2012

Logan County

Community Health Risk and Needs Assessment

A study of our health issues, needs and opportunities

Mary Rutan
HOSPITAL

Prospective – looking at the big picture

Community Health Risk and Needs Assessment define opportunities for health care improvement, growth.

These census-like studies help health care providers and health and human service organizations build stronger relationships with their communities, identify needs and dedicate funding and other resources toward programs that clearly benefit local residents.

Participants

Mary Rutan Hospital along with several community and health and human service organizations formed a collaborative team to implement a survey focused on identifying and defining our local health issues and community concerns and needs. The team has been working together for more than a year to gather and analyze data, and provide direction for the full report. Sponsoring organizations include:

- Mary Rutan Hospital
- Logan County Health District
- Logan County Family & Children First Council
- United Way of Logan County
- Mental Health, Drug & Alcohol Services Board of Logan & Champaign Counties
- Logan County Commissioners
- Logan County Children Services
- Logan County Board of Developmental Disabilities
- Logan Metropolitan Housing Association
- Logan County Family Court

- Logan County Job & Family Services
- Logan County Sheriff's Department
- Bellefontaine City Police Department
- Tri-County Community Action
- The Ohio State University Extension Office of Logan County Council on Rural Services
- Logan County Educational Service Center
- Bellefontaine City Schools
- Indian Lake Local Schools
- Riverside Local Schools
- Ohio Hi-Point Career Center

> *"This study is providing wonderful information about how to target programs that will help people lead healthier lives,"* said Tammy Allison, COO Mary Rutan Foundation/ Community Relations. *"There is a strong partnership in this effort between public and private organizations and people. This collaboration has helped us reach all sectors of the community. I believe this cooperation is one of Logan County's biggest strengths."*

TAKE ACTION

Work Together · Evaluate Actions · Assess Needs & Resources · Act on What's Important · Focus on What's Important · Choose Effective Policies & Programs

Philanthropy & Investors · Business · Public Health · Community Members · Healthcare · Government · Education

Sourced from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's County Health Rankings website: www.countyhealthrankings.org/take- action

Project goals and objectives

• 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.

Who told us what?

Data collection and review

Community health information was gathered using several methods:

- Over 10,800 Logan County households were surveyed to gather information about health-care, quality of life, wellness, environment, safety, parenting and social and demographics. Twenty percent of Logan County households (2,200) responded to the anonymous survey. Called a Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, these surveys are the only source of county specific estimates that quantify the prevalence of various behaviors, medical conditions, and preventive health care practices among Logan County adults.

- Community focus groups were held to discuss perceptions of needs, access to available health care programs and priorities.

- More than 35 health and human service providers and professionals from across the county came together for the purpose of this survey. These community partners included professionals in the areas of hospital administration, public health, health and wellness, health and human services, industry, counseling, education, children's development, aging, law enforcement and local government.

Telling the story

Implementation plans

Mary Rutan Hospital and each participating organization will utilize this information according to community needs and their own unique strengths. Efforts will be coordinated across the county to help ensure adequate availability of needed services and efforts to improve at risk findings. Four action groups have been formed and are working collaboratively to address these issues. Those groups include: Healthy People & Behaviors, Stable Families, Young People Succeeding and Safe & Supportive Neighborhoods.

Sharing results with the community

We are pleased to share with our community the results of the Community Health Risk and Needs Assessment. 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 the needs of 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. Please contact Mary Rutan Hospital Community Relations Department to obtain a copy of the full Community Health Needs Assessment for Logan County or to obtain information about Mary Rutan Hospital's health and wellness initiatives.

Logan County Community Needs Assessment
January 2012 Survey Results

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Logan County Family Court
Logan County Job & Family Services
Logan County Sheriff's Office
Ohio Hi-Point Career Center
Riverside Local Schools
Tri-County Community Action

Foreword

The members of the Logan County Health Risk and Community Needs Assessment Committee are pleased to present the 2012 Health Risk and Needs Assessment results of our community. This comprehensive assessment is the result of a strong commitment by dedicated community partners to work together to improve the health and well-being of residents of Logan County.

