Table 2-3: Child Care

	N	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1426	2.8%	12.3%	40.1%	44.8%
2012 Survey Results	2084	2.5%	12.5%	38.7%	46.2%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	103	1.9%	7.8%	32.0%	58.3%
Ages 35-49	216	3.7%	10.6%	37.5%	48.1%
Ages 50-64	493	2.0%	15.0%	38.5%	44.4%
Ages 65+	557	3.2%	11.7%	43.6%	41.5%
Gender					
Male	383	5.7%	19.3%	43.3%	31.6%
Female	1013	1.7%	9.4%	39.2%	49.7%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	96	4.2%	11.5%	34.4%	50.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	149	3.4%	14.1%	39.6%	43.0%
40 Indian Lake	84	2.4%	23.8%	39.3%	34.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	82	2.4%	8.5%	43.9%	45.1%
42 Russells Point	52	0.0%	15.4%	44.2%	40.4%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	151	4.6%	14.6%	43.0%	37.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	143	2.1%	9.8%	38.5%	49.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	118	4.2%	5.9%	38.1%	51.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	218	1.4%	11.0%	35.8%	51.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	156	3.8%	14.1%	43.6%	38.5%
48 West Liberty	177	1.7%	10.7%	43.5%	44.1%

As one might expect, respondents most likely to have young children (those in the 18-34 and, to a lesser extent, the 35-49 age range) had the highest percentage rating community provision of child care as very important. Similarly to other questions, and also to be expected, women respondents also had a higher percentage rating child care as very important. This, and the overall percentages, are similar to that seen in 2012.

There were only small differences by area. Census tract 40 (Indian Lake) had the lowest percentage of respondents rating child care as very important, while respondents from Rushsylvania and West Mansfield as well as the Bellefontaine areas had higher percentages.

Table 2-4: Disability Services

	N	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1428	1.2%	8.5%	39.8%	50.5%
2012 Survey Results	2088	1.2%	10.1%	40.1%	48.5%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	102	2.9%	5.9%	40.2%	51.0%
Ages 35-49	216	0.0%	7.4%	40.7%	51.9%
Ages 50-64	490	0.4%	9.8%	36.5%	53.3%
Ages 65+	561	1.8%	7.8%	42.6%	47.8%
Gender					
Male	379	2.4%	14.5%	46.7%	36.4%
Female	1009	0.7%	6.2%	37.7%	55.4%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	95	0.0%	5.3%	43.2%	51.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	148	0.7%	10.1%	46.6%	42.6%
40 Indian Lake	86	4.7%	7.0%	52.3%	36.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	83	0.0%	8.4%	37.3%	54.2%
42 Russells Point	51	0.0%	3.9%	39.2%	56.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	152	2.6%	9.9%	41.4%	46.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	142	1.4%	6.3%	33.1%	59.2%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	1.7%	7.6%	28.6%	62.2%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	216	0.9%	8.8%	36.6%	53.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	156	0.6%	10.3%	44.9%	44.2%
48 West Liberty	180	0.6%	10.0%	38.9%	50.6%

Responses were similar overall to 2012 and similar across age groups. Gender trends are similar to other questions. A higher percentage of women respondents rated the issue as very important.

There is also some variation by area. Central Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents rating the issue as very important. Indian Lake had the lowest percentage.

Table 2-5: Alcohol/Substance Abuse Programs

	N	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1420	2.0%	11.5%	34.0%	52.5%
2012 Survey Results	2079	2.1%	13.7%	41.3%	42.9%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	100	3.0%	9.0%	41.0%	47.0%
Ages 35-49	217	2.3%	9.2%	32.7%	55.8%
Ages 50-64	488	1.0%	12.7%	30.7%	55.5%
Ages 65+	555	2.2%	11.4%	35.5%	51.0%
Gender					
Male	381	3.7%	19.2%	38.6%	38.6%
Female	999	1.3%	8.8%	32.0%	57.9%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	98	3.1%	10.2%	28.6%	58.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	149	1.3%	14.1%	40.3%	44.3%
40 Indian Lake	83	2.4%	16.9%	37.3%	43.4%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	82	3.7%	15.9%	31.7%	48.8%
42 Russells Point	50	2.0%	8.0%	34.0%	56.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	151	3.3%	11.3%	37.7%	47.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	142	2.8%	9.2%	32.4%	55.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	118	2.5%	12.7%	29.7%	55.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	215	0.5%	7.9%	29.8%	61.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	152	0.7%	15.1%	38.8%	45.4%
48 West Liberty	180	1.7%	9.4%	33.3%	55.6%

The percentage seeing alcohol and substance abuse services as ‘very important’ has gone up some from 2012. This may be due to the increased awareness of heroin use and matches the increased view of alcohol and drug addiction as a problem seen in Question 1.

Results tended to be fairly consistent across age group. Young adults had a slightly lower percentage seeing programs as important, but the difference was small. There were also some differences by census tract. Respondents in East Bellefontaine had the highest percentage stating alcohol and substance abuse problems are very important.

The differences in percentages by gender seemed greater than in some of the other areas, however. Over half of women respondents rated alcohol/substance abuse programs as very important, while only 38.6% of male respondents gave similar ratings.

Table 2-6: Youth Programs

	N	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1422	2.8%	16.5%	45.8%	35.0%
2012 Survey Results	2078	2.4%	16.3%	44.1%	37.2%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	101	4.0%	10.9%	41.6%	43.6%
Ages 35-49	214	1.4%	14.5%	41.1%	43.0%
Ages 50-64	490	2.2%	19.2%	43.9%	34.7%
Ages 65+	558	3.4%	15.8%	50.2%	30.6%
Gender					
Male	386	4.7%	24.6%	47.7%	23.1%
Female	997	2.0%	13.2%	45.4%	39.3%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	97	3.1%	15.5%	43.3%	38.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	148	4.1%	16.9%	50.7%	28.4%
40 Indian Lake	85	4.7%	18.8%	43.5%	32.9%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	81	1.2%	18.5%	42.0%	38.3%
42 Russells Point	52	0.0%	21.2%	48.1%	30.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	149	4.0%	16.1%	49.7%	30.2%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	143	1.4%	15.4%	42.7%	40.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	118	5.1%	18.6%	39.0%	37.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	214	0.5%	12.1%	48.6%	38.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	157	3.8%	20.4%	48.4%	27.4%
48 West Liberty	178	2.8%	14.6%	43.3%	39.3%

It is respondents most likely to have children in the home (the first two age groups) who have the greatest percentage of respondents rating youth programs as very important. Also not surprisingly, a greater percentage of women respondents rated youth programs as very important than male respondents.

Responses across census tracts were small. West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents rating youth programs as very important. Zanesfield and East Liberty as well as Huntsville and Belle Center had lower percentages.

Table 2-7: Job Training

	N	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1409	3.2%	20.1%	44.8%	31.9%
2012 Survey Results	2079	2.4%	18.5%	43.1%	36.1%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	99	3.0%	15.2%	45.5%	36.4%
Ages 35-49	215	3.7%	23.3%	40.0%	33.0%
Ages 50-64	486	2.5%	19.3%	45.3%	32.9%
Ages 65+	553	3.8%	21.0%	45.6%	29.7%
Gender					
Male	382	6.5%	27.0%	44.5%	22.0%
Female	989	1.8%	17.7%	44.9%	35.6%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	96	5.2%	19.8%	35.4%	39.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	148	4.7%	21.6%	48.6%	25.0%
40 Indian Lake	86	5.8%	27.9%	45.3%	20.9%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	82	6.1%	20.7%	46.3%	26.8%
42 Russells Point	49	2.0%	12.2%	55.1%	30.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	147	4.1%	18.4%	49.0%	28.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	137	2.2%	17.5%	41.6%	38.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	0.8%	16.8%	43.7%	38.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	212	1.4%	19.8%	44.8%	34.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	157	3.8%	26.1%	38.9%	31.2%
48 West Liberty	176	1.7%	17.6%	47.7%	33.0%

There is a slight decrease in the perception of job programs as important since 2012. However, overall differences are minimal.

One might expect to see age and gender trends in the need for job training. There are little to no age differences, however. Gender differences follow the same pattern as other questions and the pattern for the rating of unemployment as an issue. A greater percentage of women respondents rated it as very important.

In terms of census tract, Rushsylvania and West Mansfield, as well as West and Central Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents rating it as 'very important.' Indian Lake respondents had the lowest percentage.

Table 2-8: Income Assistance

	N	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1408	8.0%	33.9%	36.9%	21.2%
2012 Survey Results	2074	6.3%	31.4%	36.7%	25.6%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	102	11.8%	35.3%	33.3%	19.6%
Ages 35-49	214	11.2%	37.9%	30.8%	20.1%
Ages 50-64	487	7.4%	34.3%	36.1%	22.2%
Ages 65+	547	6.6%	32.9%	40.2%	20.3%
Gender					
Male	377	14.9%	40.6%	32.1%	12.5%
Female	993	5.2%	31.7%	38.9%	24.2%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	95	9.5%	34.7%	34.7%	21.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	149	14.8%	38.9%	30.2%	16.1%
40 Indian Lake	85	10.6%	36.5%	37.6%	15.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	82	6.1%	24.4%	40.2%	29.3%
42 Russells Point	50	4.0%	22.0%	38.0%	36.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	148	8.1%	34.5%	39.2%	18.2%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	141	3.5%	29.8%	37.6%	29.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	117	4.3%	24.8%	42.7%	28.2%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	211	7.6%	37.4%	36.5%	18.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	155	9.0%	39.4%	35.5%	16.1%
48 West Liberty	175	7.4%	36.0%	36.6%	20.0%

There was very little difference in age group as to whether income assistance was an important service for the community. However, there was a gender difference, with women respondents rating it as a very important issue at a greater percentage than men. There were some differences in census tract. Russells Point had the greatest percentage of respondents rating it as very important. These overall responses and patterns are very similar to what was seen in 2012.

Table 2-9: Food Assistance

	N	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1415	4.2%	25.7%	41.2%	29.0%
2012 Survey Results	2087	3.6%	22.8%	39.5%	34.1%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	101	5.9%	26.7%	44.6%	22.8%
Ages 35-49	217	6.9%	25.8%	42.4%	24.9%
Ages 50-64	488	3.1%	26.8%	39.3%	30.7%
Ages 65+	552	4.0%	24.3%	41.7%	30.1%
Gender					
Male	381	8.9%	32.3%	38.8%	19.9%
Female	997	2.4%	23.4%	41.7%	32.5%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	97	5.2%	24.7%	40.2%	29.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	148	8.8%	32.4%	31.8%	27.0%
40 Indian Lake	85	4.7%	28.2%	41.2%	25.9%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	82	1.2%	18.3%	50.0%	30.5%
42 Russells Point	51	2.0%	21.6%	37.3%	39.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	151	5.3%	30.5%	40.4%	23.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	141	2.8%	22.0%	39.7%	35.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	118	3.4%	16.9%	44.9%	34.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	214	3.7%	24.3%	40.2%	31.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	153	3.3%	31.4%	41.2%	24.2%
48 West Liberty	175	3.4%	25.1%	47.4%	24.0%

Responses for food assistance were a little higher than that for income assistance, but showed similar patterns. There were few to no differences with regards to age group. Women respondents and respondents in Russells Point had the highest percentage rating food assistance as a very important community service. This is similar to what was found in 2012.

There is a slight difference in patterns from 2012, however. Responses for seniors tended to be consistent, while a lower percentage of respondents in the youngest two age groups felt that food assistance was ‘very important’ (31.0% to 22.8% and 36.3% to 24.9% in the 18-34 and 35-49 age group respectively).

Table 2-10: Housing Assistance

	N	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1417	5.8%	32.3%	38.0%	24.0%
2012 Survey Results	2078	4.9%	30.7%	37.7%	26.8%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	101	5.9%	37.6%	32.7%	23.8%
Ages 35-49	217	8.8%	35.0%	36.4%	19.8%
Ages 50-64	487	5.5%	33.1%	34.3%	27.1%
Ages 65+	552	5.1%	29.7%	42.9%	22.3%
Gender					
Male	387	11.4%	39.3%	34.6%	14.7%
Female	991	3.5%	29.6%	39.5%	27.4%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	98	10.2%	26.5%	34.7%	28.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	150	9.3%	36.7%	35.3%	18.7%
40 Indian Lake	84	9.5%	41.7%	36.9%	11.9%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	80	1.3%	26.3%	45.0%	27.5%
42 Russells Point	51	3.9%	21.6%	33.3%	41.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	149	7.4%	34.9%	36.9%	20.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	144	2.1%	25.7%	41.7%	30.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	117	4.3%	23.9%	42.7%	29.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	214	5.6%	31.8%	37.4%	25.2%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	154	6.5%	38.3%	33.1%	22.1%
48 West Liberty	176	3.4%	36.9%	40.3%	19.3%

Like the two previous items, there was little to no difference with regards to age group. There were some decent sized differences with regards to gender, however. A greater percentage of women respondents rated housing as a very important issue than men respondents.

In addition, there were similar differences with regard to census tract as found in the previous two items. Respondents in Russells Point had the greatest percentage rating the issue as very important.

Table 2-11: Physical Upkeep

	N	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1396	7.6%	33.0%	39.0%	20.5%
2012 Survey Results	2043	6.4%	29.7%	39.2%	24.7%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	100	12.0%	34.0%	33.0%	21.0%
Ages 35-49	217	9.2%	35.5%	33.2%	22.1%
Ages 50-64	482	8.1%	34.6%	38.8%	18.5%
Ages 65+	540	6.1%	30.2%	42.4%	21.3%
Gender					
Male	378	11.6%	36.2%	35.4%	16.7%
Female	982	5.9%	32.2%	39.9%	22.0%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	95	14.7%	26.3%	36.8%	22.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	148	10.1%	38.5%	33.1%	18.2%
40 Indian Lake	82	12.2%	35.4%	32.9%	19.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	83	7.2%	28.9%	39.8%	24.1%
42 Russells Point	50	4.0%	26.0%	54.0%	16.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	150	6.7%	38.7%	34.7%	20.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	144	3.5%	29.2%	38.9%	28.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	115	7.0%	27.0%	46.1%	20.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	206	5.3%	34.5%	39.3%	20.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	151	9.9%	32.5%	39.7%	17.9%
48 West Liberty	172	5.8%	35.5%	41.3%	17.4%

There were little to no age trends in the perception of physical upkeep as ‘very important.’ Gender differences showed the same trend as other items, but the differences were not as great. Only a slightly higher percentage of women than men respondents reported that physical upkeep was very important.

With regard to census tract, the area where the highest percentage of respondents reported the issue as very important was West Bellefontaine. Overall, however, there were few to no differences in census tract.

Table 2-12: Transportation

	N	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1420	4.7%	30.1%	38.7%	26.4%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	102	9.8%	41.2%	28.4%	20.6%
Ages 35-49	214	6.1%	34.1%	36.4%	23.4%
Ages 50-64	488	5.3%	29.7%	40.0%	25.0%
Ages 65+	555	2.9%	26.7%	40.4%	30.1%
Gender					
Male	380	7.9%	39.5%	35.5%	17.1%
Female	998	3.5%	27.0%	39.7%	29.9%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	97	11.3%	25.8%	38.1%	24.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	149	4.7%	38.3%	39.6%	17.4%
40 Indian Lake	82	3.7%	42.7%	26.8%	26.8%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	81	4.9%	24.7%	37.0%	33.3%
42 Russells Point	50	4.0%	12.0%	52.0%	32.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	152	6.6%	36.2%	34.9%	22.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	144	2.1%	25.7%	41.7%	30.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	118	4.2%	20.3%	47.5%	28.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	216	2.8%	28.2%	39.8%	29.2%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	154	5.8%	31.8%	35.7%	26.6%
48 West Liberty	177	4.0%	33.3%	37.3%	25.4%

Overall, just over one-fourth of respondents (26.4%) rated transportation as a ‘very important’ service. The question had similar gender trends to other questions with females having a higher percentage rating it as ‘very important.’ Age trends were small, but older adults did tend to rate it as slightly more important service than younger adults. The two areas that had the highest percentage of respondents rating it as ‘very important’ were Indian Lake – Lakeview and Russells Point. This makes sense in that these are the areas that are ‘furthest out’ and may realistically have the most issues with transportation.

Question 3 – Safety of the Community

Residents were asked, “Do you feel that your community is a safe place to grow up or raise children?” Responses were given on a five-point scale from “very unsafe” to “very safe.” The following table details the answers to question 3 – safety of the community.

Table 3: Safety of the Community

	N	Very Unsafe	Unsafe	Somewhat Safe	Safe	Very Safe
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	1464	1.2%	3.7%	34.4%	50.8%	9.9%
2012 Survey Results	2125	1.3%	3.1%	34.3%	51.2%	10.3%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	103	1.9%	5.8%	40.8%	40.8%	10.7%
Ages 35-49	218	2.8%	3.7%	31.7%	48.6%	13.3%
Ages 50-64	500	0.4%	3.4%	35.0%	53.2%	8.0%
Ages 65+	580	1.0%	3.4%	32.6%	52.6%	10.3%
Gender						
Male	395	1.0%	4.6%	30.9%	53.7%	9.9%
Female	1027	1.2%	3.1%	35.4%	50.7%	9.5%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	106	0.0%	5.7%	28.3%	55.7%	10.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	153	1.3%	0.7%	26.8%	60.8%	10.5%
40 Indian Lake	87	1.1%	4.6%	32.2%	48.3%	13.8%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	84	4.8%	6.0%	38.1%	42.9%	8.3%
42 Russells Point	52	0.0%	5.8%	34.6%	48.1%	11.5%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	155	0.6%	3.2%	31.0%	56.1%	9.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	147	0.0%	3.4%	51.0%	38.8%	6.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	122	0.8%	8.2%	43.4%	42.6%	4.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	220	2.3%	3.6%	39.5%	45.5%	9.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	160	1.3%	3.8%	29.4%	49.4%	16.3%
48 West Liberty	178	0.6%	0.6%	25.3%	64.0%	9.6%

Overall, respondents felt that their community was a safe place to raise children, with less than 5% of respondents indicating that their community was “unsafe” or “very unsafe.” Responses are consistent across gender and fairly consistent across age group.

Most respondents regardless of census tract indicated that they felt their community was a “somewhat safe” or “safe” place to grow up or raise children. Zanesfield and East Liberty had the greatest percentage of respondents reporting that their community was “very safe” and Indian Lake-Lakeview had the highest percentage reporting that their community was “very unsafe.” In general, however, responses give the impression that respondents in all areas feel that their community is at least a somewhat safe place to raise children.

Question 4 – Community Needs

Residents were asked to provide their opinion on a number of possible community needs. Specifically, the question read:

Finally, provide your opinion on each of the following community needs. Tell us whether each is “Not a Problem” to a “Big Problem.”

The following table details the overall responses to the question.

Table 4: Overall Responses

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Affordable Housing	1414	15.4%	29.1%	38.4%	17.1%
Safe Housing	1399	16.8%	37.0%	34.6%	11.6%
Public Transportation (daytime)	1406	17.8%	32.1%	31.1%	19.1%
Public Transportation (evening/weekend)	1399	12.9%	28.0%	28.9%	30.1%
Financial Literacy Education	1373	13.1%	35.5%	34.2%	17.2%
Senior Nutrition Programs	1401	13.7%	30.0%	39.0%	17.3%
Computer Skills Education	1394	18.7%	40.8%	29.3%	11.1%
Access to Health Care	1407	15.4%	26.8%	36.2%	21.6%
Poverty	1421	6.7%	27.0%	39.3%	27.0%

The issue that the highest percentage of respondents indicated as a big problem was public transportation on evening and weekends. The issues that the fewest percentage of respondents reported were a big problem were safe housing and computer skills education. The following tables detail the responses to the above question by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 4-1: Affordable Housing

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1414	15.4%	29.1%	38.4%	17.1%
2012 Survey Results	2052	14.4%	28.1%	39.8%	17.7%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	100	33.0%	27.0%	31.0%	9.0%
Ages 35-49	215	15.3%	36.7%	37.2%	10.7%
Ages 50-64	491	15.3%	27.9%	38.3%	18.5%
Ages 65+	551	12.2%	28.1%	40.7%	19.1%
Gender					
Male	383	24.3%	33.9%	29.5%	12.3%
Female	995	12.0%	27.4%	41.7%	18.9%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	100	14.0%	31.0%	41.0%	14.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	149	19.5%	32.2%	37.6%	10.7%
40 Indian Lake	81	16.0%	28.4%	43.2%	12.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	82	8.5%	22.0%	48.8%	20.7%
42 Russells Point	50	20.0%	20.0%	32.0%	28.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	150	14.0%	37.3%	37.3%	11.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	140	13.6%	20.7%	37.1%	28.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	12.6%	23.5%	37.0%	26.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	215	14.9%	28.8%	40.0%	16.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	154	20.8%	33.8%	31.2%	14.3%
48 West Liberty	174	14.9%	31.0%	39.7%	14.4%

In terms of affordable housing, results were practically identical to that in 2012. There were some differences by age group, gender and census tract. With increasing age, a greater percentage of respondents indicated that affordable housing was a big problem. Young adult respondents had the greatest percentage indicating it as not a problem. A greater percentage of male respondents felt that affordable housing was not a problem. A greater percentage of female respondents felt that it was a big problem. Russells Point and Central and West Bellefontaine had the greatest percentage of respondents rating it as a big problem.

Table 4-2: Safe Housing

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1399	16.8%	37.0%	34.6%	11.6%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	100	31.0%	34.0%	27.0%	8.0%
Ages 35-49	214	19.6%	46.3%	28.0%	6.1%
Ages 50-64	488	16.2%	37.5%	34.0%	12.3%
Ages 65+	541	13.1%	34.0%	39.7%	13.1%
Gender					
Male	380	24.7%	40.8%	26.3%	8.2%
Female	983	13.4%	35.9%	37.6%	13.0%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	99	24.2%	29.3%	33.3%	13.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	146	20.5%	41.1%	31.5%	6.8%
40 Indian Lake	81	18.5%	44.4%	28.4%	8.6%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	80	6.3%	30.0%	50.0%	13.8%
42 Russells Point	50	16.0%	24.0%	48.0%	12.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	151	17.2%	41.7%	32.5%	8.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	138	15.2%	26.8%	40.6%	17.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	15.1%	32.8%	41.2%	10.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	212	10.8%	40.1%	36.3%	12.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	153	24.2%	37.9%	26.1%	11.8%
48 West Liberty	170	16.5%	44.1%	27.6%	11.8%

Overall, relatively few respondents saw safe housing as a ‘big problem.’ This matches the responses in the previous question as to whether they feel that their community is a safe place to live. A majority of respondents do feel safe.

There are some differences by age group and census tract. Slightly more older respondents and slightly more women see safe housing as a ‘big problem’ than their counterparts. Likewise, a larger percentage of young adult respondents and male respondents see it as ‘not a problem.’

In terms of census tract, respondents in West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage indicating safe housing as a ‘big problem.’ Respondents from Huntsville and Belle Center had the lowest percentage.

Table 4-3: Public Transportation (Daytime)

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1406	17.8%	32.1%	31.1%	19.1%
2012 Survey Results	2044	16.0%	31.5%	30.1%	22.4%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	99	40.4%	36.4%	15.2%	8.1%
Ages 35-49	212	24.5%	39.2%	24.5%	11.8%
Ages 50-64	487	14.0%	34.5%	32.4%	19.1%
Ages 65+	551	14.0%	27.6%	35.4%	23.0%
Gender					
Male	381	24.1%	37.5%	26.0%	12.3%
Female	989	15.1%	29.9%	33.2%	21.8%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	97	18.6%	37.1%	26.8%	17.5%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	145	20.7%	31.7%	33.8%	13.8%
40 Indian Lake	82	17.1%	29.3%	25.6%	28.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	83	12.0%	25.3%	34.9%	27.7%
42 Russells Point	51	11.8%	29.4%	35.3%	23.5%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	148	23.6%	29.7%	29.7%	16.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	142	16.2%	27.5%	35.2%	21.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	120	20.0%	30.8%	32.5%	16.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	215	15.8%	30.7%	35.3%	18.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	153	18.3%	37.9%	26.8%	17.0%
48 West Liberty	170	16.5%	38.2%	25.9%	19.4%

Results overall are similar to 2012. Respondents in the oldest two age groups (50-64 and 65+) rated daytime public transportation as a big problem at higher percentages than other respondents. Perhaps this is because older respondents are more likely to make use of public transportation.

A greater percentage of women respondents rated the issue as a problem than men respondents. In fact 55% of women noted “medium” or “big” problem compared to around 38% of men.

Census tract trends were in some sense what one might expect. Indian Lake areas and Russells Point tended to be on the higher side, although Russells Point percentages for ‘big problem’ are not as high as one might expect given the actual transportation issues faced. In 2012, Russells Point had the highest percentage rating this issue as a ‘big problem.’

Table 4-4: Public Transportation (Evening/Weekend)

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1399	12.9%	28.0%	28.9%	30.1%
2012 Survey Results	2034	12.1%	29.0%	27.4%	31.5%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	99	35.4%	26.3%	22.2%	16.2%
Ages 35-49	212	18.4%	35.4%	24.1%	22.2%
Ages 50-64	486	8.6%	31.7%	29.0%	30.7%
Ages 65+	547	10.2%	22.3%	32.0%	35.5%
Gender					
Male	382	20.2%	34.8%	24.3%	20.7%
Female	983	10.1%	25.5%	30.3%	34.1%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	96	13.5%	36.5%	22.9%	27.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	145	13.8%	31.0%	32.4%	22.8%
40 Indian Lake	81	13.6%	25.9%	33.3%	27.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	82	9.8%	25.6%	32.9%	31.7%
42 Russells Point	50	8.0%	22.0%	30.0%	40.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	147	21.1%	26.5%	26.5%	25.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	139	8.6%	22.3%	23.0%	46.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	10.7%	29.8%	29.8%	29.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	214	11.2%	23.8%	33.2%	31.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	153	16.3%	30.7%	25.5%	27.5%
48 West Liberty	171	11.7%	32.2%	29.2%	26.9%

Results again are similar to 2012. Responses for evening/weekend public transportation were slightly higher than daytime public transportation, but showed similar trends. A greater percentage of older respondents reported it as a medium or big problem. A greater percentage of women respondents reported it as a medium or big problem. Russells Point and West Bellefontaine had the greatest percentage of respondents reporting that public transportation on evening and weekends was a big problem. This trend was also seen in 2012.

Table 4-5: Financial Literacy Education

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1373	13.1%	35.5%	34.2%	17.2%
2012 Survey Results	1982	12.0%	34.8%	38.5%	14.7%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	98	20.4%	41.8%	19.4%	18.4%
Ages 35-49	210	18.1%	35.7%	33.3%	12.9%
Ages 50-64	483	11.0%	38.7%	30.8%	19.5%
Ages 65+	529	11.0%	31.6%	40.6%	16.8%
Gender					
Male	374	16.8%	36.1%	29.1%	17.9%
Female	964	11.5%	35.3%	36.1%	17.1%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	97	13.4%	37.1%	25.8%	23.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	145	11.0%	40.0%	31.0%	17.9%
40 Indian Lake	78	19.2%	23.1%	44.9%	12.8%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	81	17.3%	25.9%	40.7%	16.0%
42 Russells Point	49	10.2%	20.4%	57.1%	12.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	143	16.8%	37.1%	30.8%	15.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	137	8.0%	33.6%	38.0%	20.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	118	15.3%	39.0%	27.1%	18.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	206	14.1%	34.0%	35.9%	16.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	150	12.7%	43.3%	30.0%	14.0%
48 West Liberty	169	9.5%	38.5%	33.1%	18.9%

With regards to financial literacy education, responses seemed to be similar to 2012 and were consistent across age group and gender. There were slight differences in census tract, with Rushsylvania and West Mansfield having the greatest percentage of respondents reporting it as a big problem and Indian Lake and Russells Point the lowest percentages. This is a change from 2012. In 2012, Indian Lake had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that financial literacy education was a 'big problem.'

Table 4-6: Senior Nutrition Programs

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1401	13.7%	30.0%	39.0%	17.3%
2012 Survey Results	2023	15.5%	33.2%	39.4%	11.8%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	98	32.7%	38.8%	25.5%	3.1%
Ages 35-49	212	17.5%	34.0%	34.0%	14.6%
Ages 50-64	483	9.5%	32.1%	42.7%	15.7%
Ages 65+	550	12.7%	24.7%	40.7%	21.8%
Gender					
Male	381	18.1%	32.8%	37.8%	11.3%
Female	981	12.2%	28.6%	39.0%	20.1%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	100	13.0%	31.0%	37.0%	19.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	146	15.1%	30.1%	40.4%	14.4%
40 Indian Lake	82	17.1%	19.5%	48.8%	14.6%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	83	10.8%	26.5%	45.8%	16.9%
42 Russells Point	50	12.0%	22.0%	40.0%	26.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	151	15.2%	30.5%	37.1%	17.2%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	139	11.5%	26.6%	37.4%	24.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	120	15.8%	27.5%	35.8%	20.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	209	12.4%	27.3%	42.1%	18.2%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	152	15.1%	39.5%	30.9%	14.5%
48 West Liberty	169	12.4%	37.3%	39.1%	11.2%

As one might expect, senior respondents, and to a slightly lesser extent those caring for seniors (ages 35-49 or 50-64), had a higher percentage reporting senior nutrition as a problem. However, percentages for even these groups were relatively low. Not very many respondents felt that senior nutrition programs were a big problem. Gender differences were similar to other questions. Women tended to see bigger ‘problems’ than men.

In terms of census tract, slight differences were also seen. Russells Point and West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents rating senior nutrition programs as a big problem.

The overall percentages did go up slightly from 2012. This may be due to the fact that the Tri County Community Action Commission ‘Meals on Wheels’ program suspended for a period of time and the loss of the program was discussed among residents.

Table 4-7: Computer Skills Education

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1394	18.7%	40.8%	29.3%	11.1%
2012 Survey Results	2006	19.2%	37.9%	31.4%	11.4%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	97	29.9%	48.5%	18.6%	3.1%
Ages 35-49	213	22.5%	42.7%	26.3%	8.5%
Ages 50-64	483	18.2%	42.2%	29.2%	10.4%
Ages 65+	547	15.4%	37.1%	33.5%	14.1%
Gender					
Male	381	22.6%	40.9%	25.5%	11.0%
Female	978	17.3%	40.7%	30.8%	11.2%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	98	16.3%	45.9%	25.5%	12.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	146	13.7%	45.2%	30.1%	11.0%
40 Indian Lake	79	21.5%	32.9%	31.6%	13.9%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	83	27.7%	26.5%	37.3%	8.4%
42 Russells Point	50	10.0%	44.0%	28.0%	18.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	148	19.6%	37.2%	33.8%	9.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	139	13.7%	35.3%	37.4%	13.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	20.7%	41.3%	22.3%	15.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	208	19.7%	41.8%	27.9%	10.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	150	23.3%	48.7%	22.0%	6.0%
48 West Liberty	172	18.0%	43.0%	29.1%	9.9%

The next area rated by respondents was computer skills education. Responses were very similar to that in 2012. Seniors (ages 65+) had the highest percentage of respondents rating computer skills education as a big problem, perhaps because they were unlikely to have had the need to use computers in school. Men and women respondents rated the need for computer skills education similarly, with both rating it as a big problem in similar percentages but a slightly higher percentage of male respondents rating it as not a problem.

In terms of census tract, Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents rating computer skills education as a big problem. Zanesfield and East Liberty had the lowest percentage.

Table 4-8: Access to Health Care

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1407	15.4%	26.8%	36.2%	21.6%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	97	28.9%	27.8%	22.7%	20.6%
Ages 35-49	213	17.4%	35.2%	31.5%	16.0%
Ages 50-64	487	12.1%	26.9%	33.5%	27.5%
Ages 65+	555	14.8%	23.8%	42.5%	18.9%
Gender					
Male	385	22.1%	28.6%	33.0%	16.4%
Female	984	12.7%	26.0%	36.9%	24.4%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	97	14.4%	32.0%	35.1%	18.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	146	14.4%	30.8%	36.3%	18.5%
40 Indian Lake	80	15.0%	18.8%	43.8%	22.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	83	8.4%	21.7%	42.2%	27.7%
42 Russells Point	50	14.0%	22.0%	32.0%	32.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	149	16.8%	26.8%	36.2%	20.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	145	13.8%	24.1%	36.6%	25.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	120	15.8%	25.0%	31.7%	27.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	211	14.7%	27.5%	37.0%	20.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	151	17.2%	29.8%	32.5%	20.5%
48 West Liberty	175	20.0%	28.0%	36.6%	15.4%

Overall, 21.6% of respondents felt that access to health care was a 'big problem.' The percentage was highest for the 50-64 age group, but differences were small, and slightly higher for women than for men.

Results also varied by census tract. Russells Point had the highest percentage indicating access to health care as a 'big problem' while West Liberty had the lowest percentage.

Table 4-9: Poverty

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1421	6.7%	27.0%	39.3%	27.0%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	97	11.3%	26.8%	39.2%	22.7%
Ages 35-49	217	5.1%	23.0%	40.6%	31.3%
Ages 50-64	491	4.7%	27.1%	40.3%	27.9%
Ages 65+	560	7.9%	28.6%	39.5%	24.1%
Gender					
Male	387	11.1%	34.1%	37.2%	17.6%
Female	997	4.8%	24.6%	39.9%	30.7%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	100	9.0%	26.0%	43.0%	22.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	146	7.5%	30.1%	41.1%	21.2%
40 Indian Lake	85	14.1%	18.8%	40.0%	27.1%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	84	4.8%	16.7%	42.9%	35.7%
42 Russells Point	50	2.0%	20.0%	44.0%	34.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	150	6.7%	31.3%	35.3%	26.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	142	4.9%	20.4%	43.7%	31.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	4.1%	27.3%	32.2%	36.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	211	5.2%	28.4%	36.5%	29.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	156	7.7%	29.5%	39.7%	23.1%
48 West Liberty	176	7.4%	33.5%	39.8%	19.3%

Overall, just over one-fourth (27.0%) of respondents rated poverty as a ‘big problem.’ Responses were fairly similar across age groups with young adult respondents being slightly less likely to rate it as a ‘big problem’ and slightly more likely to say it is ‘not a problem.’ Gender trends followed other questions with a greater percentage of females seeing a ‘problem.’

Responses did vary by census tract. Respondents from Central Bellefontaine, Indian Lake – Lakeview, and Russells Point had the highest percentages of people rating poverty as a ‘big problem.’ This does not necessarily correspond to actual income information. Although Indian Lake – Lakeview respondents did have a relatively larger number of respondents reporting low incomes, the other two areas (Central Bellefontaine and Russells Point) did not.

Personal Health and Wellness

Question 1 – General Health Rating

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

Table 1: General Health Rating

	N	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	1476	2.0%	13.6%	37.9%	37.8%	8.7%
2012 Survey Results	2148	2.6%	12.5%	40.6%	35.0%	9.4%
BRFSS – 2010 National**		4.4%	11.9%	30.0%	33.2%	20.5%
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio**		4.2%	12.0%	31.1%	34.6%	18.3%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	105	0.0%	3.8%	25.7%	50.5%	20.0%
Ages 35-49	218	1.8%	7.8%	37.2%	41.7%	11.5%
Ages 50-64	501	3.4%	13.4%	33.7%	37.9%	11.6%
Ages 65+	589	1.2%	17.3%	43.3%	34.5%	3.7%
Gender						
Male	398	2.0%	15.1%	38.7%	37.7%	6.5%
Female	1035	2.0%	12.8%	38.0%	37.4%	9.9%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	106	0.9%	4.7%	38.7%	47.2%	8.5%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	156	0.6%	8.3%	38.5%	42.3%	10.3%
40 Indian Lake	88	2.3%	10.2%	34.1%	45.5%	8.0%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	86	8.1%	15.1%	53.5%	23.3%	0.0%
42 Russells Point	53	3.8%	26.4%	37.7%	28.3%	3.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	154	1.3%	15.6%	35.1%	36.4%	11.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	149	4.0%	28.2%	36.9%	26.2%	4.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	123	3.3%	10.6%	39.0%	37.4%	9.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	222	1.8%	15.8%	34.7%	37.4%	10.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	159	0.6%	5.7%	39.0%	44.7%	10.1%
48 West Liberty	180	0.0%	12.8%	37.2%	40.0%	10.0%

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

Overall, just under half (46.5%) of respondents rated their overall health as very good or excellent. Around 16% of respondents rated their health as poor or fair. The majority viewed their health as good or very good. This was very similar to what was found in 2012.

Older respondents were less likely to rate their health as excellent or very good than those of other groups. Basically, there seems to be a trend that, the older the age group, the higher the health rating. In fact, none of the younger respondents rated their health as poor.

Men and women tended to rate their health similarly. This is interesting considering in previous questions, women were more likely to acknowledge or describe problems and issues. In terms of census tract, Indian Lake-Lakeview and Russells Point had the lowest percentage of respondents rating their health as 'very good' or 'excellent.' Indian Lake – Lakeview, Russells Point, and West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage rating their health as 'fair' or 'poor.'

Results varied from the 2010 BRFSS Ohio results. A greater percentage of BRFSS respondents (both national and Ohio) indicated their health as excellent compared to the Logan County sample. This is most likely because the Logan County sample has a large percentage of older respondents.

When breaking the data down by age, there was more variability in the BRFSS sample. For instance, in the BRFSS 2010 Ohio data, 9.2% of seniors rated their health as excellent and 7.5% rated it as poor, compared to 3.7% and 1.2% in the table above.

Question 2- Exercise (Number of Times/Week)

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

Table 2: Exercise (Number of Times/Week)

	N	None	1 Time/ Week	3 Times/ Week	5 Times/ Week	Daily
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	1469	18.2%	19.7%	33.5%	13.7%	14.9%
2012 Survey Results	2143	20.2%	19.1%	34.2%	12.8%	13.7%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	104	10.6%	16.3%	44.2%	20.2%	8.7%
Ages 35-49	218	12.4%	15.1%	42.7%	15.6%	14.2%
Ages 50-64	499	12.6%	24.0%	30.9%	15.0%	17.4%
Ages 65+	585	25.3%	19.5%	30.8%	11.3%	13.2%
Gender						
Male	395	13.4%	17.5%	32.2%	17.0%	20.0%
Female	1031	20.1%	20.6%	34.1%	12.6%	12.6%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	104	11.5%	21.2%	39.4%	13.5%	14.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	154	14.9%	21.4%	35.1%	15.6%	13.0%
40 Indian Lake	88	18.2%	12.5%	34.1%	18.2%	17.0%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	87	27.6%	25.3%	28.7%	8.0%	10.3%
42 Russells Point	53	28.3%	18.9%	26.4%	11.3%	15.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	153	15.0%	20.9%	34.6%	13.1%	16.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	150	29.3%	18.0%	31.3%	6.0%	15.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	123	16.3%	17.9%	35.0%	17.1%	13.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	220	15.9%	23.2%	34.1%	13.2%	13.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	158	12.0%	17.1%	32.9%	18.4%	19.6%
48 West Liberty	179	20.1%	18.4%	32.4%	14.5%	14.5%

Overall, just over 80% of respondents reported exercising at least once a week. Most of these reported a regimen of three times per week, with some reporting daily exercise. The overall responses were similar to that found in 2012. There were a few age and gender differences in the percentage of people exercising daily. Surprisingly, the young adults had the lowest percentage reporting daily exercise but, as one might expect, seniors had a higher percentage reporting no exercise. A greater percentage of male than female respondents reported daily exercise.

In terms of census tract, Zanesfield and East Liberty had the highest percentage of respondents reporting daily exercise. Indian Lake-Lakeview, Russells Point, and West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents in the other direction (no exercise).

Question 3: Amount of Time Exercising

Respondents were also asked about how much time they spend exercising. The question read, “How much time do you usually spend each time you take part in physical activities/exercise?” Answers were provided on a three-point scale of less than 30 minutes, 30-60 minutes, and 60 minutes or more. There were some respondents that indicated that they did not exercise, and then indicated an amount of exercising. It is assumed that these respondents exercise less than one time per week, so they are included in the results.

Table 3: Amount of Time Exercising

	N	Less than 30 Min	30-60 Min	60 Min or More
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1412	38.2%	49.3%	12.5%
2012 Survey Results	2026	38.6%	49.5%	11.9%
Age Range				
Ages 18-34	105	22.9%	62.9%	14.3%
Ages 35-49	211	25.6%	61.1%	13.3%
Ages 50-64	481	35.3%	51.6%	13.1%
Ages 65+	556	47.5%	41.0%	11.5%
Gender				
Male	385	35.8%	45.2%	19.0%
Female	986	38.9%	51.3%	9.7%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	98	35.7%	55.1%	9.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	148	34.5%	50.0%	15.5%
40 Indian Lake	85	34.1%	50.6%	15.3%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	83	53.0%	36.1%	10.8%
42 Russells Point	50	44.0%	52.0%	4.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	149	38.9%	49.0%	12.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	143	44.1%	42.7%	13.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	36.4%	49.6%	14.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	213	36.2%	49.8%	14.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	154	34.4%	51.9%	13.6%
48 West Liberty	168	38.1%	53.0%	8.9%

Results were very similar to that reported in 2012. Approximately half of those responding reported a 30-60 minute exercise regimen. Fewer (38.2%) reported less than 30 minutes, and even fewer (12.5%) reported an hour or more of exercise. With age, a greater percentage of respondents reported short durations of exercise (less than 30 min). However, there were few differences in the percentage of people by age reporting 60 minutes or more.

In general, a similar percentage of men and women respondents reported exercising 30-60 minutes. However, a greater percentage of men than women reported 60 minutes or more of exercise.

There were also a few differences in length of time of exercising by census tract. Indian Lake - Lakeview had the highest percentage of respondents reporting 30 minutes or less, while Huntsville and Belle Center and Indian Lake had the highest percentages reporting 60 minutes or more.

Questions 4/5: Height and Weight

Residents were asked to indicate their height and weight in questions 4 and 5. Following are the responses for these questions. They were asked to estimate their height in inches and weight in pounds without shoes. Responses for height and weight were used to calculate BMI and get percentages for ‘overweight’ and ‘obese.’ These calculations are also included. One person recorded height of 132 inches, 13 people put a weight of less than 80 pounds, and one put weight of 996 pounds. These were considered outliers and not included in calculations.

Table 4/5: Height and Weight

	Height*		Weight*		Obesity Calculations**			
	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	BMI	Overweight	Obese
Overall Responses								
All Respondents	1407	65.7	1354	177.6	1319	28.9	34.2%	35.0%
2012 Survey Results	2086	65.7	2073	176.7	2015	28.7	34.7%	34.2%
BRFSS – 2010 National***							36.2%	27.8%
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio***							36.0%	29.7%
Age Range								
Ages 18-34	103	65.6	100	170.4	99	27.7	19.2%	28.3%
Ages 35-49	213	66.5	209	179.7	205	28.6	30.2%	34.1%
Ages 50-64	491	66.1	474	182.1	472	29.2	34.3%	38.3%
Ages 65+	551	65.0	531	173.9	507	29.0	37.9%	34.7%
Gender								
Male	379	69.8	369	200.4	361	28.9	41.8%	34.6%
Female	991	64.1	954	168.7	928	28.9	31.1%	35.7%
Census Tract								
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	102	66.4	95	172.8	93	27.6	34.4%	32.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	144	66.0	140	185.0	133	29.6	33.8%	39.1%
40 Indian Lake	85	65.8	80	172.6	79	27.6	38.0%	25.3%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	82	65.3	77	178.7	74	28.9	41.9%	33.8%
42 Russells Point	52	65.7	47	177.3	46	28.7	19.6%	39.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	150	65.8	143	184.0	140	29.7	34.3%	40.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	142	65.0	139	177.8	134	29.5	35.8%	34.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	117	65.6	108	178.3	107	29.0	29.9%	37.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	205	65.8	204	175.2	196	28.6	32.1%	31.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	155	65.8	150	175.0	149	28.5	33.6%	37.6%
48 West Liberty	173	65.3	171	175.3	168	29.0	37.5%	33.3%

* Mean reported height in inches and weight in pounds

** BMI is calculated as (weight/height²)*703. “Overweight” is a BMI of 25-29.9, “obese” is a BMI of 30 or higher based on guidelines published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

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

Clearly, respondents are reporting issues with being overweight or obese. The average respondent is 5 feet 5½ and weighs 178 pounds. The average BMI of respondents is 28.9 - the “overweight” range. Both of these results are almost identical to that found in 2012.

The most likely age group to be obese is the 50-64 age group. This corresponds to research in adult development finding that people tend to gain weight in middle adulthood and, with aging, lose muscle mass and end up actually losing weight in their later years.

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

Percentages for respondents above placed a slightly greater percentage in the obese category than the 2010 BRFSS data. National 2010 BRFSS results reported 27.8% of respondents obese, while the present dataset had 34.2%. Ohio results were similar (29.7% BRFSS). Differences may have been due to differences in sample demographics. In the BRFSS Ohio data, 42.5% and 30.4% of men reported heights and weights placing them in the overweight and obese categories respectively. The percentages above were 41.0% and 36.5%. For women, the percentages on the BRFSS were 29.6% and 29.1%, also slightly less than the 32.1% and the 33.3% above. Both datasets showed similar patterns with regards to age range. Those who may be considered “middle aged” report the highest percentage of obesity.