The data presented in this report will provide valuable information to develop strategies that focus on wellness, access to care, and at risk and unmet community needs. It will provide additional insight into our community structure in the areas of health and well-being.

Through collaboration with Logan County Health Risk and Community Needs Assessment Committee and Urbana University, every effort has been made to assure that this report contains valid and reliable data.

As we review the results of this 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 our community. 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,

Boyd Hoddinott, MD   Angela Haver   Tammy Allison
Medical Director   Executive Director   Chief Operating Officer
Lo. Co. Health District   Family & Children First   Mary Rutan Foundation

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.

Bellefontaine City Schools
Bellefontaine Police Department
Council on Rural Services
Indian Lake Local Schools
Logan County Educational Service Center
Logan County Family Court
Logan County Job & Family Services
Logan County Sheriff's Office
Ohio Hi-Point Career Center
Riverside Local Schools
Tri-County Community Action

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Executive Summary

Background/Introduction

The Community Needs Assessment was a combined effort of many agencies. The survey was developed through a joint committee with the goal to use information from the survey to develop action plans for improvement, assist agencies in seeking funding, measure impact of services on the community, and, in general, to inform policymakers. Data from 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.

Surveys were mailed to a random sample of Logan County households stratified by census tract. A total of 10,866 households were selected with an expected response rate of 20%. Response rate was as expected at approximately 20%. A total of 2,172 surveys were returned across all census tracts. Response rates were higher for women and for older residents. In addition, response rates varied across census tracts. 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.

What follows is a summary of the responses with information on possible trends by age group, gender, and census tract included. 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 done for descriptive purposes only.

Community Issues

In Question 1, respondents were asked whether a number of issues should be considered a "problem in their community." The issue that the greatest percentage of respondents indicated was a big problem was drug abuse, followed by unemployment.   The issues that the lowest percentage of respondents felt were big problems were homelessness and hunger. For many of the issues, a higher percentage of female than male respondents rated the issue as a big problem. This was true for every issue but obesity. In addition, young adult respondents tended to have the highest percentage rating issues as not a problem and the lowest percentage rating it as a big problem. This was true for every issue.

There were also some differences by census tract. Russells Point had the greatest percentage of respondents rating domestic violence, juvenile delinquency, underage drinking, teenage pregnancy, homelessness, hunger, and obesity as a big problem. The areas with respondents reporting the biggest issues with child abuse were Central Bellefontaine and census tract 41 – Indian Lake and Lakeview. More than half of respondents from all census tracts reported that drug abuse was a big problem in their area. Unemployment was one of the biggest issues reported in all areas, second to drug abuse. With the exception of West Liberty, over half of all respondents indicated that unemployment is a big problem in their area. Responses were similar across areas, with 80-90% of respondents in all areas stating that unemployment is a medium or big problem.

Question 2 asked residents how important different services were to their community. They were asked to rate a variety of services (e.g., health care, care of the elderly, child care, etc.) on a four-point scale from "not important" to "very important." The two services that respondents felt were the most

important were health care and care of the elderly. Other important issues included child care, services for people with disabilities, and alcohol/substance abuse programs.

For issues of health care, services for people with disabilities, and alcohol and substance abuse programs, seniors had the lowest percentage of respondents rating the issue as very important. A majority of respondents from all age groups felt that care of the elderly is very important. Respondents most likely to have young children (those in the 18-34 and 35-49 age range) had the highest percentage rating community provision of child care as very important. Respondents with children in the home (the first three age groups) have the greatest percentage of respondents rating youth programs as very important. There were some slight age trends in the perception of physical upkeep of the community as a very important issue. Respondents in older age groups had a slightly higher percentage rating it as very important.

In terms of area, Russells Point and Central Bellefontaine had the greatest percentage of respondents rating provision of health care as a very important issue.   Indian Lake-Lakeview and Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents indicating care of the elderly as very important.   Census tract 40 (Indian Lake) had the lowest percentage of respondents rating child care as very important, while Central Bellefontaine had the highest percentage. Differences were fairly small, however. Indian Lake-Lakeview and West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents rating services to people with disabilities as very important. Central and East Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents rating alcohol and substance abuse programs as very important. Central Bellefontaine also had the highest percentage of respondents rating youth programs as very important. Russells Point had the greatest percentage of respondents rating job training, income assistance, food assistance, and housing assistance as very important. The area where the highest percentage of respondents reported physical upkeep as very important was Indian Lake-Lakeview.