Responses for this question were also detailed by income level.

Table 4/5-1: Height and Weight by income Level

Income Level	Height*		Weight**		Obesity Calculations***			
	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	BMI	Overweight	Obese
<\$15,000	148	64.5	134	187.3	127	31.7	28.3%	49.6%
\$15,000-\$19,999	120	64.0	119	168.6	113	28.9	37.2%	32.7%
\$20,000 - \$29,999	194	64.9	184	172.1	182	28.6	29.7%	34.1%
\$30,000-\$49,999	278	65.8	270	181.0	262	29.3	38.5%	38.2%
\$50,000-\$74,999	259	66.0	248	183.9	245	29.6	35.1%	38.8%
\$75,000-\$99,999	158	67.1	156	178.3	153	27.8	31.4%	32.0%
\$100,000 +	172	66.7	165	170.4	164	26.7	32.3%	23.8%

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

There do seem to be some differences at the lowest and highest ends of the income spectrum. Respondents making less than \$15,000 a year tended to be both the heaviest and the shortest. Almost half of them fell into the obese category, compared to under one-fourth of respondents in the highest income category. This could be due to one of two factors. One is the ‘cost of healthy foods.’ Sometimes processed, high calorie food is seen as cheaper than healthier foods (e.g., fruits and vegetables). The second reason could be the fact that having weight issues may affect one’s income. Those who are extremely obese may fall into the low income category because they cannot physically work.

Question 6 – Weight Loss Techniques

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

Overall, percentages were similar to 2012, with ‘eat less food’ being one choice that was marked by slightly fewer respondents. There were only slight gender differences. A slightly higher percentage of female respondents indicated that they ate fewer calories and a slightly higher percentage of male respondents indicated they exercised.

There were age differences. A lower percentage of senior respondents reported a number of weight loss techniques - eating fewer calories, low fat foods, and exercise.

In terms of census tract, there were also differences to point out. There were some differences in percentages reporting eating fewer calories and exercising – Russells Point had the lowest percentage and East Bellefontaine had the highest. For eating low fat foods, Indian Lake had the lowest percentage and East Bellefontaine had the highest. Finally, Russells Point and Indian Lake – Lakeview respondents had a relatively high percentage compared to other areas indicating using smoking to lose weight.

Table 6: Weight Loss Techniques

	N	Less Food	Fewer Calories	Low Fat Foods	Exercise	Go Without Eating	Diet Pills, etc.	Vomiting	Laxatives	Cigarettes
Overall Responses										
All Respondents	1463	52.2%	42.4%	32.2%	50.0%	3.6%	4.0%	0.7%	0.6%	4.8%
2012 Survey Results	2163	58.0%	43.5%	37.6%	50.3%	2.2%	3.7%	0.3%	0.7%	5.0%
Age Range										
Ages 18-34	104	51.9%	50.0%	37.5%	72.1%	5.8%	6.7%	1.0%	1.0%	4.8%
Ages 35-49	217	54.4%	45.6%	34.6%	64.1%	3.2%	6.0%	0.0%	0.5%	7.4%
Ages 50-64	496	58.5%	48.8%	35.3%	53.4%	3.6%	5.0%	1.0%	0.6%	6.5%
Ages 65+	584	47.4%	36.1%	28.4%	39.6%	2.9%	2.1%	0.5%	0.7%	2.6%
Gender										
Male	395	50.9%	35.9%	31.6%	54.2%	3.3%	3.8%	1.0%	1.0%	4.3%
Female	1027	53.0%	44.9%	32.5%	48.6%	3.7%	4.2%	0.5%	0.5%	5.1%
Census Tract										
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	105	47.6%	41.9%	32.4%	53.3%	5.7%	2.9%	1.0%	0.0%	1.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	155	55.5%	44.5%	37.4%	54.8%	3.9%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
40 Indian Lake	85	47.1%	41.2%	21.2%	49.4%	2.4%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	86	51.2%	40.7%	27.9%	36.0%	4.7%	5.8%	1.2%	3.5%	17.4%
42 Russells Point	54	50.0%	35.2%	33.3%	24.1%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	3.7%	13.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	155	50.3%	40.0%	32.9%	49.0%	2.6%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	146	47.3%	39.7%	26.0%	44.5%	4.1%	5.5%	0.7%	0.7%	4.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	57.0%	43.8%	33.9%	52.9%	2.5%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	221	56.1%	50.7%	38.0%	57.0%	2.3%	4.1%	0.5%	0.9%	4.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	158	54.4%	41.8%	28.5%	55.7%	3.8%	2.5%	1.3%	0.6%	3.8%
48 West Liberty	177	51.4%	37.9%	33.9%	48.6%	4.0%	4.0%	0.6%	0.0%	2.3%

Question 7 – Knowledge of Healthy Habits, Healthy You

The last two questions in this section were new to the 2015 survey and dealt with the Healthy Habits, Healthy You campaign. Question 7 asked, “Are you aware of the Healthy Habits, Healthy You campaign?” Respondents could indicate that they had never heard of it, that they have heard of it but know little to nothing about it, or that they have heard of it and know about it. The following details responses to this question by age group gender, and census tract.

Table 7: Knowledge of Healthy Habits, Healthy You

	N	I’ve never heard of it.	I’ve heard of it, but know little to nothing about it.	I’ve heard of it and know about it.
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1466	73.5%	20.3%	6.3%
Age Range				
Ages 18-34	103	72.8%	22.3%	4.9%
Ages 35-49	218	70.2%	20.2%	9.6%
Ages 50-64	498	73.3%	19.9%	6.8%
Ages 65+	586	75.6%	19.6%	4.8%
Gender				
Male	394	77.2%	17.0%	5.8%
Female	1029	71.8%	21.7%	6.5%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	105	74.3%	19.0%	6.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	156	73.1%	20.5%	6.4%
40 Indian Lake	87	75.9%	17.2%	6.9%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	87	79.3%	12.6%	8.0%
42 Russells Point	54	81.5%	18.5%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	152	70.4%	23.0%	6.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	145	75.9%	19.3%	4.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	122	73.8%	17.2%	9.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	220	68.6%	25.5%	5.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	159	73.0%	18.2%	8.8%
48 West Liberty	179	73.7%	22.3%	3.9%

Overall, 73.5% of respondents indicated that they had never heard of the campaign. This relatively high percentage is consistent across age group. A slightly higher percentage of female respondents indicate hearing of the campaign and small census tract differences were seen in that respondents from Russells Point had the highest percentage stating they had never heard of the campaign and respondents from East Bellefontaine had the lowest percentage. Differences were fairly small, however, and the percentage not hearing of the campaign was high in all areas. Clearly, there is more that needs to be done to ‘get the word out.’

Question 8 – Impact of Healthy Habits, Healthy You

The last question in this section asked about the impact of the Healthy Habits Healthy You campaign. The question stated, “Has the Healthy Habits, Healthy You campaign had any impact on your health and/or well being?” Respondents could indicate that they were not aware of the campaign, that the campaign had provided them with information but they had not used it, and that they had made lifestyle changes as a result of the campaign. The following details the responses by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 8: Impact of Healthy Habits, Healthy You

	N	Not aware of Campaign	Gotten some information, but not used it	Made lifestyle changes
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1425	82.0%	15.2%	2.8%
Age Range				
Ages 18-34	103	83.5%	14.6%	1.9%
Ages 35-49	213	78.4%	18.3%	3.3%
Ages 50-64	485	80.0%	17.3%	2.7%
Ages 65+	566	85.3%	12.0%	2.7%
Gender				
Male	388	85.3%	11.6%	3.1%
Female	995	80.6%	16.7%	2.7%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	99	84.8%	11.1%	4.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	152	82.9%	15.8%	1.3%
40 Indian Lake	83	83.1%	15.7%	1.2%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	84	85.7%	7.1%	7.1%
42 Russells Point	52	90.4%	9.6%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	148	79.1%	18.9%	2.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	142	85.2%	13.4%	1.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	82.4%	15.1%	2.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	217	77.4%	18.9%	3.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	155	79.4%	16.8%	3.9%
48 West Liberty	174	82.2%	14.9%	2.9%

Responses mirror that in Question 7. A relatively low percentage of respondents, regardless of age group, gender, or census tract, had even heard of the campaign.

Quality of Life/Caregiving Needs

Question 1 – Help with Daily Needs

Respondents were asked, “in the past 30 days, have you needed help meeting your general daily needs such as food, clothing, shelter, or paying utility bills?” A follow-up question was included asking if “any of the following limit your abilities to meet your daily needs” and included physical, psychological, and financial issues/conditions. The following details the responses to this question by age range, gender, and census tract. Some respondents marked that they didn’t need help or left the first part blank and then marked one of the conditions. These respondents were included in the ‘percent needing help’ as they indicated needing help in the second part of the question.

Table 1: Help with Daily Needs

	N	Percent Indicating Needing Help
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	1474	16.4%
2012 Survey Results	2155	14.9%
Age Range		
Ages 18-34	105	20.0%
Ages 35-49	218	19.3%
Ages 50-64	501	13.8%
Ages 65+	587	16.4%
Gender		
Male	395	14.7%
Female	1036	16.9%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	106	9.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	156	12.8%
40 Indian Lake	87	16.1%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	87	29.9%
42 Russells Point	54	27.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	154	11.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	147	28.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	122	25.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	221	15.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	159	9.4%
48 West Liberty	181	9.9%
If Yes, Condition Responsible		
Condition	N	Percent Responding
Physical	242	43.4%
Psychological		12.8%
Financial		68.6%

The question was formatted slightly different than in 2012. For the second part, 'financial issues' and an 'NA' option were added and respondents were instructed to 'bubble all that apply' rather than bubbling 'yes' or 'no' to each.

Overall, approximately 16.4% of respondents indicated that they needed help with their daily needs. Interestingly, the percentage was slightly higher for younger respondents than for older respondents. Perhaps younger respondents have increased income issues as they are not as established in their careers. In fact, when looking at the reasons, young and middle aged adults were likely to indicate needing help because of financial reasons rather than physical or psychological. The age group 35-49 had the highest percentage indicating psychological issues causing them to need help.

There were few to no gender differences in needing help with daily needs, but there were some differences by census tract. Respondents of Indian Lake-Lakeview, Russells Point, and Central and West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicating needing help with daily needs.

By far, for those needing help, financial reasons were the most common, followed by physical reasons. In fact, slightly more than two-thirds of those indicating that they needed help cited financial reasons.

Question 2 – Confusion or Memory Loss

Question 2 in this section asked residents, “During the past 12 months, have you experienced confusion or memory loss?” and had follow-up questions asking them to rate the severity, frequency, and whether the memory issue is getting worse. Some respondents indicated that they were not experiencing memory loss or confusion, but then proceeded to indicate severity, frequency, or trend. Responses for these individuals were included in the percentage indicating confusion and/or memory loss since they made the indication in the second half of the question. The following are responses to this question by age range, gender, and census tract.

Table 2: Percent Indicating Confusion/Memory Loss

	N	Percent Indicating Confusion/Memory Loss
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	1471	16.2%
2012 Survey Results	2155	16.1%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	105	2.9%
Ages 35-49	218	9.2%
Ages 50-64	501	16.6%
Ages 65+	587	19.4%
Gender		
Male	396	16.7%
Female	1034	15.3%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	105	11.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	155	12.9%
40 Indian Lake	87	13.8%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	87	25.3%
42 Russells Point	53	32.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	154	14.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	148	21.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	122	15.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	219	16.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	160	13.8%
48 West Liberty	181	13.3%

Overall, results were almost identical to that in 2012. Just over 16% of respondents indicated experiencing confusion and/or memory loss within the past 12 months. This percentage shows a steady increase with age. It is interesting that age trends are gradual. According to other statistics, one might expect to see few differences in the lower two age groups, with respondents 50-64 reporting slightly higher incidents and the percentage for respondents 65 and over rising considerably.

Differences with regard to census tract mimic responses to other questions in some respects. Respondents in Indian Lake-Lakeview and in Russells Point report high levels of an issue. However, in this case, respondents in West Bellefontaine also report a high incidence. This is similar to results found in 2012.

Table 2-1: Severity, Frequency, and Trend of Memory Loss

Severity			
N	Mild	Moderate	Severe
224	76.3%	19.6%	4.0%
Frequency			
N	Seldom	Occasionally	Often
222	35.6%	36.0%	28.4%
Trend			
N	Getting Worse	Staying the Same	Getting Better
225	21.3%	68.0%	10.7%

For those reporting confusion and/or memory loss, a majority of cases were mild (76.3%), about three-fourths were rated as seldom or occasionally (71.6%), and most cases are reported as “staying the same.” In general, for those reporting memory loss, it is not likely to be severe, not likely to happen often, and tends to remain stable.

Question 3 – Needing to Provide Care

Respondents were asked if, during the past month, they had provided care to a person with a health issue. Specifically the question asked “During the past month, did you provide regular care or assistance to someone who has a health problem (including long term disability)?” Some indicated that they had not needed to provide care, and then proceeded to indicate the age and/or condition of the person needing care. In these cases, responses were included in the percent indicating need to provide care. The following details responses to this question by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 3: Percent Indicating Need to Provide Care

	N	Percent Indicating Need to Provide Care
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	1462	33.9%
2012 Survey Results	2143	30.5%
Age Range		
Ages 18-34	104	22.1%
Ages 35-49	217	29.0%
Ages 50-64	498	36.3%
Ages 65+	583	35.2%
Gender		
Male	393	35.9%
Female	1027	32.9%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	103	39.8%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	155	27.7%
40 Indian Lake	86	31.4%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	86	33.7%
42 Russells Point	54	33.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	152	30.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	148	33.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	123	35.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	220	32.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	159	38.4%
48 West Liberty	176	36.4%

Overall, 33.9% of respondents indicated that they are providing regular care to a person with a health issue. This was similar to the percentage from 2012 (30.5%). This percentage was consistent for respondents age 50 and older and was similar for male and female respondents. The lack of gender differences is interesting in that typically it is women who end up providing care to those with physical needs.

There were some census tract differences that did not match that in 2012. In 2012, Indian Lake – Lakeview and Russells Point were the two areas with the highest percentage. In 2015, Rushsylvania and

West Mansfield, Zanesfield and East Liberty, and West Liberty were the areas with the highest percentage.

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

Table 3-1: Age and Condition of Person Needing Care

N	Age		
	Birth to 21	22 to 64	65 or Older
414	8.7%	22.7%	68.6%
Condition	Percent Indicating (N=438)		
Arthritis/Rheumatism	27.9%		
Asthma	8.4%		
Cancer	18.0%		
Diabetes	24.0%		
Heart Disease	25.3%		
Hypertension/High Blood Pressure	16.7%		
Lung Disease/Emphysema	13.7%		
Osteoporosis	9.8%		
Parkinson’s Disease	9.1%		
Stroke	13.5%		
Eye/Vision Problems	20.5%		
Hearing Problems	24.0%		
Multiple Sclerosis (MS)	6.8%		
Spinal Cord Injury	7.3%		
Traumatic Brain Injury	6.6%		
Alzheimer’s Disease or Other Dementia	21.0%		
Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	5.9%		
Learning Disabilities	11.0%		
Cerebral Palsy	6.8%		
Down’s Syndrome	5.0%		
Other Developmental Disability	10.3%		
Anxiety	19.2%		
Depression	23.5%		
Other Mental Illness	10.0%		
Drug/Alcohol Addiction	8.2%		
Other Addiction	5.0%		

Few respondents indicated the need to care for a child with health issues. The majority of respondents, instead, indicate that the person needing care was elderly (65 or older). The most common issues requiring a person to need care are arthritis, diabetes, heart disease, hearing problems, Alzheimer’s or other dementia, and depression. These responses make sense as these do tend to be relatively common conditions.

Question 4 – Long Term Placement

Respondents were asked, “Within the past 12 months, have any of your family members needed long-term placement, nursing home or rehabilitation care, or home health care services?” The following details answers to this question by age range, gender, and census tract. Some respondents left Part A blank and then answered the follow-up questions and some respondents marked ‘no’ for Part A and then answered the follow-up questions. In both of these cases, they were included in the percentage with a family member needing long term care because they indicated need in at least one part of the question.

Table 4-1: Need for Long Term Care

	N	Family Member Needed Long Term Care
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	1460	35.1%
2012 Survey Results	2109	22.7%
Age Range		
Ages 18-34	103	29.1%
Ages 35-49	219	29.7%
Ages 50-64	497	34.4%
Ages 65+	581	37.5%
Gender		
Male	395	35.4%
Female	1022	34.1%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	103	26.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	154	29.2%
40 Indian Lake	85	30.6%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	85	34.1%
42 Russells Point	54	35.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	155	29.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	148	41.2%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	32.2%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	220	39.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	157	39.5%
48 West Liberty	178	40.4%

Percentages were higher than in 2012. This may reflect the aging of the population in general. Older people are more likely to need care and as the population gets older, there is going to be a larger percentage of the population (both young and old) with a family member that needs care. In addition, the question was modified to add the option of ‘Hospice.’ Hospice was not included in the list of options Part A and also might affect results.

Interestingly, the age differences here were small to none. The trend of older respondents having a higher percentage was there, but it was small. There were also no gender differences.

Some census tract differences were found. Respondents from Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the lowest percentage indicating themselves or family members needing care and respondents from West Bellefontaine had the highest.

Respondents were asked, as follow-up about the type of care needed. Specifically they were asked, “If yes, what types of services were needed?” The following details the responses for those indicating having a family member needing long term care.

Table 4-2: Type of Care, Adequacy of Service, Located in Logan County

Type of Care				
N	Long-Term Placement	Nursing Home or Rehabilitation	Home Health Care Services	Hospice
345	22.3%	52.2%	44.1%	15.9%
Adequate				
N	Yes		No	
443	80.8%		19.2%	
Provided in Logan County				
N	Yes		No	
427	66.7%		33.3%	

The most common types of care needed were nursing home or rehabilitation services or home health care services. The majority of care was provided in Logan County and the majority was seen as at least adequate.

Question 5 – Exploitation and/or Abuse of Elderly Family Member

Question 5 asked, “Within the past 12 months, would you say that any of your elderly family members have been victimized by abuse or financial exploitation?” Those indicating victimization were asked whether the abuse was reported, and if so, to what agency. The following details responses by age group, gender, and census tract. A few respondents indicated ‘no’ and then indicated whether the matter was reported. They are included in the percentage for indicating abuse/exploitation as they indicated it in the second part of the question.

Table 5: Exploitation and/or Abuse of Elderly Family Member

	N	Indicating Abuse/Exploitation		
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1418	5.7%		
2012 Survey Results	1934	5.6%		
Age Range				
Ages 18-34	104	7.7%		
Ages 35-49	214	3.3%		
Ages 50-64	480	6.1%		
Ages 65+	562	6.0%		
Gender				
Male	388	6.4%		
Female	987	5.3%		
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	105	4.8%		
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	149	6.0%		
40 Indian Lake	81	7.4%		
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	83	3.6%		
42 Russells Point	51	7.8%		
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	151	6.6%		
44 Bellefontaine (west)	139	7.2%		
45 Bellefontaine (central)	120	9.2%		
46 Bellefontaine (east)	212	4.3%		
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	154	4.5%		
48 West Liberty	173	4.0%		
If Yes, Matter Reported				
N	Did Not Report	Adult Protective Services	Law Enforcement	Other Agency
70	68.6%	0.0%	18.6%	12.9%

Overall, few respondents indicated abuse of the elderly. The percentage was slightly lower for the 35-49 group and was consistent across gender. The percentage was highest in Central Bellefontaine.

Most respondents indicating abuse did not report it. For those that did, it was most likely reported to law enforcement or another agency. Reasons for not reporting could be numerous, including lack of evidence, not wishing to further traumatize the family member, or distrust of the system.

Health Care Access/Utilization

Question 1 – Personal Physician or Health Care Provider

Question 1 asked, “Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?” and if no, why they did not. The following provides detail on whether respondents indicated having a personal health care provider by age group, gender, and census tract. For those responding that they did not have a personal provider, reasons why are detailed. Some respondents indicated that they had a provider and then indicated reasons why they did not. In these cases, responses were not changed but these respondents were not included in the percentages for “reasons why.” It was assumed that some respondents were indicating why they did not see their provider (e.g., “I didn’t need to”) rather than why they didn’t have one.

Table 1: Personal Physician or Health Care Provider

	N	No	Yes, Only One	More than One
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1468	7.2%	57.9%	34.9%
2012 Survey Results	2131	6.6%	60.5%	32.9%
BRFSS – 2010 National**		18.3%	74.2%	7.5%
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio**		14.0%	79.3%	6.7%
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio (age 65+)		4.3%	86.1%	9.6%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	105	17.1%	62.9%	20.0%
Ages 35-49	217	8.8%	61.3%	30.0%
Ages 50-64	500	6.6%	61.0%	32.4%
Ages 65+	586	5.1%	53.8%	41.1%
Gender				
Male	400	10.8%	56.5%	32.8%
Female	1027	5.8%	59.0%	35.2%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	103	9.7%	50.5%	39.8%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	156	5.1%	59.6%	35.3%
40 Indian Lake	84	3.6%	50.0%	46.4%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	86	17.4%	53.5%	29.1%
42 Russells Point	53	11.3%	54.7%	34.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	155	5.8%	61.3%	32.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	149	8.7%	60.4%	30.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	122	14.8%	57.4%	27.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	223	3.6%	59.6%	36.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	159	4.4%	57.9%	37.7%
48 West Liberty	178	5.1%	60.7%	34.3%

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

Most respondents indicated that they had one personal health care provider, but responses did vary by age. A greater percentage of younger respondents reported not having a health care provider and a greater percentage of older respondents indicated having more than one health care provider. Possibly this is due to the fact that older individuals may have more health care issues and may be more in need of specialists that they see regularly.

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

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

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

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

Table 1-1: Reasons for No Provider

If No, Main Reason (N=106)	
Reason	Percentage
I have not needed a doctor	45.3%
No insurance	17.9%
Insurance not accepted locally	7.5%
No place available close enough	11.3%
Do not like/trust/believe in doctors	15.1%
Can't afford	24.5%

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

Question 2 – Location of Services

Residents were asked where they went most often for health care services. Specifically, they were asked ‘Where do you usually go if you are sick or need advice about your health? Bubble the one that you use most often.’ The purpose of this question was to get at use of various options for health care. For instance, what percentage of people would naturally go to the doctor’s office vs. to the emergency room? What percentage of the people would first think to utilize the internet or a “call a nurse” service? The following details responses to this question by age group, gender, and census tract. There were a number of respondents that bubbled in multiple responses. Since the question asked ‘most often’ these were counted as missing data.

Table 2: Location of Services

	N	Doctors Office	Emergency Room	Urgent Care Center	Outpatient Clinic	Internet/ Web	Call-a-Nurse	Other
Overall Responses								
All Respondents	1263	88.7%	2.3%	2.5%	0.6%	4.4%	0.9%	0.8%
2012 Survey Results	2045	89.0%	6.2%	2.5%	1.3%	4.7%	3.3%	3.2%
Age Group								
Ages 18-34	85	68.2%	3.5%	12.9%	0.0%	11.8%	3.5%	0.0%
Ages 35-49	194	84.0%	2.1%	3.1%	0.0%	7.7%	2.1%	1.0%
Ages 50-64	428	88.6%	2.3%	2.1%	0.5%	5.6%	0.7%	0.2%
Ages 65+	505	94.9%	1.8%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	0.2%	0.4%
Gender								
Male	338	87.6%	3.0%	2.7%	1.2%	4.4%	0.3%	0.9%
Female	891	89.3%	1.9%	2.5%	0.3%	4.5%	1.0%	0.4%
Census Tract								
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	96	87.5%	2.1%	2.1%	0.0%	5.2%	2.1%	1.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	133	87.2%	3.0%	1.5%	0.8%	3.8%	3.0%	0.8%
40 Indian Lake	76	86.8%	3.9%	3.9%	0.0%	3.9%	1.3%	0.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	68	86.8%	4.4%	2.9%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	3.0%
42 Russells Point	42	81.0%	2.4%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	0.0%	2.4%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	132	93.2%	1.5%	3.0%	0.8%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	118	89.8%	2.5%	0.8%	0.8%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	106	76.4%	6.6%	1.9%	0.0%	10.4%	2.8%	1.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	195	92.3%	0.5%	3.1%	0.5%	2.6%	0.5%	0.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	137	86.9%	0.7%	5.1%	0.7%	5.8%	0.0%	0.7%
48 West Liberty	160	95.0%	1.3%	0.6%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%

By far, the most common place for receiving medical advice is the doctor’s office. This is true for all age groups, both men and women, and all areas of the county. Also, for the most part, results were similar to 2012. There is somewhat of a decrease in emergency room use, but other areas seem consistent.

There do seem to be some age differences. Young adults have a higher percentage reporting use of an urgent care center. Perhaps it is because these are the people with young children. In addition, young adults have a higher percentage reporting use of the internet/web and a lower percentage of use of the doctor's office. This makes sense in that the group that is the most familiar with technology is choosing to use it rather than physically visiting the doctor's office.

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

Question 3 – Barriers to Service

Question 3 asked respondents to indicate possible items that would prevent them from seeing a doctor if they needed health care. Specifically, the question asked, “What might prevent you from seeing a doctor if you were sick, injured, or needed some type of health care?” The following details responses by age group, gender, and census tract. Respondents that did not bubble any responses in the section (Health Care Access/Utilization) were considered missing data (only 1 person). Future revisions of the survey should include an ‘NA’ option to determine if respondents were intentionally not answering the question or if they were not bubbling a response because they did not agree with the reason. The question and coding was consistent with that in 2012, however.

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

Responses varied by age group, however. Cost was not as much of an issue for seniors, perhaps because of access to Medicare. Not being able to get time off and hours not being convenient were also not as big of an issue for seniors, perhaps because seniors were less likely to have full-time jobs and need after-hours appointments. Basically, the only issue that was more of a concern was transportation because fewer of them were able to drive.

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

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Table 3: Barriers to Service

	N	Cost	Cannot Get Time Off	Hours Not Convenient	Difficult to Get Appointment	No Insurance	Insurance not Accepted	Transportation Issues	Frightened of the Procedure
Overall Responses									
All Respondents	1489	31.6%	12.0%	15.7%	22.3%	5.7%	6.0%	7.5%	4.8%
2012 Survey Results	2165	35.9%	9.6%	17.0%	21.2%	NA	NA	6.8%	4.4%
Age Group									
Ages 18-34	105	47.6%	30.5%	27.6%	32.4%	6.7%	8.6%	2.9%	2.9%
Ages 35-49	219	40.2%	28.8%	32.4%	32.9%	6.8%	6.8%	5.0%	6.8%
Ages 50-64	502	38.6%	14.5%	19.1%	24.7%	8.8%	7.8%	5.2%	4.8%
Ages 65+	597	20.6%	1.3%	5.2%	16.1%	2.7%	3.9%	10.6%	4.4%
Gender									
Male	401	29.7%	8.2%	13.2%	22.4%	6.0%	4.7%	5.0%	4.5%
Female	1044	32.2%	13.6%	16.8%	22.6%	5.6%	6.4%	8.2%	4.8%
Census Tract									
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	107	30.8%	9.3%	15.9%	24.3%	3.7%	5.6%	2.8%	4.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	157	31.8%	13.4%	17.2%	27.4%	3.8%	3.8%	5.7%	5.1%
40 Indian Lake	88	27.3%	10.2%	12.5%	19.3%	6.8%	6.8%	8.0%	6.8%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	87	37.9%	10.3%	6.9%	16.1%	10.3%	8.0%	12.6%	1.1%
42 Russells Point	54	33.3%	9.3%	14.8%	18.5%	3.7%	5.6%	22.2%	5.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	155	32.9%	16.1%	16.1%	24.5%	8.4%	5.2%	3.9%	5.2%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	150	31.3%	8.0%	14.0%	26.0%	8.7%	6.0%	10.0%	6.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	123	37.4%	17.1%	18.7%	18.7%	10.6%	7.3%	13.8%	6.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	225	28.4%	11.6%	17.8%	22.2%	4.0%	4.9%	7.1%	3.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	160	30.0%	12.5%	16.3%	22.5%	3.1%	5.6%	3.1%	4.4%
48 West Liberty	183	31.1%	11.5%	16.4%	19.7%	2.7%	8.2%	5.5%	3.8%

Question 4 – Length of Time Since Routine Checkup

Question 4 asked respondents to indicate the amount of time since their last routine checkup. Specifically, the question asked ‘About how long has it been since you visited a doctor for a routine checkup? A routine checkup is a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness, or condition’ and amount of time was coded on a scale of less than a year, 1-2 year, 2-5 years, over 5 year, and never. The following shows the responses by age range, gender, and census tract.

Table 4: Length of Time Since Routine Checkup

	N	<1 Year	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	>5 Years	Never
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	1466	76.2%	9.1%	5.9%	7.3%	1.4%
2012 Survey Results	2141	72.5%	11.3%	6.2%	7.7%	2.4%
BRFSS – 2010 National**		68.0%	13.8%	8.9%	8.1%	1.2%
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio**		70.1%	12.7%	7.3%	8.7%	1.2%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	105	53.3%	14.3%	12.4%	17.1%	2.9%
Ages 35-49	219	68.0%	12.8%	8.2%	8.7%	2.3%
Ages 50-64	499	75.6%	10.0%	5.2%	8.2%	1.0%
Ages 65+	584	83.7%	6.2%	4.6%	4.6%	0.9%
Gender						
Male	398	74.1%	8.3%	6.3%	8.8%	2.5%
Female	1025	77.1%	9.5%	5.8%	6.9%	0.8%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	104	71.2%	10.6%	3.8%	12.5%	1.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	155	72.9%	8.4%	7.1%	7.7%	3.9%
40 Indian Lake	86	81.4%	9.3%	3.5%	5.8%	0.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	84	73.8%	7.1%	9.5%	9.5%	0.0%
42 Russells Point	54	74.1%	9.3%	11.1%	5.6%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	155	75.5%	8.4%	5.8%	9.7%	0.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	147	78.2%	8.2%	7.5%	4.1%	2.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	122	73.0%	7.4%	8.2%	7.4%	4.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	222	77.0%	11.3%	5.4%	5.9%	0.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	158	79.7%	10.1%	3.8%	5.7%	0.6%
48 West Liberty	179	78.2%	8.9%	3.9%	7.8%	1.1%

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

Overall, most respondents indicate that they have seen a doctor for a routine checkup within the past year. Younger respondents report regular checkups at a lower percentage than older respondents, but males and females tend to respond similarly. There are few differences in census tract. However, one interesting note is that 4.1% of respondents from Central Bellefontaine and 3.9% of respondents from Huntsville and Belle Center reported never having a routine checkup.

Responses were similar to that on the BRFSS. On the outset, overall percentages of respondents here may seem slightly higher, but the difference may be attributable to age. In fact, on the BRFSS, Ohio seniors reported a checkup within the past year 89.6% of the time, slightly higher than the percentages reported here.

Question 5 – Health Care Outside Logan County

The next question required residents to indicate if they had received health care outside of Logan County, and if so, the reasons why health care was outside of Logan County and the type of health care provided. The question asked simply, “in the past 12 months, have you gone outside of Logan County for health care?” Some respondents indicated that they did not receive health care outside of Logan County and/or didn’t answer the first question and then proceeded to indicate a reason why and/or the type of health care provided. These respondents were included in the percentages receiving health care outside of Logan County since they indicated receiving care later.

Table 5: Health Care Outside Logan County

	N	Percent Indicating Receiving Health Care Outside Logan County
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	1474	65.1%
2012 Survey Results	2159	55.1%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	105	65.7%
Ages 35-49	219	66.7%
Ages 50-64	499	66.7%
Ages 65+	591	63.1%
Gender		
Male	396	65.7%
Female	1036	64.6%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	105	54.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	156	59.0%
40 Indian Lake	87	74.7%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	85	67.1%
42 Russells Point	54	66.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	153	62.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	150	52.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	120	62.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	223	66.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	159	83.6%
48 West Liberty	182	66.5%

There is an increase from 2012 in the percentage of respondents indicating receiving health care outside of Logan County. The percentages are similar with respect to age group and gender. Respondents from Zanesfield and East Liberty had the highest percentage indicating going out of Logan County for healthcare while respondents from West Bellefontaine had the lowest.

The first follow-up question asked about the reasons people would have gone outside of Logan County for healthcare. For those indicating going outside of the county for healthcare, a number of options

were provided from ‘my provider of choice is in another area’ to ‘I have concerns about care provided by area hospital.’ The following details the responses to this follow-up question. Respondents counted as ‘indicating health care outside of Logan County’ are included.

Table 5-1: Reasons for Health Care Outside Logan County

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

If they indicated going outside of Logan County for health care, the reason provided by the greatest percentage of respondents was ‘my provider of choice is in another area’ followed by ‘my primary physician referred me.’ This pattern was similar to 2012 although overall percentages are slightly higher. Interestingly, the percentage of respondents indicating that ‘no appropriate doctors accept Medicare/Medicaid’ was rather small.

The next follow-up question asked respondents to indicate the type of service received outside of Logan County.

Table 5-2: Types of Services Sought Outside Logan County

Type of Service	Percent Indicating Service N=801	2012 Survey Results N=1190
Lab Work	40.8%	33.9%
Mammography or Breast Care	19.0%	17.3%
General Surgery	12.6%	12.7%
Urology Care	9.0%	7.4%
Ear, Nose, or Throat Care	9.6%	8.2%
Podiatry Care	3.4%	3.9%
X-Ray or MRI	24.5%	19.1%
Hearing Services	4.2%	3.4%
Family Planning	2.1%	1.3%
Emergency Room Service	14.1%	13.1%
Immunizations	7.0%	7.6%
General Practitioner Care	22.6%	21.8%
Eye Care	24.8%	20.0%
Orthopedic/Bone Care	17.2%	13.6%
Cardiac/Heart Care	13.7%	13.9%
General Dental Care	15.4%	13.2%
Orthodontia	3.4%	1.8%
Neurology	9.9%	NA
Pediatrics	4.6%	NA
Obstetrics/Gynecology	13.6%	12.4%
Rheumatology	4.6%	NA
Cancer	10.4%	NA
Mental Health	5.4%	NA
Drug/Alcohol	1.2%	NA

The highest percentage was lab work. Other areas that were relatively high included x-ray or MRI, general practitioner care, and eye care. This trend was similar to 2012. In some areas, the percentages were slightly higher (e.g., lab work, x-ray or MRI).

Question 6 – Prescription Medication

The last question asked in this section asked ‘In the past 12 months, did you get a prescription you’re your doctor which you did NOT get filled?’ and then a follow-up question asking the reasons why. The following describes responses to this question by age group, gender, and census tract. Some respondents indicated that they had not failed to get a prescription filled and then marked a response to why. These were included in the group indicating that they did not get a prescription filled as they indicated not getting a prescription filled in the second part of the question.

Table 6: Percent Having Prescriptions Not Filled

	N	Percent Indicating Prescription Not Filled			
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1458	18.1%			
2012 Survey Results	2099	20.1%			
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	105	19.0%			
Ages 35-49	218	20.6%			
Ages 50-64	491	20.4%			
Ages 65+	585	15.2%			
Gender					
Male	388	15.5%			
Female	1029	19.0%			
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	104	11.5%			
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	153	15.0%			
40 Indian Lake	87	17.2%			
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	84	15.5%			
42 Russells Point	54	14.8%			
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	150	16.0%			
44 Bellefontaine (west)	148	13.5%			
45 Bellefontaine (central)	118	23.7%			
46 Bellefontaine (east)	220	21.4%			
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	159	25.8%			
48 West Liberty	181	18.2%			
If Yes, Reason					
N	Cost	Chose Not to Take	No Insurance	Transportation	Other
214	33.6%	49.5%	5.1%	6.5%	29.0%

Percentages were similar to 2012 and percentages were similar across age group and gender. There were some slight census tract differences in that respondents from Zanesfield and East Liberty had the highest percentage indicating not getting a prescription filled and Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the lowest.

Health Care Coverage

Question 1 – Type of Coverage

When investigating health care coverage, the first question that was asked was “What type of health care coverage do you have?” The following details responses to this question by age group, gender, and census tract. A few respondents (N=18) indicated no coverage and also indicated a type of coverage. These responses were counted as having coverage when calculating the ‘no coverage’ percentages. In addition a few respondents (N=21) did not mark Medicaid and then marked type. These are included in the percentage having Medicaid coverage.

The most common coverage included an Employer Plan and Medicare. However, responses varied by age group, gender, and census tract. As expected, the majority of senior respondents indicated Medicare while younger respondents indicated a plan provided by an employer. A greater percentage of older respondents also indicated that they had a self-pay plan or other. This may be due to various types of supplemental insurance for those with Medicare.

The only gender differences are that a higher percentage of males indicated Medicare and Military coverage. The percentage of males is slightly higher in the older age group and there is a greater percentage of males serving in the military than females, so it makes sense that these types of coverage would be more available to males.

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

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Table 1: Type of Healthcare Coverage

	N	No Coverage	Employer Plan (self)	Employer Plan (other)	Individual (Self-Pay) Plan	Obamacare	Medicare	Medicaid	Military Coverage	Other
Overall Responses										
All Respondents	1468	4.0%	27.3%	26.2%	13.4%	3.3%	43.9%	11.7%	4.8%	9.8%
Respondents <65 Years Old	822	5.6%	39.1%	36.5%	7.7%	4.4%	9.1%	11.2%	4.0%	5.0%
2012 Survey Results	2136	6.0%	28.2%	28.7%	13.3%	NA	38.3%	6.7%	3.3%	9.3%
Age Group										
Ages 18-34	105	4.8%	44.8%	37.1%	1.9%	1.9%	1.0%	12.4%	0.0%	3.8%
Ages 35-49	218	4.1%	42.7%	43.1%	5.5%	2.8%	6.0%	12.4%	3.7%	3.2%
Ages 50-64	499	6.4%	36.3%	33.5%	9.8%	5.6%	12.2%	10.4%	5.0%	6.0%
Ages 65+	586	1.7%	11.8%	12.8%	20.6%	1.5%	91.0%	11.1%	5.5%	15.7%
Gender										
Male	389	3.6%	27.8%	22.9%	13.6%	2.1%	50.4%	12.1%	9.0%	9.8%
Female	1038	3.9%	27.5%	27.6%	13.0%	3.7%	40.8%	11.6%	3.1%	9.8%
Census Tract										
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	106	5.7%	26.4%	33.0%	16.0%	6.6%	35.8%	5.7%	4.7%	12.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	154	3.2%	31.2%	24.0%	17.5%	4.5%	40.9%	7.8%	5.2%	9.7%
40 Indian Lake	86	2.3%	23.3%	22.1%	14.0%	4.7%	60.5%	9.3%	3.5%	9.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	85	9.4%	17.6%	20.0%	12.9%	2.4%	54.1%	17.6%	5.9%	10.6%
42 Russells Point	54	1.9%	27.8%	22.2%	16.7%	5.6%	50.0%	20.4%	11.1%	11.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	153	4.6%	26.1%	28.8%	15.0%	1.3%	39.9%	11.8%	5.9%	10.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	147	5.4%	23.1%	23.8%	12.9%	2.7%	49.0%	20.4%	1.4%	6.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	5.8%	30.6%	24.8%	5.0%	4.1%	33.1%	16.5%	3.3%	9.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	222	1.8%	30.2%	22.1%	13.1%	2.7%	45.5%	10.4%	5.0%	10.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	160	3.8%	31.9%	31.9%	11.9%	1.9%	38.1%	7.5%	7.5%	6.3%
48 West Liberty	180	2.8%	25.6%	31.1%	13.3%	3.3%	46.7%	9.4%	2.8%	12.2%

Question 2 – Type of Medicaid

Question 2 asked, “If you have Medicaid which coverage type do you have?” Of those who indicated that they have Medicaid, either from this question or Question 1, the following details the type of Medicaid.

Table 2: Type of Medicaid

Total N=106	
Type	Percent Indicating Type
Molina	23.6%
Buckeye	7.5%
Paramount	3.8%
UHC	17.9%
Care Source	47.2%

Overall, the highest percentage of respondents indicated having Care Source, followed by Molina. Few respondents indicated having Buckeye or Paramount.

Question 3 – Reason Without Coverage

Question 3 asked, “If you are without coverage, what is the main reason?” The following provides the reasons respondents indicated they were without coverage.

Table 3: Reasons Without Coverage

Reason	Percent Indicating Reason N=30
Lost Job/Changed Employers	10.0%
Spouse or Parent Lost Job/Changed Employers	0.0%
Employer Doesn’t Offer Coverage	3.3%
Became Part-Time/Temporary	3.3%
Benefits (Cobra) Ran Out	0.0%
Insurance Company Refused	0.0%
Lost Medicaid Eligibility	3.3%
Became Divorced/Separated	0.0%
Spouse/Parent Died	0.0%
Became Ineligible (age or left school)	0.0%
Couldn’t Afford Premiums	70.0%
Chose Not to Have Coverage	0.0%
Other	10.0%

There were very few respondents without coverage, and because of the low numbers no comparisons were made to 2012 data. However, by far the most common reason for not having coverage is cost.

Question 4 – Coverage Inclusions (services)

Those reporting having health insurance were asked, “If you have coverage, what does your coverage include?” The following are overall responses to the question about types of services covered by insurance. Percentages exclude those who indicated that they did not have coverage on Question 3.

Table 4: Coverage Inclusions (services) – All Respondents

	N	Yes	No	Don't Know
Routine Medical Care	1368	97.3%	1.2%	1.5%
Hospitalization	1361	97.3%	0.7%	2.1%
Dental	1167	63.0%	34.4%	2.7%
Vision	1155	61.3%	35.7%	3.0%
Mental Health	1143	57.2%	9.4%	33.4%
Drug/Alcohol	1083	40.1%	10.2%	49.8%
Prescription	1301	92.7%	4.6%	2.7%
Home Care	1141	38.4%	10.8%	50.8%
Skilled Nursing Care	1139	36.4%	11.6%	52.0%
Hospice	1122	31.7%	9.8%	58.5%

Most respondents indicated that their coverage included routine medical care, hospitalization, and prescription – items routinely used. Percentages were lower for dental and vision coverage (63.0% and 61.3% respectively). 57.2% of respondents indicated that their coverage included mental health services. However, most of the remainder did not know whether their coverage included mental health or not. In addition, over half of respondents did not know whether their coverage included home care, skilled nursing care, or hospice. Since these are services that are not widely used, it would make sense that a lot of people would not check their policy to assess coverage.

The following tables detail responses by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 4-1: Routine Medical Care Coverage

	N	Yes	No	Don't Know
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1368	97.3%	1.2%	1.5%
2012 Survey Results	1948	97.1%	1.5%	1.4%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	94	98.9%	1.1%	0.0%
Ages 35-49	205	95.6%	2.0%	2.4%
Ages 50-64	461	96.3%	2.2%	1.5%
Ages 65+	556	98.6%	0.2%	1.3%
Gender				
Male	362	97.5%	1.1%	1.4%
Female	974	97.1%	1.3%	1.5%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	100	98.0%	1.0%	1.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	140	97.1%	2.1%	0.7%
40 Indian Lake	85	96.5%	2.4%	1.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	71	95.8%	4.2%	0.0%
42 Russells Point	53	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	142	97.9%	1.4%	0.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	135	96.3%	0.7%	3.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	112	98.2%	0.0%	1.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	209	96.2%	1.0%	2.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	152	97.4%	1.3%	1.3%
48 West Liberty	169	98.2%	0.6%	1.2%

Over 95% of respondents indicated that their insurance covers routine medical care. Responses are consistent across age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 4-2: Hospitalization Coverage

	N	Yes	No	Don't Know
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1361	97.3%	0.7%	2.1%
2012 Survey Results	1944	98.1%	.7%	1.1%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	95	91.6%	2.1%	6.3%
Ages 35-49	205	95.6%	0.5%	3.9%
Ages 50-64	459	97.8%	1.1%	1.1%
Ages 65+	552	98.4%	0.2%	1.4%
Gender				
Male	361	97.5%	1.1%	1.4%
Female	970	97.1%	0.5%	2.4%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	95	95.8%	1.1%	3.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	142	99.3%	0.7%	0.0%
40 Indian Lake	83	96.4%	1.2%	2.4%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	70	98.6%	0.0%	1.4%
42 Russells Point	51	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	142	98.6%	0.0%	1.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	137	94.2%	1.5%	4.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	111	95.5%	1.8%	2.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	211	95.3%	0.9%	3.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	153	98.7%	0.0%	1.3%
48 West Liberty	166	99.4%	0.0%	0.6%

Over 95% of respondents, regardless of age group, gender, or census tract, indicated that their health care coverage includes hospitalization.

Table 4-3: Dental Coverage

	N	Yes	No	Don't Know
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1167	63.0%	34.4%	2.7%
2012 Survey Results	1666	61.3%	35.7%	3.1%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	96	80.2%	17.7%	2.1%
Ages 35-49	205	82.9%	16.1%	1.0%
Ages 50-64	425	69.6%	28.5%	1.9%
Ages 65+	406	41.9%	53.7%	4.4%
Gender				
Male	305	60.0%	37.7%	2.3%
Female	841	64.1%	33.2%	2.7%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	92	63.0%	34.8%	2.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	116	63.8%	35.3%	0.9%
40 Indian Lake	71	57.7%	38.0%	4.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	57	57.9%	36.8%	5.3%
42 Russells Point	43	72.1%	25.6%	2.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	113	65.5%	32.7%	1.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	114	62.3%	31.6%	6.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	100	61.0%	34.0%	5.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	183	63.4%	35.5%	1.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	137	67.9%	29.9%	2.2%
48 West Liberty	141	58.9%	39.7%	1.4%

Responses as to whether health care coverage includes dental varied by age group. A high percentage of younger respondents reported that their insurance provided dental coverage. A majority of seniors (53.7%), however, reported that they did not have dental coverage. Answers were fairly consistent by gender.

There were some slight differences by census tract. Respondents from Russells Point had the highest percentage indicating that their coverage included dental services. Respondents from both Indian Lake areas had the lowest percentage.

Table 4-4: Vision Coverage

	N	Yes	No	Don't Know
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1155	61.3%	35.7%	3.0%
2012 Survey Results	1673	59.5%	37.4%	3.2%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	95	73.7%	23.2%	3.2%
Ages 35-49	198	70.7%	26.3%	3.0%
Ages 50-64	412	67.0%	30.8%	2.2%
Ages 65+	417	48.4%	47.7%	3.8%
Gender				
Male	298	58.4%	38.9%	2.7%
Female	836	62.2%	34.6%	3.2%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	92	62.0%	35.9%	2.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	117	57.3%	41.9%	0.9%
40 Indian Lake	69	52.2%	44.9%	2.9%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	55	52.7%	41.8%	5.5%
42 Russells Point	42	64.3%	35.7%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	110	67.3%	28.2%	4.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	119	67.2%	28.6%	4.2%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	101	65.3%	28.7%	5.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	178	57.3%	38.2%	4.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	137	66.4%	31.4%	2.2%
48 West Liberty	135	58.5%	41.5%	0.0%

A lower percentage of senior respondents reported coverage than those of other groups. In fact, almost half (47.7%) of seniors reported not having vision coverage. This lack of coverage (both dental and vision) may be due to reliance on Medicare. There are no differences by gender.

Again, differences by census tract are only slight. Respondents from De Graff Quincy, and Lewistown as well as West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage indicating vision coverage while respondents from both Indian Lake areas had the lowest percentage.

Table 4-5: Mental Health Coverage

	N	Yes	No	Don't Know
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1143	57.2%	9.4%	33.4%
2012 Survey Results	1617	60.1%	10.4%	29.5%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	95	48.4%	6.3%	45.3%
Ages 35-49	201	67.7%	6.0%	26.4%
Ages 50-64	422	62.8%	7.6%	29.6%
Ages 65+	394	49.2%	13.5%	37.3%
Gender				
Male	299	62.2%	10.4%	27.4%
Female	822	55.5%	9.1%	35.4%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	85	45.9%	10.6%	43.5%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	112	55.4%	10.7%	33.9%
40 Indian Lake	66	51.5%	16.7%	31.8%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	53	45.3%	22.6%	32.1%
42 Russells Point	45	60.0%	2.2%	37.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	117	64.1%	6.8%	29.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	117	54.7%	7.7%	37.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	105	61.0%	9.5%	29.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	179	58.7%	6.7%	34.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	133	62.4%	7.5%	30.1%
48 West Liberty	131	58.8%	9.9%	31.3%

Again, some differences were seen by age group. The 65+ age group had the greatest percentage of respondents reporting that their insurance does not cover mental health services. There are a number of respondents, however, that did not know if mental health services are covered. These numbers should be taken into consideration when evaluating percentages with/without coverage. In particular, both the young adult and senior age groups had a larger percentage indicating that they did not know if their insurance covered mental health services.

There are only slight differences by gender. Similar percentages indicated no coverage, but a slightly higher percentage of females indicated that they did not know if their coverage included mental health services and a slightly higher percentage of males indicated inclusion of services. This is interesting in that typically females tend to be more likely to report mental health issues so one might assume that they would be more aware of coverage. This is not what is seen here.

There are some differences by census tract. In particular, the percentage of respondents in the Indian Lake – Lakeview area (and to a lesser extend Indian Lake) indicating that their insurance does not cover mental health tended to be higher than that of respondents from other areas.

Table 4-6: Drug/Alcohol Coverage

	N	Yes	No	Don't Know
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1083	40.1%	10.2%	49.8%
2012 Survey Results	NA			
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	93	32.3%	6.5%	61.3%
Ages 35-49	193	47.7%	8.8%	43.5%
Ages 50-64	398	43.7%	8.3%	48.0%
Ages 65+	373	34.0%	13.7%	52.3%
Gender				
Male	286	46.2%	11.9%	42.0%
Female	777	38.0%	9.5%	52.5%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	82	37.8%	8.5%	53.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	108	34.3%	10.2%	55.6%
40 Indian Lake	61	32.8%	18.0%	49.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	50	34.0%	18.0%	48.0%
42 Russells Point	41	48.8%	2.4%	48.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	112	51.8%	8.0%	40.2%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	111	41.4%	9.0%	49.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	97	35.1%	13.4%	51.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	164	39.6%	6.1%	54.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	130	47.7%	8.5%	43.8%
48 West Liberty	127	34.6%	14.2%	51.2%

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

There were differences by census tract. De Graff, Quincy, and Lewistown respondents had the highest percentage indicating coverage.

Table 4-7: Prescription Coverage

	N	Yes	No	Don't Know
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1301	92.7%	4.6%	2.7%
2012 Survey Results	1879	92.4%	6.1%	1.5%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	95	97.9%	1.1%	1.1%
Ages 35-49	202	92.6%	4.0%	3.5%
Ages 50-64	447	91.9%	5.8%	2.2%
Ages 65+	515	92.4%	4.5%	3.1%
Gender				
Male	345	90.4%	5.8%	3.8%
Female	930	93.7%	4.1%	2.3%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	92	90.2%	6.5%	3.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	132	95.5%	3.8%	0.8%
40 Indian Lake	77	94.8%	3.9%	1.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	64	90.6%	7.8%	1.6%
42 Russells Point	49	93.9%	2.0%	4.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	137	92.0%	5.1%	2.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	129	95.3%	1.6%	3.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	110	92.7%	3.6%	3.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	202	89.6%	5.9%	4.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	148	93.2%	4.1%	2.7%
48 West Liberty	161	93.2%	5.6%	1.2%

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

Table 4-8: Home Care Coverage

	N	Yes	No	Don't Know
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1141	38.4%	10.8%	50.8%
2012 Survey Results	1652	34.5%	12.7%	52.8%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	92	25.0%	4.3%	70.7%
Ages 35-49	193	25.9%	8.3%	65.8%
Ages 50-64	406	30.3%	12.1%	57.6%
Ages 65+	418	56.0%	12.0%	32.1%
Gender				
Male	306	44.8%	10.8%	44.4%
Female	813	35.8%	10.9%	53.3%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	86	34.9%	11.6%	53.5%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	112	31.3%	10.7%	58.0%
40 Indian Lake	69	44.9%	13.0%	42.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	52	36.5%	11.5%	51.9%
42 Russells Point	45	37.8%	6.7%	55.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	115	45.2%	12.2%	42.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	119	40.3%	8.4%	51.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	94	29.8%	10.6%	59.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	183	39.3%	8.7%	51.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	130	39.2%	7.7%	53.1%
48 West Liberty	136	40.4%	16.9%	42.6%

Over 50% respondents indicated that they did not know whether their insurance covered home care. As expected, this percentage varied by age group. More seniors knew whether their coverage included home care, followed by those close to being seniors (50-64 age group). A slightly higher percentage of females didn't know what their coverage included and a slightly higher percentage of male respondents indicated their coverage included home care.

There were some differences by census tract. De Graff, Quincy, and Lewistown respondents had the highest percentage indicating that their coverage included home care while respondents of Central Bellefontaine and Huntsville and Belle Center had the lowest. This may be due to the low percentage of people in these areas indicating that they "didn't know."

Table 4-9: Skilled Nursing Care Coverage

	N	Yes	No	Don't Know
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1139	36.4%	11.6%	52.0%
2012 Survey Results	1641	31.7%	13.1%	55.2%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	92	23.9%	3.3%	72.8%
Ages 35-49	193	25.9%	7.8%	66.3%
Ages 50-64	409	28.4%	13.9%	57.7%
Ages 65+	411	52.3%	12.9%	34.8%
Gender				
Male	304	41.8%	11.8%	46.4%
Female	814	34.2%	11.7%	54.2%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	86	34.9%	11.6%	53.5%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	118	30.5%	11.9%	57.6%
40 Indian Lake	68	41.2%	11.8%	47.1%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	51	33.3%	17.6%	49.0%
42 Russells Point	44	34.1%	9.1%	56.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	115	39.1%	14.8%	46.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	117	41.0%	7.7%	51.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	95	27.4%	11.6%	61.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	182	35.2%	9.9%	54.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	131	39.7%	7.6%	52.7%
48 West Liberty	132	40.9%	16.7%	42.4%

The patterns of responses for skilled nursing care mirrored that for home care. A greater percentage of seniors reporting knowing whether their insurance provided coverage, responses had slight differences by gender and respondents of Central Bellefontaine and Huntsville and Belle Center had the lowest.

Table 4-10: Hospice Coverage

	N	Yes	No	Don't Know
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1122	31.7%	9.8%	58.5%
2012 Survey Results	1615	27.5%	10.7%	61.9%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	92	19.6%	4.3%	76.1%
Ages 35-49	192	22.9%	9.4%	67.7%
Ages 50-64	404	24.5%	11.1%	64.4%
Ages 65+	404	46.8%	9.7%	43.6%
Gender				
Male	296	35.5%	11.1%	53.4%
Female	805	30.1%	9.4%	60.5%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	85	24.7%	10.6%	64.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	112	25.9%	11.6%	62.5%
40 Indian Lake	66	47.0%	10.6%	42.4%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	53	26.4%	17.0%	56.6%
42 Russells Point	43	32.6%	4.7%	62.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	113	36.3%	10.6%	53.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	115	29.6%	7.8%	62.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	95	27.4%	10.5%	62.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	181	33.7%	6.6%	59.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	130	36.2%	6.2%	57.7%
48 West Liberty	129	29.5%	14.7%	55.8%

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

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

Question 5 – Coverage Inclusions (people)

Question 5 asked respondents to indicate who their insurance covered – self, self and spouse, or the entire family. Specifically, the question stated, “If you have coverage, who does your coverage include?” For those indicating that they had insurance, the following details responses by age group, gender, and census tract. Percentages included those who indicated coverage via Question 1 or 4-5.

Table 5: Coverage Inclusions (people)

	N	Self	Self and Spouse	Family
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1394	52.0%	27.6%	20.4%
2012 Survey Results	1997	44.6%	30.1%	25.3%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	98	29.6%	12.2%	58.2%
Ages 35-49	204	28.4%	8.3%	63.2%
Ages 50-64	468	44.9%	37.2%	17.9%
Ages 65+	569	69.9%	29.2%	0.9%
Gender				
Male	370	48.9%	34.9%	16.2%
Female	992	53.3%	24.5%	22.2%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	101	46.5%	31.7%	21.8%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	143	56.6%	22.4%	21.0%
40 Indian Lake	85	57.6%	38.8%	3.5%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	74	56.8%	31.1%	12.2%
42 Russells Point	53	64.2%	20.8%	15.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	143	51.0%	23.8%	25.2%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	138	60.1%	22.5%	17.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	113	57.5%	20.4%	22.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	218	54.1%	22.9%	22.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	155	38.1%	38.1%	23.9%
48 West Liberty	171	43.3%	33.3%	23.4%

Overall, responses were split among whether coverage was individual, self and spouse, or family. There were large differences by age group, however. Respondents under 50 tended to report having family insurance. Respondents ages 50-64 reported insurance coverage for self and spouse but were fairly split between self and spouse and only self. Senior respondents tended to report coverage for self only. These differences make sense. Adults under 50 are likely to have kids in the house and have need of family insurance. Adults ages 50-64 are more likely to be “empty nesters”, living together but not having kids in the house. Older adults are likely to live with just their spouse or be a widow/widower and live alone. Basically, extent of coverage is highly affected by the coverage that one needs.

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

There are also some differences by census tract. Respondents from Indian Lake have a low percentage indicating family coverage. Respondents from Russells Point had the highest percentage indicating coverage for self only, although a few other census tracts were close.

An interesting note is also the slight change from 2012. A higher percentage of respondents indicate coverage for self only and a lower percentage indicate family coverage. Perhaps this is due to the increased cost of health care coverage. Employers are less likely to provide family coverage than they were in the past due to the increasing cost and regulations about the types of coverage required.

Oral Health

Question 1 – Length of Time Since Dental Visit

The question in the oral health section asked respondents to indicate how long it had been since their last dental visit. The question asked, “How long has it been since you last visited a dentist or dental clinic for any reason? Include visits to dental specialists, such as orthodontists.” The following details responses by age group, gender, and census tract. There were a few respondents who indicated that they had visited a dentist within the past year and then indicated reasons why it had been more than 12 months. It was assumed that they were indicating a reason why they wouldn’t see a dentist so these inconsistent responses were included in the “<1yr” category.

Table 1: Length of Time since Dental Visit

	N	<1 Year	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	>5 Years	Never
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	1464	66.0%	9.7%	7.7%	15.5%	1.2%
2012 Survey Results	2146	66.1%	10.4%	8.1%	14.4%	1.0%
BRFSS – 2010 National**		68.1%	11.3%	9.7%	10.0%	.9%
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio**		70.1%	9.3%	8.8%	11.3%	.4%
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio (seniors)**		65.6%	8.0%	7.3%	18.1%	1.0%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	105	65.7%	17.1%	8.6%	8.6%	0.0%
Ages 35-49	219	76.3%	6.8%	9.1%	6.8%	0.9%
Ages 50-64	499	68.9%	11.2%	6.6%	13.0%	0.2%
Ages 65+	581	60.1%	7.9%	7.9%	22.0%	2.1%
Gender						
Male	392	60.2%	9.9%	11.2%	17.1%	1.5%
Female	1030	68.1%	9.6%	6.4%	14.9%	1.1%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	106	65.1%	13.2%	7.5%	14.2%	0.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	153	73.2%	6.5%	6.5%	13.7%	0.0%
40 Indian Lake	88	70.5%	5.7%	3.4%	18.2%	2.3%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	84	46.4%	11.9%	8.3%	32.1%	1.2%
42 Russells Point	53	50.9%	13.2%	9.4%	24.5%	1.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	152	64.5%	12.5%	7.9%	14.5%	0.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	149	53.0%	14.1%	10.7%	18.1%	4.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	65.3%	6.6%	12.4%	14.0%	1.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	223	71.3%	9.4%	6.3%	12.1%	0.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	157	75.2%	7.0%	4.5%	12.1%	1.3%
48 West Liberty	178	69.7%	9.0%	8.4%	12.9%	0.0%

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

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

In addition, Indian Lake – Lakeview and Russells Point had a higher percentage of respondents than other areas report not seeing a dentist in over 5 years. In fact, only around half of respondents from these areas reported seeing a dentist within the past year. This was similar to 2012 data.

Percentages are also similar to the 2010 BRFSS data when taking into account age. Although a slightly lower percentage of all respondents above indicated a dental visit in the past year, percentages were close and percentages from the BRFSS for Ohio seniors were very similar to Logan County data.

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

Table 1-2: Reason for Time

Reason	Percent Indicating Reason N=435
Don't Have Dentist	8.7%
Cost	46.4%
No Transportation	1.8%
No Appointment Available	2.5%
Dentist Doesn't Accept Insurance	2.8%
No Teeth	26.7%
Multiple Reasons	11.0%

By far, the most common reason is cost. A number of health plans (including Medicare) do not provide full dental benefits, and dental care is expensive. In some cases, a visit to the dentist can cost even more than a routine doctor's visit. Those without insurance are likely to put it off or not make the appointment. A number of respondents also put that they had no teeth – a new option in 2015. This is reflective of the relatively high percentage of senior respondents completing the survey.

Preventative Medicine and Health Screenings

Question 1 – Diabetes

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

Table 1: Diabetes

	N	Percent Indicating Diabetes
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	1375	26.5%
2012 Survey Results	2071	17.8%
BRFSS – National**		10.1%
BRFSS – Ohio**		10.9%
BRFSS – Ohio (seniors)**		22.6%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	101	14.9%
Ages 35-49	202	16.3%
Ages 50-64	467	24.8%
Ages 65+	550	33.1%
Gender		
Male	369	31.4%
Female	969	24.9%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	100	18.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	153	16.3%
40 Indian Lake	87	23.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	77	28.6%
42 Russells Point	53	18.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	149	25.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	143	30.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	115	27.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	203	22.2%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	134	35.8%
48 West Liberty	161	39.1%
Class Taken	297	70.7%
Diagnosis Only During Pregnancy	236	19.9%

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

A number of respondents indicated that they had not been diagnosed with diabetes and then proceeded to answer the follow-up question. Those that answered affirmatively to any of the follow-up questions were included in the 'percent indicating diabetes'. Those that answered 'no' and then answered negatively to follow-up questions were counted as missing data. Answers to follow-up questions were out of those who did not answer the first part or were counted as "indicating diabetes" in the first part.

Overall, 26.5% of respondents indicating having a diabetes diagnosis. This was higher than in 2012 and an increase was seen in all age groups and both genders.

As expected, a greater percentage of older respondents reported being diagnosed. In addition, a greater percentage of males indicated a diagnosis than females. In terms of area, the last two census tracts – Zanesfield and East Liberty and West Liberty – had the highest percentage indicating a diagnosis.

Overall percentages above were higher than that for the BRFSS (10.9%). Some of this difference might be due to age, but the percentage for seniors on this survey was higher even than that for Ohio seniors on the BRFSS (22.6%).

Question 2 – High Blood Pressure

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

Table 2: High Blood Pressure

	N	Percent Indicating High Blood Pressure
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	1408	53.1%
2012 Survey Results	2080	48.9%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	98	17.3%
Ages 35-49	210	27.1%
Ages 50-64	476	48.1%
Ages 65+	567	71.8%
Gender		
Male	376	59.8%
Female	996	50.2%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	101	42.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	145	51.0%
40 Indian Lake	85	51.8%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	79	70.9%
42 Russells Point	52	59.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	151	51.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	145	54.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	116	44.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	209	54.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	149	53.0%
48 West Liberty	176	56.8%
Taking Medication	697	90.0%
Controlled with Medication	656	87.5%
Controlled with Diet/Exercise	536	59.1%

A number of respondents indicated that they had not been diagnosed with high blood pressure and then proceeded to answer the follow-up question. Those that answered affirmatively to any of the follow-up questions were included in the ‘percent indicating high blood pressure’. Those that answered ‘no’ and then answered negatively to follow-up questions were counted as missing data. Answers to follow-up questions were out of those who did not answer the first part or were counted as “indicating high blood pressure” in the first part.

Overall percentages were slightly higher than 2012. This may be in part due to a slightly higher percentage of older respondents. As expected, there was a large age difference in the percentage of respondents indicating being diagnosed with high blood pressure, with almost three-fourths (71.8%) of seniors indicating that they had been diagnosed.

Consistent with results from 2012, a higher percentage of males indicated being diagnosed with high blood pressure than females. Also consistent with 2012, respondents from Indian Lake – Lakeview had the highest percentage indicating being diagnosed with high blood pressure.

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

Question 3 – High Blood Cholesterol

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

Table 3: High Blood Cholesterol

	N	Percent Indicating High Cholesterol
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	1432	47.6%
2012 Survey Results	2090	45.5%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	103	11.7%
Ages 35-49	212	23.6%
Ages 50-64	490	48.0%
Ages 65+	572	61.9%
Gender		
Male	389	57.1%
Female	1006	43.3%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	101	39.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	145	51.0%
40 Indian Lake	85	54.1%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	82	53.7%
42 Russells Point	52	50.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	151	45.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	147	48.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	120	45.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	215	49.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	157	42.0%
48 West Liberty	177	48.0%
Taking Medication	635	70.9%
Controlled with Medication	563	70.9%
Controlled With Natural Supplements	441	22.2%
Controlled with Diet/Exercise	480	59.2%

A number of respondents indicated that they had not been diagnosed with high cholesterol and then proceeded to answer the follow-up question. Those that answered affirmatively to any of the follow-up questions were included in the ‘percent indicating high cholesterol. Those that answered ‘no’ and then answered negatively to follow-up questions were counted as missing data. Answers to follow-up questions were out of those who did not answer the first part or were counted as “indicating high

cholesterol” in the first part. In addition, some respondents bubbled both ‘yes’ and ‘no’ to follow-up questions. These responses were treated as missing data.

Overall, consistent with 2012 data, just under half of responses (47.6%) reported being diagnosed with high cholesterol. There were large differences by age group with a higher percentage of older respondents reporting being diagnosed with high cholesterol. Male respondents reported being diagnosed with high cholesterol at a higher percentage than female respondents. There were some small differences by census tract with the Indian Lake areas having a relatively high percentage and Rushsylvania and West Mansfield having the lowest percentage.

For those diagnosed with high cholesterol, the majority are taking medication. In addition, over half are attempting to control their cholesterol with diet and exercise.

Question 4 - Cancer

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

Table 4: Cancer

	N	Percent Indicating Cancer
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	1465	22.7%
2012 Survey Results	2132	18.2%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	103	9.7%
Ages 35-49	216	8.3%
Ages 50-64	498	18.1%
Ages 65+	589	33.3%
Gender		
Male	395	25.3%
Female	1030	21.3%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	105	16.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	154	18.8%
40 Indian Lake	86	37.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	84	25.0%
42 Russells Point	54	13.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	154	16.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	147	24.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	24.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	222	24.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	158	22.8%
48 West Liberty	180	24.4%

Percentages are similar to 2012. In general, as one would expect, the percentage was much higher for older respondents than younger respondents. The percentage was relatively similar for males and females. The percentage was the highest in Indian Lake and the lowest in Russells Point.

Table 4-1 indicates, by gender, the type of cancer. Type of cancer was broken down by gender as there are some cancers (e.g., prostate cancer) that are specific to males or females.

Table 4-1: Type of Cancer

Type	All Respondents Indicating Cancer	2012 Survey Results	Males	Females
	N=269	N=387	N=84	N=174
Breast Cancer	20.1%	20.9%	3.6%	28.7%
Cervical Cancer	7.4%	8.3%	0.0%	11.5%
Endometrial Cancer	3.3%	3.1%	0.0%	4.6%
Ovarian Cancer	1.9%	3.4%	0.0%	2.9%
Head or Neck Cancer	3.3%	3.6%	4.8%	2.9%
Oral Cancer	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%
Pharyngeal (Throat) Cancer	1.1%	0.3%	2.4%	0.6%
Thyroid Cancer	3.3%	2.8%	0.0%	4.6%
Colon Cancer	5.2%	9.0%	3.6%	6.3%
Esophageal Cancer	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%	1.7%
Liver Cancer	0.7%	1.6%	0.0%	1.1%
Pancreatic Cancer	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Rectal Cancer	1.1%	0.5%	3.6%	0.0%
Stomach Cancer	0.4%	0.8%	1.2%	0.0%
Hodgkin's Lymphoma	0.7%	1.8%	1.2%	0.6%
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	1.5%	3.1%	0.0%	2.3%
Leukemia	1.9%	1.8%	4.8%	0.6%
Prostate Cancer	12.6%	8.5%	36.9%	0.6%
Testicular Cancer	0.7%	1.0%	2.4%	0.0%
Melanoma	12.6%	10.6%	17.9%	10.3%
Other Skin Cancer	29.7%	28.4%	34.5%	27.6%
Heart Cancer	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Lung Cancer	3.3%	4.4%	1.2%	4.6%
Bladder Cancer	2.2%	0.8%	4.8%	1.1%
Renal Cancer	0.4%	.8%	1.2%	0.0%
Other	9.3%	7.0%	3.6%	10.3%

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

Question 5 – Other Diagnoses

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

Table 5: All Respondents

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

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

There is a difference in format of the question from 2012. In 2012, there was no ‘NA’ option, so only those not marking answers to any questions in the section were counted as missing data. In the 2015 survey, there was an NA option allowing respondents to indicate that they had not been diagnosed with any of the conditions. This may have affected the percentages as there were 56 people with missing data. This difference in coding may explain some of the observed ‘increase’ from 2012.

In general, arthritis was the condition reported by the highest percentage of respondents, followed by depression and anxiety. This pattern is similar to 2012 and is what one would expect given the average age of respondents and responses to other questions. Tables 5-1 through 5-7 detail results by age group, gender, and census tract.

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

Table 5-1: Heart Issues

	N	Heart Attack	Coronary Heart Disease	Stroke
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	104	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Ages 35-49	214	0.0%	0.9%	0.5%
Ages 50-64	481	5.8%	6.9%	3.1%
Ages 65+	582	12.2%	17.5%	5.0%
Gender				
Male	380	13.7%	16.6%	3.2%
Female	1017	4.6%	7.4%	3.4%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	103	4.9%	10.7%	3.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	150	6.0%	5.3%	2.0%
40 Indian Lake	86	8.1%	10.5%	2.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	83	4.8%	13.3%	4.8%
42 Russells Point	53	11.3%	7.5%	13.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	149	8.7%	10.1%	1.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	144	11.1%	15.3%	5.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	8.3%	11.6%	2.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	219	7.3%	10.0%	4.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	155	5.2%	9.0%	2.6%
48 West Liberty	175	6.3%	9.1%	2.9%

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

By census tract, there were small to no differences in heart attack and coronary heart disease. For stroke, the percentage for Russells Point respondents is relatively high compared to other areas.

Table 5-2: Respiratory Issues

	N	Asthma	COPD	Emphysema
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	104	10.6%	1.0%	1.0%
Ages 35-49	214	11.7%	3.7%	0.9%
Ages 50-64	481	10.2%	8.7%	2.9%
Ages 65+	582	7.4%	10.1%	4.1%
Gender				
Male	380	6.6%	9.2%	3.7%
Female	1017	10.0%	7.5%	2.8%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	103	7.8%	4.9%	1.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	150	6.7%	8.0%	2.7%
40 Indian Lake	86	9.3%	11.6%	3.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	83	7.2%	14.5%	6.0%
42 Russells Point	53	7.5%	15.1%	9.4%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	149	6.0%	6.0%	0.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	144	14.6%	13.9%	6.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	10.7%	5.8%	1.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	219	10.0%	8.7%	1.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	155	9.7%	5.2%	3.2%
48 West Liberty	175	9.1%	2.9%	2.3%

In terms of respiratory issues, reported percentages of COPD and Emphysema are relatively low while asthma is slightly higher. The percentage of respondents reporting asthma is fairly consistent across gender, census tract, and age group, with possibly a slightly higher percentage of younger respondents reporting being diagnosed with asthma.

For COPD, the age group with the highest percentage was, as expected, seniors. Responses by gender were consistent, but there were some differences by census tract. Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents reporting COPD while West Liberty had the lowest.

For Emphysema, the percentages are low across all age groups and both genders. Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents reporting emphysema while De Graff, Quincy, and Lewistown had the lowest.

Table 5-3: Arthritis

	N	Percent Indicating Diagnosis
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	104	8.7%
Ages 35-49	214	17.8%
Ages 50-64	481	32.8%
Ages 65+	582	47.1%
Gender		
Male	380	29.2%
Female	1017	37.3%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	103	38.8%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	150	29.3%
40 Indian Lake	86	37.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	83	37.3%
42 Russells Point	53	34.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	149	32.2%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	144	41.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	32.2%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	219	35.2%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	155	38.1%
48 West Liberty	175	33.1%

For arthritis, there were large age differences. Almost half of senior respondents (47.1%) reported being diagnosed with arthritis while only 8.7% of young adults reported a diagnosis. A slightly higher percentage of female respondents indicated arthritis than male respondents.

There were also some census tract differences. Respondents from West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage indicating arthritis while Huntsville and Belle Center had the lowest. Huntsville and Belle Center also had the lowest percentage in 2012.

Table 5-4: Sexually Transmitted Disease

	N	Percent Indicating Diagnosis
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	104	6.7%
Ages 35-49	214	6.1%
Ages 50-64	481	2.5%
Ages 65+	582	1.7%
Gender		
Male	380	1.3%
Female	1017	3.5%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	103	2.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	150	2.0%
40 Indian Lake	86	2.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	83	3.6%
42 Russells Point	53	1.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	149	2.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	144	1.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	3.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	219	2.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	155	1.9%
48 West Liberty	175	6.3%

Overall, few respondents reported being diagnosed with a sexually transmitted disease. The percentage was slightly higher for younger respondents but consistent across gender and census tract with the possible exception of West Liberty having a slightly higher percentage than other areas.

Table 5-5: Mental Illness

	N	Depression	Anxiety	Other	Any Mental Illness
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	104	16.3%	22.1%	4.8%	26.9%
Ages 35-49	214	22.4%	18.2%	4.7%	29.0%
Ages 50-64	481	23.3%	18.9%	2.3%	30.4%
Ages 65+	582	15.8%	13.6%	1.0%	22.7%
Gender					
Male	380	12.9%	10.0%	2.6%	17.9%
Female	1017	21.9%	19.4%	2.2%	30.1%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	103	17.5%	13.6%	1.0%	23.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	150	14.7%	12.0%	2.0%	21.3%
40 Indian Lake	86	16.3%	11.6%	1.2%	20.9%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	83	28.9%	20.5%	6.0%	34.9%
42 Russells Point	53	24.5%	20.8%	0.0%	34.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	149	18.8%	15.4%	2.7%	26.2%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	144	25.7%	16.7%	1.4%	29.2%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	20.7%	23.1%	5.0%	31.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	219	20.1%	21.5%	2.7%	30.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	155	14.8%	12.9%	2.6%	18.7%
48 West Liberty	175	18.9%	16.6%	1.1%	27.4%

Some type of mental illness was reported by just over one-fourth of respondents. For depression, there were little to no differences by age group. However, consistent with research on depression, a higher percentage of female respondents reported being diagnosed than males. Respondents from Indian Lake – Lakeview had the highest percentage indicating depression while Zanesfield and East Liberty and Huntsville and Belle Center respondents had the lowest.

A greater percentage of female respondents reported anxiety than male respondents. There were slight differences by age group in that the young adult respondents had the highest percentage. By census tract, differences were small. Central Bellefontaine respondents had the highest percentage while Indian Lake and had the lowest.

When looking at percentage being diagnosed with any mental illness, the percentages were similar across age group, higher for female than male respondents, and highest in Indian Lake – Lakeview and Russells Point.

Table 5-6: Drug/Alcohol Addiction

	N	Percent Indicating Diagnosis
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	104	2.9%
Ages 35-49	214	1.9%
Ages 50-64	481	1.7%
Ages 65+	582	0.3%
Gender		
Male	380	2.1%
Female	1017	0.9%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	103	1.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	150	0.0%
40 Indian Lake	86	2.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	83	3.6%
42 Russells Point	53	5.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	149	0.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	144	2.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	0.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	219	0.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	155	1.3%
48 West Liberty	175	1.1%

As one might expect, the percentage of young adults indicating drug/alcohol addiction is slightly higher than for older adults. However, the percentage is very low for all age groups. There are similar percentages for male and female respondents. Much of the literature reports males having a higher percentage diagnosed with drug/alcohol addiction. A slight trend was seen here, but the differences were small.

By census tract, all percentages are fairly small. Respondents from Russells Point, though have the highest percentages of respondents indicating the issue/diagnosis.

Table 5-7: Dementia

	N	Alzheimer's	Other Form
Age Group			
Ages 18-34	104	0.0%	0.0%
Ages 35-49	214	0.0%	0.0%
Ages 50-64	481	0.0%	0.2%
Ages 65+	582	0.3%	1.7%
Gender			
Male	380	0.0%	0.8%
Female	1017	0.1%	0.8%
Census Tract			
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	103	0.0%	0.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	150	0.0%	0.7%
40 Indian Lake	86	0.0%	0.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	83	0.0%	1.2%
42 Russells Point	53	0.0%	1.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	149	0.0%	1.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	144	0.7%	0.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	0.0%	0.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	219	0.0%	0.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	155	0.0%	1.3%
48 West Liberty	175	1.1%	1.1%

Overall, a low percentage of respondents indicate being diagnosed with dementia. Perhaps this is due to the fact that someone with dementia would not have the ability or desire to fill out the survey. What is interesting is that there are no age differences in responses. Again, this is probably due to the fact that those diagnosed with dementia are not the persons filling out the survey.

Question 6 – Tetanus Shot

The next question in this section asked, “Have you received a tetanus shot in the past 10 years?” The following are the responses to this question by age group, gender and census tract.

Table 6: Tetanus Shot

	N	Percent Receiving Shot
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	1461	59.3%
2012 Survey Results	2124	62.3%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	103	64.1%
Ages 35-49	217	64.5%
Ages 50-64	499	61.7%
Ages 65+	585	55.9%
Gender		
Male	395	67.1%
Female	1026	56.4%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	104	60.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	155	58.1%
40 Indian Lake	87	54.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	85	54.1%
42 Russells Point	53	66.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	153	60.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	148	56.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	123	55.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	217	59.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	158	63.9%
48 West Liberty	178	61.8%

Overall, just under 60% of respondents indicated receiving a tetanus shot, similar to 2012. Males were more likely to indicate a tetanus shot and younger respondents were slightly more likely to indicate getting tetanus shot. These differences make sense in that it is these groups that tend to be more active and are more likely to get hurt and have an injury requiring such a shot.

In terms of census tract, there were small differences. Russells Point respondents had the highest percentage while the two Indian Lake groups had the lowest. This is different than in 2012 where Indian Lake – Lakeview had the highest percentage.

Question 7 – Whooping Cough Vaccine

Question 7 asked respondents, “Have you received a pertussis or whooping cough vaccine in the past 10 years?” The following details the responses to this question by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 7: Whooping Cough Vaccine

	N	Percent Indicating Vaccine
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	1432	20.3%
2012 Survey Results	2103	15.0%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	102	42.2%
Ages 35-49	212	28.3%
Ages 50-64	490	20.2%
Ages 65+	571	14.4%
Gender		
Male	382	19.1%
Female	1010	21.1%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	103	20.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	150	21.3%
40 Indian Lake	87	14.9%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	83	13.3%
42 Russells Point	53	17.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	148	18.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	144	16.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	24.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	212	27.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	157	22.3%
48 West Liberty	174	17.2%

Overall, the percentages are slightly higher than that in 2012. As one might expect, young adult respondents reported getting a whooping cough vaccine at a higher percentage than older adults. This corresponds to the fact that they are the most likely to have small children. Recent advertisements have been geared to parents of infants to inform them about the potential risks to children of parents spreading the virus and to encourage vaccination. Perhaps these advertisements are starting to have an effect.

There are no notable differences by gender. Differences by census tract are small with East Bellefontaine having the highest percentage and Indian Lake - Lakeview the lowest.

Question 8 – Flu Vaccine

The next question asked, “In the past 12 months, have you received a flu vaccine?” Respondents were given the option to mark no, flu shot, or nasal mist. The following details the answers to this question.

Table 8: Flu Vaccine

	N	No	Yes - Shot	Yes – Nasal Mist
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1463	39.7%	59.7%	0.5%
2012 Survey Results	2159	42.6%	57.0%	0.4%
BRFSS – 2010 National**			39.8%	1.4%
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio**			40.3%	1.5%
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio (seniors)**			64.8%	.1%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	103	59.2%	37.9%	2.9%
Ages 35-49	218	58.3%	39.9%	1.8%
Ages 50-64	499	44.5%	55.5%	0.0%
Ages 65+	585	25.6%	74.2%	0.2%
Gender				
Male	393	39.2%	60.6%	0.3%
Female	1029	40.3%	59.1%	0.6%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	102	45.1%	54.9%	0.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	154	39.0%	59.7%	1.3%
40 Indian Lake	88	29.5%	70.5%	0.0%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	84	45.2%	54.8%	0.0%
42 Russells Point	53	37.7%	62.3%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	153	41.2%	58.8%	0.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	148	40.5%	58.8%	0.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	122	48.4%	50.8%	0.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	219	37.0%	61.6%	1.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	159	36.5%	63.5%	0.0%
48 West Liberty	181	38.7%	60.8%	0.6%

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

Responses were very similar to those received in 2012 and, in general, similar to that of the BRFSS when taking into account age. As expected, a higher percentage of seniors reported getting a flu shot than younger respondents. Male and female respondents reported similar percentages. In terms of census tract, Central Bellefontaine had the lowest percentage reporting getting a flu shot while Indian Lake had the highest. This trend is similar to what was found in 2012.

Question 9 – Preventative Information

The next question asked respondents if they had received preventative information on a variety of issues from diet or eating habits to immunizations. Specifically, the question stated, “have you received preventative information from a health care provider about any of the following topics?” Table 9 provides overall responses, while tables 9-1 through 9-9 detail responses to each topic by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 9: All Respondents

Information Regarding	N	Yes	No	Didn't Need
Diet or Eating Habits	1326	41.6%	30.7%	27.8%
Physical Activity or Exercise	1315	40.3%	31.5%	28.2%
Injury Prevention	1225	12.4%	42.5%	45.1%
Drug/Alcohol Addiction	1189	3.3%	38.8%	57.9%
Quitting Smoking	1225	9.8%	33.5%	56.7%
Sexual Issues	1212	2.5%	37.9%	59.7%
Mental Health Issues	1220	7.2%	35.2%	57.5%
Domestic Violence	1217	2.2%	36.0%	61.8%
Immunizations	1256	25.2%	31.5%	43.3%

Overall, the most common type of literature received was that on diet and eating habits or physical activity and exercise. This makes sense as a number of respondents indicate weight issues. Receipt of information on domestic violence, sexual issues, and drug addiction were rare.

Table 9-1: Diet or Eating Habits

	N	Yes	No	Didn't Need
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1326	41.6%	30.7%	27.8%
2012 Survey Results	1852	41.3%	35.1%	23.7%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	101	25.7%	24.8%	49.5%
Ages 35-49	214	36.9%	34.6%	28.5%
Ages 50-64	460	44.8%	30.4%	24.8%
Ages 65+	512	44.1%	29.7%	26.2%
Gender				
Male	353	40.5%	33.1%	26.3%
Female	940	42.0%	29.7%	28.3%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	93	38.7%	26.9%	34.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	134	35.8%	37.3%	26.9%
40 Indian Lake	82	46.3%	31.7%	22.0%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	75	41.3%	36.0%	22.7%
42 Russells Point	45	37.8%	40.0%	22.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	142	36.6%	30.3%	33.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	133	45.9%	24.1%	30.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	111	44.1%	36.0%	19.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	204	45.6%	27.5%	27.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	149	41.6%	28.2%	30.2%
48 West Liberty	158	40.5%	30.4%	29.1%

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

Table 9-2: Physical Activity or Exercise

	N	Yes	No	Didn't Need
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1315	40.3%	31.5%	28.2%
2012 Survey Results	1815	37.5%	38.0%	24.5%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	102	25.5%	24.5%	50.0%
Ages 35-49	213	36.6%	36.2%	27.2%
Ages 50-64	454	38.8%	33.5%	27.8%
Ages 65+	506	46.2%	28.7%	25.1%
Gender				
Male	350	41.4%	31.4%	27.1%
Female	933	39.8%	31.5%	28.7%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	90	36.7%	31.1%	32.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	131	32.8%	39.7%	27.5%
40 Indian Lake	80	38.8%	28.7%	32.5%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	74	40.5%	37.8%	21.6%
42 Russells Point	46	34.8%	39.1%	26.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	138	35.5%	31.9%	32.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	135	43.7%	26.7%	29.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	111	47.7%	33.3%	18.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	202	47.0%	26.2%	26.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	146	35.6%	31.5%	32.9%
48 West Liberty	162	42.6%	30.2%	27.2%

Trends of provision of information on physical activity or exercise paralleled that for diet in terms of age group and gender. Older respondents reported receiving information in higher percentages than younger respondents. There were no differences by gender.

Central and East Bellefontaine were the areas with the highest percentage of respondents reporting receiving information. Huntsville and Belle Center had a relatively lower percentage of respondents reporting receiving information.

Table 9-3: Injury Prevention

	N	Yes	No	Didn't Need
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1225	12.4%	42.5%	45.1%
2012 Survey Results	1695	11.4%	50.6%	38.0%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	101	8.9%	31.7%	59.4%
Ages 35-49	210	9.0%	46.2%	44.8%
Ages 50-64	431	9.7%	44.3%	45.9%
Ages 65+	444	17.3%	40.8%	41.9%
Gender				
Male	323	12.7%	47.4%	39.9%
Female	873	12.3%	40.9%	46.8%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	84	7.1%	42.9%	50.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	123	9.8%	44.7%	45.5%
40 Indian Lake	77	11.7%	40.3%	48.1%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	68	11.8%	44.1%	44.1%
42 Russells Point	44	13.6%	43.2%	43.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	129	9.3%	44.2%	46.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	122	18.9%	37.7%	43.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	99	14.1%	52.5%	33.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	192	12.0%	41.1%	46.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	141	13.5%	39.7%	46.8%
48 West Liberty	146	13.7%	41.1%	45.2%

Relatively few respondents reported receiving information on injury prevention overall. Surprisingly, younger respondents (those likely to have young children) did not report receiving information about injury prevention in a greater percentage than older respondents. Perhaps it is the issue of injuries from falls that is a concern with seniors prompting the need for information on injury prevention.

With regards to gender and census tract, there were small differences. Females are slightly more likely to say they didn't need the information and males are slightly more likely to say no. Respondents from West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage receiving information on injury prevention while respondents from Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the lowest percentage.

Table 9-4: Drug/Alcohol Addiction

	N	Yes	No	Didn't Need
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1189	3.3%	38.8%	57.9%
2012 Survey Results	1671	3.9%	45.0%	51.0%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	100	5.0%	29.0%	66.0%
Ages 35-49	205	3.9%	40.5%	55.6%
Ages 50-64	423	3.3%	38.8%	57.9%
Ages 65+	425	2.4%	40.0%	57.6%
Gender				
Male	319	6.6%	44.2%	49.2%
Female	841	1.9%	36.7%	61.4%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	84	3.6%	33.3%	63.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	123	0.8%	45.5%	53.7%
40 Indian Lake	75	5.3%	37.3%	57.3%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	67	4.5%	43.3%	52.2%
42 Russells Point	45	6.7%	42.2%	51.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	122	1.6%	37.7%	60.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	115	4.3%	36.5%	59.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	98	5.1%	46.9%	48.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	186	2.2%	36.0%	61.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	134	4.5%	38.1%	57.5%
48 West Liberty	140	2.1%	35.0%	62.9%

Provision of information on drug use/alcohol addiction was also not very common. As one might expect, male respondents reporting receiving information at a slightly higher rate than female respondents. Russells Point was the census tract with highest percentage of respondents reporting receiving information.

One interesting note is that in 2012 the option was labeled ‘drug use/drug addiction’ and did not include alcohol. This may have affected results slightly.

Table 9-5: Quitting Smoking

	N	Yes	No	Didn't Need
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1225	9.8%	33.5%	56.7%
2012 Survey Results	1709	11.8%	39.1%	49.0%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	103	7.8%	29.1%	63.1%
Ages 35-49	209	16.3%	33.5%	50.2%
Ages 50-64	439	11.2%	32.6%	56.3%
Ages 65+	434	5.3%	35.0%	59.7%
Gender				
Male	329	11.2%	39.5%	49.2%
Female	867	9.2%	31.3%	59.5%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	82	3.7%	31.7%	64.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	125	7.2%	37.6%	55.2%
40 Indian Lake	75	10.7%	32.0%	57.3%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	70	20.0%	38.6%	41.4%
42 Russells Point	49	12.2%	38.8%	49.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	124	8.1%	33.9%	58.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	123	16.3%	29.3%	54.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	102	12.7%	41.2%	46.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	193	7.8%	31.1%	61.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	140	10.0%	30.7%	59.3%
48 West Liberty	142	5.6%	31.0%	63.4%

Overall percentages for receiving information on smoking cessation were similar to 2012. However, there were some subgroup differences. Senior respondents had the lowest percentage reporting getting information on smoking cessation while adults ages 35-49 had the highest percentage. Those from Indian Lake – Lakeview had the highest percentage with regards to census tract while Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the lowest percentage.