In Question 3, 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."   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." There is a slight trend by age group with younger respondents having a slightly higher percentage reporting that their community is "very safe". There is also a slight gender difference. In this case, however, it is the males that are reporting higher numbers. A slightly greater percentage of male respondents reported that their community is a "safe" or "very safe" place to raise children.

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. West 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 a safe place to raise children.

Question 4 required residents to provide their opinion on a number of possible community needs, indicating each need on a four-point scale ranging from "not a problem" to a "big problem."   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 senior nutrition programs and computer skills education.

By age group, young adult respondents rated all items as not a problem in greater percentages than other groups.   With the exception of computer skills education, female respondents had a higher percentage indicating issues as a big problem.   For computer skills education, male and female respondents provided similar percentages.

Russells Point had the greatest percentage of respondents rating affordable housing, public transportation (both daytime and evening/weekend) as a big problem. Indian Lake had the greatest percentage of respondents reporting financial literacy education as a big problem. Indian Lake and Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents rating senior nutrition programs as a big problem. Indian Lake – Lakeview and Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents rating computer skills education as a big problem.

Personal Health and Wellness

In Question 1, residents were asked to rate their general health on a five-point scale from "poor" to "excellent." Overall, 44% of respondents rated their overall health as very good or excellent. Around 15% of respondents rated their health as poor or fair. The majority viewed their health as good or very good. Older respondents were less likely to rate their health as excellent or very good than those of other groups. A higher percentage of women respondents rated their health as excellent or very good compared to male respondents. In terms of census tract, East Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents rating their health as very good. Indian Lake-Lakeview had the highest percentage rating their health as poor, 6.9%. Overall responses varied somewhat from state and national data on the BRFSS with a lower percentage of Logan County respondents rating their health as excellent and a slightly lower percentage rating their health as poor. This can be partially explained by the higher percentage of older respondents in the Logan County sample.

In Question 2, residents were asked about their exercise habits.   In particular, they were asked to estimate how many times per week they take part in physical activities. Overall, approximately 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. There were few age or gender differences in the percentage of people exercising daily.   However, seniors (65+) had a greater percentage of respondents reporting no exercise than other groups and women respondents reported no exercise at a higher percentage than men. In terms of census tract, Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents reporting daily exercise. Indian Lake-Lakeview had the highest percentage of respondents in the other direction (no exercise).

In Question 3, respondents were asked, when they exercise, about how much time do they spend exercising. Approximately half of those responding reported a 30-60 minute exercise regimen. Fewer (38.6%) reported less than 30 minutes, and even fewer (11.9%) 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 slightly greater percentage of women reported 30 minutes or less, and approximately twice the 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. Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents reporting 30 minutes or less, while Central Bellefontaine had the highest percentage reporting 60 minutes or more.

Residents were asked to indicate their height and weight in questions 4 and 5. Clearly, respondents are reporting issues with being overweight or obese. The average respondent is 5 feet 5½ and weighs 177 pounds. The average BMI of respondents is 28.7 - the "overweight" range. The most likely age group to be obese is the 50-64 age group. Male respondents tend to report a higher BMI than females. Differences by census tract included Indian Lake-Lakeview and Indian Lake reporting a larger percent of obese BMI at 48% and 40% respectively compared with 34.2 county average. The percent of Logan County respondents with an obese BMI (34.2%) is higher than Ohio (29.7%) and the nation (27.8%) according to the BRFSS dataset.

Finally, 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?" By far, the most common weight loss techniques included exercise and eating less – less food, fewer calories, or low fat foods. A majority of respondents (58%) indicated that they had eaten less food in order to lose or maintain weight. This is consistent by age, gender, and census tract. In all groups, between 50-60% of people report eating less food.