Table 9-6: Sexual Issues

	N	Yes	No	Didn't Need
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1212	2.5%	37.9%	59.7%
2012 Survey Results	1677	3.3%	44.9%	51.8%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	103	6.8%	29.1%	64.1%
Ages 35-49	208	2.4%	42.3%	55.3%
Ages 50-64	433	2.3%	38.3%	59.4%
Ages 65+	432	1.6%	36.8%	61.6%
Gender				
Male	321	4.7%	43.9%	51.4%
Female	862	1.6%	35.7%	62.6%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	84	3.6%	33.3%	63.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	122	1.6%	42.6%	55.7%
40 Indian Lake	74	4.1%	39.2%	56.8%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	66	1.5%	42.4%	56.1%
42 Russells Point	46	0.0%	43.5%	56.5%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	126	0.8%	39.7%	59.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	119	2.5%	34.5%	63.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	99	5.1%	47.5%	47.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	192	2.1%	34.4%	63.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	136	2.2%	33.8%	64.0%
48 West Liberty	148	3.4%	35.1%	61.5%

As expected, younger respondents reported receiving information on sexual issues at a higher rate than older respondents, perhaps because they were more likely to be sexually active. A slightly greater percentage of male respondents reported receiving information than female, although many of the females stated that they didn't need it. Indian Lake and Central Bellefontaine were the areas where the highest percentage of respondents reported receiving information. This trend is similar to 2012.

Table 9-7: Mental Health Issues

	N	Yes	No	Didn't Need
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1220	7.2%	35.2%	57.5%
2012 Survey Results	1695	8.3%	43.2%	48.5%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	101	9.9%	28.7%	61.4%
Ages 35-49	207	10.6%	36.7%	52.7%
Ages 50-64	429	6.3%	35.9%	57.8%
Ages 65+	445	5.4%	35.3%	59.3%
Gender				
Male	323	7.1%	40.6%	52.3%
Female	865	6.8%	33.3%	59.9%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	82	4.9%	34.1%	61.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	122	4.1%	42.6%	53.3%
40 Indian Lake	76	6.6%	36.8%	56.6%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	68	13.2%	38.2%	48.5%
42 Russells Point	49	8.2%	40.8%	51.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	125	8.0%	32.0%	60.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	121	9.9%	28.9%	61.2%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	103	13.6%	44.7%	41.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	193	5.2%	32.6%	62.2%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	134	6.0%	31.3%	62.7%
48 West Liberty	147	4.8%	34.0%	61.2%

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

Provision of information varied slightly across census tract. Respondents from the first two census tracts – Rushsylvania and West Mansfield and Huntsville and Belle Center, as well as the last census tract – West Liberty – had a relatively fewer percentage of respondents report receiving information on mental health issues. Indian Lake - Lakeview and Central Bellefontaine had the highest percentage reporting receiving information.

Table 9-8: Domestic Violence

	N	Yes	No	Didn't Need
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1217	2.2%	36.0%	61.8%
2012 Survey Results	1678	2.3%	43.9%	53.8%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	103	2.9%	31.1%	66.0%
Ages 35-49	205	2.0%	39.5%	58.5%
Ages 50-64	433	2.3%	37.0%	60.7%
Ages 65+	438	2.3%	33.8%	63.9%
Gender				
Male	319	3.8%	42.0%	54.2%
Female	867	1.5%	33.8%	64.7%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	82	0.0%	35.4%	64.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	121	0.8%	40.5%	58.7%
40 Indian Lake	74	5.4%	33.8%	60.8%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	69	2.9%	42.0%	55.1%
42 Russells Point	48	2.1%	43.8%	54.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	126	0.8%	34.1%	65.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	122	4.1%	30.3%	65.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	101	4.0%	45.5%	50.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	192	1.6%	32.8%	65.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	138	3.6%	31.9%	64.5%
48 West Liberty	144	0.7%	36.1%	63.2%

Interestingly, there were few age differences in provision of information on domestic violence. One might expect that younger women would need the information in greater numbers than older respondents. However, male respondents reported receiving information on domestic violence at a slightly higher percentage than women and there were no differences by age group. Women reported not needing the information at a higher percentage than males. Indian Lake was the area with the highest percentage of respondents reporting receiving information on domestic violence.

Table 9-9: Immunizations

	N	Yes	No	Didn't Need
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1256	25.2%	31.5%	43.3%
2012 Survey Results	1736	23.4%	40.5%	36.1%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	104	31.7%	25.0%	43.3%
Ages 35-49	208	20.7%	35.1%	44.2%
Ages 50-64	436	21.6%	34.2%	44.3%
Ages 65+	469	29.6%	28.4%	42.0%
Gender				
Male	330	24.5%	35.8%	39.7%
Female	894	25.5%	29.9%	44.6%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	85	23.5%	28.2%	48.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	128	27.3%	34.4%	38.3%
40 Indian Lake	78	28.2%	26.9%	44.9%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	70	20.0%	38.6%	41.4%
42 Russells Point	49	24.5%	32.7%	42.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	129	27.1%	30.2%	42.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	130	26.9%	23.1%	50.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	104	21.2%	41.3%	37.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	190	28.4%	31.1%	40.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	142	23.9%	31.7%	44.4%
48 West Liberty	151	21.9%	31.8%	46.4%

As expected, it respondents with young children who report receive information on immunizations (18-34 age group) at the highest percentage, followed by seniors. Percentages are consistent for males and females. Rates seem to be consistent across census tract with differences mainly in the percentage of 'no' and 'didn't need.'

Question 10 – Getting <6 Hours of Sleep

Question 10 asked, “During the past 30 days, for about how many days did you get less than 6 hours of sleep in a 24-hour period?” Respondents could choose 0-5 days, 10-15 days, or 16 days or more. The following details responses by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 10: Getting <6 Hours of Sleep

	N	0-5 Days	10-15 Days	16+ Days
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1441	67.5%	15.8%	16.7%
2012 Survey Results	2088	68.6%	16.4%	15.0%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	102	49.0%	28.4%	22.5%
Ages 35-49	218	61.5%	18.3%	20.2%
Ages 50-64	496	66.9%	15.5%	17.5%
Ages 65+	571	73.7%	13.1%	13.1%
Gender				
Male	391	70.6%	17.1%	12.3%
Female	1011	66.3%	15.3%	18.4%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	101	69.3%	20.8%	9.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	151	72.2%	10.6%	17.2%
40 Indian Lake	87	69.0%	11.5%	19.5%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	81	63.0%	11.1%	25.9%
42 Russells Point	53	50.9%	20.8%	28.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	150	64.7%	21.3%	14.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	146	60.3%	21.9%	17.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	66.9%	10.7%	22.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	218	70.2%	12.8%	17.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	158	68.4%	17.1%	14.6%
48 West Liberty	175	73.1%	16.6%	10.3%

Young adult respondents report going without sleep for 10-15 days or 16+ days at a higher percentage than those from other age groups. Males and females are similar in their report of lack of sleep overall, but female respondents have a slightly higher percentage reporting chronic lack of sleep (16+ days). Russells Point is the area where the greatest percentage of respondents report a chronic lack of sleep. West Liberty is where the least percentage of respondents indicate lack of sleep (either 10-15 days or 16+ days).

Question 11 – HIV Testing

Question 11 asked residents “Have you ever been tested for HIV?” and, if so, the reason for the testing. Below are the responses to this question by age group, gender, and census tract. A handful of respondents marked both ‘no’ and one of the ‘yes’ options. These responses were treated as missing data.

Table 11: HIV Testing

	N	No	Out of Concern	Routine Screening
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1445	76.4%	3.7%	20.3%
2012 Survey Results	2068	74.6%	4.9%	20.9%
Respondents Age 18-64	813	67.3%	4.9%	28.3%
BRFSS – 2010 National (age 18-64)**			40.3%	
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio (age 18-64)**			36.3%	
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	103	54.4%	4.9%	43.7%
Ages 35-49	215	54.0%	4.7%	41.4%
Ages 50-64	495	75.8%	5.1%	19.4%
Ages 65+	576	88.4%	1.9%	9.9%
Gender				
Male	389	73.8%	2.6%	24.2%
Female	1016	77.2%	3.9%	19.2%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	100	75.0%	0.0%	25.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	152	84.2%	2.6%	13.8%
40 Indian Lake	88	75.0%	3.4%	21.6%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	85	80.0%	4.7%	15.3%
42 Russells Point	53	75.5%	5.7%	18.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	150	78.0%	4.0%	19.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	147	78.2%	2.7%	19.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	122	68.9%	7.4%	23.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	212	72.6%	3.8%	23.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	157	76.4%	3.8%	21.0%
48 West Liberty	179	76.5%	3.4%	20.1%

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

Younger respondents reported being tested for HIV at a higher percentage than older respondents. In fact, almost half of 18-34 year olds and 35-49 year olds reported being tested. Only 11.6% of seniors reported being tested. Male and female respondents reported testing in similar percentages. Central Bellefontaine was the census tract where the greatest percentage of respondents reported testing.

Results were similar to the BRFSS Ohio results (32.6% of survey respondents compared to 36.3% BRFSS).

Question 12 – Hepatitis Testing

Question 12 asked, ‘Have you ever been tested for Hepatitis?’ and, similarly to HIV testing, provided the options of ‘no’, ‘Yes (out of concern)’ and ‘Yes (part of routine screening)’. The following details responses by age group, gender, and census tract. Some respondents indicated both ‘no’ and ‘yes’ options and some respondents indicated not being tested and then indicated the type of testing. These responses were considered missing data and not included.

Table 11: Hepatitis Testing

	N	No	Out of Concern	Routine Screening
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1422	77.9%	3.6%	18.7%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	99	58.6%	2.0%	39.4%
Ages 35-49	212	61.8%	3.8%	34.4%
Ages 50-64	487	78.0%	4.1%	18.3%
Ages 65+	568	86.6%	3.3%	10.2%
Gender				
Male	384	71.9%	5.2%	23.4%
Female	1000	80.2%	3.0%	16.9%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	99	79.8%	2.0%	19.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	148	78.4%	5.4%	16.2%
40 Indian Lake	84	73.8%	4.8%	21.4%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	83	85.5%	2.4%	12.0%
42 Russells Point	50	68.0%	8.0%	26.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	148	79.1%	1.4%	19.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	145	83.4%	2.1%	14.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	75.6%	4.2%	20.2%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	217	73.3%	3.2%	23.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	155	76.1%	7.1%	17.4%
48 West Liberty	174	81.0%	1.7%	17.2%
If yes, Type of Hepatitis				
N	Type A		Type B	
213	43.2%		73.2%	
			Type C	
			54.5%	

Overall, the majority of respondents indicated that they had not been tested for Hepatitis. Younger respondents indicated testing in higher percentages than older respondents. Males had a slightly higher percentage indicating a hepatitis test. In terms of census tract, respondents from Russells Point had the highest percentage indicating testing while residents from Indian Lake – Lakeview had the lowest percentage.

Alcohol and Tobacco Use

Question 1 – Days Drinking

Question 1 of the alcohol and tobacco use section asked, “During the past 30 days, how many days did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage?” The following details the responses to this question by age group, gender, and census tract. There were some respondents (N=53) who marked ‘never’ to this question and then provided answers to Question 2 and/or positive answers to Question 3. These inconsistent responses were treated as missing data.

Table 1: Days Drinking in Last Month

	N	Never	1-2 Days	3-5 Days	5-10 Days	10+ Days
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	1416	51.3%	20.8%	10.5%	6.4%	11.1%
2012 Survey Results	2145	51.5%	20.4%	10.8%	7.4%	10.0%
BRFSS – 2010 National**		48.6%		NA		
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio**		47.5%		NA		
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	99	33.3%	32.3%	15.2%	10.1%	9.1%
Ages 35-49	214	37.9%	28.0%	15.4%	8.4%	10.3%
Ages 50-64	486	45.5%	21.2%	13.0%	8.2%	12.1%
Ages 65+	557	63.2%	15.4%	6.5%	3.9%	11.0%
Gender						
Male	383	45.2%	16.2%	8.6%	9.1%	20.9%
Female	995	53.6%	22.1%	11.2%	5.6%	7.5%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	102	53.9%	21.6%	9.8%	8.8%	5.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	150	55.3%	14.0%	12.0%	9.3%	9.3%
40 Indian Lake	87	39.1%	25.3%	9.2%	3.4%	23.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	80	37.5%	23.8%	15.0%	6.3%	17.5%
42 Russells Point	50	62.0%	6.0%	14.0%	6.0%	12.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	148	51.4%	23.0%	14.2%	2.7%	8.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	141	59.6%	19.1%	7.1%	5.0%	9.2%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	120	52.5%	19.2%	8.3%	7.5%	12.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	214	45.8%	23.4%	10.7%	7.9%	12.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	150	46.7%	25.3%	8.7%	8.0%	11.3%
48 West Liberty	174	58.6%	20.1%	9.2%	4.6%	7.5%

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

Respondents age 18-34 had the lowest percentage reporting not drinking and a relatively low percentage reporting frequent drinking (10+ days). Senior respondents had the highest percentage reporting not drinking, but also a fairly high percentage reporting frequent drinking (10+ days). There are also some trends with regards to gender. The percentage of male respondents indicating frequent drinking is more than double that of women.

There are also a few census tracts where respondents report more frequent drinking. Almost a quarter (23.0%) of respondents in Indian Lake report frequent drinking, compared to only 5.9% in Rushsylvania and West Mansfield.

Especially when considering the age of respondents, these percentages were similar to the BRFSS.

Question 2 – Amount of Drinking

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

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

This question was geared to get at binge drinking and/or the percentage of people who typically drink enough to get intoxicated. The following describes responses by age group, gender, census tract, and income level. Only those that indicated drinking in the past 30 days or had missing data to Question 1 were included in results.

Table 2: Amount of Drinking

	N	1-2	3-4	More than 4
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	687	75.1%	16.9%	8.0%
2012 Survey Results	1036	72.8%	16.4%	10.8%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	66	65.2%	25.8%	9.1%
Ages 35-49	133	68.4%	19.5%	12.0%
Ages 50-64	265	74.3%	15.8%	9.8%
Ages 65+	204	83.3%	13.2%	3.4%
Gender				
Male	209	63.6%	21.1%	15.3%
Female	461	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	47	85.1%	14.9%	0.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	68	67.6%	20.6%	11.8%
40 Indian Lake	53	75.5%	18.9%	5.7%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	48	62.5%	27.1%	10.4%
42 Russells Point	21	61.9%	9.5%	28.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	71	73.2%	16.9%	9.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	57	63.2%	28.1%	8.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	57	66.7%	22.8%	10.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	113	83.2%	8.8%	8.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	80	81.3%	15.0%	3.8%
48 West Liberty	72	86.1%	9.7%	4.2%

Most indicated that, when they drink, they do so in moderation (1-2 drinks). This percentage is slightly higher with age, with approximately 83% of seniors who drink reporting that they do so in moderation. In addition, women tend to report having fewer drinks on average than men. This may be due to increased body size in men, making men feel like they can “handle” more alcohol, a reporting bias in

that it is more acceptable for men to report drinking heavily than women, or a greater tendency for risk-taking behavior in men.

There are also differences with regard to census tract. Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents reporting heavy drinking. Respondents of Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the lowest percentage of respondents report binge drinking.

Finally, the percentages were run to see the relationship between how much respondents drink and income level. This relationship is shown in Table 2-1.

Income Level	N	1-2	3-4	More than 4
<\$15,000	48	68.8%	16.7%	14.6%
\$15,000-\$19,999	33	66.7%	24.2%	9.1%
\$20,000 - \$29,999	81	76.5%	9.9%	13.6%
\$30,000-\$49,999	133	72.9%	21.8%	5.3%
\$50,000-\$74,999	140	70.7%	21.4%	7.9%
\$75,000-\$99,999	92	72.8%	16.3%	10.9%
\$100,000 +	125	84.8%	11.2%	4.0%

A higher percentage of respondents at the upper income level report only 1-2 drinks, while the lowest come level and the \$20,000-\$29.999 groups have the highest percentages reporting binge drinking.

Question 3 – Drunk Driving

The next question asked residents to indicate if they had ever driven while intoxicated in the past 30 days. Specifically, the question stated, “During the past 30 days, how many times have you driven when you’ve had perhaps too much to drink?” The following describes responses by age group, gender, and census tract. Some respondents indicated that they did not drink within the past 30 days, did not answer Question 2, but then left this question blank. It was assumed that if they indicated that they had not had a drink then they had not driven when drunk and these respondents were recoded as “never.” Respondents who indicated ‘never’ in the first question and indicated drunk driving were treated as missing data.

Table 3: Drunk Driving in Past 30 Days

	N	Never	1-2 Times	>2 Times
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1422	96.8%	2.5%	0.6%
2012 Survey Results	2145	97.0%	2.4%	0.6%
BRFSS – 2010 National**		96.5%	2.8%	0.5%
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio**		95.3%	3.9%	0.7%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	99	98.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Ages 35-49	214	96.3%	3.3%	0.5%
Ages 50-64	487	95.3%	4.1%	0.6%
Ages 65+	561	97.9%	1.4%	0.7%
Gender				
Male	387	93.8%	4.7%	1.6%
Female	997	98.0%	1.8%	0.2%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	103	98.1%	1.9%	0.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	150	96.0%	3.3%	0.7%
40 Indian Lake	87	96.6%	1.1%	2.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	82	96.3%	2.4%	1.2%
42 Russells Point	52	94.2%	3.8%	1.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	148	97.3%	2.7%	0.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	141	97.9%	2.1%	0.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	120	95.8%	4.2%	0.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	213	96.7%	2.8%	0.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	151	97.4%	2.0%	0.7%
48 West Liberty	175	97.1%	1.7%	1.1%

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

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

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

Question 4 – Age Ok for Youth to Drink (w/families)

Question 4 asked, “At what age do you think it is ok for youth and young adults to drink on special occasions with their families?” The following details responses by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 4: Age OK for Youth to Drink w/Family

	N	<11	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19-20	Never
Overall Responses								
All Respondents	1450	0.6%	0.2%	0.8%	2.8%	15.7%	27.6%	52.3%
2012 Survey Results	2103	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	3.3%	13.8%	26.1%	55.6%
Age Group								
Ages 18-34	105	1.0%	0.0%	2.9%	3.8%	19.0%	30.5%	42.9%
Ages 35-49	212	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	4.2%	19.3%	26.4%	49.1%
Ages 50-64	495	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	2.8%	15.2%	30.3%	50.1%
Ages 65+	579	0.9%	0.2%	0.5%	2.2%	14.3%	25.6%	56.3%
Gender								
Male	390	1.8%	0.5%	1.5%	2.8%	19.2%	27.7%	46.4%
Female	1021	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	2.8%	14.3%	27.3%	54.8%
Census Tract								
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	101	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	3.0%	14.9%	20.8%	60.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	153	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	17.0%	28.8%	51.6%
40 Indian Lake	86	2.3%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	23.3%	23.3%	47.7%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	84	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	3.6%	28.6%	25.0%	40.5%
42 Russells Point	52	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	26.9%	57.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	153	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	2.0%	15.7%	28.1%	52.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	141	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	19.9%	26.2%	52.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	123	0.0%	0.8%	1.6%	5.7%	11.4%	26.8%	53.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	223	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%	4.5%	14.8%	26.0%	52.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	156	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	3.2%	10.3%	37.2%	48.1%
48 West Liberty	178	1.1%	0.0%	0.6%	2.8%	10.7%	28.7%	56.2%

Approximately half of respondents felt that it was never ok for those under 21 to drink on special occasions with their families. This was very similar to 2012 results.

Most of the other respondents felt that it was ok when a person was an adult (17-18 years old or 19-20 years old). There were some differences by age group, gender, and census tract. Young adult respondents had the lowest percentage stating that it was ‘never’ ok, while senior respondents had the highest percentage. Females had a slightly higher percentage of respondents stating that it was never ok than males. Respondents from Rushsylvania had the highest percentage stating that it was never ok while Indian Lake – Lakeview had the lowest.

Question 5 – Age Ok for Youth to Drink (w/friends)

Question 5 was similar to the previous question in asking about the age at which drinking is appropriate. However, this question, rather than drinking with family, addressed at what age it is appropriate for youth to drink with friends. The following provides details of responses to this question by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 5: Age OK for Youth to Drink w/Friends

	N	<11	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19-20	Never
Overall Responses								
All Respondents	1439	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	3.5%	24.5%	71.6%
2012 Survey Results	2100	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	2.4%	25.4%	72.0%
Age Group								
Ages 18-34	104	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	5.8%	28.8%	63.5%
Ages 35-49	210	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	3.3%	18.6%	77.1%
Ages 50-64	490	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	2.9%	26.7%	70.0%
Ages 65+	575	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	24.2%	72.2%
Gender								
Male	388	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	6.2%	29.9%	62.9%
Female	1011	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	2.3%	22.5%	75.1%
Census Tract								
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	99	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	19.2%	75.8%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	150	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	26.0%	70.0%
40 Indian Lake	87	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	31.0%	66.7%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	85	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	3.5%	29.4%	65.9%
42 Russells Point	52	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.8%	71.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	151	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	23.8%	71.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	139	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	28.1%	66.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	122	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	4.1%	23.8%	71.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	220	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	2.3%	21.8%	75.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	155	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	23.9%	73.5%
48 West Liberty	179	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	3.9%	21.8%	73.7%

Similar to 2012, just over 70% stated that it was never ok for youth to drink with friends. Trends were similar to the previous question. Young adults had the lowest percentage indicating ‘never’ while seniors had the highest percentage. Female respondents indicated it was ‘never’ ok at a higher percentage than males. Respondents from Rushsylvania and West Mansfield and East Bellefontaine had the highest percentages indicating it was never ok while respondents from Indian Lake – Lakeview had the lowest percentage. Census tract differences were very small, however.

Question 6 – Attitudes Towards Drinking

Question 6 addresses a variety of attitudes towards drinking. First, residents were asked if they agreed with the statement, “It is ok for youth under the age of 21 to drink if they don’t drive afterward.” Other items included whether respondents felt that alcohol retailers were careful to prevent sale of alcohol to minors, whether parents should be able to buy alcohol for their children who are under 21, and whether it is ok for any adult to supply youth under 21 with alcohol. The following presents these overall responses. Tables 6-1 through 6-4 describe individual items by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 6: Overall Responses

	N	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
It is ok for youth under the age of 21 to drink if they don’t drive afterward.	1420	59.0%	22.1%	15.8%	3.1%
Alcohol retailers are careful when it comes to preventing the sale of alcohol to underage persons in our community.	1376	15.6%	33.1%	40.5%	10.8%
Parents should be able to buy alcohol for their children under the age of 21.	1420	61.1%	24.0%	12.3%	2.6%
It is ok for adults to supply youth under the age of 21 with alcohol.	1405	71.0%	21.5%	5.3%	2.2%

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

Table 6-1: Ok if Not Driving

	N	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1420	59.0%	22.1%	15.8%	3.1%
2012 Survey Results	2107	60.8%	21.6%	14.2%	3.3%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	101	47.5%	30.7%	17.8%	4.0%
Ages 35-49	212	62.3%	22.6%	13.2%	1.9%
Ages 50-64	485	57.9%	23.1%	15.9%	3.1%
Ages 65+	562	60.0%	20.5%	16.5%	3.0%
Gender					
Male	380	52.6%	22.6%	22.9%	1.8%
Female	999	61.6%	22.3%	12.8%	3.3%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	99	59.6%	25.3%	14.1%	1.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	148	54.7%	25.0%	16.2%	4.1%
40 Indian Lake	82	59.8%	22.0%	14.6%	3.7%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	82	40.2%	26.8%	24.4%	8.5%
42 Russells Point	53	60.4%	24.5%	15.1%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	151	61.6%	16.6%	20.5%	1.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	145	59.3%	24.8%	12.4%	3.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	63.9%	15.1%	16.8%	4.2%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	215	60.5%	25.6%	12.1%	1.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	152	53.9%	19.7%	21.7%	4.6%
48 West Liberty	174	67.2%	20.1%	10.3%	2.3%

Regardless of age group, gender, or census tract, many felt that it was not ok for youth under 21 to drink if they were not driving. Respondents age 35-49 (those who have teenage children or children about to become teenagers) had the lowest percentage stating that it was ok for youth under 21 to drink if they were not driving. A greater percentage of male than female respondents indicated that it was ok for youth to drink.

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

Table 6-2: Retail Sales to Minors

	N	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1376	15.6%	33.1%	40.5%	10.8%
2012 Survey Results	2065	18.2%	35.3%	38.5%	7.9%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	101	18.8%	31.7%	39.6%	9.9%
Ages 35-49	207	13.0%	35.7%	42.5%	8.7%
Ages 50-64	477	14.5%	34.6%	42.8%	8.2%
Ages 65+	538	16.2%	32.0%	38.5%	13.4%
Gender					
Male	376	13.6%	27.4%	47.3%	11.7%
Female	963	16.4%	35.2%	38.0%	10.4%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	97	18.6%	27.8%	44.3%	9.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	146	13.7%	36.3%	37.0%	13.0%
40 Indian Lake	84	11.9%	36.9%	40.5%	10.7%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	76	9.2%	35.5%	46.1%	9.2%
42 Russells Point	50	20.0%	24.0%	38.0%	18.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	143	14.7%	32.2%	43.4%	9.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	142	14.8%	40.8%	35.2%	9.2%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	117	24.8%	28.2%	38.5%	8.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	208	13.9%	33.2%	40.9%	12.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	145	15.9%	30.3%	39.3%	14.5%
48 West Liberty	168	16.1%	33.3%	43.5%	7.1%

There is a slight increase from 2012 in the percentage of respondents indicating that they believe that retailers are careful (agree or strongly agree) although differences are minimal. There are few to no differences with regards to age group. This is interesting in that one would think that the group that is most likely to get asked for ID when buying alcohol (young adults) would have the most first-hand knowledge of retailer attempts to prevent underage sales. The fact that this group does not seem to be significantly different than other groups is telling.

Male respondents indicate that retailers are careful regarding underage alcohol sales at a greater percentage than females. Respondents from Central Bellefontaine had the highest percentage strongly disagree, thus indicating that they really felt that retailers were not careful. On the other extreme, respondents from Russells Point had the highest percentage 'strongly agree' that retailers are careful.

Table 6-3: Parents Supplying Alcohol

	N	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1420	61.1%	24.0%	12.3%	2.6%
2012 Survey Results	2118	61.8%	24.1%	11.7%	2.4%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	102	44.1%	26.5%	26.5%	2.9%
Ages 35-49	214	57.0%	26.2%	14.0%	2.8%
Ages 50-64	481	58.2%	26.6%	13.5%	1.7%
Ages 65+	567	66.8%	21.7%	8.5%	3.0%
Gender					
Male	380	53.2%	25.0%	18.7%	3.2%
Female	1002	64.0%	23.4%	10.2%	2.5%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	99	62.6%	27.3%	10.1%	0.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	147	62.6%	21.1%	15.0%	1.4%
40 Indian Lake	84	65.5%	20.2%	10.7%	3.6%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	84	42.9%	33.3%	17.9%	6.0%
42 Russells Point	52	61.5%	23.1%	7.7%	7.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	149	61.1%	21.5%	15.4%	2.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	141	58.9%	25.5%	13.5%	2.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	120	58.3%	25.0%	14.2%	2.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	216	60.2%	28.7%	8.8%	2.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	151	58.9%	21.9%	16.6%	2.6%
48 West Liberty	177	71.8%	18.6%	6.8%	2.8%

It is the youngest group that had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that it is ok for parents to supply their underage children with alcohol. While almost 30% of those 18-34 indicated that it is ok, only 11.5% of seniors feel that it is.

In addition, male respondents agree that it is ok for parents to supply their underage children with alcohol at a slightly higher percentage than females. There were a few areas in which respondents stated pretty strongly that it was NOT ok for parents to supply their children with alcohol. Only 10.1% of respondents in Rushsylvania and West Mansfield and 9.6% of respondents in West Liberty felt that it was ok. In contrast, 23.9% of respondents in Indian Lake – Lakeview answered ‘agree’ or ‘strongly agree.’

Table 6-4: Adults Supplying Alcohol

	N	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1405	71.0%	21.5%	5.3%	2.2%
2012 Survey Results	2119	74.1%	19.5%	3.7%	2.6%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	100	57.0%	35.0%	6.0%	2.0%
Ages 35-49	209	71.3%	23.4%	4.8%	0.5%
Ages 50-64	475	70.1%	23.2%	5.3%	1.5%
Ages 65+	559	74.1%	17.7%	5.4%	2.9%
Gender					
Male	377	63.7%	24.1%	9.3%	2.9%
Female	988	74.0%	20.3%	3.6%	2.0%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	98	66.3%	27.6%	5.1%	1.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	145	68.3%	25.5%	4.1%	2.1%
40 Indian Lake	84	71.4%	16.7%	9.5%	2.4%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	79	59.5%	26.6%	10.1%	3.8%
42 Russells Point	50	70.0%	22.0%	6.0%	2.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	149	71.8%	22.8%	3.4%	2.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	144	72.2%	21.5%	4.2%	2.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	116	69.0%	22.4%	6.0%	2.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	213	73.7%	20.2%	4.2%	1.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	149	68.5%	20.8%	8.1%	2.7%
48 West Liberty	178	79.2%	15.2%	3.4%	2.2%

Similarly to 2012, few respondents indicated that it was ok for adults to supply youth with alcohol. Males had a slightly higher percentage than females, and, like the previous question, respondents from Indian Lake – Lakeview had the most lenient views.

Question 7 – Difficulty of Youth Purchasing Alcohol.

Question 7 also asked about alcohol sales to minors. Specifically, respondents were asked, “How difficult would it be for youth under the age of 21 in your community to buy alcohol at a store?” The following details responses by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 7: Difficulty of Youth Purchasing Alcohol

	N	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Easy	Very Easy
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1385	12.3%	53.9%	27.1%	6.6%
2012 Survey Results	2048	11.1%	51.7%	30.7%	6.5%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	104	7.7%	57.7%	24.0%	10.6%
Ages 35-49	206	8.7%	59.2%	25.2%	6.8%
Ages 50-64	479	11.7%	56.4%	27.8%	4.2%
Ages 65+	541	13.7%	49.9%	28.7%	7.8%
Gender					
Male	368	15.5%	56.5%	21.7%	6.3%
Female	981	10.9%	53.2%	29.4%	6.5%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	98	16.3%	54.1%	23.5%	6.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	143	7.0%	58.7%	30.1%	4.2%
40 Indian Lake	86	17.4%	45.3%	25.6%	11.6%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	77	14.3%	58.4%	20.8%	6.5%
42 Russells Point	51	13.7%	54.9%	19.6%	11.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	150	9.3%	60.7%	22.7%	7.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	137	7.3%	49.6%	36.5%	6.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	118	15.3%	53.4%	24.6%	6.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	208	12.0%	52.4%	29.3%	6.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	150	13.3%	53.3%	29.3%	4.0%
48 West Liberty	167	14.4%	52.1%	26.3%	7.2%

Overall responses are very similar to 2012. There are few to no differences by age group. Younger respondents have a slightly higher percentage indicating that it is ‘very easy’ to purchase alcohol, but differences overall are not great. Responses are very similar across gender with females having a slightly higher percentage in ‘easy’ and males in ‘very difficult’.

With regards to census tract, there are only small variations. Respondents from Indian Lake had the highest percentage in ‘very difficult’ but also a high percentage in ‘very easy.’

Question 8 - Smoking

Question 8 required respondents to provide information about their smoking habits. The question asked, “How long has it been since you smoked cigarettes regularly?” Table 8 provides responses by age group, gender, and census tract.

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

There are some interesting age differences. A lower percentage of seniors report being current smokers than those in other groups. Perhaps those who smoke early either quit or are not healthy enough to fill out a long survey by the time they are 65. Interestingly, the percentage of young adults reporting being current smokers has dropped since 2012 (21.2% to 10.6%). There have been a recent number of anti-smoking ads. Perhaps these ads are helping lower the percentage of young people starting the habit.

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

There are also some interesting census tract differences. Indian Lake – Lakeview and Russells Point had the highest percentages of respondents reporting being a current smoker. Indian Lake – Lakeview, East Bellefontaine, and Russells Point are the areas where the highest percentage of respondents report being a former smoker.

Compared to 2010 Ohio BRFSS data, a higher percentage of women stated they had never smoked (67.5% compared to 56.0%), but results were similar for males (51.6% compared to 49.6%). In the Logan County survey, a higher percentage of senior respondents indicated that they had never smoked (64.5% compared to 49.5% on the BRFSS).

The BRFSS also has a category of “former” smoker. The variables were calculated differently, so the actual percentages are not comparable. However, BRFSS data showed a trend that, with age, a higher percentage of respondents indicated being a former smoker. The data here show the same trend for “10 years or more.”

Another piece of comparison data is the Network of Care data. In a ‘measurement period’ of 2006-2012, 21.8% of Logan County residents reported being current smokers (source: <http://logan.oh.networkofcare.org/ph/>). This is higher than the percent in the current survey reporting smoking within the past month. The questions are not entirely comparable, however.

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Table 8: Smoking

	N	Past Month	Past 3 Months	Past 6 Months	Past Year	Past 5 Years	Past 10 Years	10 Years or More	Never Smoked Regularly
Overall Responses									
All Respondents	1433	9.2%	0.3%	0.6%	1.0%	3.3%	2.7%	19.5%	63.2%
2012 Survey Results	2102	11.0%	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%	3.3%	2.2%	20.8%	60.4%
BRFSS – 2012 National **									58.1%
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio**									52.9%
Age Group									
Ages 18-34	104	10.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	6.7%	71.2%
Ages 35-49	210	14.8%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	3.8%	3.3%	8.6%	65.2%
Ages 50-64	487	12.5%	0.4%	0.8%	0.8%	4.5%	2.7%	18.3%	60.0%
Ages 65+	575	4.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	2.3%	1.9%	26.3%	64.5%
Gender									
Male	380	9.5%	1.1%	0.5%	0.5%	3.7%	3.2%	30.0%	51.6%
Female	1013	9.1%	0.1%	0.7%	1.3%	3.2%	2.7%	15.5%	67.5%
Census Tract									
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	102	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	3.9%	2.0%	20.6%	69.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	151	6.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	5.3%	4.0%	16.6%	66.9%
40 Indian Lake	85	11.8%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	3.5%	3.5%	17.6%	61.2%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	83	24.1%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	2.4%	3.6%	28.9%	38.6%
42 Russells Point	52	23.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	1.9%	25.0%	46.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	153	5.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	2.6%	3.9%	15.0%	70.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	142	10.6%	0.7%	0.0%	2.8%	2.1%	2.1%	23.2%	58.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	120	15.8%	0.0%	0.8%	1.7%	4.2%	2.5%	11.7%	63.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	213	8.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	2.8%	2.8%	26.8%	58.2%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	155	7.1%	0.0%	1.3%	1.9%	4.5%	3.2%	21.9%	60.0%
48 West Liberty	177	4.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.1%	2.3%	0.6%	11.9%	79.7%

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

Smoking also tends to be related to income. Table 8-1 provides responses broken down by income level.

Table 8-1: Smoking by Income Level

Income Level	N	Within the Past Month	Within the Past 3 Months	Within the Past 6 Months	Within the Past Year	Within the Past 5 Years	Within the Past 10 Years	10 Years or More	Never Smoked Regularly
<\$15,000	153	24.2%	0.7%	0.0%	1.3%	7.2%	2.6%	19.0%	45.1%
\$15,000-\$19,999	126	9.5%	0.0%	1.6%	1.6%	2.4%	2.4%	25.4%	57.1%
\$20,000 - \$29,999	190	8.9%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	3.7%	5.3%	22.1%	58.9%
\$30,000-\$49,999	286	4.5%	1.4%	0.7%	1.0%	2.8%	1.4%	21.7%	66.4%
\$50,000-\$74,999	264	9.5%	0.0%	0.4%	1.9%	3.0%	2.7%	16.7%	65.9%
\$75,000-\$99,999	158	8.9%	0.0%	1.9%	0.6%	5.1%	3.8%	15.8%	63.9%
\$100,000 +	171	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.2%	2.3%	16.4%	75.4%

There is a relationship. Those who report very low income (<\$15,000) have a higher percentage reporting being a current smoker. There are a number of possibilities to explain this relationship. Perhaps smoking leads to health issues, which lead to not being able to work full-time. Smoking also tends to correlate with other addictive behaviors (drug/alcohol) and mental illness. Mental illness, for example, would make it more likely that a person would smoke and also more likely that a person would have a very low income. Last but not least, smoking is also related to stress. Income issues create stress.

Question 9 – Smoking Cessation

The next question asked, “During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?” The following details the responses to this question by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 9 – Smoking Cessation

	N	Yes	No	Not Applicable
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1384	7.2%	9.1%	83.7%
2012 Survey Results	2022	8.2%	9.4%	82.3%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	103	8.7%	7.8%	83.5%
Ages 35-49	211	13.3%	8.5%	78.2%
Ages 50-64	471	8.9%	12.1%	79.0%
Ages 65+	545	2.9%	7.0%	90.1%
Gender				
Male	376	6.9%	11.4%	81.6%
Female	970	7.0%	8.2%	84.7%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	96	5.2%	4.2%	90.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	142	6.3%	3.5%	90.1%
40 Indian Lake	85	8.2%	11.8%	80.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	81	11.1%	25.9%	63.0%
42 Russells Point	50	8.0%	20.0%	72.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	145	5.5%	7.6%	86.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	138	10.1%	12.3%	77.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	113	12.4%	13.3%	74.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	215	5.6%	7.4%	87.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	151	7.3%	7.3%	85.4%
48 West Liberty	168	4.2%	3.6%	92.3%

Overall results tend to be similar to 2012. The 35-49 age group has the highest percentage of respondents that report that they have tried to quit smoking while seniors had the lowest. This corresponds to the information in the previous question indicating that this is the age group with the greatest percentage of current smokers.

Female respondents report trying to stop smoking at a similar percentage to males. Those in Indian Lake – Lakeview and Central Bellefontaine report the highest incidence of smoking cessation while respondents from West Liberty report the lowest.

Question 10 – Use of Other Tobacco Products

The last question in the alcohol and tobacco section asked respondents the following:

Do you currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus? Note: Snus (Swedish for snuff) is a moist smokeless tobacco, usually sold in small pouches that are placed under the lip against the gum.

The following details the responses to this question by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 10: Use of Other Tobacco Products

	N	Every Day	Some Days	Not at All
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1428	2.0%	1.4%	96.6%
2012 Survey Results	2073	1.6%	.8%	97.6%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	105	4.8%	2.9%	92.4%
Ages 35-49	215	3.3%	2.3%	94.4%
Ages 50-64	490	2.4%	1.0%	96.5%
Ages 65+	563	0.7%	0.9%	98.4%
Gender				
Male	384	5.7%	2.9%	91.4%
Female	1005	0.6%	0.7%	98.7%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	100	2.0%	1.0%	97.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	148	2.0%	2.0%	95.9%
40 Indian Lake	85	5.9%	0.0%	94.1%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	82	3.7%	0.0%	96.3%
42 Russells Point	53	1.9%	0.0%	98.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	151	0.0%	1.3%	98.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	143	1.4%	1.4%	97.2%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	0.8%	4.2%	95.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	216	1.4%	0.0%	98.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	154	1.3%	3.9%	94.8%
48 West Liberty	177	3.4%	0.6%	96.0%

Overall, the percentage of respondents indicating use of other tobacco products was rather small. The percentage, as expected, was higher for males than females. Regardless of age group, gender, and census tract percentages were less than 10% in all cases.

Drug Use

Question 1 – Drug Use

Question 1 asked residents to indicate if they are currently using any of a number of drugs, from marijuana to cocaine to inhalants. Specifically, the question asked, ‘During the past six months, have you used any of the following?’ Table 1 provides overall percentages for this question. Tables 1-1 through 1-11 detail responses for each drug by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 1: Drug Use (All Respondents)

Drug	N	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week
Marijuana	1412	96.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%	1.3%
Synthetic Marijuana (K2)	1407	99.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Amphetamines	1399	99.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Methamphetamines	1401	99.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Cocaine	1405	99.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Crack	1406	99.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Heroin	1404	99.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
LSD	1401	99.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Inhalants	1400	99.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Ecstasy	1400	99.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Prescription Drugs	1379	49.8%	3.6%	2.3%	4.4%	1.1%	38.8%

For all illegal drugs, the percentage reporting use was extremely low. Less than 1% of respondents reported using synthetic marijuana, amphetamines, methamphetamines, cocaine, crack, heroin, LSD, inhalants, and ecstasy. Approximately 4% of respondents reported marijuana use. Actual use of illegal drugs is probably underestimated due to the self-report nature of the data. Even with an anonymous survey, some would be hesitant to admit to drug use, and heavy users would be unlikely to take the time to fill out a lengthy survey.

Almost half of respondents reported use of prescription drugs. As the question only indicates use and not necessarily abuse, this number is not surprising. Many respondents, especially older respondents, take a valid prescription from their doctor on a daily basis. Further questions in this section attempt to determine if there is misuse or abuse of prescription medication.

Table 1-1: Marijuana

	N	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week
Overall Responses							
All Respondents	1412	96.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%	1.3%
2012 Survey Results	2016	97.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	105	90.5%	1.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	4.8%
Ages 35-49	219	92.7%	1.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.5%	3.2%
Ages 50-64	485	94.8%	1.9%	1.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%
Ages 65+	546	99.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%
Gender							
Male	381	93.2%	2.6%	1.0%	0.5%	0.8%	1.8%
Female	992	96.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%	1.1%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	99	94.9%	2.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	147	98.6%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
40 Indian Lake	84	92.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	4.8%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	80	92.5%	3.8%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	1.3%
42 Russells Point	51	88.2%	2.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	153	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	143	94.4%	2.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	118	91.5%	2.5%	1.7%	0.0%	0.8%	3.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	213	97.2%	0.5%	1.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	150	96.7%	2.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
48 West Liberty	174	98.9%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Income Level							
<\$15,000	147	87.1%	2.0%	4.1%	0.7%	1.4%	4.8%
\$15,000-\$19,999	116	98.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
\$20,000 - \$29,999	188	95.7%	0.0%	1.1%	0.5%	0.0%	2.7%
\$30,000-\$49,999	287	97.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%
\$50,000-\$74,999	259	96.9%	1.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%
\$75,000-\$99,999	160	95.0%	3.1%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%
\$100,000 +	172	99.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%

Reported marijuana use is low regardless of age group, gender, or census tract. However, a higher percentage of young adult respondents report marijuana use than other groups. Male and female respondent reports were similar. The census tract with the highest percentage of respondents reporting marijuana use was Russells Point. This is similar to 2012 results.

There is also a relationship with income. The lowest income group reported more use.

Table 1-2: Synthetic Marijuana

	N	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week
Overall Responses							
All Respondents	1407	99.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
2012 Survey Results	NA						
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	104	99.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ages 35-49	219	99.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Ages 50-64	486	99.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Ages 65+	541	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gender							
Male	377	99.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Female	994	99.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	99	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	148	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
40 Indian Lake	84	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	80	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
42 Russells Point	51	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	153	99.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	142	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	115	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	211	99.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	152	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
48 West Liberty	172	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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

Table 1-3: Amphetamines

	N	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week
Overall Responses							
All Respondents	1399	99.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
2012 Survey Results	2003	99.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	104	98.1%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Ages 35-49	217	98.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Ages 50-64	484	99.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Ages 65+	541	99.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
Gender							
Male	377	99.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Female	987	99.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	97	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	148	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
40 Indian Lake	84	97.6%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	78	98.7%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
42 Russells Point	50	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	153	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	141	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	116	98.3%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	209	99.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	153	98.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%
48 West Liberty	170	99.4%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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

Table 1-4: Methamphetamines

	N	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week
Overall Responses							
All Respondents	1401	99.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
2012 Survey Results	2006	99.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	104	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ages 35-49	218	99.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Ages 50-64	484	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ages 65+	541	99.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gender							
Male	377	99.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Female	989	99.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	96	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	147	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
40 Indian Lake	84	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	80	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
42 Russells Point	50	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	153	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	142	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	115	99.1%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	211	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	152	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
48 West Liberty	171	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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

Table 1-5: Cocaine

	N	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week
Overall Responses							
All Respondents	1405	99.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
2012 Survey Results	2009	99.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	104	99.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ages 35-49	219	99.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Ages 50-64	483	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ages 65+	543	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gender							
Male	377	99.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Female	992	99.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	96	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	148	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
40 Indian Lake	84	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	81	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
42 Russells Point	51	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	153	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	142	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	115	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	211	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	152	99.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
48 West Liberty	172	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Responses for cocaine were similar to that of other illegal drugs. Regardless of age group, gender, or census tract, less than 1% of respondents indicated current use.

Table 1-6: Crack

	N	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week
Overall Responses							
All Respondents	1406	99.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
2012 Survey Results	2010	99.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	104	99.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ages 35-49	219	99.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Ages 50-64	485	99.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ages 65+	541	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gender							
Male	376	99.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Female	994	99.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	95	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	148	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
40 Indian Lake	84	98.8%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	81	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
42 Russells Point	51	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	153	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	143	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	115	99.1%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	211	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	152	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
48 West Liberty	173	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Responses for crack were also extremely low regardless of age group, gender, or census tract. Like most other illegal drugs, regardless of age, gender, or census tract, less than 1% of respondents indicated use.

Table 1-7: Heroin

	N	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week
Overall Responses							
All Respondents	1404	99.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
2012 Survey Results	2010	99.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	104	97.1%	1.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ages 35-49	219	99.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Ages 50-64	482	99.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ages 65+	541	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gender							
Male	376	99.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Female	992	99.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	97	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	148	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
40 Indian Lake	84	97.6%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	79	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
42 Russells Point	51	98.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	153	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	142	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	116	99.1%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	210	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	152	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
48 West Liberty	172	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Heroin use was, again, similar to that of other illegal drugs. Reported use was extremely low regardless of age group, gender, or census tract. This is interesting considering the information from focus groups and other areas of increase heroin use. Similarly to other illegal drugs, it is likely that heroin users are not going to have the ability or motivation to complete the survey.

Table 1-8: LSD

	N	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week
Overall Responses							
All Respondents	1401	99.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
2012 Survey Results	2010	99.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	104	99.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ages 35-49	219	99.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Ages 50-64	483	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ages 65+	539	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gender							
Male	375	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Female	991	99.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	95	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	148	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
40 Indian Lake	83	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	80	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
42 Russells Point	51	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	153	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	142	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	116	99.1%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	211	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	152	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
48 West Liberty	170	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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

Table 1-9: Inhalants

	N	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week
Overall Responses							
All Respondents	1400	99.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
2012 Survey Results	2007	99.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	104	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ages 35-49	219	99.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Ages 50-64	484	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ages 65+	537	99.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Gender							
Male	374	99.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Female	989	99.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	96	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	147	98.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
40 Indian Lake	83	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	81	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
42 Russells Point	51	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	153	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	140	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	116	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	209	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	151	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
48 West Liberty	173	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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

Table 1-10: Ecstasy

	N	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week
Overall Responses							
All Respondents	1400	99.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
2012 Survey Results	2007	99.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	104	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ages 35-49	217	99.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Ages 50-64	482	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ages 65+	542	99.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Gender							
Male	375	99.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Female	988	99.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	98	99.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	146	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
40 Indian Lake	84	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	80	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
42 Russells Point	51	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	152	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	141	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	116	99.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	209	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	152	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
48 West Liberty	171	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

The reported use of ecstasy is also very low. In fact, overall only 2 respondents reported use of the drug.

Table 1-11: Prescription Drugs

	N	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week
Overall Responses							
All Respondents	1379	49.8%	3.6%	2.3%	4.4%	1.1%	38.8%
2012 Survey Results	2048	45.1%	4.7%	2.1%	3.5%	1.0%	43.5%
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	103	77.7%	4.9%	5.8%	2.9%	1.0%	7.8%
Ages 35-49	212	60.8%	6.6%	3.8%	2.4%	0.5%	25.9%
Ages 50-64	472	49.2%	3.8%	2.5%	4.2%	0.6%	39.6%
Ages 65+	538	40.1%	2.0%	0.9%	5.2%	1.7%	50.0%
Gender							
Male	373	52.0%	3.8%	2.1%	3.5%	1.1%	37.5%
Female	972	48.9%	3.6%	2.4%	4.5%	1.1%	39.5%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	100	58.0%	6.0%	0.0%	3.0%	1.0%	32.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	142	47.9%	2.8%	0.7%	6.3%	0.7%	41.5%
40 Indian Lake	82	45.1%	6.1%	4.9%	6.1%	1.2%	36.6%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	79	51.9%	3.8%	0.0%	5.1%	5.1%	34.2%
42 Russells Point	50	50.0%	6.0%	0.0%	4.0%	2.0%	38.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	146	48.6%	3.4%	2.7%	3.4%	1.4%	40.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	138	54.3%	0.7%	5.1%	2.2%	0.0%	37.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	117	54.7%	2.6%	2.6%	6.8%	0.9%	32.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	205	45.4%	2.4%	3.4%	3.9%	1.0%	43.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	150	56.0%	3.3%	0.7%	2.7%	1.3%	36.0%
48 West Liberty	170	41.8%	5.3%	2.9%	5.9%	0.0%	44.1%

The reported use of prescription drugs is as expected and is likely more of a reflection of medical health than drug use. Just over 20% of respondents 18-34 reported use of prescription drugs, while almost 60% of senior respondents reported a prescription. Responses were similar for males and females.

In terms of census tract, West Liberty had the highest percentage of respondents reporting use of prescription medication. Respondents from Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the lowest percentage.

Question 2 – Prescription Medications

The next question attempted to determine misuse of prescription medication. The question asked respondents if they had used any of the following prescription medications without a prescription or more than indicated by a prescription. Table 2 provides overall responses. Tables 2-1 through 2-3 provide responses by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 2: Use of Prescription Medications (All Respondents)

	N	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week
Tranquilizers	1444	98.8%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Sleeping Pills	1433	97.1%	1.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.8%
Pain Medications	1444	88.0%	4.7%	2.8%	0.8%	1.0%	2.6%

The greatest percentage of respondents reported misuse of pain medication, with 12% reporting using it without a prescription or more than as indicated. Less than 4% indicated misuse of sleeping pills, and 1.2% indicated misuse of tranquilizers.

Table 2-1: Tranquilizers

	N	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week
Overall Responses							
All Respondents	1444	98.8%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
2012 Survey Results	2072	98.1%	0.9%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	105	96.2%	1.9%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Ages 35-49	218	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ages 50-64	490	99.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Ages 65+	574	98.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%
Gender							
Male	389	98.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%
Female	1016	98.9%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	103	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	150	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
40 Indian Lake	86	96.5%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	0.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	81	97.5%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
42 Russells Point	53	98.1%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	153	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	146	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	122	98.4%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	215	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	157	99.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
48 West Liberty	178	96.6%	2.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%

Overall, reported misuse of tranquilizers was low. Regardless of age group, gender, or census tract, reported misuse was less than 4%.

Table 2-2: Sleeping Pills

	N	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week
Overall Responses							
All Respondents	1433	97.1%	1.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.8%
2012 Survey Results	2066	96.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.2%	0.4%	1.5%
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	105	95.2%	0.0%	1.9%	1.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Ages 35-49	218	99.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Ages 50-64	487	97.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.6%
Ages 65+	565	96.1%	1.6%	0.9%	0.0%	0.2%	1.2%
Gender							
Male	383	96.1%	1.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.3%	1.6%
Female	1012	97.4%	1.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.6%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	103	96.1%	1.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	148	97.3%	1.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
40 Indian Lake	84	95.2%	1.2%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	81	98.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
42 Russells Point	52	96.2%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	151	98.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	143	96.5%	1.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	123	99.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	216	96.3%	1.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	1.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	155	99.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
48 West Liberty	177	94.4%	1.7%	0.6%	1.1%	0.6%	1.7%

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

Table 2-3: Pain Medications

	N	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week
Overall Responses							
All Respondents	1444	88.0%	4.7%	2.8%	0.8%	1.0%	2.6%
2012 Survey Results	2088	85.0%	4.8%	3.9%	1.5%	0.6%	4.2%
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	104	89.4%	2.9%	4.8%	1.9%	0.0%	1.0%
Ages 35-49	218	94.0%	3.2%	1.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Ages 50-64	495	91.7%	3.8%	1.6%	0.6%	0.8%	1.4%
Ages 65+	571	82.7%	6.1%	4.2%	1.1%	1.6%	4.4%
Gender							
Male	385	86.5%	6.5%	3.1%	1.0%	0.8%	2.1%
Female	1022	88.5%	4.1%	2.7%	0.8%	1.1%	2.8%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	102	85.3%	4.9%	0.0%	3.9%	2.9%	2.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	151	91.4%	4.0%	2.6%	0.7%	0.0%	1.3%
40 Indian Lake	86	82.6%	4.7%	5.8%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	83	89.2%	2.4%	2.4%	0.0%	1.2%	4.8%
42 Russells Point	53	84.9%	7.5%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	152	92.8%	3.3%	2.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	143	80.4%	9.1%	3.5%	0.7%	1.4%	4.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	122	91.8%	2.5%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	215	86.5%	6.0%	2.3%	0.0%	1.4%	3.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	157	93.6%	2.5%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
48 West Liberty	180	86.1%	5.0%	2.2%	2.2%	1.1%	3.3%

Misuse of pain medications was higher than other prescription drugs and varied by age group and census tract. Just over 17% of senior respondents reported misuse of pain medication compared to 8.6% of the youngest age group. West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents reporting misuse of pain medication at 19.6%.

Question 3 – Prescription Drugs (continued)

Question 3 asked if the prescription medication taken by respondents was prescribed. The following details responses by age group, gender, and census tract. The 2012 version of the question did not have an ‘NA’ option, so the questions are not comparable.

Table 3: Medications Prescribed

	N	Yes	No	Not Applicable
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1412	16.6%	25.6%	57.9%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	103	7.8%	17.5%	74.8%
Ages 35-49	216	12.5%	16.7%	70.8%
Ages 50-64	476	17.2%	22.3%	60.5%
Ages 65+	560	19.5%	32.0%	48.6%
Gender				
Male	379	14.5%	28.0%	57.5%
Female	994	17.5%	24.0%	58.5%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	100	15.0%	26.0%	59.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	147	12.9%	26.5%	60.5%
40 Indian Lake	84	21.4%	28.6%	50.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	83	28.9%	28.9%	42.2%
42 Russells Point	52	17.3%	32.7%	50.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	151	15.9%	21.2%	62.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	144	17.4%	25.0%	57.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	114	19.3%	19.3%	61.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	212	14.2%	22.6%	63.2%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	150	14.0%	28.7%	57.3%
48 West Liberty	175	15.4%	28.6%	56.0%

Overall, results were mixed on whether the medications were prescribed. Seniors had the highest percentage indicating that they were prescribed, there was no difference by gender, and respondents from Indian Lake – Lakeview had the highest percentage indicating the medications were prescribed.

Question 4 – Know Heroin User

The last question in this section asked, “Do you know someone who has used heroin in the past six months?” and a follow-up question asking about the age of the person. The following details the responses by age group, gender, and census tract. In this question, there were a handful of respondents who marked ‘no’ and then marked an age, or left the first part blank and then marked an age. These are included in ‘percent indicating known user and in age of user percentages as they indicated knowing a user in the second part of the question.

Table 4: Know Heroin User

	N	Percent Indicating Knowing User	
Overall Responses			
All Respondents	1463	13.7%	
Age Group			
Ages 18-34	105	31.4%	
Ages 35-49	219	19.6%	
Ages 50-64	498	15.5%	
Ages 65+	581	7.2%	
Gender			
Male	392	14.3%	
Female	1029	13.3%	
Census Tract			
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	105	13.3%	
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	153	11.8%	
40 Indian Lake	88	15.9%	
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	84	15.5%	
42 Russells Point	54	27.8%	
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	154	13.0%	
44 Bellefontaine (west)	148	15.5%	
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	23.1%	
46 Bellefontaine (east)	219	11.0%	
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	157	12.7%	
48 West Liberty	180	6.7%	
Age of User (N=177)			
15-20	21-30	31-40	41+
7.9%	65.0%	18.6%	8.5%

These results are more reflective of the information on increased heroin use collected elsewhere. Almost one-third (31.4%) of young adults know someone who is a heroin user. There are also differences by census tract. The area with the highest percentage of respondents indicating knowing a heroin user is Russells Point, followed by Central Bellefontaine. This corresponds to the feedback received in focus groups that heroin use is becoming and increasing issue, especially among the young adult population. In fact, when asked the age of the user, the majority indicated a young adult.

Women’s Health

Question 1 – Mammogram

Question 1 in the Women’s Health section states, “A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. How long has it been since you have had a mammogram?” The following details the responses for women 40 or over by census tract. Some respondents who indicated they were male answered the question and some younger women answered the question. As current medical recommendations apply to women 40 and over, only those who indicated in the demographic section that they were female and 40 or over were included.

Table 1: Mammogram (women 40 or over)

	N	Never	More than 5 Years	Within 5 Years	Within 3 Years	Within 2 Years	Within a Year
Overall Responses							
All Respondents	873	6.3%	9.3%	3.9%	4.6%	12.4%	63.6%
2012 Survey Results	1240	6.9%	8.5%	4.3%	4.8%	12.9%	62.5%
BRFSS – 2010 National**						75.3%	
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio**						74.2%	
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	64	10.9%	10.9%	3.1%	7.8%	10.9%	56.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	86	4.7%	8.1%	3.5%	3.5%	7.0%	73.3%
40 Indian Lake	53	9.4%	9.4%	1.9%	5.7%	17.0%	56.6%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	55	5.5%	12.7%	1.8%	10.9%	16.4%	52.7%
42 Russells Point	32	6.3%	12.5%	12.5%	9.4%	15.6%	43.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	92	7.6%	6.5%	7.6%	1.1%	8.7%	68.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	90	7.8%	13.3%	5.6%	2.2%	16.7%	54.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	59	5.1%	6.8%	5.1%	6.8%	13.6%	62.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	136	3.7%	5.9%	0.7%	4.4%	14.0%	71.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	94	4.3%	7.4%	5.3%	4.3%	9.6%	69.1%
48 West Liberty	112	7.1%	12.5%	1.8%	2.7%	11.6%	64.3%

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

Results were very similar to 2012 data. The majority of women respondents 40 or over indicated that they have had a mammogram within the past year. This percentage is highest for respondents from Huntsville and Belle Center and lowest for respondents from Russells Point. A question might be whether the respondents from Russells Point had easy local access to a mammogram and, if so, whether they were aware of the ability to get a mammogram locally.

The BRFSS reports the percentage of women 40 and over who have had a mammogram within the past two years. According to the 2010 BRFSS data, the national percentage is 75.3% and the Ohio percentage is 74.2%. This is similar to the percentage above – 75.9%.

Question 2 – Pap Test

Question 2 asked respondents if they had a pap test, and if so, how recently. Specifically, the question stated, “A pap test is a test for cancer of the cervix. It usually involves taking a swab of vaginal fluid. How long has it been since you had your last Pap test?” Since pap tests are applicable to all women, all respondents who indicated that they were female were included in analyses. The following details responses by census tract.

Table 2: Pap Test

	N	Never	More than 5 Years	Within 5 Years	Within 3 Years	Within 2 Years	Within a Year
Overall Responses							
All Respondents	1027	2.2%	27.9%	7.8%	8.7%	15.6%	37.8%
2012 Survey Results	1513	2.0%	23.9%	8.6%	8.9%	17.2%	39.5%
BRFSS – 2010 National**					82.0%		
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio**					81.7%		
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	87	2.3%	4.6%	1.1%	4.6%	11.5%	75.9%
Ages 35-49	168	0.6%	8.9%	6.5%	10.1%	16.7%	57.1%
Ages 50-64	357	0.0%	24.9%	7.3%	7.8%	16.8%	43.1%
Ages 65+	388	4.1%	43.6%	9.8%	9.8%	15.5%	17.3%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	74	5.4%	28.4%	6.8%	10.8%	17.6%	31.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	104	1.9%	24.0%	9.6%	3.8%	16.3%	44.2%
40 Indian Lake	55	0.0%	34.5%	9.1%	10.9%	18.2%	27.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	58	3.4%	39.7%	8.6%	15.5%	10.3%	22.4%
42 Russells Point	35	2.9%	31.4%	2.9%	11.4%	8.6%	42.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	110	3.6%	26.4%	6.4%	10.0%	11.8%	41.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	104	4.8%	34.6%	6.7%	9.6%	12.5%	31.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	82	0.0%	30.5%	7.3%	4.9%	22.0%	35.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	162	1.9%	19.8%	8.0%	9.9%	16.7%	43.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	114	0.0%	28.1%	7.9%	6.1%	14.0%	43.9%
48 West Liberty	129	1.6%	26.4%	9.3%	7.8%	18.6%	36.4%

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

Most women respondents (97.8%) indicated that they had received a pap test. However, the length of time since their last test varied. Over a quarter of women respondents (27.9%) indicated that it had been more than 5 years since their last pap test. On the surface, this may be an indication that a percentage of women are not having an annual checkup with their gynecologist. However, the responses vary considerably by age group. Younger respondents report having regular Pap tests at a much higher percentage than older respondents.

Pap tests varied also slightly by census tract. Huntsville and Belle Center had the highest percentage of women who indicated a pap test within the past year. The two Indian Lake areas had the lowest percentage.

The BRFSS reports the percentage of women reporting having a pap tests within the past three years. According to 2010 BRFSS Ohio data, this percentage is 81.7%. This seems quite a bit higher than the percentage of 65.6% reported above. However, when disaggregated by age, on the 2010 Ohio BRFSS, 62.3% of seniors reported a pap test within the past 3 years – slightly lower than the percentage above but considerably higher than the seniors on the Logan County survey. It is likely that the relatively lower percentages above are, at least in part, reflective of the age of respondents but age does not explain all of the discrepancy.

Question 3 - Colonoscopy

The next question asked female respondents if they had received a colonoscopy. The question stated simply, “A colonoscopy is a test for cancer of the colon. How long has it been since you had a colonoscopy?” Since a colonoscopy is recommended for those 50 or over, respondents who indicated that they were female and 50 or over were included in the analysis.

Table 3: Colonoscopy

	N	Never	More than 5 Years	Within 5 Years	Within 3 Years	Within 2 Years	Within a Year
Overall Responses							
All Respondents	748	26.9%	22.3%	16.2%	9.5%	11.4%	13.8%
2012 Survey Results	1000	31.3%	13.0%	16.1%	13.0%	12.1%	14.5%
BRFSS – 2010 National**			66.3%				
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio**			64.5%				
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	57	33.3%	19.3%	10.5%	5.3%	15.8%	15.8%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	71	28.2%	12.7%	21.1%	9.9%	14.1%	14.1%
40 Indian Lake	48	25.0%	29.2%	16.7%	4.2%	4.2%	20.8%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	47	27.7%	25.5%	8.5%	8.5%	12.8%	17.0%
42 Russells Point	28	35.7%	7.1%	14.3%	7.1%	14.3%	21.4%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	76	25.0%	30.3%	14.5%	11.8%	11.8%	6.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	78	30.8%	24.4%	12.8%	10.3%	12.8%	9.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	45	31.1%	11.1%	20.0%	17.8%	6.7%	13.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	120	21.7%	25.0%	18.3%	8.3%	14.2%	12.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	83	20.5%	26.5%	14.5%	9.6%	14.5%	14.5%
48 West Liberty	95	28.4%	21.1%	21.1%	10.5%	3.2%	15.8%

Overall, almost half of respondents (49.2%) indicated that they had never had a colonoscopy or that it had been more than 5 years. A number of women are not getting this recommended preventative test on a regular basis. In fact, it would be interesting to see the percentage of respondents who have gone more than 10 years since a colonoscopy.

The percentage varies slightly by census tract. Respondents from Russells Point had the highest percentage indicating that they had never gotten a colonoscopy while respondents from Zanesfield and East Liberty had the lowest percentage.

Question 4 – HPV Vaccine

Question 4 asked:

A vaccine to prevent the human papilloma virus or HPV infection is available and is called the cervical cancer or genital warts vaccine, HPV shot (sometimes called Gardasil). Have you received any HPV shots?

Table 4 details answers to this question by census tract. All those who indicated they were female are included.

Table 4: HPV Vaccine

	N	Percent Indicating Receiving Vaccine
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	1021	2.7%
2012 Survey Results	1524	0.8%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	86	22.1%
Ages 35-49	167	1.2%
Ages 50-64	355	0.6%
Ages 65+	387	1.0%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	73	2.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	104	2.9%
40 Indian Lake	54	1.9%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	57	0.0%
42 Russells Point	35	2.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	108	2.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	104	1.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	82	4.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	163	2.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	114	7.9%
48 West Liberty	127	0.0%

Overall, a very low percentage of women indicated that they had received the HPV shot. However, there was a large variation by age group. Almost one-fourth (22.1%) of young adults had gotten the vaccine compared to almost none of the respondents age 35 and older.

Question 5 –Behaviors While Pregnant

The next question in this section asked respondents if they had ever been pregnant, and, if so, during the pregnancy whether they had done ‘any of the following.’ The following details responses by age group and census tract. Only women who answered ‘yes’ to Part 5A or did not respond to Part A were included. Some respondents marked ‘no’ to Part A and then indicated behaviors. These were coded as ‘inconsistent’ and treated as missing data.

The 2012 survey question did not have a Part A asking whether the respondent had ever been pregnant. Because of the different wording of the questions, 2012 and 2015 versions are not comparable.

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

One particular behavior showing interesting age differences is whether the women lived with a smoker during pregnancy. Almost half of seniors reported living with a smoker during pregnancy while only 11.1% of young adults reported doing do. It could be that at the time the seniors were pregnant there was not as much knowledge or concern about second-hand smoke. In addition, it was an era where more people overall were smoking.

In terms of census tracts, there were also some interesting findings. Russells Point respondents had the lowest percentage reporting receiving prenatal care or taking prenatal vitamins. Indian Lake – Lakeview respondents seemed to report more smoking – both living with a smoker and smoking while pregnant.

Table 5: Behaviors While Pregnant

	N	Received Prenatal Care	Smoked Cigarettes	Drank Alcohol	Used Other Drugs	Took Prenatal Vitamin	Lived with a Smoker	Used Illegal Drugs	Experienced Domestic Violence
Overall Responses									
All Respondents	875	86.2%	14.6%	3.0%	0.5%	85.9%	32.9%	3.5%	6.5%
Age Group									
Ages 18-34	63	90.5%	9.5%	3.2%	0.0%	98.4%	11.1%	3.2%	0.0%
Ages 35-49	149	96.6%	14.1%	0.7%	0.0%	93.3%	19.5%	0.7%	5.4%
Ages 50-64	303	88.1%	16.2%	2.3%	1.0%	88.4%	29.7%	4.6%	7.3%
Ages 65+	337	81.0%	14.5%	4.7%	0.3%	78.9%	45.4%	4.2%	7.7%
Census Tract									
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	63	82.5%	9.5%	1.6%	0.0%	85.7%	23.8%	1.6%	1.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	91	87.9%	12.1%	3.3%	1.1%	86.8%	26.4%	3.3%	2.2%
40 Indian Lake	45	88.9%	15.6%	0.0%	0.0%	86.7%	28.9%	2.2%	2.2%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	52	82.7%	28.8%	5.8%	0.0%	82.7%	50.0%	1.9%	11.5%
42 Russells Point	28	71.4%	14.3%	3.6%	3.6%	78.6%	46.4%	0.0%	10.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	92	87.0%	12.0%	0.0%	0.0%	83.7%	21.7%	1.1%	7.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	91	80.2%	23.1%	3.3%	1.1%	84.6%	42.9%	4.4%	6.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	67	91.0%	16.4%	1.5%	0.0%	91.0%	35.8%	3.0%	11.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	143	92.3%	12.6%	3.5%	0.7%	86.7%	36.4%	2.8%	6.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	95	82.1%	16.8%	4.2%	0.0%	89.5%	34.7%	7.4%	6.3%
48 West Liberty	108	88.0%	7.4%	4.6%	0.0%	84.3%	26.9%	6.5%	7.4%

Question 6 – Prenatal Help/Public Services

The last question in the Women’s Health section required respondents to indicate if they had used Medicaid, Food Stamps or WIC, or other forms of prenatal help. The following details responses by census tract. All respondents indicating that they were female are included in the analysis. Percentages include only women who marked at least one option.

Table 6: Prenatal Help/Public Services

	N	No	Yes - Medicaid	Yes – Food Stamps or WIC	Yes - Other
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	998	95.7%	0.9%	3.0%	0.4%
2012 Survey Results	1452	93.8%	3.1%	4.7%	1.4%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	81	90.1%	1.2%	7.4%	1.2%
Ages 35-49	158	96.2%	1.3%	1.9%	0.6%
Ages 50-64	349	96.3%	1.4%	2.0%	0.3%
Ages 65+	382	96.1%	0.3%	3.4%	0.3%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	72	95.8%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	104	97.1%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%
40 Indian Lake	54	98.1%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	53	96.2%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%
42 Russells Point	33	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	105	93.3%	1.0%	4.8%	1.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	98	90.8%	2.0%	7.1%	0.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	77	94.8%	1.3%	3.9%	0.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	163	96.3%	1.2%	1.8%	0.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	112	98.2%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%
48 West Liberty	127	95.3%	1.6%	2.4%	0.8%

Most women, regardless of census tract or age group, did not use any of the prenatal services. This may be a reflection of the overall age of respondents.

Men's Health

Question 1 – PSA Test

Question 1 asked respondents, “A Prostate-Specific Antigen test, also called a PSA test, is a blood test used to check men for prostate cancer. When was your last PSA test?” The following details responses by census tract. Only those who indicated that they were males age 50 or older are included. Note that in some census tracts, the number of respondents is quite small, so percentages by census tract should be taken with caution.

Table 1: PSA Test (Men 50 and over)

	N	Never	>5 Years	<5 Years	<3 Years	<2 Years
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	317	20.8%	10.7%	6.0%	5.4%	57.1%
2012 Survey Results	440	15.2%	6.6%	7.3%	5.2%	65.7%
Respondents 40 and over (comparison to BRFSS)						53.7%
BRFSS – National (age 40 and over)**						53.9%
BRFSS – Ohio (age 40 and over)**						54.4%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	24	12.5%	16.7%	8.3%	12.5%	50.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	36	22.2%	19.4%	5.6%	11.1%	41.7%
40 Indian Lake	26	19.2%	11.5%	7.7%	7.7%	53.8%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	19	31.6%	10.5%	5.3%	0.0%	52.6%
42 Russells Point	13	7.7%	23.1%	0.0%	0.0%	69.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	30	13.3%	6.7%	0.0%	6.7%	73.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	30	30.0%	6.7%	13.3%	3.3%	46.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	26	30.8%	11.5%	0.0%	3.8%	53.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	40	10.0%	5.0%	2.5%	0.0%	82.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	31	29.0%	6.5%	6.5%	3.2%	54.8%
48 West Liberty	42	21.4%	9.5%	11.9%	7.1%	50.0%

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

Overall, just over half (57.1%) of male respondents age 50 or older indicated that they had a PSA test within the past 2 years. Only 20.8% of male respondents age 50 or older indicated that they had never had a PSA test. These percentages are slightly different than in 2012. In 2012, a higher percentage of men respondents reported getting a timely PSA test.

The BRFSS uses a different age cutoff. Instead of the guideline of 50, the percentage of men age 40 and over getting a PSA test within the past two years is reported. The percentage, according to the 2010 Ohio BRFSS data is 54.4%. If the percentages above are run for all men 40 and older, the percentage reporting a PSA test within the past two years is 53.7%, similar to the BRFSS data.

Question 2 – Digital Rectal Exam

Question 2 asked men if they had ever had a digital rectal exam and, if so, how recently. Specifically, the question stated, “A digital rectal exam is when a health professional places a gloved finger inside the rectum in order to feel the prostate gland. When was your last digital rectal exam?” The following details responses by census tract. Since the test is recommended for those 50 and over, only responses for those indicating that they are male age 50 and over are included. Some census tracts had very small numbers, so percentages should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2: Digital Rectal Exam (men 50 and over)

	N	Never	>5 Years	<5 Years	<3 Years	<2 Years
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	319	9.1%	22.6%	9.7%	9.1%	49.5%
2012 Survey Results	440	10.0%	17.3%	10.2%	7.5%	55.0%
Respondents – Age 40 and over (compare to BRFSS)	85.5%					
BRFSS – 2010 National**	73.2%					
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio**	73.6%					
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	24	8.3%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	41.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	36	2.8%	36.1%	8.3%	11.1%	41.7%
40 Indian Lake	26	7.7%	11.5%	11.5%	11.5%	57.7%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	19	21.1%	21.1%	5.3%	5.3%	47.4%
42 Russells Point	13	0.0%	46.2%	7.7%	7.7%	38.5%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	30	10.0%	20.0%	6.7%	10.0%	53.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	31	19.4%	16.1%	19.4%	9.7%	35.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	27	14.8%	25.9%	3.7%	7.4%	48.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	40	2.5%	25.0%	7.5%	2.5%	62.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	31	16.1%	19.4%	9.7%	9.7%	45.2%
48 West Liberty	42	2.4%	19.0%	9.5%	9.5%	59.5%

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

About half of male respondents age 50 and over report getting a digital rectal exam within the past two years. The percentage of respondents indicating having a digital rectal exam is higher than the BRFSS data for national and Ohio. Although it is not explicitly stated that BRFSS data is only for those 40 and over, when looking at the numbers of respondents by age group, it becomes evident that an age cutoff was used. It was assumed that the same cutoff as for the PSA test (age 40 and over) was employed.

Question 3 – Colonoscopy

The last question in this section asked men if they had every undergone a colonoscopy and, if so, how recently. The question was worded similarly to the question given to women. The following details responses by census tract. Since a colonoscopy is recommended for those 50 and over, only responses for those indicating that they are male age 50 or over are included. Some census tracts had very small numbers, so percentages should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3: Colonoscopy (men 50 and over)

	N	Never	>5 Years	<5 Years	<3 Years	<2 Years
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	318	25.8%	23.3%	16.4%	14.5%	20.1%
2012 Survey Results	443	26.6%	15.8%	19.2%	13.8%	24.6%
BRFSS – 2010 National**			64.8%			
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio**			63.5%			
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	24	20.8%	29.2%	8.3%	16.7%	25.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	36	30.6%	19.4%	8.3%	22.2%	19.4%
40 Indian Lake	25	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	12.0%	28.0%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	19	57.9%	21.1%	0.0%	15.8%	5.3%
42 Russells Point	13	15.4%	15.4%	0.0%	38.5%	30.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	30	30.0%	23.3%	16.7%	3.3%	26.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	31	35.5%	16.1%	19.4%	12.9%	16.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	27	25.9%	11.1%	29.6%	7.4%	25.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	40	10.0%	32.5%	22.5%	12.5%	22.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	31	16.1%	32.3%	19.4%	16.1%	16.1%
48 West Liberty	42	28.6%	26.2%	19.0%	14.3%	11.9%

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

A little over 20% of male respondents age 50 or over report a timely colonoscopy. Just over one-fourth (25.8%) report never having a colonoscopy. For the most part, the numbers are similar to 2012. The one exception is that a slightly higher percentage report that it was longer than five years since they have had a colonoscopy.

Percentages are higher than that reported on the 2010 BRFSS data. In that sample, 63.5% of men 50 or older in Ohio reported having a colonoscopy. In the present group, 74.2% of men age 50 and over reported the procedure.

Sexual Behavior

Question 1 – Number of Sexual Partners

Question 1 asked respondents, “In the past 12 months, how many people have you been sexually active with?” The following details responses by age group, gender, and census tract. Note that the overall percentage is likely affected by age of respondents. There were a lot of elderly respondents who may not have had a partner or be healthy enough.

Table 1: Sexual Partners

	N	None	1	2-5	6-10	10+
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	1396	41.9%	55.8%	1.7%	0.4%	0.2%
2012 Survey Results	1975	35.9%	62.1%	1.6%	0.2%	0.2%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	103	8.7%	83.5%	3.9%	2.9%	1.0%
Ages 35-49	210	9.5%	86.2%	3.8%	0.5%	0.0%
Ages 50-64	481	29.9%	68.2%	1.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Ages 65+	549	69.4%	29.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.2%
Gender						
Male	396	38.9%	57.6%	2.5%	0.8%	0.3%
Female	963	42.8%	55.5%	1.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	99	40.4%	58.6%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	149	32.2%	65.1%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%
40 Indian Lake	84	48.8%	47.6%	2.4%	1.2%	0.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	80	55.0%	37.5%	6.3%	0.0%	1.3%
42 Russells Point	47	40.4%	55.3%	2.1%	2.1%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	148	37.2%	61.5%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	142	53.5%	45.8%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	116	37.9%	56.9%	4.3%	0.9%	0.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	208	45.7%	53.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	151	34.4%	63.6%	1.3%	0.7%	0.0%
48 West Liberty	172	41.3%	57.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%

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

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

Responses vary by census tract. Indian Lake – Lakeview had the highest percentage of respondents reporting no sexual activity. However, Indian Lake – Lakeview also had the highest percentage of respondents with multiple sexual partners.

Since promiscuous sexual activity is a risk behavior sometimes associated with income, Table 1-1 shows responses by income level.

Table 1-1: Sexual Partners by Income Level

Income Level	N	None	1	2-5	6-10	10+
<\$15,000	144	70.1%	24.3%	2.1%	2.1%	1.4%
\$15,000-\$19,999	114	75.4%	21.9%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%
\$20,000 - \$29,999	185	59.5%	38.4%	1.6%	0.5%	0.0%
\$30,000-\$49,999	282	50.7%	47.2%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%
\$50,000-\$74,999	263	26.6%	71.9%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
\$75,000-\$99,999	155	14.2%	83.2%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%
\$100,000 +	170	10.0%	88.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%

There seems to be little relationship between having multiple sexual partners and income. However, the percentage of respondents noting that they did not have sex in the past year varied by income level. Respondents at higher income levels had a greater percentage indicating that they were sexually active. This could be related to age. The lowest income groups have a higher percentage of senior respondents.

Question 2 – Birth Control

The next question asked respondents if they are currently sexually active, what they are doing in terms of birth control. Table 2 shows the overall percentages reporting each method. There were a number of respondents who marked not having sex within the past year on Question 1 and then marked type of birth control on Question 2. Only those indicating having a sexual partner within the past year on Question 1 and NOT marking 'NA' on Question 2 were included. The question was worded slightly differently in 2012 (no NA option) so it may not be completely comparable.

Table 2: Birth Control

Method	Percent Indicating Method N=701	2012 Survey Results N=1062
Not Using Birth Control	28.2%	23.9%
Tubes Tied	37.1%	33.1%
Vasectomy	29.2%	32.3%
Birth Control Pills	9.1%	6.9%
Male Condom	9.7%	6.8%
Female Condom	1.6%	0.2%
Contraceptive Implant	1.9%	0.6%
Shots	2.0%	0.6%
Emergency Contraceptive	1.7%	0.1%
Contraceptive Ring	2.6%	0.7%
Contraceptive Patch	2.1%	0.3%
Diaphragm	1.6%	0.1%
Cervical Cap or Sponge	0.9%	0.0%
Foam, Jelly, or Cream	2.3%	0.8%
IUD	3.3%	1.5%
Rhythm Method	1.7%	0.7%
Withdrawal (or pulling out)	6.8%	4.0%

In the present survey and in 2012, the most common methods of birth control reported were vasectomy, tubes tied, and not using birth control. However, these percentages are at least in part, reflective of the relatively older average age of respondents. Table 2-1 provides method of birth control by age group, gender, and census tract. Only those methods reported by close to or more than 10% of respondents and those not recommended for birth control (emergency contraception, rhythm, and withdrawal) were included.

As expected, type of birth control varies considerably by age of respondent. Older respondents have a higher percentage indicating not using birth control, tubes tied, and vasectomy. Younger respondents have a higher percentage indicating birth control pills, condoms and withdrawal.

Table 2-1: Selected Types of Birth Control (Sex within the Past Year)

	N	Not Using Birth Control	Tubes Tied	Vasectomy	Birth Control Pills	Male Condom	Emergency Contraceptive	Rhythm Method	Withdrawal
Age Group									
Ages 18-34	92	21.7%	9.8%	15.2%	37.0%	28.3%	3.3%	0.0%	21.7%
Ages 35-49	183	19.7%	43.7%	29.5%	9.8%	8.7%	1.1%	1.6%	8.2%
Ages 50-64	299	30.1%	42.5%	30.4%	2.7%	5.4%	1.3%	2.3%	3.3%
Ages 65+	114	44.7%	34.2%	36.8%	3.5%	7.0%	2.6%	1.8%	2.6%
Gender									
Male	203	30.5%	35.5%	32.5%	5.9%	12.3%	1.5%	2.0%	7.9%
Female	486	27.0%	38.1%	28.0%	10.7%	8.6%	1.9%	1.6%	6.6%
Census Tract									
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	54	25.9%	40.7%	35.2%	0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	84	27.4%	36.9%	35.7%	6.0%	7.1%	0.0%	1.2%	4.8%
40 Indian Lake	32	34.4%	40.6%	28.1%	6.3%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	28	21.4%	39.3%	28.6%	7.1%	10.7%	3.6%	0.0%	7.1%
42 Russells Point	23	17.4%	34.8%	39.1%	13.0%	13.0%	4.3%	0.0%	4.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	80	28.7%	51.2%	23.8%	7.5%	3.8%	1.3%	2.5%	6.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	58	22.4%	36.2%	25.9%	15.5%	10.3%	1.7%	1.7%	10.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	67	29.9%	28.4%	19.4%	13.4%	25.4%	1.5%	0.0%	9.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	96	28.1%	33.3%	35.4%	7.3%	9.4%	1.0%	4.2%	9.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	87	32.2%	35.6%	24.1%	16.1%	10.3%	5.7%	1.1%	9.2%
48 West Liberty	92	31.5%	33.7%	30.4%	7.6%	6.5%	1.1%	3.3%	5.4%

Question 3 – Reasons for No Birth Control

Question 3 asked residents, if they were not using birth control, the reason why they were not using birth control. Percentages include those who indicated that they had sex within the past year and did NOT mark NA – not currently sexually active. However, percentages do not account for previous question on birth control, as some of the methods may not be considered active birth control by respondents (e.g., vasectomy, rhythm method, withdrawal). The percentages may be slightly different than 2012 due to the fact that an NA option was added to the question.

Table 3: Reasons for No Birth Control

Reason	Percent Indicating Reason N=417	2012 Survey Results N=710
Trying to Get Pregnant	2.6%	3.1%
Didn't Plan to Have Sex	0.0%	2.0%
Don't Like Birth Control	1.9%	1.4%
Side Effects of Birth Control	3.8%	2.1%
Can't Pay for Birth Control	0.2%	1.0%
Religious Reasons	1.0%	.8%
Past Menopause	50.4%	40.8%
Breastfeeding or Postpartum	2.2%	.8%
Same-Sex Partner	6.0%	5.1%
Self or Partner had Tubes Tied/Vasectomy	29.7%	42.8%
Can't Get Pregnant/Other Medical Reasons	16.5%	13.5%
Currently Pregnant	1.9%	1.5%

In fact, the percentages are very similar to 2012. The most common reason reported for not using birth control was 'past menopause' which is consistent with the age of respondents. Interestingly, the percentage indicating that they or their partner had tubes tied or vasectomy was lower than in 2012.

Mental Health

Question 1 – Depression Symptoms

Question 1 in this section asked, “Over the past 12 months, have you had 2 or more weeks in which you felt sad, blue or depressed or lost interest or pleasure in things you usually care about or enjoy?” The purpose of the question was to assess if respondents had experienced symptoms of depression. The following details responses by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 1: Depression Symptoms

	N	Percent Indicating Symptoms
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	1465	29.2%
2012 Survey Results	2110	29.7%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	104	30.8%
Ages 35-49	219	27.9%
Ages 50-64	498	33.7%
Ages 65+	585	25.3%
Gender		
Male	399	26.1%
Female	1028	30.4%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	104	27.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	155	24.5%
40 Indian Lake	88	27.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	82	35.4%
42 Russells Point	53	37.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	154	27.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	146	36.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	123	31.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	220	25.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	159	28.9%
48 West Liberty	181	27.6%

Similarly to 2012, almost 30% of respondents indicated depression symptoms within the past year. This percentage was fairly consistent across age group and gender. Typically, females are more likely to report depression symptoms. Although that same pattern is seen here, the difference is not notable.

The census tracts with the highest percentage of respondents indicating depression symptoms were Indian Lake – Lakeview, Russells Point, and West Bellefontaine. Huntsville and Belle Center had the lowest percentage of respondents indicating depression symptoms.

Depression is also typically related to income level. Table 1-1 shows the percentage of respondents at each income level indicating depression symptoms.

Table 1-1: Depression Symptoms and Income Level

	N	Percent Indicating Symptoms
Income Level		
<\$15,000	157	47.8%
\$15,000-\$19,999	126	35.7%
\$20,000 - \$29,999	197	30.5%
\$30,000-\$49,999	295	27.5%
\$50,000-\$74,999	270	25.6%
\$75,000-\$99,999	161	23.6%
\$100,000 +	173	21.4%

In fact, a trend is seen here. The lowest income level has the highest percentage of respondents indicating depression symptoms. Either lack of income is causing depression or mental health issues are affecting job performance/ability to provide income.

Question 2 – Dysfunction

The next question attempted to get at mental health dysfunction – the number of days in the past month that mental health has prevented the respondent from performing usual daily activities. The question asked, “In the past 30 days, how many days would you say your mental health has prevented you from performing your usual daily activities?” The following provides responses by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 2: Number of Days Mental Health Prevents Daily Activities

	N	None	1-2	3-10	10+
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1465	80.3%	10.3%	4.8%	4.6%
2012 Survey Results	2108	81.6%	10.4%	5.0%	2.9%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	104	74.0%	16.3%	5.8%	3.8%
Ages 35-49	219	78.1%	11.9%	5.0%	5.0%
Ages 50-64	499	77.6%	11.4%	5.6%	5.4%
Ages 65+	585	84.8%	8.0%	3.8%	3.4%
Gender					
Male	398	85.2%	7.0%	4.0%	3.8%
Female	1028	78.5%	11.6%	5.0%	5.0%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	103	86.4%	9.7%	1.9%	1.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	155	83.9%	7.7%	5.8%	2.6%
40 Indian Lake	88	85.2%	4.5%	4.5%	5.7%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	82	73.2%	12.2%	4.9%	9.8%
42 Russells Point	52	71.2%	11.5%	7.7%	9.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	154	79.2%	10.4%	6.5%	3.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	147	70.7%	17.7%	6.1%	5.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	122	73.8%	11.5%	7.4%	7.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	222	85.1%	7.7%	3.6%	3.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	160	86.9%	6.3%	3.8%	3.1%
48 West Liberty	180	78.9%	14.4%	2.8%	3.9%

Overall, 19.7% of respondents indicated that their mental health had prevented them from performing daily activities on at least one day in the past month. The percentage is similar to that in 2012, highest for respondents age 18-34 and slightly higher for female than male respondents. In terms of census tract, West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicating any mental health dysfunction and Rushsylvania and West Mansfield and Zanesfield and East Liberty had the lowest percentages. Indian Lake – Lakeview and Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents indicating dysfunction of 10 days or more.

Unfortunately, this data is not comparable to the BRFSS. The BRFSS reported the number of days that mental health was “not good.” The present survey asked specifically about whether mental health prevented one from performing daily activities. One does not assess dysfunction, the other does.

Since mental health issues are often related to income, Table 2-1 shows the responses for this question by income level.

Table 2-1: Dysfunction and Income Level

	N	None	1-2	3-10	10+
Income Level					
<\$15,000	158	59.5%	13.3%	12.0%	15.2%
\$15,000-\$19,999	126	77.8%	9.5%	5.6%	7.1%
\$20,000 - \$29,999	197	77.2%	13.2%	4.1%	5.6%
\$30,000-\$49,999	295	81.4%	10.2%	5.4%	3.1%
\$50,000-\$74,999	271	84.9%	10.3%	2.6%	2.2%
\$75,000-\$99,999	160	80.6%	13.8%	3.8%	1.9%
\$100,000 +	174	91.4%	3.4%	3.4%	1.7%

As predicted, those at the lowest income level have a higher percentage reporting that their mental health affects their daily activities. In fact, over 15% of these respondents indicated that their activities were affected for 10 days or more, compared to less than 2% of those at the highest two income levels.

Question 3 – Considering Suicide

Question 3 attempted to address the severity of depression symptoms and asked respondents, “During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?” and, if so, whether they actually attempted suicide. The following details responses by age group, gender, and census tract. Percentages for number of times suicide attempted only includes those respondents who indicated that they had seriously considered suicide. There were a few people who indicated ‘no’ and then indicated number of times. These were included in ‘percent indicating.’

Table 3: Considering Suicide

	N	Percent Indicating		
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1461	2.7%		
2012 Survey Results	2116	2.7%		
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	104	4.8%		
Ages 35-49	219	3.2%		
Ages 50-64	499	2.8%		
Ages 65+	583	1.7%		
Gender				
Male	398	2.5%		
Female	1028	2.4%		
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	104	0.0%		
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	155	4.5%		
40 Indian Lake	87	1.1%		
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	84	8.3%		
42 Russells Point	52	3.8%		
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	154	3.9%		
44 Bellefontaine (west)	145	2.8%		
45 Bellefontaine (central)	123	2.4%		
46 Bellefontaine (east)	218	1.4%		
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	160	2.5%		
48 West Liberty	179	1.1%		
If Yes, Number of Times Suicide Attempted				
N	Not Applicable/Didn't Attempt	Once	2-3 Times	More than 3
37	67.6%	13.5%	13.5%	5.4%

Overall, and similarly to 2012, 2.7% of respondents indicated that they had seriously considered suicide. This percentage was slightly higher younger respondents but similar for males and females. Indian Lake - Lakeview was the area that had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that they had considered suicide.

Of those considering suicide, just over 30% actually attempted suicide.

Question 4 – Sexual Assault

Question 4 asked, “At any time in your life, have you been a victim of a sexual assault?” and had follow-up questions regarding the age of the assault, whether it was reported, and whether the person sought treatment. Responses are detailed below by age group, gender, and census tract. Some respondents left Part A blank or answered ‘no’ that they had not been a victim and then reported an age, whether it was reported, or if they sought treatment. These responses were included in the percentage indicating assault as they indicated assault in the second part of the question.

Table 4: Sexual Assault

	N	Percent Indicating			
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1407	22.0%			
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	99	24.2%			
Ages 35-49	210	26.2%			
Ages 50-64	483	25.5%			
Ages 65+	564	17.4%			
Gender					
Male	383	11.5%			
Female	991	26.0%			
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	99	15.2%			
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	150	14.7%			
40 Indian Lake	84	16.7%			
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	80	32.5%			
42 Russells Point	47	23.4%			
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	149	16.1%			
44 Bellefontaine (west)	140	23.6%			
45 Bellefontaine (central)	116	23.3%			
46 Bellefontaine (east)	213	20.2%			
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	153	31.4%			
48 West Liberty	176	26.7%			
If Yes					
	N	0-6	7-12	13-17	18+
Age	233	19.7%	27.5%	29.2%	23.6%
Reported	303	22.8%			
Treatment	245	9.8%			

Overall, 22.0% of respondents reported that they had been a victim of a sexual assault. There was not much difference by age group, although the number seemed slightly lower for senior respondents. The percentage was higher for female than male respondents and the percentage was highest for respondents from Indian Lake – Lakeview and Zanesfield and East Liberty.

Question 5 – Stress Level

Question 5 asked, “On a typical day, how would you rate your stress level?” Specifically, respondents were to indicate their typical stress level on a 5-point scale from very low to very high. The following details responses by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 5: Typical Stress Level

Census Tract	N	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	1457	10.6%	32.9%	43.2%	11.3%	2.1%
2012 Survey Results	2108	11.1%	31.5%	42.8%	12.3%	2.2%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	104	1.9%	25.0%	52.9%	16.3%	3.8%
Ages 35-49	219	4.1%	26.0%	47.9%	19.6%	2.3%
Ages 50-64	496	6.7%	30.8%	48.6%	11.5%	2.4%
Ages 65+	581	17.7%	38.7%	34.9%	7.2%	1.4%
Gender						
Male	391	12.0%	35.3%	39.6%	11.3%	1.8%
Female	1032	9.9%	32.0%	45.0%	11.0%	2.1%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	104	12.5%	31.7%	47.1%	8.7%	0.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	155	12.3%	36.1%	39.4%	11.0%	1.3%
40 Indian Lake	88	18.2%	27.3%	40.9%	9.1%	4.5%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	82	7.3%	28.0%	42.7%	17.1%	4.9%
42 Russells Point	51	11.8%	27.5%	41.2%	17.6%	2.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	152	5.3%	38.8%	43.4%	11.8%	0.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	146	8.9%	31.5%	46.6%	10.3%	2.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	120	6.7%	29.2%	46.7%	15.8%	1.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	221	10.9%	31.2%	47.1%	9.0%	1.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	160	12.5%	35.0%	36.3%	13.8%	2.5%
48 West Liberty	178	11.8%	36.5%	42.1%	7.3%	2.2%

Overall, 13.4% of respondents indicated that they typically have a high or very high stress level. This percentage is highest for respondents age 35-49 and lowest for senior respondents. Male and female respondents, interestingly, report similar stress levels. This is similar to results from 2012.

In terms of census tract, Indian Lake – Lakeview and Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents reporting high or very high stress levels. Indian Lake respondents had the highest percentage reporting very low stress levels.

Question 6 – Dealing with Stress

The next question asked residents how they typically deal with stress. Table 6 shows the percentage of all respondents indicating each item. Tables 6-1 through 6-16 detail responses for each method by age group, gender, and census tract. Percentages include only those respondents who marked at least one method of dealing with stress.

Table 6: Dealing with Stress (All Respondents)

Census Tract	Percent Indicating Method N=1385	2012 Survey Results N=1928
Talking to Someone	53.1%	52.0%
Exercising	34.1%	32.7%
Drinking Alcohol	8.9%	8.1%
Prescription Medication	6.9%	6.8%
Yelling and Screaming	9.4%	9.3%
Eating	32.9%	29.1%
Listening to Music	36.0%	11.3%
Smoking	9.0%	2.6%
Sleeping	30.9%	24.7%
TV or Video Games	30.7%	24.8%
Drugs	1.4%	0.8%
Working	12.3%	20.8%
Shopping	16.0%	11.5%
Working on a Hobby	30.9%	23.9%
Meditation	13.5%	11.5%
Alternative Medicine/Therapies	2.9%	NA

The method with the highest percentage was talking to someone, followed by listening to music and exercising. Results were similar to 2012 with a few exceptions. The biggest change was that percentage indicating listening to music increased from 11.3% to 36.0%. Other small increases were seen in the percentage indicating smoking, sleeping, TV or Video games, and working on a hobby. There was slight decrease in the percentage indicating working.

Table 6-1: Talking to Someone

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	101	68.3%
Ages 35-49	212	60.8%
Ages 50-64	483	54.5%
Ages 65+	542	46.5%
Gender		
Male	361	44.6%
Female	990	56.3%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	98	45.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	146	53.4%
40 Indian Lake	81	48.1%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	79	48.1%
42 Russells Point	49	51.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	142	48.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	140	56.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	57.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	210	55.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	151	55.6%
48 West Liberty	170	54.7%

The youngest age group had the highest percentage of respondents indicating talking to someone to relieve stress. Senior respondents had the lowest percentage indicating the method.

Percentages by gender also varied. A higher percentage of female than male respondents indicated talking to someone to relieve stress.

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

Table 6-2: Exercising

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	101	53.5%
Ages 35-49	212	39.6%
Ages 50-64	483	34.0%
Ages 65+	542	28.6%
Gender		
Male	361	38.5%
Female	990	32.6%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	98	32.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	146	32.2%
40 Indian Lake	81	40.7%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	79	21.5%
42 Russells Point	49	20.4%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	142	32.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	140	25.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	43.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	210	35.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	151	41.1%
48 West Liberty	170	36.5%

Seniors had the lowest percentage of respondents indicating exercising to reduce stress, while the young adult group had the highest percentage. The percentage of male respondents indicating exercising to reduce stress was only slightly higher than female respondents.

In terms of census tract, the two areas with the lowest percentages were Indian Lake – Lakeview and Russells Point. The area with the highest percentage was Central Bellefontaine.

Table 6-3: Drinking Alcohol

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	101	19.8%
Ages 35-49	212	15.1%
Ages 50-64	483	10.6%
Ages 65+	542	3.7%
Gender		
Male	361	14.4%
Female	990	7.1%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	98	8.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	146	12.3%
40 Indian Lake	81	9.9%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	79	8.9%
42 Russells Point	49	16.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	142	9.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	140	5.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	15.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	210	7.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	151	8.6%
48 West Liberty	170	4.1%

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

Table 6-4: Prescription Medication

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	101	4.0%
Ages 35-49	212	5.2%
Ages 50-64	483	8.7%
Ages 65+	542	6.5%
Gender		
Male	361	4.2%
Female	990	7.7%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	98	6.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	146	2.7%
40 Indian Lake	81	6.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	79	11.4%
42 Russells Point	49	6.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	142	5.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	140	10.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	10.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	210	7.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	151	5.3%
48 West Liberty	170	6.5%

There was little to no difference in age group in the percentage indicating using prescription medication to reduce stress. Male and female respondents also had similar percentages. All census tracts had low percentages. The census tract with the highest percentage of respondents indicating prescription medication to relieve stress was Indian Lake - Lakeview. Huntsville and Belle Center had the lowest percentage.

Table 6-5: Yelling and Screaming

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	101	18.8%
Ages 35-49	212	19.3%
Ages 50-64	483	7.7%
Ages 65+	542	5.4%
Gender		
Male	361	7.8%
Female	990	10.0%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	98	11.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	146	10.3%
40 Indian Lake	81	3.7%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	79	8.9%
42 Russells Point	49	12.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	142	13.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	140	10.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	11.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	210	6.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	151	9.9%
48 West Liberty	170	7.1%

There does seem to be an age difference in respondent report of the use of yelling and screaming to reduce stress. Almost 20% of respondents under age 50 reported that they used yelling and screaming, while only 5.4% of senior respondents reported the technique. Perhaps this is due to the experience that comes with age. A number of seniors have learned to handle stress without yelling and screaming.

In terms of gender and census tract, gender differences were small to none. The census tract with the highest percentage of respondents indicating yelling and screaming was De Graff, Quincy, and Lewistown. Indian Lake was the census tract with the lowest percentage. Percentages were fairly low in all census tracts, however.

Table 6-6: Eating

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	101	41.6%
Ages 35-49	212	34.4%
Ages 50-64	483	37.1%
Ages 65+	542	27.5%
Gender		
Male	361	17.5%
Female	990	38.4%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	98	35.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	146	32.9%
40 Indian Lake	81	29.6%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	79	35.4%
42 Russells Point	49	26.5%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	142	31.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	140	32.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	34.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	210	36.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	151	31.8%
48 West Liberty	170	30.6%

There were age differences in the use of eating as a stress relieving technique. Seniors had the lowest percentage of respondents indicating eating to relieve stress, while the young adult age group had the highest percentage.

Gender differences were what one might expect. A greater percentage of female than male respondents indicating eating to relieve stress.

There are no huge differences with regards to census tract.

Table 6-7: Listening to Music

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	101	51.5%
Ages 35-49	212	38.7%
Ages 50-64	483	34.6%
Ages 65+	542	32.7%
Gender		
Male	361	35.7%
Female	990	36.3%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	98	44.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	146	34.9%
40 Indian Lake	81	33.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	79	29.1%
42 Russells Point	49	30.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	142	36.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	140	45.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	42.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	210	33.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	151	32.5%
48 West Liberty	170	31.8%

Listening to music was a stress reliever reported by a number of respondents. Seniors, compared to other age groups, had the lowest percentage of respondents indicating listening to music to reduce stress. The percentage of male and female respondents indicating the technique was similar. West and Central Bellefontaine and Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the highest percentages of respondents by census tract indicating listening to music as a stress relieving technique. Indian Lake – Lakeview had the lowest percentage.

Table 6-8: Smoking

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	101	12.9%
Ages 35-49	212	13.2%
Ages 50-64	483	11.6%
Ages 65+	542	4.2%
Gender		
Male	361	9.7%
Female	990	8.8%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	98	1.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	146	5.5%
40 Indian Lake	81	12.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	79	21.5%
42 Russells Point	49	24.5%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	142	4.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	140	13.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	15.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	210	6.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	151	7.3%
48 West Liberty	170	4.1%

There were a few respondents who indicated smoking to reduce stress. In terms of age group, a very low percentage (4.2%) of senior respondents indicated smoking to reduce stress. Other groups were slightly higher.

There were differences by census tract. The census tracts with the highest percentage reporting smoking to reduce stress were Indian Lake – Lakeview and Russells Point. The census tract with the lowest percentage was Rushsylvania and West Mansfield.

Table 6-9: Sleeping

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	101	53.5%
Ages 35-49	212	34.9%
Ages 50-64	483	32.3%
Ages 65+	542	23.6%
Gender		
Male	361	31.9%
Female	990	30.7%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	98	32.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	146	30.1%
40 Indian Lake	81	21.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	79	40.5%
42 Russells Point	49	20.4%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	142	28.2%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	140	38.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	38.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	210	29.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	151	27.2%
48 West Liberty	170	30.0%

Sleeping was indicated as a way to reduce stress by a number of respondents. The age group with the highest percentage of respondents indicating sleeping to reduce stress was young adults. Male and female respondents had similar percentages. The census tract with the highest percentage indicating sleeping was Indian Lake - Lakeview.

Table 6-10: TV or Video Games

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	101	38.6%
Ages 35-49	212	27.4%
Ages 50-64	483	27.7%
Ages 65+	542	32.3%
Gender		
Male	361	27.1%
Female	990	32.1%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	98	36.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	146	32.2%
40 Indian Lake	81	25.9%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	79	32.9%
42 Russells Point	49	32.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	142	29.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	140	30.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	37.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	210	33.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	151	25.2%
48 West Liberty	170	24.1%

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

Table 6-11: Drugs

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	101	6.9%
Ages 35-49	212	1.4%
Ages 50-64	483	1.4%
Ages 65+	542	0.4%
Gender		
Male	361	1.9%
Female	990	1.2%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	98	2.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	146	0.0%
40 Indian Lake	81	4.9%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	79	1.3%
42 Russells Point	49	2.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	142	0.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	140	0.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	3.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	210	0.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	151	1.3%
48 West Liberty	170	1.2%

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

Table 6-12: Working

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	101	15.8%
Ages 35-49	212	11.3%
Ages 50-64	483	11.4%
Ages 65+	542	12.7%
Gender		
Male	361	14.7%
Female	990	11.6%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	98	17.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	146	15.1%
40 Indian Lake	81	12.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	79	8.9%
42 Russells Point	49	8.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	142	10.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	140	10.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	12.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	210	10.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	151	18.5%
48 West Liberty	170	9.4%

A number of respondents indicated working to relieve stress. Percentages were consistent across age group and gender. Zanesfield and East Liberty was the census tract with the highest percentage of respondents reporting working to relieve stress while Russells Point was the lowest.

Table 6-13: Shopping

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	101	32.7%
Ages 35-49	212	15.1%
Ages 50-64	483	12.6%
Ages 65+	542	16.1%
Gender		
Male	361	5.0%
Female	990	19.8%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	98	15.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	146	19.9%
40 Indian Lake	81	14.8%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	79	12.7%
42 Russells Point	49	12.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	142	12.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	140	18.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	17.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	210	21.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	151	11.3%
48 West Liberty	170	12.9%

Some respondents indicated shopping to relieve stress. With regards to age group, the percentage was highest among young adult respondents and lowest among senior respondents. In fact, there was an increase (17.0% to 32.7%) in the percentage of young adult respondents indicating shopping to reduce stress from 2012.

There were also some gender and census tract differences. Female respondents had a higher percentage indicating shopping to relieve stress than male respondents. East Bellefontaine was the census tract with the highest percentage of respondents indicating using shopping to relieve stress.

Table 6-14: Working on a Hobby

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	101	35.6%
Ages 35-49	212	25.0%
Ages 50-64	483	29.4%
Ages 65+	542	33.6%
Gender		
Male	361	31.9%
Female	990	30.3%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	98	30.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	146	26.0%
40 Indian Lake	81	23.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	79	29.1%
42 Russells Point	49	16.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	142	29.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	140	30.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	31.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	210	35.2%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	151	37.1%
48 West Liberty	170	34.1%

Senior respondents and young adult respondents had the highest percentage in terms of age group, but differences were small. Male and female respondents provided similar percentages. The census tract with the highest percentage of respondents reporting working on a hobby to relieve stress was Zanesfield and East Liberty. Russells Point had the lowest percentage

Table 6-15: Meditation

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	101	10.9%
Ages 35-49	212	13.7%
Ages 50-64	483	12.6%
Ages 65+	542	14.9%
Gender		
Male	361	11.9%
Female	990	14.0%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	98	12.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	146	8.9%
40 Indian Lake	81	12.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	79	6.3%
42 Russells Point	49	16.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	142	14.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	140	16.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	14.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	210	15.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	151	12.6%
48 West Liberty	170	15.9%

Overall, a small portion of respondents indicated meditation as a technique for relieving stress. Percentages were similar across age group and gender. There were also few to no differences in census tract. Indian Lake – Lakeview and Huntsville and Belle Center seemed to have low percentages, but differences were small.

Table 6-16: Alternative Medicine/Therapies

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	101	5.9%
Ages 35-49	212	2.4%
Ages 50-64	483	4.1%
Ages 65+	542	1.7%
Gender		
Male	361	1.9%
Female	990	2.9%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	98	2.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	146	2.7%
40 Indian Lake	81	1.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	79	5.1%
42 Russells Point	49	10.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	142	2.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	140	0.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	6.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	210	2.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	151	2.6%
48 West Liberty	170	1.8%

The last option in this question was the use of alternative medicine/therapies to reduce stress. This was indicated by only a few respondents. There were few to no age or gender differences. Russells Point did seem to have a higher percentage than other areas, but overall numbers are small.

Question 7 – Diagnosis of Mental Illness

Question 7 asked, “Have you or has anyone in your family been diagnosed with a mental illness?” and then had follow-up questions of whether the diagnosis was completed locally, whether the assessment was difficult to obtain, whether adequate treatment was found in the community, and whether the person has a mental health caseworker. Table 7 provides responses to this question by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 7: Diagnosis of Mental Illness

	N	Percent Indicating Diagnosis
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	1389	25.9%
2012 Survey Results	2118	17.0%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	102	32.4%
Ages 35-49	210	29.0%
Ages 50-64	471	26.1%
Ages 65+	550	23.3%
Gender		
Male	368	23.6%
Female	986	26.6%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	99	22.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	150	22.7%
40 Indian Lake	82	25.6%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	83	25.3%
42 Russells Point	49	24.5%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	146	19.2%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	139	31.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	117	29.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	203	25.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	149	29.5%
48 West Liberty	172	28.5%
If there was a diagnosis.....		
Question	N	Percent Indicating Yes
Diagnosis Completed Locally	347	38.0%
Assessment Difficult to Obtain	300	35.0%
Adequate Treatment Found in Community	298	52.0%
Mental Health Caseworker Involved	294	33.3%

A number of respondents marked ‘no’ or left the question blank and then proceeded to mark the follow-up questions. Respondents answering affirmatively to any of the follow-up questions were included as ‘percent indicating diagnosis.’ Respondents answering negatively were considered missing data. This was slightly different than in 2012. In 2012, respondents answering ‘no’ and then negatively to follow-

up questions were considered to NOT have a family member diagnosed. The decision for this survey was to be consistent with other questions of a similar format (e.g., diabetes, high blood pressure, etc.). This does mean, however that method of coding might explain the slight difference from 2012.

In general, overall percentages were slightly higher than in 2012. Younger respondents tend to report mental illness to a slightly higher extent than older respondents, although the difference is minimal. Percentages for male and female respondents are similar.

Differences in census tract are also small. Respondents from West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage reporting mental illness while respondents from De Graff, Quincy, and Lewistown had the lowest.

Question 8 – Diagnosis of Mental Disability

The next question in this section asked residents, “Have you or anyone in your family been diagnosed with a mental disability?” and then had follow-up questions regarding adequate programs, activities, therapies, and placement in the community. The following details responses to this question by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 8: Diagnosis of Mental Disability

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	1404	14.0%
2012 Survey Results	2076	9.7%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	99	17.2%
Ages 35-49	209	11.5%
Ages 50-64	480	15.0%
Ages 65+	563	13.3%
Gender		
Male	383	15.7%
Female	985	13.0%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	100	17.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	149	10.1%
40 Indian Lake	84	14.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	80	16.3%
42 Russells Point	53	17.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	148	5.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	138	14.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	117	17.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	210	16.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	150	14.0%
48 West Liberty	175	14.9%
If there was a diagnosis.....		
Question	N	Percent Indicating Yes
Adequate Educational Programs Available	152	61.2%
Adequate Social Activities Available	141	51.1%
Adequate Occupational Therapies Available	138	57.2%
Proper Placement Available	144	47.9%

A number of respondents marked ‘no’ or left the question blank and then proceeded to mark the follow-up questions. Respondents answering affirmatively to any of the follow-up questions were included as ‘percent indicating diagnosis.’ Respondents answering negatively were considered missing data. This was slightly different than in 2012. In 2012, respondents answering ‘no’ and then negatively to follow-up questions were considered to NOT have a family member diagnosed. The decision for this survey

was to be consistent with other questions of a similar format (e.g., diabetes, high blood pressure, etc.). This does mean, however that method of coding might explain the slight difference from 2012.

There were few to no differences by age group or gender. However, one census tract did stand out. Respondents from De Graff, Quincy, and Lewistown seemed to have a relatively low percentage indicating a mental disability.

In general, for those who indicated that they or a family member had a mental disability, respondents were split as to whether appropriate services, placement, etc. are available. Percentages ranged from just under half (47.9%) stating that proper placement was available to 61.2% stating that adequate educational programs are available.

Question 9 – Aware of Mental Health Hotline

The last question in this section asked respondents, “Are you aware of the local 24-hour mental health crisis hotline?” The following details results from this question by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 9: Aware of Mental Health Hotline

	N	Percent Indicating Awareness
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	1388	40.8%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	98	42.9%
Ages 35-49	205	32.2%
Ages 50-64	489	40.9%
Ages 65+	547	44.1%
Gender		
Male	381	38.3%
Female	974	41.6%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	97	37.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	147	42.2%
40 Indian Lake	83	41.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	76	34.2%
42 Russells Point	52	40.4%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	144	31.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	140	42.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	116	49.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	210	43.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	154	31.8%
48 West Liberty	169	49.7%

Overall, less than half (40.8%) of respondents are aware of the 24-hour hotline. Responses tend to be similar for males and females, and there is only a slight difference by age with adults ages 35-49 reporting a relatively lower percentage. Differences by census tract were also small, with Central Bellefontaine and West Liberty having the highest percentage of respondents indicating awareness.

Parenting

Question 1 – Children in Household

Question 1 asked respondents simply “Do you have any children under the age of 18 living in your house?” The following details the results of this question by age group, gender, and census tract. There were a number of respondents who answered ‘no’ and then provided answers to other questions in this section. It was assumed that they were answering for children who do not live in their house. Their answers were not included in those questions and they were considered to not have children in their household for the purposes of this question. Basically, the answers below are what respondents indicated and have not been modified based on any other answers.

Table 1: Children in Household

	N	Percent Indicating Children
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	1446	18.7%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	102	66.7%
Ages 35-49	216	63.4%
Ages 50-64	491	9.2%
Ages 65+	581	2.2%
Gender		
Male	391	12.8%
Female	1019	21.3%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	102	13.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	150	23.3%
40 Indian Lake	86	3.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	82	17.1%
42 Russells Point	50	12.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	152	24.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	146	15.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	117	26.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	221	18.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	160	20.6%
48 West Liberty	180	19.4%

Overall, 18.7% of respondents indicated that they have children living in their household. The number is high for the groups that one would expect – adults under the age of 50 and women. In terms of census tract, there is one area that stands out. Indian Lake had a relatively low percentage of respondents indicating children living in their household.

Question 2 – Ages of Children in Household

Question 2 asked, “What are the ages of any children living in your household?” The following details responses by age group and gender. Numbers of respondents were too small to break the answers down by census tract. Percentages are out of those who indicated children in the household or did not answer Question 1.

Table 2: Respondents with Children in Household – Ages of Children

Census Tract	N	Ages 0-5	Ages 6-11	Ages 12-17
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	265	34.0%	47.9%	57.4%
Age Range				
Ages 18-34	68	77.9%	47.1%	26.5%
Ages 35-49	132	19.7%	51.5%	66.7%
Ages 50-64	42	14.3%	35.7%	76.2%
Ages 65+	14	28.6%	42.9%	42.9%
Gender				
Male	48	27.1%	50.0%	66.7%
Female	212	35.8%	46.7%	54.7%

More respondents indicated having children ages 12-17 than other age groups and there was, expectedly, some differences by age group of respondent. A higher percentage of young adult respondents reported having young children in the home.

Question 3 – Number of Children

Question 2 required residents to indicate the number of children – boys vs. girls. This question did not specify children that lived in the home, but only asked, “how many of your children are male vs. female?” Because of this, a number of older respondents indicated whether their grown “children” were male or female. In addition, a number of people indicated children in the household that were not their children so the numbers from #2 and #3 do not match. It is not possible to get from this question an accurate estimate of the number of children in households.

Question 4 – Without Health Care Coverage

Question 4 asked, “During the past 12 months, was there any time that any of your children did not have health insurance?” There was some confusion in that the question stated “any of your children” rather than children in the household. To limit the confusion, and, similar to other questions, percentages were only run for those indicating children in their household or not answering Question 1. Table 4 details responses by age group and gender.

Table 4: Respondents with Children in Household – Without Health Care Coverage

Census Tract	N	No	Yes Coverage Now	Yes Currently Without
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	281	91.8%	4.3%	3.9%
2012 Survey Results	509	89.6%	5.5%	4.9%
Age Range				
Ages 18-34	68	94.1%	5.9%	0.0%
Ages 35-49	139	94.2%	4.3%	1.4%
Ages 50-64	48	83.3%	4.2%	12.5%
Ages 65+	17	94.1%	0.0%	5.9%
Gender				
Male	52	90.4%	3.8%	5.8%
Female	225	92.4%	4.4%	3.1%

Overall, and similar to 2012, most respondents indicated that their children had health care coverage. The only group that stands out is the 50-64 age group, where 12.5% indicated that their children are without health care coverage. This may be that these are the respondents that have college-age ‘children’ or ‘children’ who are too old to qualify for coverage under a family plan.

Question 5 – Relationship to Children in Household

The next question asked respondents “How are you related to the children in your household?” The following details responses by age group and gender. Percentages are out of those who indicated children in their household or had missing data for Question 1.

Table 5: Respondents with Children in Household - Relationship to Children in Household

	N	Parent	Grandparent	Foster Parent/ Guardian	Sibling	Other Relative	Not Related	Multiple Relationships
Overall Responses								
All Respondents	279	83.5%	9.0%	1.1%	0.4%	1.8%	0.4%	3.9%
2012 Survey Results	505	86.3%	12.3%	2.2%	0.8%	1.0%	1.6%	NA
Age Range								
Ages 18-34	69	95.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	1.4%	0.0%	1.4%
Ages 35-49	139	92.1%	2.9%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
Ages 50-64	47	61.7%	25.5%	2.1%	0.0%	2.1%	2.1%	6.4%
Ages 65+	15	13.3%	53.3%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	13.3%
Gender								
Male	53	88.7%	5.7%	1.9%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Female	222	82.4%	9.5%	0.9%	0.5%	1.4%	0.5%	5.0%

Percentages are what one might expect. Younger respondents had a much higher percentage indicating that they were the parent while older respondents had a much higher percentage indicating that they were the grandparent, other relative, or had multiple relationships.

Question 6 – Child Diagnosed with Asthma

Question 6 asked respondents, “Have any of the children in your household ever been diagnosed with asthma?” and then a follow-up question of whether the child still has asthma. The following details the results by age group and gender.

Table 6: Respondents with Children in Household - Child Diagnosed with Asthma

Census Tract	N	Percent Indicating Diagnosis
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	279	39.1%
2012 Survey Results	508	21.1%
2012 Survey Results (Recoded)	508	31.7%
Network of Care Data**		20.4%
Age Range		
Ages 18-34	69	30.4%
Ages 35-49	139	41.7%
Ages 50-64	46	41.3%
Ages 65+	16	56.3%
Gender		
Male	52	34.6%
Female	222	40.5%
If yes, does child still have asthma?		
N	Percent Indicating Yes	
70	49.5%	

**Source: <http://logan.oh.networkofcare.org/ph/>

Percentages are out of those who indicated that they had children in the household or had missing data to Question 1. A number of respondents indicated ‘no’ that their children did not have asthma and then answered the second part of the question. In order to be consistent with previous questions, these answers were included in the ‘percent indicating asthma.’ However, in 2012 these responses were left as a ‘no’ coding. The ‘recoded’ line is the 2012 results recoded to include inconsistent responses. The percentages are much closer.

Overall, almost 40% of respondents with children in their household indicated either by the initial question or the follow-up that at least one child had been diagnosed with asthma. The percentages were higher with older respondents and slightly higher for female than male respondents. Of those with children who had been diagnosed with asthma, about half still have asthma.

In addition, the percentages are higher than data reported from Network of Care for 2008. The Network of Care data more closely resemble the data from the 2012 survey.

Question 7 – Seasonal Flu Vaccine

The next question asked whether children in the household had received a seasonal flu vaccine, and, if so, the type of vaccine received. Specifically the question stated, “During the past 12 months, how many of the children in your household have received the seasonal flu vaccine?” The following details responses to this question by age group and gender. Only respondents indicating children in the home or with missing data to Question 1 are included in the analysis.

Table 7: Respondents with Children in Household – Seasonal Flu Vaccine

Census Tract	N	None	Some	All
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	278	64.7%	7.6%	27.7%
2012 Survey Results	499	68.5%	7.6%	23.8%
Age Range				
Ages 18-34	69	56.5%	5.8%	37.7%
Ages 35-49	139	66.2%	8.6%	25.2%
Ages 50-64	46	67.4%	6.5%	26.1%
Ages 65+	15	60.0%	13.3%	26.7%
Gender				
Male	52	61.5%	5.8%	32.7%
Female	222	64.9%	8.1%	27.0%

Overall, just over one-third (35.3%) of respondents indicated that some or all of their children had received a flu vaccine in the past year. The percentages were similar to 2012 and consistent across age group and gender.

Question 8 – HPV Shot

Question 8 asked “Have any of the children in your household received an HPV shot?” The following details responses by age group and gender. The 2012 question only referred to girls so was not comparable. Percentages are out of those who indicated children in the household or had missing data on Question 1.

Table 8: Respondents with Children in Household – HPV Shot

Census Tract	N	Yes, All	Girls Only	Boys Only	No
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	269	9.3%	8.6%	1.5%	80.7%
Age Range					
Ages 18-34	67	4.5%	6.0%	0.0%	89.6%
Ages 35-49	135	11.9%	8.1%	1.5%	78.5%
Ages 50-64	45	11.1%	13.3%	4.4%	71.1%
Ages 65+	13	7.7%	7.7%	0.0%	84.6%
Gender					
Male	48	18.8%	6.3%	0.0%	75.0%
Female	217	7.4%	9.2%	1.8%	81.6%

Overall, few respondents reported that their children had gotten an HPV shot. The percentage having their children vaccinated is somewhat higher for the two middle age groups as they are the most likely to have teenage children and the percentage is slightly higher for male than female respondents.

Question 9 – Use of 0-4 Programs

The next question asked whether respondents had used any of the governmental programs available for those with 0-4 year old children. The following shows responses by age group and gender. Percentages are out of those who indicated children in the household or had missing data on Question 1. This question was changed for 2015 with an added 'NA' option. Therefore, the percentages are not comparable with 2012 data.

Question 9: Respondents with Children in Household – Use of 0-4 Programs

	N	WIC	Help Me Grow	Newborn Home Visits	Head Start	Early Head Start	Subsidized Child Care	BCMH
Overall Responses								
All Respondents	229	10.5%	3.5%	1.2%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age Range								
Ages 18-34	22	13.6%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ages 35-49	31	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ages 50-64	14	21.4%	7.1%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ages 65+	10	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gender								
Male	18	0.0%	5.6%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Female	62	14.5%	3.2%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Overall, few respondents reported use of programs. The highest percentage was reported by respondents age 50-64 who had used WIC when their children were younger. Interestingly, no respondents who currently have children in their household reported use of Early Head Start, Subsidized Child Care, or BCMH. A few respondents, but none who currently have children in the household indicated the responses.

Question 10 – Discussion of Topics with Children

The 2012 version of the question referred only to children ages 12-17. This version did not restrict responses to age so questions are not comparable. It was felt that discussion of many of these topics (e.g., time on electronics, bullying) should not be restricted to teens.

Table 10: Respondents with Children in Household - Discussion of Topics

Topic	Percent Indicating Discussion of Topic N=237
Abstinence/How to Refuse Sex	35.0%
Dating and Relationships	46.4%
Time on Electronics	63.3%
Alcohol	34.6%
Tobacco/Smoking	31.6%
Other Drugs	32.5%
Birth Control	19.4%
STD Prevention	13.5%
Eating Habits	51.9%
Body Image	30.8%
Bullying	47.7%
Distracted Driving	30.4%
Cell Phone Use	33.3%
Internet Safety	39.7%
Personal Safety	48.1%
Schoolwork/Academics	71.7%

The topic most mentioned by respondents was schoolwork. Other topics discussed by a large number of respondents included time on electronics, eating habits, personal safety, bullying, and dating and relationships.

Question 11 – Number of Times Eating Meals Together

Question 10 attempted to measure an important family environment variable – eating meals together. Specifically, respondents were asked, “In an average week, how many times do all of the people in your household eat a meal together? (include eating out if the entire family is eating together)”. The following details responses by age group and gender. Only respondents indicating children in the household or with missing data to Question 1 were included in the analysis.

Table 11: Respondents with Children in Household - Number of Times Eating Meals Together

	N	0	1	2	3	4	5 or more
Overall Responses							
All Respondents	286	3.1%	4.2%	9.8%	10.8%	13.6%	58.4%
2012 Survey Results	507	2.6%	4.3%	9.3%	12.2%	11.8%	59.8%
Age Range							
Ages 18-34	66	3.0%	4.5%	4.5%	9.1%	16.7%	62.1%
Ages 35-49	140	2.9%	2.9%	10.7%	13.6%	14.3%	55.7%
Ages 50-64	49	2.0%	8.2%	14.3%	12.2%	8.2%	55.1%
Ages 65+	21	9.5%	4.8%	4.8%	0.0%	9.5%	71.4%
Gender							
Male	52	7.7%	1.9%	9.6%	9.6%	7.7%	63.5%
Female	228	2.2%	4.8%	9.2%	11.4%	14.9%	57.5%

Overall, results were similar to 2012. Over half of respondents indicated that their family eats meals together 5 or more times per week. The percentage was slightly higher for seniors who may have smaller families and not be involved in as many activities. Regardless, a large number of respondents indicate the habit of eating meals with their family.

Question 12 – Adoption of a Child

Question 12 asked, “Within the past 12 months, have you or a household member adopted a child?” All responses were included, even those that did not indicate children in the household. In total, 14 respondents indicated the adoption of a child, while 59 respondents indicated an agency (28 public and 31 private) , and 156 indicated whether financial assistance was provided (43 yes and 113 no). There were a number of respondents who indicated ‘no’ to adoption of a child but then answered follow-up questions. It is possible that they were referring to going through the process of adoption and/or stating that they never received financial assistance because they didn’t attempt to adopt.

Question 13 – Relinquished Rights to a Child

Question 13 asked, “Within the past 12 months, have you or a household member relinquished rights to a child for adoption?” All responses were included, even those that did not indicate children in the household. In total, 24 respondents indicated relinquishing rights to a child, while 16 respondents indicated whether the agency was private (5 yes, 11 no), and 18 indicated whether the agency was found in the community (4 yes, 14 no)

Question 14 – Putative Father Registry

The last question in the section asked, “Are you familiar with the Putative Father Registry? Note: The Putative Father Registry is a State of Ohio registry to help protect the rights of fathers.” The following presents the responses for this question for all respondents who answered the question. Since knowledge of the registry is important to all and not just those with children in the house, it was determined that the percentages of all who responded would be most appropriate. The 2012 data was run similarly.

Table 14: Putative Father Registry

	N	Percent Indicating Familiarity
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	670	5.5%
2012 Survey Results	867	7.5%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	74	6.8%
Ages 35-49	169	5.3%
Ages 50-64	187	4.8%
Ages 65+	211	5.2%
Gender		
Male	168	4.2%
Female	483	5.8%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	38	5.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	77	2.6%
40 Indian Lake	42	9.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	39	7.7%
42 Russells Point	24	4.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	72	4.2%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	69	4.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	58	5.2%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	107	7.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	71	5.6%
48 West Liberty	73	5.5%

Overall, few respondents are familiar with the Putative Father Registry. Percentages are low for all age groups, both genders, and all census tracts.

Environment/Safety

Question 1 – Seatbelt Use

The first question in the Environment/Safety section asked, “How often do you use seatbelts when you drive or ride in a car?” The following provides responses to this question by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 1: Seatbelt Use

	N	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Almost Always	Always
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	1470	0.9%	1.2%	3.1%	10.8%	83.9%
2012 Survey Results	2146	0.7%	1.4%	3.5%	12.8%	81.5%
BRFSS – 2010 National**		1.2%	1.2%	2.7%	7.9%	86.5%
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio**		2.6%	2.0%	4.0%	9.6%	81.5%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	104	1.0%	1.9%	2.9%	15.4%	78.8%
Ages 35-49	218	0.5%	1.8%	1.8%	9.2%	86.7%
Ages 50-64	502	1.2%	0.8%	3.2%	12.9%	81.9%
Ages 65+	592	0.8%	1.2%	3.7%	8.4%	85.8%
Gender						
Male	400	2.5%	2.0%	4.0%	13.3%	78.3%
Female	1036	0.3%	1.0%	2.5%	9.7%	86.6%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	104	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	9.6%	87.5%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	156	0.6%	1.9%	1.9%	12.2%	83.3%
40 Indian Lake	88	3.4%	2.3%	1.1%	6.8%	86.4%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	84	0.0%	3.6%	7.1%	13.1%	76.2%
42 Russells Point	52	1.9%	0.0%	7.7%	9.6%	80.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	153	0.7%	1.3%	3.9%	11.1%	83.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	150	1.3%	2.0%	5.3%	13.3%	78.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	122	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	12.3%	82.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	222	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	10.4%	85.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	160	1.3%	0.6%	0.6%	6.3%	91.3%
48 West Liberty	179	0.6%	1.1%	1.7%	12.8%	83.8%

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

Similarly to 2012, a majority of respondents indicating always using a seatbelt (83.9%). This percentage was fairly consistent across age groups. It is interesting that it is high even for senior respondents, given that the respondents would have driven during times when seatbelts were not available and/or required.

A slightly higher percentage of female than male respondents reported always using their seatbelt. This may be related to the fact that women are more likely to be driving others around (particularly kids) and desiring to set an example.

In terms of census tract, there was slight variability. Zanesfield and East Liberty had the highest percentage of respondents indicating always using their seatbelt. Indian Lake had the highest percentage of respondents indicating never using their seatbelt.

The BRFSS question was slightly different, but comparable. On the BRFSS, there were options of “don’t know” and “never drive/ride in a car.” These options may make a difference in areas where there are a large percentage of people without cars (e.g., New York City), but the percentage of respondents overall, and especially in Ohio, was so low that the data were comparable. In fact, responses here were very similar to that on the BRFSS. The percentage of respondents on the Ohio BRFSS indicating always wearing a seatbelt was similar to that on the present survey.

Question 2 – Car Seat Use

The next question asked, “Do you use car seats or booster seats in your vehicle?” and a follow-up question about why booster seats would not be used. Percentages below are out of those who did NOT mark “NA – No children under 8” to Part B (indicative of those with children under 8). A number of people marked car seat use and then NA. It is possible that they occasionally transport grandchildren, etc. and use car seats when needed. It is assumed that the interest is in those with young children, so only those with missing data to Part A and NOT marking NA to Part B were included. There is some concern that because of the amount of missing data in Part B that there are a number of people still included that do not regularly transport small children.

Table 2: Those With Children - Car Seat use

	N	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Almost Always	Always
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	503	6.6%	3.2%	9.5%	3.4%	77.3%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	69	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	94.2%
Ages 35-49	74	8.1%	5.4%	4.1%	2.7%	79.7%
Ages 50-64	188	5.3%	3.2%	11.7%	4.3%	75.5%
Ages 65+	161	8.1%	3.7%	11.8%	4.3%	72.0%
Gender						
Male	127	7.1%	3.1%	11.8%	6.3%	71.7%
Female	370	6.2%	3.2%	8.6%	2.4%	79.5%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	45	4.4%	6.7%	2.2%	4.4%	82.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	55	3.6%	3.6%	18.2%	5.5%	69.1%
40 Indian Lake	23	17.4%	8.7%	13.0%	0.0%	60.9%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	25	16.0%	4.0%	20.0%	4.0%	56.0%
42 Russells Point	18	11.1%	0.0%	5.6%	5.6%	77.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	53	1.9%	0.0%	7.5%	3.8%	86.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	49	12.2%	2.0%	12.2%	0.0%	73.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	45	2.2%	0.0%	4.4%	4.4%	88.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	84	6.0%	2.4%	10.7%	2.4%	78.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	55	1.8%	1.8%	7.3%	3.6%	85.5%
48 West Liberty	51	9.8%	7.8%	5.9%	3.9%	72.5%

There is an age difference. Younger respondents are more likely to mark that they always use car seats. This is perhaps a function of the fact that they more regularly transport small children. There are no gender differences, but some census tract differences. Respondents from Central Bellefontaine had the highest percentage reporting always using car seats while Indian Lake – Lakeview had the lowest.

There were not enough valid responses to 2B. Only 6 people marked an answer other than ‘NA’.

Question 3 – Actions While Driving

Question 3 asked respondents, “How often in a typical week do you do the following while driving?” The following details overall responses. Tables 3-1 through 3-6 detail responses by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 3: Actions While Driving

	N	Never	1-2 Times	3-4 Times	5+ Times
Talking on the Phone	1417	42.1%	36.8%	11.9%	9.1%
Texting	1394	85.9%	10.0%	1.8%	2.2%
Driving While Tired/Sleepy	1381	70.5%	23.7%	3.5%	2.3%
Disciplining Kids	1361	90.3%	8.0%	1.0%	0.7%
Reading Maps/Directions	1356	85.6%	13.3%	0.6%	0.5%
Eating or Drinking	1398	33.3%	46.9%	12.1%	7.7%

The two activities reported the most were talking on the phone and eating or drinking. Over half of respondents reported doing one or both of these at least once during the week. It is encouraging that a low number of respondents reported texting and driving. However, it is concerning that almost 30% of respondents report driving while tired/sleepy. Perhaps it is because texting is something that one has voluntary control over, but many times one does not have control over feeling tired/sleepy.

Table 3-1: Talking on Phone While Driving

	N	Never	1-2 Times	3-4 Times	5+ Times
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1417	42.1%	36.8%	11.9%	9.1%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	104	16.3%	39.4%	20.2%	24.0%
Ages 35-49	215	18.1%	40.0%	22.3%	19.5%
Ages 50-64	489	30.9%	45.4%	14.3%	9.4%
Ages 65+	559	64.9%	27.9%	4.8%	2.3%
Gender					
Male	388	42.8%	35.1%	12.9%	9.3%
Female	998	41.6%	37.7%	11.7%	9.0%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	103	35.9%	39.8%	16.5%	7.8%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	148	35.8%	41.9%	12.8%	9.5%
40 Indian Lake	84	44.0%	31.0%	16.7%	8.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	82	56.1%	28.0%	13.4%	2.4%
42 Russells Point	50	56.0%	24.0%	14.0%	6.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	151	34.4%	43.7%	12.6%	9.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	139	53.2%	35.3%	7.9%	3.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	117	41.0%	42.7%	6.8%	9.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	214	43.5%	31.3%	13.6%	11.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	155	32.9%	41.3%	13.5%	12.3%
48 West Liberty	174	44.8%	35.6%	7.5%	12.1%

Overall, over half of respondents reported talking on the phone while driving. The percentage was much higher for younger respondents. In fact, 24.0% of young adults report regularly talking on the phone. There were no noticeable gender differences.

There were, however, some census tract differences. Respondents from Indian Lake – Lakeview and Russells Point had the highest percentage indicating that they never talked on the phone, while respondents from East Bellefontaine, Zanesfield and East Liberty, and West Liberty had the highest percentage indicating frequent phone use (5+ times).

Table 3-2: Texting While Driving

	N	Never	1-2 Times	3-4 Times	5+ Times
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1394	85.9%	10.0%	1.8%	2.2%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	101	43.6%	32.7%	8.9%	14.9%
Ages 35-49	212	64.2%	26.4%	4.2%	5.2%
Ages 50-64	486	90.1%	7.8%	1.2%	0.8%
Ages 65+	545	98.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.2%
Gender					
Male	384	87.5%	7.0%	2.9%	2.6%
Female	979	85.4%	11.2%	1.3%	2.0%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	101	87.1%	10.9%	2.0%	0.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	143	82.5%	13.3%	1.4%	2.8%
40 Indian Lake	81	86.4%	7.4%	3.7%	2.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	81	92.6%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%
42 Russells Point	49	83.7%	16.3%	0.0%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	151	86.1%	9.3%	3.3%	1.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	138	89.1%	8.7%	0.0%	2.2%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	117	85.5%	9.4%	0.9%	4.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	212	84.9%	9.4%	3.3%	2.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	152	84.9%	9.2%	2.6%	3.3%
48 West Liberty	169	85.2%	11.2%	0.6%	3.0%

Overall, the percentage of respondents indicating texting while driving was low. However, there were some expected, and concerning, age differences. Most respondents over 50 report not texting while driving. The results for younger respondents are very different. Over half of young adults and 35.8% of those 35-49 report texting while driving, and almost 15% of young adults report frequent texting. There are few to no gender or census tract differences.

Table 3-3: Driving While Tired/Sleepy

	N	Never	1-2 Times	3-4 Times	5+ Times
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1381	70.5%	23.7%	3.5%	2.3%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	103	41.7%	38.8%	5.8%	13.6%
Ages 35-49	208	56.7%	32.2%	7.7%	3.4%
Ages 50-64	480	64.0%	30.0%	4.4%	1.7%
Ages 65+	543	86.6%	12.0%	0.9%	0.6%
Gender					
Male	378	69.6%	24.1%	3.7%	2.6%
Female	972	71.3%	23.3%	3.3%	2.2%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	98	68.4%	24.5%	6.1%	1.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	141	70.2%	24.1%	3.5%	2.1%
40 Indian Lake	82	78.0%	14.6%	6.1%	1.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	80	63.7%	30.0%	3.8%	2.5%
42 Russells Point	50	74.0%	22.0%	4.0%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	151	65.6%	29.8%	2.6%	2.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	136	74.3%	19.9%	2.9%	2.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	115	63.5%	25.2%	6.1%	5.2%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	209	73.7%	22.5%	1.9%	1.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	150	74.7%	20.7%	2.0%	2.7%
48 West Liberty	169	69.2%	25.4%	3.0%	2.4%

Overall, almost 30% of respondents reported driving while tired/sleepy in a typical week. The percentage was highest for young adults, was similar for males and females, and was highest for respondents from Central Bellefontaine and Indian Lake - Lakeview.

Table 3-4: Disciplining Kids While Driving

	N	Never	1-2 Times	3-4 Times	5+ Times
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1361	90.3%	8.0%	1.0%	0.7%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	102	64.7%	29.4%	2.0%	3.9%
Ages 35-49	207	70.0%	22.7%	4.8%	2.4%
Ages 50-64	479	95.6%	4.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Ages 65+	524	98.1%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Gender					
Male	373	93.0%	5.4%	1.1%	0.5%
Female	959	88.9%	9.3%	0.9%	0.8%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	98	92.9%	6.1%	1.0%	0.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	139	89.9%	7.9%	2.2%	0.0%
40 Indian Lake	80	93.8%	5.0%	0.0%	1.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	78	94.9%	2.6%	0.0%	2.6%
42 Russells Point	49	95.9%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	149	88.6%	10.1%	0.0%	1.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	136	89.7%	8.8%	1.5%	0.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	112	89.3%	9.8%	0.9%	0.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	208	87.0%	10.6%	1.4%	1.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	146	89.7%	9.6%	0.7%	0.0%
48 West Liberty	166	91.0%	6.0%	1.2%	1.8%

As expected, the percentage of respondents reporting disciplining kids while driving varies by age. A number of young adults (35.3%) report disciplining kids while driving and 30% of those ages 35-49 report doing do. These are the respondents most likely to have young children, so the percentages make sense. Responses are consistent for males and females and across census tracts.

Table 3-5: Reading Maps/Directions While Driving

	N	Never	1-2 Times	3-4 Times	5+ Times
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1356	85.6%	13.3%	0.6%	0.5%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	99	77.8%	19.2%	0.0%	3.0%
Ages 35-49	208	67.8%	28.8%	1.9%	1.4%
Ages 50-64	470	85.7%	13.4%	0.6%	0.2%
Ages 65+	530	93.0%	6.8%	0.2%	0.0%
Gender					
Male	375	80.5%	18.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Female	954	87.4%	11.4%	0.6%	0.5%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	98	83.7%	16.3%	0.0%	0.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	139	82.7%	16.5%	0.7%	0.0%
40 Indian Lake	80	83.8%	16.3%	0.0%	0.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	78	93.6%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%
42 Russells Point	48	89.6%	10.4%	0.0%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	147	84.4%	14.3%	0.7%	0.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	133	87.2%	12.0%	0.0%	0.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	113	83.2%	13.3%	0.9%	2.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	207	84.5%	14.5%	0.5%	0.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	147	83.0%	14.3%	2.0%	0.7%
48 West Liberty	166	90.4%	9.0%	0.6%	0.0%

Most respondents reported never reading maps or directions while driving and, if so, only 1-2 times. The 35-49 age group had the highest percentage indicating reading maps/directions while driving. Perhaps it is because this group is more likely to be going to places that they have never driven to before. For instance, they may be more likely to be going to a meeting for work at a new location or driving a child to an event.

In addition, there were slight differences by gender. Contrary to the stereotype that males don't use directions, males had a slightly higher percentage indicating reading maps/directions while driving.

There were only very slight differences by census tract. Indian Lake – Lakeview had the highest percentage indicating never reading maps/directions while driving while Huntsville and Belle Center had the lowest.

Table 3-6: Eating or Drinking While Driving

	N	Never	1-2 Times	3-4 Times	5+ Times
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1398	33.3%	46.9%	12.1%	7.7%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	102	8.8%	55.9%	19.6%	15.7%
Ages 35-49	210	19.5%	42.9%	23.3%	14.3%
Ages 50-64	483	23.6%	54.7%	12.8%	8.9%
Ages 65+	551	50.3%	40.5%	6.2%	3.1%
Gender					
Male	386	36.8%	44.3%	10.9%	8.0%
Female	979	31.9%	47.8%	12.7%	7.7%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	100	22.0%	50.0%	24.0%	4.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	144	31.3%	48.6%	12.5%	7.6%
40 Indian Lake	82	40.2%	43.9%	6.1%	9.8%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	81	37.0%	40.7%	13.6%	8.6%
42 Russells Point	49	38.8%	40.8%	14.3%	6.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	151	29.8%	52.3%	12.6%	5.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	139	38.8%	44.6%	10.1%	6.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	117	31.6%	48.7%	6.8%	12.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	209	39.2%	42.1%	13.4%	5.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	153	24.2%	56.9%	11.1%	7.8%
48 West Liberty	173	35.8%	42.2%	10.4%	11.6%

The last activity that respondents were asked about was eating or drinking while driving. Most reported eating or drinking while driving. The percentage was greatest for young adults (91.2%) and lowest for seniors (49.7%). There were also some slight gender differences. Females reported eating or drinking while driving at a slightly higher percentage.

In terms of census tract, there were some bigger differences. Respondents from Indian Lake had the lowest percentage reporting eating or drinking while respondents from Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the highest.

Question 4 – Testing Smoke Detectors

Question 4 in this section asked, “When was the last time you or someone else deliberately tested all the smoke detectors in our home?” The following details answers to this question by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 4: Testing Smoke Detectors

	N	Never	More than a Year	Within the Past 12 Mo	Within the Past 6 Mo
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1465	9.7%	23.1%	23.7%	43.5%
2012 Survey Results	2142	10.5%	16.9%	25.0%	47.7%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	101	16.8%	24.8%	22.8%	35.6%
Ages 35-49	219	11.4%	25.6%	22.8%	40.2%
Ages 50-64	500	9.4%	26.6%	24.6%	39.4%
Ages 65+	590	8.3%	19.3%	23.6%	48.8%
Gender					
Male	400	11.3%	19.8%	24.5%	44.5%
Female	1032	9.1%	24.5%	23.2%	43.2%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	104	11.5%	18.3%	26.9%	43.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	156	10.3%	26.3%	20.5%	42.9%
40 Indian Lake	88	9.1%	17.0%	19.3%	54.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	85	8.2%	20.0%	16.5%	55.3%
42 Russells Point	52	9.6%	13.5%	34.6%	42.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	153	11.8%	24.8%	23.5%	39.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	148	6.1%	24.3%	20.3%	49.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	16.5%	21.5%	20.7%	41.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	220	9.5%	25.9%	25.5%	39.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	160	8.1%	26.3%	26.3%	39.4%
48 West Liberty	178	7.3%	22.5%	27.5%	42.7%

Overall 43.5% of respondents indicated testing smoke detectors within the past 6 months. The percentages indicating testing smoke detectors is similar to that in 2012, although a greater percentage of respondents reported that it was more than a year since testing.

There were no noticeable differences by gender. There were some slight age differences in that older respondents had the highest percentage testing smoke detectors on a regular basis. In terms of census tract, Indian Lake and Indian Lake – Lakeview had the highest percentage of respondents reporting testing smoke detectors within the past 6 months. Central Bellefontaine had the highest percentage indicating never testing smoke detectors.

Question 5 – Prepared for Large-Scale Disaster

The next question asked, “How well prepared do you feel your household is to handle a large-scale disaster or emergency?” Table 5 provides responses by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 5: Prepared for Large-Scale Disaster

	N	Not at All Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Well Prepared
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1470	15.6%	68.6%	15.8%
2012 Survey Results	2141	14.3%	69.1%	16.6%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	104	27.9%	62.5%	9.6%
Ages 35-49	219	20.1%	68.5%	11.4%
Ages 50-64	501	18.6%	67.9%	13.6%
Ages 65+	590	10.2%	68.8%	21.0%
Gender				
Male	401	11.2%	66.6%	22.2%
Female	1036	17.6%	68.8%	13.6%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	104	15.4%	70.2%	14.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	155	10.3%	71.6%	18.1%
40 Indian Lake	88	12.5%	62.5%	25.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	87	14.9%	67.8%	17.2%
42 Russells Point	52	26.9%	53.8%	19.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	152	15.1%	68.4%	16.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	151	15.9%	69.5%	14.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	26.4%	55.4%	18.2%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	221	16.7%	74.2%	9.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	160	12.5%	71.9%	15.6%
48 West Liberty	179	13.4%	70.9%	15.6%

The majority of respondents (68.6%) took a “middle ground” and indicated that they were somewhat prepared for a large-scale disaster. Overall Responses were similar to 2012.

Seniors had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that they were well prepared for a disaster, while the young adult age group had the lowest percentage. A higher percentage of male compared to female respondents indicated being well prepared for a disaster.

In terms of census tract, there were some variations. Indian Lake had the highest percentage of respondents indicate being well prepared for a disaster, while East Bellefontaine had the lowest percentage.

Question 6 – Main Method of Getting Information

The next question asked, “What would be your main method of getting information from authorities in a large-scale disaster or emergency?” The following details responses by age group, gender, and census tract. The question was treated as a “bubble all that apply” in that multiple answers were allowed. Only those marking at least one option were included in percentages.

Table 6: Main Method of Getting Information

	N	Television	Newspaper	Radio	Walking (i.e., neighbors)	Telephone	Social Media	Text
Overall Responses								
All Respondents	1455	70.1%	15.7%	53.0%	10.4%	40.4%	13.9%	21.6%
2012 Survey Results	2059	60.5%	10.5%	47.2%	10.7%	30.9%	NA	
Gender								
Ages 18-34	102	54.9%	5.9%	59.8%	8.8%	24.5%	27.5%	29.4%
Ages 35-49	214	64.5%	10.3%	47.2%	10.3%	31.8%	19.5%	30.4%
Ages 50-64	499	69.7%	12.2%	55.7%	10.0%	35.7%	16.6%	26.5%
Ages 65+	583	75.0%	22.3%	52.3%	11.3%	50.1%	7.2%	12.9%
Gender								
Male	395	67.6%	19.2%	62.0%	10.6%	41.3%	10.9%	16.7%
Female	1023	71.0%	14.4%	49.7%	10.5%	39.9%	14.9%	23.1%
Census Tract								
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	105	69.5%	17.1%	59.0%	9.5%	37.1%	13.3%	21.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	153	68.0%	15.0%	52.9%	10.5%	39.9%	9.8%	17.0%
40 Indian Lake	88	76.1%	17.0%	43.2%	9.1%	44.3%	10.2%	20.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	85	80.0%	12.9%	38.8%	5.9%	43.5%	9.3%	22.4%
42 Russells Point	51	76.5%	5.9%	47.1%	7.8%	29.4%	11.8%	13.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	151	66.9%	13.2%	58.9%	6.0%	46.4%	13.9%	23.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	147	72.1%	18.4%	53.7%	16.3%	43.5%	15.4%	25.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	120	57.5%	15.8%	50.0%	13.3%	35.0%	20.0%	20.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	221	70.1%	17.6%	56.6%	8.6%	36.7%	18.0%	23.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	155	71.6%	14.2%	52.3%	7.7%	38.7%	11.6%	20.0%
48 West Liberty	179	70.9%	17.9%	55.3%	16.2%	44.7%	13.9%	22.9%

The method indicated by the highest percentage of respondents was television. In fact, the percentage of respondents indicating television was higher than in 2012 for both television and many other methods. Other popular methods included radio and telephone. The question asked respondents about various types of social media including Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. These were combined into one category – social media. Of the three types, Facebook was the most popular, mentioned by 13.3% of respondents. The other two (Twitter and Instagram) were mentioned by less than 2%.

As expected, there were age differences. Younger respondents had a higher percentage indicating the use of social media and a lower percentage indicating television. Senior respondents had a relatively higher percentage indicating the use of newspaper and telephone and a lower percentage indicating the use of text (the top three age groups were similar on the use of text).

There were two gender differences worth noting. A relatively higher percentage of male respondents indicated the use of radio and a relatively higher percentage of female respondents indicated the use of text.

There were also some differences with regards to census tract. Central Bellefontaine had a relatively low percentage indicating television. Russells Point had a relatively low percentage indicating newspaper, telephone, and text. Indian Lake – Lakeview had a relatively low percentage indicating radio. Central and East Bellefontaine had the highest percentages indicating social media.

One interesting question about responses is how respondents interpreted the option of 'newspaper.' For instance, did respondents include online newspapers as 'newspaper'? This would be an interesting follow-up in future surveys.

Question 7: Household Health Issues

Question 7 asked respondents, “In your opinion, have any of the following threatened you or your family’s health or well-being in the past 12 months?” The following shows overall percentages.

Table 7: Household Health Issues

Issue	All Respondents N=1448	2012 Survey Results N=2162
Rodents (mice or rats)	4.2%	3.1%
Insects	6.2%	4.1%
Unsafe Water Supply	3.3%	1.9%
Plumbing Problems	5.7%	3.7%
Sewage Problems	3.4%	1.7%
Heating/AC Problems	6.8%	4.3%
Structural Housing Issues	3.4%	2.0%
Electrical Hazards	1.3%	NA
Lead Paint	0.6%	0.3%
Chemicals in Household Products	0.7%	1.1%
Mold	4.5%	6.7%
Asbestos	0.6%	0.2%
Bedbugs	3.0%	NA

As in 2012, a low percentage of respondents indicated any of the issues. However, responses could vary. Tables 7-1 through 7-4 show the responses by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 7-1: Animal Issues

	N	Rodents	Insects	Bedbugs
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	103	5.8%	5.8%	3.9%
Ages 35-49	214	2.8%	5.6%	2.8%
Ages 50-64	489	4.3%	7.0%	4.1%
Ages 65+	582	4.1%	6.4%	1.9%
Gender				
Male	387	3.6%	4.9%	1.8%
Female	1022	4.4%	6.7%	3.5%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	103	5.8%	5.8%	3.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	152	2.0%	3.3%	0.7%
40 Indian Lake	88	3.4%	6.8%	2.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	86	5.8%	9.3%	1.2%
42 Russells Point	53	1.9%	9.4%	5.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	150	2.7%	2.7%	0.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	146	5.5%	7.5%	4.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	0.8%	5.8%	9.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	215	5.1%	7.9%	4.2%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	155	6.5%	7.1%	1.9%
48 West Liberty	179	5.0%	5.6%	1.1%

Very few respondents regardless of age group, gender, or census tracts indicated issues with animals. The highest percentages were given by respondents from Central Bellefontaine for bedbugs and respondents from Indian Lake – Lakeview and Russells Point for insects.

Table 7-2: Water/Plumbing Issues

	N	Unsafe Water	Plumbing Problems	Sewage Problems
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	103	1.9%	6.8%	3.9%
Ages 35-49	214	3.7%	6.5%	3.3%
Ages 50-64	489	3.3%	5.1%	2.5%
Ages 65+	582	3.4%	6.0%	3.8%
Gender				
Male	387	2.3%	5.4%	2.6%
Female	1022	3.6%	5.9%	3.8%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	103	2.9%	3.9%	3.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	152	0.7%	3.9%	0.7%
40 Indian Lake	88	6.8%	3.4%	3.4%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	86	3.5%	7.0%	3.5%
42 Russells Point	53	3.8%	5.7%	1.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	150	2.0%	3.3%	4.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	146	5.5%	8.2%	2.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	2.5%	9.1%	2.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	215	5.1%	7.4%	6.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	155	3.9%	4.5%	1.9%
48 West Liberty	179	1.1%	5.6%	4.5%

Few respondents regardless of age group, gender, or census tract indicated issues with water and plumbing. The highest percentage was seen by respondents from Central Bellefontaine with plumbing problems.

Table 7-3: Other Structural Housing Issues

	N	Heating/AC Problems	Structural Housing Issue	Electrical Hazards
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	103	6.8%	2.9%	2.9%
Ages 35-49	214	8.9%	3.3%	1.4%
Ages 50-64	489	5.9%	3.5%	1.4%
Ages 65+	582	6.7%	3.1%	0.7%
Gender				
Male	387	6.7%	3.1%	1.6%
Female	1022	6.6%	3.4%	1.1%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	103	6.8%	3.9%	1.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	152	4.6%	3.9%	2.0%
40 Indian Lake	88	6.8%	3.4%	0.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	86	12.8%	3.5%	1.2%
42 Russells Point	53	7.5%	7.5%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	150	6.0%	2.7%	0.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	146	8.2%	2.7%	0.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	7.4%	3.3%	5.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	215	6.0%	5.1%	0.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	155	5.8%	1.3%	1.3%
48 West Liberty	179	6.1%	2.2%	1.1%

Overall, percentages were low for all three issues. However, there was one exception by census tract. Indian Lake – Lakeview had a higher percentage of respondents than other areas indicating issues with heating/AC problems.

Table 7-4: Unsafe Chemicals/Pollutants

	N	Lead Paint	Chemicals in Products	Mold	Asbestos
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	103	1.9%	0.0%	5.8%	0.0%
Ages 35-49	214	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.9%
Ages 50-64	489	0.6%	1.2%	5.3%	0.4%
Ages 65+	582	0.5%	0.7%	4.1%	0.7%
Gender					
Male	387	0.5%	0.3%	4.7%	1.0%
Female	1022	0.6%	0.9%	4.2%	0.5%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	103	1.0%	0.0%	5.8%	0.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	152	0.7%	0.7%	5.3%	0.7%
40 Indian Lake	88	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	86	0.0%	1.2%	7.0%	0.0%
42 Russells Point	53	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	150	0.7%	0.0%	2.7%	0.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	146	0.7%	1.4%	4.1%	0.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	0.8%	0.0%	7.4%	1.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	215	0.0%	0.5%	5.6%	0.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	155	1.3%	1.3%	2.6%	1.3%
48 West Liberty	179	0.6%	1.7%	2.8%	0.0%

The same results as for other issues are found for issues regarding unsafe chemicals and environmental hazards. Regardless of age group, gender, or census tracts, the percentage of respondents indicating issues with lead paint, chemicals in household products, mold, or asbestos.

Question 8 – Preferred Method of Reporting

The next question asked respondents, “What would be your preferred method of reporting illegal activity?” The last three options were Facebook, Twitter, and Other Social Media. These were lumped together into one category called ‘social media.’ Any respondent who marked one of the three options was included. The following provides responses to this question by age group, gender, and census tract. This question was not asked in 2012.

Table 8: Preferred Method of Reporting

	N	Go to Police Dept	Call Police	Law Enforcement Website	Social Media
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1450	12.8%	92.8%	5.7%	6.0%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	103	20.4%	88.3%	9.7%	7.8%
Ages 35-49	215	9.3%	91.6%	6.5%	3.7%
Ages 50-64	493	11.2%	92.9%	6.9%	6.7%
Ages 65+	579	13.5%	94.1%	3.6%	6.0%
Gender					
Male	389	16.7%	93.3%	6.4%	7.5%
Female	1026	11.2%	92.7%	5.7%	5.5%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	103	10.7%	93.2%	1.0%	2.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	153	13.7%	92.8%	5.9%	4.6%
40 Indian Lake	85	7.1%	95.3%	7.1%	5.9%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	84	9.5%	92.9%	6.0%	7.1%
42 Russells Point	52	21.2%	90.4%	3.8%	5.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	152	9.2%	94.7%	3.9%	3.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	147	16.3%	91.8%	3.4%	6.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	120	21.7%	86.7%	9.2%	6.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	221	14.0%	94.1%	6.8%	5.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	157	8.9%	94.3%	7.0%	10.2%
48 West Liberty	176	11.4%	92.0%	6.8%	7.4%

Overall, the method reported by the largest percentage of respondents was ‘call police.’ Results were consisted for male and female respondents.

Interestingly, results did not have expected variations by age. The young adult group had the highest percentage indicating going to the police department while the 35-49 group had the lowest. There was no noticeable age difference in the use of social media. Percentages were rather low for all age groups.

There were also some census tract differences. Respondents from Russells Point and Central Bellefontaine had the highest percentage reporting that they would go to the police department, while respondents from Indian Lake had the lowest percentage.

Question 9 – Reasons for Not Reporting

Question 6 asked respondents to indicate reasons they might not report illegal activity. The question asked, “For which of the following reasons might you not report illegal activity in your community?” The following details responses by age group, gender, and census tract. In this question, there was no option for ‘NA’ or ‘None of the above.’ In order to get an understanding on those who were just skipping the question vs. non marking bubbles on purpose the same procedure was used as in 2012. Only respondents not marking any questions in the entire section were counted as missing data. Fortunately, or unfortunately, all respondents answered at least one question and were included. Some of these may have been actual ‘missing data’ however so percentages may be underestimates.

Table 9: Reasons for Not Reporting

	N	Lack of Trust in Police	Fear of Getting Hurt	Lack of Trust in System	Lack of Evidence
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1490	12.9%	27.5%	17.3%	54.2%
2012 Survey Results	2162	13.4%	19.1%	17.4%	37.3%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	105	20.0%	24.8%	24.8%	51.4%
Ages 35-49	219	11.4%	32.0%	19.2%	53.9%
Ages 50-64	502	17.1%	31.1%	20.3%	54.2%
Ages 65+	597	8.9%	23.8%	13.1%	55.3%
Gender					
Male	401	16.7%	25.2%	21.4%	54.4%
Female	1045	11.7%	28.7%	16.1%	54.5%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	107	10.3%	29.0%	14.0%	47.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	157	10.8%	19.7%	15.9%	56.7%
40 Indian Lake	88	11.4%	18.2%	19.3%	50.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	87	16.1%	29.9%	14.9%	51.7%
42 Russells Point	54	20.4%	22.2%	29.6%	44.4%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	155	13.5%	25.2%	19.4%	57.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	151	13.2%	31.8%	17.2%	51.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	123	14.6%	32.5%	18.7%	55.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	225	11.1%	27.6%	15.1%	58.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	160	14.4%	28.7%	18.1%	51.2%
48 West Liberty	183	12.0%	32.2%	16.4%	57.9%

By far, the greatest percentage of respondents indicated lack of evidence as why they would not report and this percentage was higher than in 2012. This was true for all age groups, both genders, and in all census tracts. Male respondents had a slightly greater percentage indicating lack of trust in system or lack of trust in police and young adults also had the highest percentage in these two categories. In terms of census tract, Russells Point respondents had the highest percentage citing lack of trust in police and a relatively high percentage compared to other areas citing a lack of trust in the system.

Question 10 – Hours Online

The next question asked, “How many hours a day do you spend online (any device) outside of work?” Table 10 details the answers to this question by age group, gender, and census tract. The question was not asked in 2012.

Table 10: Hours Online

	N	None	0-2 Hours	3-5 Hours	5+ Hours
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1455	23.0%	60.4%	13.3%	3.4%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	104	2.9%	67.3%	21.2%	8.7%
Ages 35-49	217	6.0%	75.6%	15.7%	2.8%
Ages 50-64	497	12.7%	68.8%	15.1%	3.4%
Ages 65+	578	39.6%	49.1%	9.0%	2.2%
Gender					
Male	395	25.8%	61.0%	9.6%	3.5%
Female	1023	21.5%	60.7%	14.8%	3.0%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	103	17.5%	70.9%	7.8%	3.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	152	26.3%	60.5%	11.8%	1.3%
40 Indian Lake	88	31.8%	56.8%	6.8%	4.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	83	32.5%	47.0%	16.9%	3.6%
42 Russells Point	53	26.4%	52.8%	17.0%	3.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	151	17.9%	70.9%	9.9%	1.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	148	30.4%	49.3%	16.9%	3.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	25.6%	57.0%	11.6%	5.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	219	15.1%	64.8%	15.5%	4.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	155	18.7%	62.6%	16.1%	2.6%
48 West Liberty	182	23.1%	59.9%	13.7%	3.3%

Overall, the majority of respondents reported spending 0-2 hours online outside of work. As one might expect, the number varied by age group. Younger respondents had a higher percentage indicating spending time online outside of work than older respondents. In fact, it is interesting that the amount of time online for young adults was not higher. Gender differences are small to none.

There are some census tract differences. East Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents reporting spending any time online outside of work. Few respondents, regardless of census tract, reported spending 5+ hours online.

Question 11 – Time Online Affects Mood/Lifestyle

Question 11 in this section asked respondents, “Do you feel that the amount of time you spend online affects your mood and/or lifestyle?” and had a follow-up question asking whether they felt that it affected them positively, negatively, or both. A number of people answered the first part ‘no’ and then answered the follow-up or did not answer the first part and answered the follow-up question. These responses are included in the ‘percent indicating’ because they indicated that it affected them in the second part of the question.

Table 11: Time Online Affects Mood/Lifestyle

	N	Percent Indicating	
Overall Responses			
All Respondents	1331	38.1%	
Age Group			
Ages 18-34	105	41.9%	
Ages 35-49	215	41.4%	
Ages 50-64	480	38.5%	
Ages 65+	480	35.0%	
Gender			
Male	370	35.4%	
Female	929	38.5%	
Census Tract			
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	91	38.5%	
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	131	36.6%	
40 Indian Lake	74	25.7%	
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	76	44.7%	
42 Russells Point	48	20.8%	
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	141	31.2%	
44 Bellefontaine (west)	132	37.1%	
45 Bellefontaine (central)	115	28.7%	
46 Bellefontaine (east)	211	42.2%	
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	144	49.3%	
48 West Liberty	168	44.6%	
If yes....			
N	Positively	Negatively	Both
496	26.6%	20.0%	53.4%

Overall, 38% of respondents indicated that they felt time online affects their mood and/or lifestyle. The percentage was similar across age groups and gender, but varied somewhat by census tract. Russells Point had the lowest percentage of respondents indicating that time online affects their mood and/or lifestyle while Zanesfield and East Liberty had the highest.

Question 12 – Concerns about Online Time

Question 12 asked, “Do you have concerns about the amount of time you spend online doing the following?” Responses are shown by age group, gender, and census tract. Some respondents indicated ‘NA’ and bubbled one of the concerns. They were included in percentages as indicating a concern.

Table 12: Concerns about Online Time

	N	Shopping	Facebook/ Social Media	Pornography	Gambling	Online Gaming
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	1389	3.8%	8.2%	1.7%	1.5%	0.9%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	104	8.7%	21.2%	2.9%	1.9%	1.0%
Ages 35-49	215	3.3%	10.2%	3.3%	0.5%	0.5%
Ages 50-64	485	4.1%	7.4%	0.8%	1.4%	0.8%
Ages 65+	529	2.6%	5.7%	1.5%	1.9%	1.3%
Gender						
Male	387	3.6%	7.8%	3.1%	1.0%	1.6%
Female	967	3.8%	8.5%	0.9%	1.7%	0.6%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	99	1.0%	5.1%	3.0%	1.0%	1.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	144	2.1%	8.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
40 Indian Lake	81	1.2%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	78	5.1%	7.7%	1.3%	2.6%	2.6%
42 Russells Point	51	3.9%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	145	1.4%	2.8%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	142	2.1%	12.0%	1.4%	2.8%	0.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	115	5.2%	10.4%	2.6%	0.9%	2.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	214	6.1%	7.9%	2.8%	1.9%	0.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	149	9.4%	6.7%	2.0%	4.0%	1.3%
48 West Liberty	171	2.3%	13.5%	2.3%	1.2%	0.0%

Overall, few respondents indicated concerns about online time. There was an age difference, however. Young adults had the highest percentage indicating concerns with time on Facebook/Social Media (21.1%) while seniors had the lowest (5.7%). Responses for males and females were similar.

There were some slight census tract differences. West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage indicating issues with Facebook/Social Media while De Graff, Quincy, and Lewistown had the lowest.

Question 13 – Victim of Internet Crimes

The next question in this section asked, “Have you ever been a victim of any of the following crimes via the Internet?” Responses are shown by age group, gender, and census tract. Some respondents indicated ‘NA’ and bubbled one of the crimes. They were included in percentages as indicating a being a victim.

Table 13: Victim of Internet Crimes

	N	Cyberbullying	Financial Scam	Identity Theft
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1394	1.2%	4.0%	4.7%
Age Range				
Ages 18-34	101	3.0%	4.0%	10.9%
Ages 35-49	215	1.9%	5.6%	7.4%
Ages 50-64	488	1.0%	3.7%	4.3%
Ages 65+	535	0.7%	3.7%	3.4%
Gender				
Male	383	1.3%	3.4%	4.7%
Female	977	1.2%	4.1%	4.4%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	101	1.0%	1.0%	4.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	143	0.7%	2.1%	4.9%
40 Indian Lake	80	1.3%	5.0%	7.5%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	79	1.3%	2.5%	3.8%
42 Russells Point	51	0.0%	0.0%	9.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	146	0.0%	3.4%	2.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	143	2.1%	4.9%	5.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	116	0.9%	6.0%	6.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	214	0.9%	4.7%	4.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	147	3.4%	4.8%	4.1%
48 West Liberty	174	1.1%	5.7%	4.0%

Surprisingly, there do not seem to be big age differences. In fact, younger respondents reported a slightly higher percentage of identity theft. Percentages were low overall, however. Few respondents regardless of age, gender, or census tract reported being a victim of any of the Internet crimes.

Question 14 – Abuse

The last question in this section asked, “During the past 12 months, do you feel that you have been abused (physically, sexually, or verbally) by another person?” with a follow-up question asking about the relationship to the abuser. The following details results by age group, gender, and census tract. Those that indicated ‘no’ to abuse or left the first part blank and then marked relationship to abuser were coded as indicating abuse since they indicated abuse in the second section.

Table 14: Abuse

	N	Percent Indicating Abuse
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	1453	8.2%
2012 Survey Results	2120	6.8%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	103	5.8%
Ages 35-49	217	9.7%
Ages 50-64	495	8.3%
Ages 65+	580	7.9%
Gender		
Male	396	8.1%
Female	1022	8.0%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	104	7.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	154	6.5%
40 Indian Lake	88	6.8%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	81	13.6%
42 Russells Point	51	19.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	152	4.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	148	10.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	122	7.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	220	7.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	155	9.7%
48 West Liberty	178	5.6%

Overall, 8.2% of respondents indicated abuse within the past 12 months. This was similar to 2012 and fairly consistent across age groups. There was some variation by census tract, however. Respondents from Russells Point had the highest percentage indicating abuse while De Graff, Quincy, and Lewistown had the lowest percentage.

For those who indicated abuse, the follow-up question asked about the relationship to the abuser. Responses are given in Table 14-1. In addition, percentages vary considerably by income. Table 14-2 presents the percentage of respondents indicating abuse by income level.

Table 14-1: Relationship to Abuser

Person	Percent Responding N=119	2012 Survey Results N=145
Spouse	26.1%	31.0%
Sibling	2.5%	5.5%
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	6.7%	9.0%
Parent	1.7%	3.4%
Other Family Member	10.1%	20.0%
Unrelated Person Not in Household	37.0%	44.8%
Unrelated Person in Household	6.7%	4.8%
Multiple Persons/Relationships	9.2%	NA

Trends were similar to 2012. The highest percentage of respondents indicated that the abuser was an unrelated person not in their household, followed by a spouse. The lowest percentage reported that the abuser was a parent. Note that the question asked about abuse ‘within the past 12 months’ so the respondents would have been adults indicating abuse by an adult parent. Perhaps if the question had asked about abuse at any time in their life, the percentage indicating ‘parent’ would be higher.

Table 14-2: Abuse by Income Level

Income Level	N	Percent Indicating Abuse
<\$15,000	152	17.1%
\$15,000-\$19,999	125	12.8%
\$20,000 - \$29,999	195	7.7%
\$30,000-\$49,999	293	9.6%
\$50,000-\$74,999	269	5.9%
\$75,000-\$99,999	162	8.0%
\$100,000 +	172	1.2%

There is a difference by income level. Respondents reporting the lowest income levels also had the highest percentage reporting abuse.

Social Context

Question 1 – Housing Conditions

The first question in this section asked respondents to indicate if any of a number of issues described their housing conditions from “too crowded” to “unsafe neighborhood.” The following details responses by age group, gender, and census tract. The question was slightly different than in 2012 in that an NA option was added.

Table 1: Housing Conditions

Census Tract	N	Too Crowded	Too Expensive	Too Far from Everything	“Run Down”	Too Close to Neighbors	Unsafe Neighborhood
Overall Responses							
All Respondents	1448	1.9%	5.3%	3.9%	5.5%	8.1%	2.8%
2012 Survey Results	2162	2.8%	7.0%	3.4%	3.8%	8.4%	1.9%
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	102	3.9%	7.8%	5.9%	8.8%	15.7%	2.0%
Ages 35-49	218	6.0%	8.7%	5.0%	6.9%	13.8%	4.6%
Ages 50-64	496	1.0%	5.0%	3.0%	6.0%	8.1%	3.4%
Ages 65+	573	0.7%	4.0%	3.8%	3.7%	4.4%	1.6%
Gender							
Male	393	2.0%	4.6%	3.3%	4.6%	10.2%	2.8%
Female	1018	1.9%	5.7%	3.9%	5.8%	7.3%	2.8%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	104	3.8%	4.8%	5.8%	4.8%	1.0%	0.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	154	1.3%	5.8%	5.2%	4.5%	3.9%	0.6%
40 Indian Lake	87	3.4%	6.9%	8.0%	5.7%	6.9%	1.1%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	81	1.2%	1.2%	4.9%	9.9%	9.9%	6.2%
42 Russells Point	49	4.1%	8.2%	10.2%	20.4%	14.3%	2.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	151	2.0%	2.0%	5.3%	6.0%	6.0%	2.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	146	4.1%	9.6%	0.7%	5.5%	14.4%	6.2%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	0.0%	6.6%	3.3%	9.9%	18.2%	9.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	220	0.9%	4.5%	0.5%	2.3%	8.6%	3.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	155	1.9%	5.8%	5.8%	1.3%	5.2%	1.3%
48 West Liberty	180	1.1%	4.4%	1.7%	4.4%	6.1%	0.0%

Overall, few respondents indicated issues with housing conditions. The condition reported by the greatest percentage of respondents was ‘too close to neighbors.’

There was also some variation by age group and census tract in the percentage of respondents indicating that their house or apartment was 'too close to neighbors.' Younger respondent had a greater percentage indicating this condition than older respondents. Respondents from Central Bellefontaine had the highest percentage indicating their housing was 'too close to neighbors' while respondents from Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the lowest percentage. Percentages from respondents in Russells Point were also relatively high in some areas. For instance, 20.4% of respondents from Russells Point felt that their housing was 'run down', higher than in any other area.

Question 2 – Money Issues

Question 2 asked respondents, How often in the past 12 months would you say you were worried or stressed about having enough money for the following” and gave the options of rent/mortgage, utilities, and buying nutritious food. Responses for this question are detailed by age group, gender, and census tract in Tables 2-1 through 2-3. In 2012, the answer options in this question were displayed differently, so the questions are not comparable.

Table 2-1: Rent/Mortgage

Census Tract	N	Never	Rarely	Some	Usually	Always
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	1393	67.3%	10.3%	12.7%	4.2%	5.5%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	104	45.2%	14.4%	22.1%	7.7%	10.6%
Ages 35-49	218	55.5%	11.9%	18.3%	8.3%	6.0%
Ages 50-64	484	65.5%	12.2%	13.0%	4.1%	5.2%
Ages 65+	537	78.2%	7.1%	8.6%	2.0%	4.1%
Gender						
Male	376	72.9%	9.8%	10.6%	2.7%	4.0%
Female	985	65.4%	10.4%	13.4%	4.9%	6.0%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	100	70.0%	11.0%	11.0%	3.0%	5.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	149	75.2%	6.0%	10.1%	4.7%	4.0%
40 Indian Lake	82	65.9%	12.2%	13.4%	2.4%	6.1%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	75	58.7%	10.7%	14.7%	4.0%	12.0%
42 Russells Point	48	56.3%	10.4%	18.8%	6.3%	8.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	143	64.3%	16.8%	14.0%	3.5%	1.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	138	55.8%	14.5%	13.8%	9.4%	6.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	117	58.1%	11.1%	11.1%	6.8%	12.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	212	74.5%	8.5%	10.4%	2.8%	3.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	152	73.7%	9.9%	11.2%	2.6%	2.6%
48 West Liberty	177	70.1%	6.2%	16.4%	2.3%	5.1%

Overall, 32.8% of respondents indicated that they might have some issues with money for rent/mortgage. The percentages were highest for young adults and slightly higher for female than male respondents. In terms of census tract, respondents from West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicating having issues with money for rent/mortgage. Other areas with relatively high percentages include Indian Lake – Lakeview, Russells Point, and Central Bellefontaine.

Table 2-2: Utilities

Census Tract	N	Never	Rarely	Some	Usually	Always
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	1423	60.9%	11.7%	14.7%	6.0%	6.7%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	104	41.3%	17.3%	19.2%	11.5%	10.6%
Ages 35-49	218	52.8%	13.8%	17.4%	9.6%	6.4%
Ages 50-64	494	59.1%	12.8%	15.6%	5.9%	6.7%
Ages 65+	554	69.3%	8.5%	12.3%	4.3%	5.6%
Gender						
Male	385	69.1%	9.4%	12.5%	4.2%	4.9%
Female	1006	58.0%	12.3%	15.4%	7.0%	7.4%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	102	60.8%	11.8%	14.7%	7.8%	4.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	151	68.9%	9.3%	11.3%	4.0%	6.6%
40 Indian Lake	85	63.5%	16.5%	10.6%	3.5%	5.9%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	80	45.0%	11.3%	21.3%	6.3%	16.3%
42 Russells Point	51	45.1%	11.8%	25.5%	7.8%	9.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	149	55.0%	14.1%	20.8%	9.4%	0.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	141	53.2%	12.8%	15.6%	8.5%	9.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	118	55.9%	10.2%	11.0%	8.5%	14.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	217	68.2%	9.7%	13.8%	3.7%	4.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	152	69.1%	11.2%	11.2%	4.6%	3.9%
48 West Liberty	177	62.7%	12.4%	14.1%	5.1%	5.6%

Overall, 39.1% of respondents indicated that they might have some issues with money for utilities. The percentages were highest for young adults and slightly higher for female than male respondents. In terms of census tract, respondents from Indian Lake – Lakeview and Russells Point had the highest percentage indicating needing help with money for utilities.

Table 2-3: Nutritious Food

Census Tract	N	Never	Rarely	Some	Usually	Always
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	1418	61.4%	11.2%	14.6%	5.4%	7.3%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	103	38.8%	17.5%	22.3%	7.8%	13.6%
Ages 35-49	218	49.5%	14.7%	17.0%	6.9%	11.9%
Ages 50-64	491	60.1%	11.2%	15.1%	6.7%	6.9%
Ages 65+	553	71.2%	9.0%	11.9%	3.3%	4.5%
Gender						
Male	382	68.8%	9.9%	11.5%	3.7%	6.0%
Female	1004	58.9%	11.5%	15.7%	6.2%	7.8%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	102	60.8%	12.7%	14.7%	5.9%	5.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	149	69.1%	11.4%	10.1%	4.0%	5.4%
40 Indian Lake	82	65.9%	13.4%	12.2%	2.4%	6.1%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	79	46.8%	11.4%	19.0%	7.6%	15.2%
42 Russells Point	50	48.0%	6.0%	28.0%	10.0%	8.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	150	56.7%	12.0%	18.7%	10.0%	2.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	142	49.3%	14.1%	18.3%	7.7%	10.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	120	51.7%	12.5%	14.2%	5.0%	16.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	213	70.0%	9.4%	11.3%	4.2%	5.2%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	153	70.6%	12.4%	9.2%	2.6%	5.2%
48 West Liberty	178	65.7%	7.9%	16.3%	3.9%	6.2%

Overall, 38.6% of respondents indicated that they might have some issues with money for nutritious food. The percentages were highest for young adults and slightly higher for female than male respondents. In terms of census tract, respondents from Indian Lake – Lakeview, Russells Point, and West Bellefontaine had the highest percentages indicating needing financial help for buying nutritious food.

Question 3 – Material and Social Resources

Question 3 asked respondents about possible material and social resources. Specifically, respondents were asked if they would have any problems getting any of the following if they needed them today – someone to loan them \$50, someone to talk to about problems, someone to help if they were sick and in bed, or someone to take them to the doctor’s office. Tables 3-1 through 3-4 detail answers to this question by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 3-1: Someone to Loan \$50

	N	Percent Indicating Issue
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	1453	13.3%
2012 Survey Results	2061	13.5%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	105	13.3%
Ages 35-49	218	14.2%
Ages 50-64	498	14.3%
Ages 65+	578	11.8%
Gender		
Male	390	11.3%
Female	1030	13.9%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	106	13.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	149	8.7%
40 Indian Lake	86	11.6%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	86	20.9%
42 Russells Point	53	26.4%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	151	9.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	148	19.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	22.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	221	10.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	158	8.2%
48 West Liberty	176	10.2%

Overall, 13.3% of respondents indicated that they would have a problem finding someone to loan them \$50, which is similar to 2012. This percentage was consistent across age group and gender but varied somewhat by census tract. Russells Point respondents had the highest percentage indicating having a problem getting someone to loan them \$50.

Table 3-2: Someone to Talk to About Problems

	N	Percent Indicating Issue
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	1450	9.2%
2012 Survey Results	2056	11.0%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	105	5.7%
Ages 35-49	219	6.4%
Ages 50-64	498	10.4%
Ages 65+	577	9.2%
Gender		
Male	393	8.1%
Female	1028	9.6%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	105	8.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	150	9.3%
40 Indian Lake	86	10.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	86	15.1%
42 Russells Point	52	9.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	148	8.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	149	13.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	9.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	220	4.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	157	5.1%
48 West Liberty	176	11.9%

Overall, similar to 2012, 9.2% of respondents indicated they would have trouble finding someone to talk to about their problems. The percentage was similar across age group and gender. By census tract, there were slight differences. Indian Lake - Lakeview had the highest percentage indicating an issue while East Bellefontaine had the lowest.

Table 3-3: Someone to Help if Sick/In Bed

	N	Percent Indicating Issue
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	1459	13.4%
2012 Survey Results	2065	14.0%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	105	9.5%
Ages 35-49	219	12.3%
Ages 50-64	499	13.2%
Ages 65+	583	13.9%
Gender		
Male	395	13.2%
Female	1032	13.2%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	106	11.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	151	8.6%
40 Indian Lake	86	16.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	87	29.9%
42 Russells Point	54	16.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	153	14.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	150	14.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	16.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	220	10.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	158	7.6%
48 West Liberty	173	13.3%

Overall, similar to 2012, 13.4% of respondents indicated that they would have trouble finding someone to help if they were sick and in bed. The responses were similar across age group and gender. Indian Lake – Lakeview was the census tract with the highest percentage of respondents indicating that they would have trouble finding someone to help if they were sick and in bed.

Table 3-4: Someone to Take to Doctor's

	N	Percent Indicating Issue
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	1456	10.0%
2012 Survey Results	2073	10.9%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	105	8.6%
Ages 35-49	217	10.6%
Ages 50-64	500	9.6%
Ages 65+	583	9.6%
Gender		
Male	391	9.7%
Female	1034	10.0%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	104	9.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	149	4.7%
40 Indian Lake	87	12.6%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	87	14.9%
42 Russells Point	52	21.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	153	8.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	149	11.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	120	18.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	220	7.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	158	5.7%
48 West Liberty	177	8.5%

Overall, 10.0% of respondents indicated that they would have trouble finding someone to take them to the doctor's office, which is similar to 2012 results. Percentages were consistent by age group and gender. Like the other options in this question, Indian Lake – Lakeview had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that they would have trouble finding someone to take them to the doctor's office if they needed it.

Question 4 – Use of Assistance from Logan County Agency

Question 4 asked respondents to indicate if they had used utility, housing, meal, education, or rental assistance from a Logan County organization within the past 12 months, and, if so, the type of assistance. Table 4 details responses to this question by age group, gender, and census tract. A number of respondents said they didn't use assistance or didn't answer the first question, but then marked the type of assistance. These respondents were included in the "used assistance" group. For the second part of the question, only those responding to at least one option were included in the analysis.

Table 4: Use of Assistance from Logan County Agency

	N	Percent Indicating Use
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	1464	17.6%
2012 Survey Results	2136	13.5%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	105	21.9%
Ages 35-49	219	18.7%
Ages 50-64	501	15.0%
Ages 65+	591	18.1%
Gender		
Male	399	15.0%
Female	1039	18.7%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	104	7.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	153	9.2%
40 Indian Lake	87	10.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	85	27.1%
42 Russells Point	51	23.5%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	154	13.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	151	25.2%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	121	23.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	221	19.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	158	20.9%
48 West Liberty	179	16.2%

Overall, 17.6% of respondents indicated using assistance from a Logan County organization. The percentage was consistent across age group and gender. Indian Lake – Lakeview had the highest percentage of respondents indicating using assistance while Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the lowest percentage. This census tract pattern is different than that found in 2012.

Table 4-1: Type of Assistance Used

Organization/Subsidy	Percent Indicating N=253	2012 Survey Results N=282
WIC	24.5%	8.9%
Food Stamps	51.4%	51.4%
Medicare or Medicaid	58.5%	55.0%
Other Medical Subsidy	14.6%	7.1%
Child Care Subsidy	12.3%	.4%
Housing/Rent Subsidy	24.1%	16.7%
Cash Assistance	10.3%	12.1%
Free Meal Program	14.2%	NA
Food Bank/Food Pantry	27.3%	NA
Education Subsidy	6.7%	3.2%
Other	21.7%	21.3%

Over half of those using assistance indicated use of food stamps and/or Medicare or Medicaid. Only 12.3% indicated using a child care subsidy and 6.7% indicated using an education subsidy. Possibly very few used child subsidy because many of the respondents didn't have young children. Responses for some of the options, notably WIC and Child Care Subsidy, were higher than in 2012.

Question 5 – Place Gone for Recreation

Question 5 asked respondents to indicate the place that they go the most often for recreation in the community. Table 5 lists overall percentages for each option. Table 5-1 details some of the options by age group, gender, and census tract. Places noted by 10% or more of respondents were broken down by census tract, age, and gender. “Senior Centers’ were also included because of a potential difference in age group. Percentages include only those respondents that marked at least one option.

Table 5: Place Gone for Recreation

Place	Percent Indicating Place N=1343	2012 Survey Results N=1843
Parks	32.8%	35.6%
Live Theater or Concerts	7.1%	7.3%
Social Clubs	6.9%	9.1%
Outside Areas (e.g., river, lake)	26.4%	31.1%
Sports Fields	11.0%	12.3%
Swimming Pools	4.7%	4.2%
Health/Fitness Clubs	5.1%	5.3%
Dance Halls	1.3%	.4%
YMCA	10.5%	8.1%
Church	30.6%	31.9%
Senior Center	4.8%	4.8%
Library	14.0%	14.4%
Other	21.5%	NA

Overall, the places mentioned by the largest number of respondents were parks, outside areas, church, and other. Almost no respondents indicated going to dance halls for recreation.

As expected, there were some age group differences. A greater percentage of younger respondents indicated going to parks for recreation, respondents in the 35-49 age group had the highest percentage indicating the use of outside areas, a relatively high percentage of seniors reported going to church for recreation, and adults over 50 had a higher percentage indicating ‘other.’ Interestingly, very few seniors indicated the use of a senior center.

The only notable difference by gender was in the use of church for recreation. Females indicated this option more than males.

There were also some census tract variations. Respondents from Central Bellefontaine had the highest percentage indicating parks, respondents from the two Indian Lake areas and Russells point had the highest percentage for outside areas, Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the highest percentage for sports fields and church, East Bellefontaine had the highest percentage for YMCA, and Huntsville and Belle Center and Russells Point had relatively low percentages for library.

Table 5-1: Selected Places Gone for Recreation

	N	Parks	Outside Areas	Sports Fields	YMCA	Church	Senior Center	Library	Other
Age Group									
Ages 18-34	103	52.4%	28.2%	9.7%	11.7%	20.4%	0.0%	14.6%	11.7%
Ages 35-49	207	41.1%	36.7%	15.5%	11.1%	19.3%	2.9%	11.6%	13.0%
Ages 50-64	456	34.9%	28.3%	10.3%	7.9%	25.2%	2.0%	12.5%	23.9%
Ages 65+	540	23.7%	21.1%	10.0%	11.9%	41.1%	8.9%	15.9%	24.1%
Gender									
Male	369	28.2%	28.2%	12.7%	10.8%	22.5%	3.8%	12.5%	24.7%
Female	955	25.4%	25.4%	10.5%	10.4%	33.2%	4.9%	14.5%	20.1%
Census Tract									
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	95	32.6%	29.5%	15.8%	8.4%	40.0%	3.2%	17.9%	21.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	147	23.8%	23.8%	12.9%	10.9%	26.5%	5.4%	6.9%	21.8%
40 Indian Lake	81	27.2%	45.7%	4.9%	9.9%	21.0%	8.6%	11.1%	25.9%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	71	32.4%	43.7%	5.6%	2.8%	14.1%	5.6%	12.7%	23.9%
42 Russells Point	45	37.8%	42.2%	6.7%	6.7%	22.2%	0.0%	6.7%	24.4%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	142	26.1%	27.5%	13.4%	2.1%	39.4%	2.1%	14.8%	21.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	131	39.7%	28.2%	9.2%	11.5%	30.5%	5.3%	13.0%	15.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	110	46.4%	21.8%	10.0%	11.8%	20.9%	2.7%	15.5%	12.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	205	33.7%	16.1%	9.3%	19.0%	29.8%	4.9%	16.6%	24.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	152	29.6%	23.7%	13.2%	11.8%	34.2%	5.9%	15.8%	28.9%
48 West Liberty	164	36.0%	22.0%	13.4%	9.8%	39.6%	6.7%	16.5%	18.3%

Question 6 – Rating of Community

Question 6 asked residents to rate their community by indicating their agreement/disagreement with a list of statements. Statements included whether the residents is given lots of chances to make their town or city a better place in which to live, whether in their town or city they feel like they matter to people, and whether in their town or city there are people who care about them. Table 6 lists overall responses to the question. Tables 6-1 through 6-3 detail responses by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 6: Rating of Community

Issue/Statement	N	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
I am given lots of chances to help make my town or city a better place in which to live.	1414	7.8%	14.4%	33.2%	35.4%	9.2%
In my town/city, I feel like I matter to people.	1407	8.5%	14.2%	30.7%	38.3%	8.3%
In my neighborhood, there are a lot of people who care about me.	1402	6.3%	9.3%	26.5%	45.2%	12.6%

The percentage of respondents who agreed or strongly agreed was highest for the third statement – “In my neighborhood, there are a lot of people who care about me.” Overall, 57.8% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with this statement. Less than half of respondents agreed with the other two statements with a number of respondents indicating that they were “not sure.” In general, overall responses to these statements were not as high as one might expect but was similar to 2012.

Table 6-1: I am given lots of chances to help make my town or city a better place in which to live.

	N	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	1414	7.8%	14.4%	33.2%	35.4%	9.2%
2012 Survey Results	2021	6.9%	14.4%	33.3%	37.2%	8.3%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	104	10.6%	26.9%	31.7%	25.0%	5.8%
Ages 35-49	218	7.3%	18.3%	32.1%	34.4%	7.8%
Ages 50-64	493	9.3%	13.8%	34.1%	32.9%	9.9%
Ages 65+	558	5.7%	11.1%	33.2%	40.5%	9.5%
Gender						
Male	387	7.5%	12.7%	30.7%	38.0%	11.1%
Female	1003	7.9%	14.9%	34.3%	34.7%	8.3%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	99	4.0%	14.1%	32.3%	38.4%	11.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	151	7.3%	11.9%	29.8%	45.7%	5.3%
40 Indian Lake	84	8.3%	10.7%	38.1%	32.1%	10.7%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	81	9.9%	23.5%	38.3%	23.5%	4.9%
42 Russells Point	50	10.0%	16.0%	34.0%	36.0%	4.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	148	7.4%	16.2%	35.1%	34.5%	6.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	143	4.9%	13.3%	40.6%	34.3%	7.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	117	15.4%	18.8%	30.8%	23.1%	12.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	217	8.8%	12.0%	31.3%	35.9%	12.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	153	7.2%	15.7%	33.3%	33.3%	10.5%
48 West Liberty	171	5.3%	11.7%	28.1%	43.3%	11.7%

Responses for “I am given lots of chances to help make my town or city a better place in which to live” varied by age group. Respondents age 50-64 had the highest percentage indicating strongly agree, but senior respondents had the highest percentage when combining the top two categories. Young adult respondents had the highest percentage disagreeing with the statement. Responses were similar for male and female respondents

By census tract, West Liberty had the highest percentage indicating either ‘agree’ or ‘strongly agree.’ Indian Lake – Lakeview had the lowest percentage. Indian Lake – Lakeview, Russells Point, and Central Bellefontaine had relatively high percentages disagreeing with the statement.

Table 6-2: In my town/city, I feel like I matter to people.

	N	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	1407	8.5%	14.2%	30.7%	38.3%	8.3%
2012 Survey Results	2041	7.8%	14.5%	28.3%	42.1%	7.3%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	103	14.6%	22.3%	32.0%	28.2%	2.9%
Ages 35-49	216	8.3%	21.3%	32.4%	30.1%	7.9%
Ages 50-64	487	10.9%	16.2%	32.6%	33.1%	7.2%
Ages 65+	559	5.2%	8.6%	28.3%	48.1%	9.8%
Gender						
Male	380	8.2%	14.2%	27.9%	40.0%	9.7%
Female	1003	8.7%	14.4%	31.9%	37.5%	7.6%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	100	4.0%	14.0%	34.0%	33.0%	15.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	150	9.3%	10.0%	33.3%	42.7%	4.7%
40 Indian Lake	85	5.9%	9.4%	24.7%	50.6%	9.4%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	82	11.0%	17.1%	43.9%	28.0%	0.0%
42 Russells Point	49	16.3%	20.4%	26.5%	32.7%	4.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	147	4.8%	15.6%	38.1%	34.0%	7.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	142	9.2%	14.8%	35.9%	33.1%	7.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	114	14.0%	18.4%	32.5%	25.4%	9.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	214	8.4%	15.4%	22.0%	40.7%	13.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	154	8.4%	16.2%	26.6%	42.2%	6.5%
48 West Liberty	170	7.1%	9.4%	27.1%	48.2%	8.2%

Responses for “In my town/city I feel like I matter to people” varied by age group. Senior respondents had the highest percentage agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement. Young adult respondents had the highest percentage disagreeing with the statement. There were no notable differences by gender.

By census tract, Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the highest percentage of respondents indicating strongly agree. However, Indian Lake had the highest percentage in the top two categories. Russells Point, Central Bellefontaine, and Indian Lake – Lakeview had relatively high percentages disagreeing with this statement.

Table 6-3: In my neighborhood, there are a lot of people who care about me.

	N	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	1402	6.3%	9.3%	26.5%	45.2%	12.6%
2012 Survey Results	2055	5.3%	10.0%	25.3%	46.9%	12.6%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	102	14.7%	12.7%	23.5%	42.2%	6.9%
Ages 35-49	214	6.1%	13.1%	28.0%	41.6%	11.2%
Ages 50-64	482	6.4%	10.4%	30.9%	42.9%	9.3%
Ages 65+	563	4.4%	6.4%	23.3%	48.8%	17.1%
Gender						
Male	383	5.2%	9.1%	25.3%	47.8%	12.5%
Female	995	6.7%	9.3%	27.2%	44.0%	12.7%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	101	3.0%	5.0%	28.7%	45.5%	17.8%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	152	5.3%	7.9%	25.0%	49.3%	12.5%
40 Indian Lake	84	4.8%	6.0%	25.0%	45.2%	19.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	80	10.0%	12.5%	35.0%	32.5%	10.0%
42 Russells Point	50	10.0%	14.0%	32.0%	34.0%	10.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	147	4.1%	9.5%	25.2%	49.7%	11.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	140	7.1%	9.3%	30.0%	42.1%	11.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	113	12.4%	20.4%	34.5%	27.4%	5.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	213	6.1%	9.4%	20.7%	49.8%	14.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	154	5.2%	7.8%	28.6%	47.4%	11.0%
48 West Liberty	168	6.0%	5.4%	20.2%	53.6%	14.9%

Senior respondents had the highest percentage agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement. Young adult respondents had the highest percentage disagreeing with the statement. By gender, responses were very similar.

By census tract, Indian Lake had the highest percentage of respondents indicating strongly agree but West Liberty was the highest when combining the top two categories. Again, the areas where the highest percentages of respondents indicated disagreement were Indian Lake – Lakeview, Russells Point, and Central Bellefontaine.

Question 7 – Social Activities

Question 7 was another question assessing community involvement. Specifically, respondents were asked, “During an average week, how often do you do the following?” Table 7 lists overall responses to this question. Tables 7-1 through 7-3 detail responses by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 7: All Respondents

Activity	N	Never	1-2 Times	3-4 Times	5-6 Times	Daily
Going to programs, groups, or shows	1364	58.6%	36.6%	3.8%	0.6%	0.4%
Going to church services	1428	42.2%	51.3%	5.0%	0.8%	0.8%
Volunteering	1384	44.9%	42.0%	7.7%	2.0%	3.4%

Going to church services was indicated at a slightly higher percentage than the other two activities, with 57.8% of respondents indicating that they attend church services at least once in a typical week. Interestingly, a relatively large percentage of respondents (55.1%) indicated volunteering on a typical week. Note that very few respondents indicated multiple times per week.

Table 7-1: Programs, Groups, or Shows

	N	Never	1-2 Times	3-4 Times	5-6 Times	Daily
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	1364	58.6%	36.6%	3.8%	0.6%	0.4%
2012 Survey Results	1952	56.1%	39.1%	3.5%	0.8%	0.5%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	105	63.8%	28.6%	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Ages 35-49	217	60.4%	35.0%	2.3%	1.8%	0.5%
Ages 50-64	488	62.7%	34.0%	2.7%	0.2%	0.4%
Ages 65+	517	52.4%	41.6%	5.0%	0.6%	0.4%
Gender						
Male	379	60.2%	34.8%	3.2%	1.3%	0.5%
Female	962	58.3%	36.9%	4.1%	0.3%	0.4%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	97	60.8%	32.0%	6.2%	0.0%	1.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	137	58.4%	38.7%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%
40 Indian Lake	82	61.0%	35.4%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	77	81.8%	15.6%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%
42 Russells Point	47	76.6%	19.1%	0.0%	2.1%	2.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	144	56.3%	38.9%	3.5%	0.7%	0.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	146	63.7%	31.5%	4.1%	0.7%	0.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	115	63.5%	31.3%	4.3%	0.9%	0.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	206	47.1%	46.1%	4.4%	1.0%	1.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	149	58.4%	36.2%	4.7%	0.7%	0.0%
48 West Liberty	164	48.8%	47.6%	3.0%	0.6%	0.0%

Results were similar to 2012. In terms of age group, seniors had the highest percentage of respondents indicate going to programs groups or shows. Female and male respondents answered similarly. East Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicate going to programs, groups or shows while Indian Lake – Lakeview had the lowest percentage. These census tract patterns were similar to 2012.

Table 7-2: Church Services

	N	Never	1-2 Times	3-4 Times	5-6 Times	Daily
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	1428	42.2%	51.3%	5.0%	0.8%	0.8%
2012 Survey Results	2058	41.9%	52.8%	4.4%	0.7%	0.2%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	104	51.0%	44.2%	3.8%	0.0%	1.0%
Ages 35-49	218	50.5%	46.3%	2.8%	0.0%	0.5%
Ages 50-64	496	47.8%	48.0%	3.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Ages 65+	567	32.1%	58.2%	7.1%	1.6%	1.1%
Gender						
Male	393	47.3%	42.7%	7.6%	1.0%	1.3%
Female	1013	40.4%	54.4%	3.9%	0.7%	0.6%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	103	35.9%	55.3%	5.8%	1.0%	1.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	151	40.4%	55.0%	4.0%	0.7%	0.0%
40 Indian Lake	88	43.2%	45.5%	8.0%	1.1%	2.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	77	67.5%	29.9%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%
42 Russells Point	48	62.5%	27.1%	10.4%	0.0%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	149	34.9%	55.0%	8.7%	0.7%	0.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	147	49.7%	44.2%	4.8%	0.7%	0.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	116	50.9%	44.8%	2.6%	0.0%	1.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	217	37.3%	57.1%	4.1%	0.5%	0.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	155	41.9%	51.0%	4.5%	2.6%	0.0%
48 West Liberty	177	30.5%	64.4%	4.0%	0.6%	0.6%

In terms of age group, seniors had the highest percentage of respondents indicate going to church services. A slightly higher percentage of female than male respondents indicated going to church services. West Liberty had the highest percentage of respondents indicate going to church services while Russells Point and Indian Lake – Lakeview had the lowest percentages.

Table 7-3: Volunteering

	N	Never	1-2 Times	3-4 Times	5-6 Times	Daily
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	1384	44.9%	42.0%	7.7%	2.0%	3.4%
2012 Survey Results	2000	44.2%	43.3%	6.9%	2.4%	3.3%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	105	56.2%	37.1%	5.7%	0.0%	1.0%
Ages 35-49	214	47.2%	43.0%	4.7%	1.9%	3.3%
Ages 50-64	491	47.9%	39.5%	7.7%	1.4%	3.5%
Ages 65+	535	38.5%	45.2%	9.5%	3.2%	3.6%
Gender						
Male	380	42.6%	41.1%	8.2%	3.2%	5.0%
Female	982	45.7%	42.1%	7.7%	1.6%	2.9%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	98	34.7%	45.9%	12.2%	4.1%	3.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	147	46.9%	41.5%	8.8%	0.7%	2.0%
40 Indian Lake	83	36.1%	48.2%	9.6%	2.4%	3.6%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	75	58.7%	29.3%	5.3%	1.3%	5.3%
42 Russells Point	46	56.5%	21.7%	10.9%	2.2%	8.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	145	42.8%	42.8%	9.0%	2.8%	2.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	145	44.1%	43.4%	7.6%	1.4%	3.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	116	55.2%	31.0%	9.5%	0.9%	3.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	207	42.5%	44.9%	5.8%	2.4%	4.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	149	46.3%	45.0%	4.7%	1.3%	2.7%
48 West Liberty	173	41.0%	47.4%	6.4%	2.9%	2.3%

In terms of age group, seniors had the highest percentage of respondents indicate volunteering. Male and female respondents indicated similar percentages. Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the highest percentage of respondents indicate volunteering while Indian Lake - Lakeview had the lowest percentage.

Demographics

Question 1 – Age

Question 1 asked respondents to indicate their age. Table 1 details average age of respondents by gender and census tract.

Table 1: Average Age

	N	Average Age of Respondents
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	1423	60.4
2012 Survey Results	2077	58.4
Gender		
Male	388	62.8
Female	1014	59.3
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	101	60.7
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	148	60.0
40 Indian Lake	84	65.9
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	83	64.6
42 Russells Point	50	61.8
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	149	58.9
44 Bellefontaine (west)	147	60.6
45 Bellefontaine (central)	117	54.2
46 Bellefontaine (east)	214	60.5
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	157	58.7
48 West Liberty	173	62.2

The average age of all respondents was 60.4, similar to 2012. Male respondents reported a slightly higher average age than female respondents. Indian Lake respondents reported the highest average age while Central Bellefontaine reported the lowest. However, in all cases, average age was between 55 and 65 years so none of these differences were great.

Question 2 – Gender

Question 2 asked respondents to indicate whether they were male or female. Table 2 provides percentages of male and female respondents by age group and census tract.

Table 2: Percent Male/Female

	N	Percent Male	Percent Female
Overall Responses			
All Respondents	1446	27.7%	72.3%
2012 Survey Results	2134	27.6%	72.4%
Age Group			
Ages 18-34	104	15.4%	84.6%
Ages 35-49	218	22.9%	77.1%
Ages 50-64	498	27.3%	72.7%
Ages 65+	582	32.0%	68.0%
Census Tract			
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	104	28.8%	71.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	153	30.1%	69.9%
40 Indian Lake	85	35.3%	64.7%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	82	25.6%	74.4%
42 Russells Point	52	30.8%	69.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	153	27.5%	72.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	148	27.0%	73.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	31.1%	68.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	216	24.1%	75.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	156	25.0%	75.0%
48 West Liberty	178	27.0%	73.0%
All Respondents	104	28.8%	71.2%

There was a greater percentage of female than male respondents. Interestingly, the young adult age group had the highest percentage of female respondents and the senior age group had the lowest percentage. Typically, population trends would predict a greater percentage of females with age. This same trend was seen in 2012.

Question 3 – Race/Ethnicity

Question 3 required respondents to indicate their race and/or ethnicity. Table 3 details responses by age group, gender, and census tract. Only respondents who indicated at least one option were included in percentages.

Table 3: Race/Ethnicity

	N	American Indian	African American	Caucasian	Asian	Hispanic	Mixed/Biracial	Other
Overall Responses								
All Respondents	1423	1.4%	0.7%	96.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%
2012 Survey Results	2133	1.2%	0.6%	97.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
Age Group								
Ages 18-34	99	0.0%	0.0%	98.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Ages 35-49	215	0.0%	0.0%	99.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Ages 50-64	491	1.6%	1.6%	95.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%
Ages 65+	574	1.9%	0.3%	95.8%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%
Gender								
Male	388	1.8%	0.8%	95.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.5%
Female	1017	1.3%	0.7%	96.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Census Tract								
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	101	2.0%	1.0%	94.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	151	0.7%	0.7%	98.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
40 Indian Lake	85	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	82	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
42 Russells Point	50	2.0%	0.0%	98.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	146	1.4%	0.0%	96.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	149	1.3%	2.7%	93.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	1.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	117	1.7%	1.7%	94.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	210	1.0%	1.0%	94.3%	0.5%	1.0%	1.4%	1.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	157	2.5%	0.0%	95.5%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
48 West Liberty	175	2.3%	0.0%	97.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Note: No respondents indicated 'Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander'

In general, race and/or ethnicity reflected population trends. In all cases, regardless of age group, gender, or census tract, over 96% of respondents indicated that they were Caucasian.

Question 4 – Marital Status

Question 4 asked respondents to indicate their marital status. Table 4 provides details of respondents by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 4: Marital Status

	N	Single	Married	Live w/Partner	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	1452	9.0%	62.1%	3.2%	10.3%	15.4%
2012 Survey Results	2135	6.5%	66.3%	3.0%	9.6%	14.6%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	103	21.4%	60.2%	12.6%	4.9%	1.0%
Ages 35-49	217	10.1%	76.0%	4.6%	8.8%	0.5%
Ages 50-64	497	10.1%	69.8%	2.2%	13.5%	4.4%
Ages 65+	589	5.6%	51.1%	1.9%	9.5%	31.9%
Gender						
Male	398	12.3%	69.6%	3.8%	9.0%	5.3%
Female	1030	7.7%	59.4%	3.1%	10.7%	19.1%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	105	6.7%	68.6%	1.9%	8.6%	14.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	151	3.3%	66.9%	2.6%	6.6%	20.5%
40 Indian Lake	86	7.0%	61.6%	1.2%	10.5%	19.8%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	83	14.5%	47.0%	6.0%	14.5%	18.1%
42 Russells Point	51	11.8%	51.0%	2.0%	11.8%	23.5%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	151	6.6%	67.5%	3.3%	7.3%	15.2%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	149	12.8%	47.0%	5.4%	17.4%	17.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	120	23.3%	43.3%	8.3%	15.8%	9.2%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	220	7.3%	60.5%	2.7%	13.2%	16.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	157	6.4%	80.3%	1.9%	3.2%	8.3%
48 West Liberty	179	6.1%	71.5%	1.1%	7.3%	14.0%

A majority of respondents indicated that they were married (62.1%). However, marital status varied by age group. Senior respondents had the highest percentage indicating that they were widowed and the lowest percentage either single or married. As one might expect, the percentage of female respondents indicating that they were widowed was higher than for male respondents.

By census tract, Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents indicating they were widowed. Zanesfield and East Liberty had the highest percentage of respondents indicate that they were married.

Question 5 - Education

Question 5 asked respondents to indicate their highest education level. The following details responses to this question by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 5: Highest Level of Education

	N	Elementary School	Middle/High School	High School Graduate	Some College	College Graduate
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	1453	0.3%	4.9%	39.0%	20.6%	35.1%
2012 Survey Results	2139	0.2%	4.3%	41.0%	24.2%	30.3%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	105	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	24.8%	61.9%
Ages 35-49	216	0.0%	3.7%	29.2%	18.5%	48.6%
Ages 50-64	491	0.2%	3.3%	39.7%	20.2%	36.7%
Ages 65+	583	0.5%	6.9%	46.0%	21.1%	25.6%
Gender						
Male	391	0.8%	5.4%	36.1%	23.3%	34.5%
Female	1026	0.2%	4.7%	40.4%	19.1%	35.6%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	104	0.0%	7.7%	38.5%	19.2%	34.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	151	1.3%	5.3%	39.1%	17.2%	37.1%
40 Indian Lake	86	0.0%	5.8%	37.2%	25.6%	31.4%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	86	0.0%	14.0%	53.5%	19.8%	12.8%
42 Russells Point	50	0.0%	10.0%	40.0%	20.0%	30.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	152	0.0%	5.3%	40.8%	21.1%	32.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	147	0.0%	7.5%	49.7%	17.0%	25.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	117	0.0%	2.6%	40.2%	20.5%	36.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	223	0.9%	3.1%	31.4%	26.5%	38.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	159	0.0%	1.9%	34.6%	18.9%	44.7%
48 West Liberty	178	0.6%	0.6%	35.4%	19.7%	43.8%

Just over one-third (35.1%) of respondents indicated that they were a college graduate. By age group, this percentage was highest for young adult respondents and lowest for senior respondents. Responses tended to be similar for male and female respondents. Zanesfield and East Liberty and West Liberty were the areas where the highest percentage of respondents indicated being a college graduate while Indian Lake – Lakeview had the lowest percentage. It is interesting that very few respondents indicated having only an elementary school education.

Question 6 – Military Service

Question 6 was intended to collect information from respondents regarding military service. The question asked, “Have you ever served on active duty in the Armed Forces, either in the regular military or a National Guard or military reserve unit?” The following details responses to this question by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 6: Military Service

	N	Currently Active	Active w/in Last 12 Months	Active >1yr Ago	Never Served	Reserve/ Guard Only
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	1421	0.2%	0.1%	11.3%	86.5%	1.9%
2012 Survey Results	2040	0.5%	0.1%	10.9%	83.4%	5.0%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	105	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	99.0%	0.0%
Ages 35-49	214	0.5%	0.5%	1.4%	97.2%	0.5%
Ages 50-64	482	0.4%	0.0%	7.1%	90.2%	2.3%
Ages 65+	561	0.0%	0.2%	20.1%	77.2%	2.5%
Gender						
Male	396	0.8%	0.3%	35.6%	59.3%	4.0%
Female	989	0.0%	0.1%	1.3%	97.5%	1.1%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	102	0.0%	0.0%	9.8%	89.2%	1.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	148	0.7%	0.0%	8.8%	87.8%	2.7%
40 Indian Lake	85	0.0%	0.0%	21.2%	76.5%	2.4%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	78	1.3%	0.0%	12.8%	83.3%	2.6%
42 Russells Point	48	0.0%	0.0%	18.8%	79.2%	2.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	149	0.0%	0.7%	10.7%	87.2%	1.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	143	0.0%	0.0%	11.9%	85.3%	2.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	119	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	91.6%	1.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	216	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%	89.4%	1.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	157	0.6%	0.0%	14.6%	84.7%	0.0%
48 West Liberty	176	0.0%	0.6%	9.1%	86.9%	3.4%

Overall, 13.5% of respondents indicated military service. Responses were similar to 2012. By age group, this percentage was highest for senior respondents. In addition, male respondents indicated military service at a higher percentage than female respondents.

By census tract, Indian Lake had the highest percentage of respondents indicating military service while Central Bellefontaine had the lowest.

Question 7 - Employment

Question 7 asked respondents to indicate their current employment situation. Details of responses by age group, gender, and census tract are provided in Table 7.

Overall, and similar to 2012, the majority of respondents reported either being employed full-time or retired. Differences are expected by age group, with a higher percentage of senior respondents indicating being retired and a higher percentage of younger adults indicating working. Even among younger respondents, the percentage employed full-time seems lower than to be expected. This may be due to a response bias. Those who are unemployed or employed part-time have more time to fill out a rather lengthy survey.

Gender differences are only slight. A slightly higher percentage of female respondents indicated working part-time and a slightly higher percentage of male respondents indicated being retired.

Responses also varied by census tract. Central Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicating full-time work while the two Indian Lake areas had the lowest. It is interesting that Central Bellefontaine also had the lowest percentage indicating retired while the Indian Lake areas had the highest. Perhaps the employment differences are related to the age of respondents.

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Table 7: Employment

	N	Full Time	Part Time	Self-Employed	Homemaker	Unable to Work	Student	Retired	Unemployed (>1 Year)	Unemployed (<1 Year)
Overall Responses										
All Respondents	1383	30.8%	9.5%	4.2%	5.6%	5.1%	0.2%	40.6%	2.8%	1.2%
2012 Survey Results	2007	34.9%	10.3%	4.9%	6.3%	4.2%	0.4%	34.6%	2.9%	1.4%
Age Group										
Ages 18-34	99	61.6%	15.2%	2.0%	10.1%	1.0%	3.0%	0.0%	4.0%	3.0%
Ages 35-49	208	64.9%	13.0%	6.7%	7.2%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	1.9%
Ages 50-64	475	43.2%	10.5%	6.7%	6.9%	8.8%	0.0%	18.7%	3.6%	1.5%
Ages 65+	549	3.3%	6.2%	1.6%	2.9%	2.6%	0.0%	80.5%	2.6%	0.4%
Gender										
Male	373	30.8%	6.4%	7.5%	0.3%	4.0%	0.0%	46.6%	2.1%	2.1%
Female	975	31.4%	11.1%	3.1%	7.6%	5.5%	0.3%	37.1%	3.2%	0.7%
Census Tract										
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	99	33.3%	13.1%	5.1%	9.1%	2.0%	0.0%	32.3%	3.0%	2.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	143	34.3%	11.9%	5.6%	1.4%	1.4%	0.0%	42.7%	2.1%	0.7%
40 Indian Lake	80	18.8%	6.3%	2.5%	6.3%	2.5%	0.0%	58.8%	3.8%	1.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	79	19.0%	8.9%	2.5%	3.8%	8.9%	0.0%	53.2%	2.5%	1.3%
42 Russells Point	45	28.9%	8.9%	4.4%	4.4%	6.7%	0.0%	40.0%	6.7%	0.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	145	31.7%	6.9%	5.5%	6.2%	5.5%	0.0%	40.0%	2.1%	2.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	140	28.6%	7.1%	1.4%	7.9%	10.7%	0.7%	39.3%	2.9%	1.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	115	42.6%	10.4%	4.3%	1.7%	8.7%	0.9%	26.1%	2.6%	2.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	212	31.6%	8.5%	3.8%	7.1%	7.5%	0.0%	39.2%	1.9%	0.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	151	34.4%	9.3%	4.0%	4.0%	0.7%	0.7%	43.7%	3.3%	0.0%
48 West Liberty	174	27.0%	12.6%	5.7%	7.5%	2.9%	0.0%	39.7%	3.4%	1.1%

Question 8 – Household Income

The last question in the Demographic section requested information on household income. Responses by age group, gender, and census tract are provided in Table 8.

Table 8: Household Income

Census Tract	N	<\$15,000	\$15,000- \$19,999	\$20,000- \$29,999	\$30,000- \$49,999	\$50,000- \$74,999	\$75,000- \$99,999	\$100,000 +
Overall Responses								
All Respondents	1399	11.5%	9.4%	14.4%	21.2%	19.5%	11.6%	12.5%
2012 Survey Results	2012	12.0%	8.5%	16.4%	21.3%	19.2%	11.0%	11.6%
Age Group								
Ages 18-34	103	5.8%	2.9%	13.6%	19.4%	34.0%	7.8%	16.5%
Ages 35-49	214	7.0%	4.2%	8.4%	13.1%	22.0%	22.0%	23.4%
Ages 50-64	478	10.5%	6.5%	8.8%	18.8%	23.8%	13.6%	18.0%
Ages 65+	557	14.0%	14.2%	20.8%	27.5%	13.3%	6.6%	3.6%
Gender								
Male	382	8.9%	5.8%	12.3%	24.3%	20.7%	14.7%	13.4%
Female	986	12.5%	10.3%	14.5%	20.3%	19.4%	10.5%	12.5%
Census Tract								
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	103	8.7%	4.9%	8.7%	26.2%	22.3%	16.5%	12.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	142	6.3%	9.2%	9.9%	26.8%	19.7%	12.0%	16.2%
40 Indian Lake	80	7.5%	7.5%	25.0%	23.8%	13.8%	12.5%	10.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	87	24.1%	17.2%	17.2%	16.1%	11.5%	11.5%	2.3%
42 Russells Point	52	19.2%	11.5%	17.3%	17.3%	15.4%	11.5%	7.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	145	11.0%	9.0%	16.6%	22.8%	22.8%	6.2%	11.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	142	20.4%	12.0%	18.3%	23.2%	17.6%	4.9%	3.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	120	16.7%	12.5%	15.0%	19.2%	16.7%	10.8%	9.2%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	209	11.0%	9.1%	10.0%	16.7%	20.1%	13.4%	19.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	147	2.7%	7.5%	13.6%	17.0%	23.8%	15.0%	20.4%
48 West Liberty	172	8.1%	6.4%	14.5%	23.3%	22.1%	13.4%	12.2%

The largest percentage indicated an income between \$30-\$49,999 per year. By age group, respondents 35-49 had the highest percentage reporting income over \$100,000 while seniors had the lowest. The age group with the highest number of respondents indicating the lowest income level was seniors.

Female respondents had a slightly higher percentage indicating lower income levels. Male respondents had a higher percentage indicating the highest two income levels. By census tract, East Bellefontaine and Zanesfield and East Liberty had the highest percentage of upper-income respondents, while Indian Lake – Lakeview had the highest percentage in the lowest income category.

Conclusions/Lessons Learned

One of the biggest “findings” of the survey was similar to that in 2012 - the characteristics of respondents. Older females were the most likely to take the time to fill out the survey. This difference in response rate was important as overall percentages for each question are affected by the demographics of those providing the information. In addition, the response rate was lower than was expected. Response rates typically tend to be low with mail surveys and, unfortunately, that is what was seen here. Because the response was low in certain areas, the information was supplemented with data from focus groups. In addition, because the age and gender of respondents could have influenced overall percentages, care was taken to break down data by age group and gender. Overall, the number of responses was high enough to make valid conclusions about respondents and there is evidence of reliability and validity of the data collected in that responses are similar, in most cases, to results from the 2012 survey and to data from the BRFSS.

In terms of community issues, one of the biggest findings is the percentage of respondents indicating drug abuse as a big issue and the need for alcohol/drug abuse programs – slightly higher than in 2012. This corresponds to recent reports of drug abuse in the community, but does not correspond with the low percentage of respondents actually reporting use of drugs. In addition, other issues mentioned by respondents include health care, care for elderly, and the need for evening/weekend transportation.

Health issues, in some areas, were similar to what would be expected, but there were also some areas of concern. In the Personal Health section, the two areas that warrant attention are the still relatively high percentage of respondents indicating they are overweight or obese and the relative lack of knowledge of the Healthy Habits, Healthy You campaign. In the Quality of Life section, there were still a number of respondents indicating need to provide long term care and the need for long term placement has gone up slightly from 2012.

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

When it comes to Preventative Medicine and Women’s and Men’s Health, there are a number of things to highlight. Whether respondents had ever been diagnosed with diabetes, high blood pressure, and high cholesterol is still relatively high but is largely an effect of the age of respondents. A low percentage of respondents overall reported a whooping cough vaccine, but the percentage was much higher for young adults. A decent percentage of women are reporting preventative tests such as mammograms, but the percentage of men reporting preventative tests has decreased slightly.

In terms of alcohol, tobacco, and drug use, there were a few positive results to note. The percentage of respondents reporting smoking and drug use is still low. Attitudes towards youth drinking are fairly good with most indicating that it is not ok for youth to drink. In addition, a very low percentage of respondents indicated drinking and driving and binge drinking.

That being said, one issue that came out of the drug and alcohol sections was the percentage of respondents that report knowing a heroin user, especially young adults. From the focus groups, heroin issue was noted as an issue that needed to be addressed and this question confirmed that fact.

The one finding in the sexual health section that was notable was a positive one. Similar to the 2012 results, a low percentage of respondents are indicating multiple sexual partners. This is true even for the young adult group.

For mental health, it was interesting that almost 30% of respondents indicated depression symptoms and the percentage was even higher for those with low incomes. This results is similar to 2012. In addition, a fair percentage of respondents indicated having been the victim of a sexual assault. One positive note is that few respondents indicated that their mental health affects their daily life. This varied by income, however.

For parenting, three issues seemed worth note. One is the percentage of respondents indicating that they have children with asthma. This is still rather high and has gone up since 2012. The other two findings are positive ones. A relatively large percentage of respondents indicated eating regular meals with family members and most report that their children have health care coverage.

Many of the social and environmental questions had responses that were positive. Reported seatbelt use is still high. Use of car seats is high, a low percentage of respondents indicated abuse, and a relatively low percentage of respondents indicated risky driving behaviors. The exception to the last finding was young adults. A higher percentage of young adults report talking on the phone, texting, etc. while driving than older respondents. This is what one might expect, but it is still an issue to note.

One of the most interesting findings is that of Internet use. Respondents reported lower hours online than expected, and this was even seen with young adults. In addition, respondents for the most part indicated that they had no issues with online use and problems relating to being online (gambling, pornography, too much time on social media, being a victim of an Internet crime).

Social Context was the last section of the survey. There are still low percentages of respondents reporting issues with their housing and low percentages reporting money issues. However, there are some mixed ratings of communities that need to be considered.

Finally, there were some differences to note with regards to census tract. Respondents from Indian Lake – Lakeview, Russells Point, and some of the areas in Bellefontaine (e.g., West and Central) still tended to provide more “at risk” responses than those from other areas. For instance, these are the areas where respondents are reporting the highest percentage of depression symptoms and mental health dysfunction, abuse, smoking, issues with getting help when they need it, lowest incomes, most negative views of the community, and the most community issues/problems in general. These were also considered the most ‘at risk’ census tracts in 2012.

Appendix A: 2015 Community Health Assessment Process Description

According to the Center for Disease Control, the following are common elements of assessment and planning frameworks:

1. Organize and plan
2. Engage the community
3. Develop a goal or vision
4. Conduct community health assessment(s)
5. Prioritize health issues
6. Develop community health improvement plan
7. Implement and monitor community health improvement plan
8. Evaluate process and outcomes

The Logan County Health District (LCHD), in collaboration with Mary Rutan Hospital, MHDAS of Logan & Champaign Counties, and sixteen other area organizations, used this basic model to conduct the Logan County health & needs assessment (CHA) and health improvement plan (CHIP).

1. Organize and plan: In 2012, Mary Rutan Hospital led the way in the community and initiated Logan County's first CHA. The 2012 CHA and CHIP were very beneficial for the community in identifying needs and securing grants, including establishing a Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC).

The group reconvened June 11, 2014 for a planning meeting to discuss the 2015 survey. The group agreed to follow the same process of the 2012 survey.

To simplify resources, lead partners were in communication via meetings, email and telephone throughout the whole process, after the initial meeting on June 11, 2014. Other partners were in contact via email at various stages along the way as needed and to keep everyone informed.

Lead Committee meeting dates:

10/21/14	email
12/7/14	email
12/19/14	email
2/5/15	email
3/25/15	email
4/1/15	phone
4/7/15	email
4/20/15	phone
4/29/15	phone
5/7/15	phone
5/18/15	in-person
5/19/15	email
5/27/15	in-person
6/2/15	in-person

Full Committee meeting dates:

5/28/14	email
6/11/14	in-person
6/11/14	email
2/6/15	email
4/10/15	email
6/3/15	email
6/17/15	in-person
6/26/15	email
7/17/15	email
7/22/15 (plus community)	in-person
8/31/15	email

2. Engage the community: The community was engaged at various times throughout the process:
 - a). Area agencies, organizations, schools and businesses were invited to participate in the planning.
 - b). A paper survey was sent to 50% of households in Logan County based on census tracts to ensure an even distribution.
 - c). Three focus groups were conducted to gather further input, April 2015. Partners were asked to help solicit participants. Ongoing meetings with the Amish community also informed the group committee about that cultural subgroup.
 - d). Key Stakeholders met on June 17, 2015 to look at the survey data and make an initial effort to prioritize the needs.
 - e). The general public, businesses and organizations were invited to participate in a Call to Action meeting July 22, 2015 to give further input and prioritization. Discussions and work groups allowed those committed to tackling particular issues to set goals & make action plans to meet the identified needs.

3. Develop a goal or vision: The vision of this group is stated in the 2012 CHA: “dedicated community partners working together to improve the health and well-being of residents of Logan County.” Project goals are:
 - To initiate a formal and comprehensive community health assessment process that will allow for the identification of key health, safety and services issues, and a systematic review of those items in Logan County.
 - To create an infrastructure that will permit ongoing updating and easy dissemination of available data, and enable a continued partnership.
 - To create a health profile that will allow for prioritization of needs and resource allocation, informed decision making and collective action that will improve health outcomes.Goals for each identified area were written into the logic models and work plans created by each collation.

4. Conduct community health assessment(s): The written assessment was modeled after the CDC’s The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (**BRFSS**) questionnaires. Partners were given the opportunity to add questions or make adjustments to help assess their specific needs. The paper survey was randomly mailed to 50% of households in Logan County (totaling approximately 10,000), with equal distribution to census tracts per capita. A fourteen percent return rate was seen, down six percent from the 2012 survey.

After reviewing the return rates and determining where responses were low, focus groups were held to get further input. Those groups targeted were:

- a). young adult (20-39 years old),
 - b). any minority residents (the county as a whole is 95% Caucasian), and
 - c). residents of Indian Lake, a lower income, geographic area of low response from both 2012 and 2015 surveys and where health disparities were determined in 2012.
 - d). additionally, a separate summary of Amish findings were also considered. Two sects are represented in the county. The Belle Center group was selected as they have been more receptive to participating with the hospital and health district. They
-

declined to meet in a formal focus group setting as they have been meeting regularly with the hospital to determine how their needs could best be met.

Partners were provided with a draft copy of the survey results in June of 2015 via email with a pdf attachment. It was available to the public and open for comment:

- on the county, health district, and hospital websites
- facebook postings
- a hard copy at the Knowlton Library, Logan County Health District and Mary Rutan Hospital
- Published in multiple news releases in the local paper and radio station audio and radio website.

5. Prioritize health issues:

On June 17, 2015 a smaller group of key community stakeholders met to discuss the findings from the Logan County Community Needs Assessment (CHA). The group included representatives from a broad cross-section of the community's major social service, safety sectors including law enforcement, health care, public health, mental health, substance abuse, children services, and non-profit organizations.

The first part of the meeting was devoted to reviewing the findings of the survey. During the second part the participants discussed the findings, identified key issues, and went through a voting process to obtain consensus regarding which issues should be identified as strategic issues.

Results

The participants in the stakeholder meeting initially identified a total of twenty-five (25) issues they felt represented the major need areas based on the survey data. From this list, the participants cast votes in a two-step process to identify those issues they felt were most important. As a result of the first vote, fifteen (15) issues were identified as important with nine (9) issues emerging as being more important than the others.

The second round of voting resulted in the five (5) issues listed below as being considered the most important and strategic. They can be considered strategic for a number of reasons.

- They are Consequential. They are all problems that have serious consequences and affect large numbers of people in the community. They are problems that are persistent. The consequences of not addressing them have long-term negative impacts on the community's wellbeing. On the other hand, if the community takes effective action to address these problems the benefits will also be long-term and will make a measurable difference in the lives of many.
 - There is Community Support for tackling these problems. A number of organizations have already pledged their support for a community initiative to work on them. From focus groups that were conducted as part of the CHA, some community residents also agreed to become involved in a community improvement effort.
 - They are all Pragmatic. Each of the problems can be addressed. There are also ways to measure the progress that's being made over time to improve these conditions.
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The strategic issues identified by the stakeholder group are:

1. People's lifestyle choices regarding unhealthy eating and physical inactivity that leads to obesity and other chronic diseases.
2. More effective communication to residents throughout the county regarding health and social services that are available to them.
3. The breakdown of the family and values in the community.
4. The prevalence of substance abuse in the community particularly opiate and heroin use.
5. Mental health problems including depression and suicide.

On July 22, 2015 Community Call to Action meeting was held and engaged a wider segment of Logan County organizations and the general public. A summary of findings was reviewed and a prioritization process was conducted like at the Stakeholder's Meeting. The group of 70 people identified the same issues and also asked for consideration of health literacy, reaching high risk areas, using peer support in solutions, and the youth social connectedness.

6. Develop community health improvement plan: After prioritization of issues the Community Call to Action participants then divided into four smaller groups. The discussions focused on one of the selected priorities to identify community assets and resources as well as action steps that could be included in the community improvement plan. These teams will continue as existing coalitions or form new coalitions if needed. The four coalitions will continue to meet and develop specific strategies. They are Healthy Habits, Healthy You, Suicide Prevention Coalition, Coalition for Opiate Relief Efforts (CORE), and Access & Resources Coalition.
 7. Implement and monitor community health improvement plan: Each coalition will continue to meet to implement the tasks determined within each group. A newly formed Coalition Advisory Board (CAB) will be the change force that supports these four coalitions. CAB is made up of officials and decision makers in the community that can change policy and open needed avenues to make change possible.
 8. Evaluate process and outcomes: Ongoing evaluation and updating of information will be led by the key partners, Logan County Health District, Mary Rutan Hospital, and MHDAS Board. LCHD will be the hub for coalitions to report progress and will produce an annual update. As hospitals have a federal requirement of a three year assessment cycle, the partners have also agreed to this time period, valuing the partnership of the local hospital. The partners will continue to provide the community with this valuable resource of information.
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