Quality of Life/Caregiving Needs

In Question 1, respondents were asked whether, in the past 30 days, they had needed help meeting any of their daily needs. Overall, approximately 15% of respondents indicated that they needed help with their daily needs. The percentage was slightly higher for younger respondents than for older respondents. A slightly higher percentage of women respondents indicated needing help with daily needs than men and there were some differences by census tract. Respondents of Indian Lake-Lakeview and Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents indicating needing help with daily needs.

Question 2 asked residents if, during the past 12 months, they had experienced confusion and/or memory loss. Overall, 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 and male respondents tend to report confusion and/or memory loss at a slightly higher level than females. 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 this issue. However, in this case, respondents in West Bellefontaine also report a high incidence.

For those reporting confusion and/or memory loss, a majority of cases were mild (71.1%), about three-fourths were rated as seldom or occasionally (72.7%) 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.

In Question 3, respondents were asked if, during the past month, they had provided care to a person with a health issue. Overall, 30.5% of respondents indicated that they are providing regular care to a person with a health issue. This percentage was consistent for respondents age 35 and older and was slightly higher for female than for male respondents. As with other questions, respondents in Indian Lake-Lakeview and in Russells Point reported the issue in the greatest percentages. Of those being cared for, 66% were seniors. Regarding type of health factor requiring the care, 27% reported arthritis, 26% depression, and 22% vision.

In Question 4, respondents were asked whether, in the past 12 months, any of their family members have needed long term care. Slightly less than a quarter of respondents indicated that they had a family

member needing long-term, nursing home, rehabilitation, or home health care services within the past year. This percentage was lowest for the 35-49 year age group, and slightly higher for women than men. Responses by census tract were fairly consistent with the exception of Russells Point, where almost a third of respondents indicated need for services.

Finally, question 5 asked residents to indicate whether they felt that, within the past year, any of their elderly family members have been victims of abuse of any kind (e.g., physical, financial, etc.). Overall, few respondents indicated abuse of the elderly. The percentage was slightly higher among the middle two age groups – those who are most likely to have close elderly relatives. In addition, the percentage was higher for men than women respondents and highest in Russells Point.

Health Care Access/Utilization

Question 1 asked respondents if they had someone that they would consider a "personal doctor or health care provider" and if no, why they did not. Most respondents, 60.5%, indicated that they had one personal health care provider, 32.9% indicated they had more than one. Responses did vary by age, with a greater percentage of younger respondents, 15% compared to 6.6% for Logan County, who reported not having a health care provider. A greater percentage of older respondents indicated having more than one health care provider (42.2% compared with 32.9%).

There were also differences by census tract. Respondents from Indian Lake – Lakeview were more varied in their responses. They had the greatest percentage indicating that they had more than one provider (46% compared to 32.9%), but also the second highest percentage indicating no primary health provider (14.2% compared to 6.6%). Russells Point indicated the highest percentage with no primary health provider at 14.9%.

Logan County respondents also reported having more than one health care provider (32.9%) more often than the BRFSS data for Ohio (6.7%) and the nation (7.5%). This was not due to age differences, as Logan County residents of all ages had a higher percentage reporting having multiple health care providers.

In Question 2, residents were asked where they went most often for health care services. 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. Considering use of the emergency room, 6.2% of respondents indicated this is where the go most often for health care services. While there were no major variances by age and gender, there were census tract differences. Indian Lake-Lakeview had the highest rate of emergency room use at 13.9% followed by Bellefontaine-West (11.6%), Bellefontaine-Central (9.6%), and Russells Point (9.2%).

Question 3 asked respondents to indicate possible items that would prevent them from seeing a doctor if they needed health care. The most common reason for not receiving medical care was cost. 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. Cost seemed to be the biggest issue for respondents in Indian Lake – Lakeview, and West and Central Bellefontaine. Transportation barriers were also reported more often in the Indian Lake-Lakeview and Russells Point area - 16.2% and 13.3% respectively - compared with 6.8% of all respondents reporting this issue.

Question 4 asked respondents to indicate the amount of time since their last routine checkup. 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. Central Bellefontaine had the lowest percentage of respondents reporting routine checkups, although over 85% of this group still reported having a checkup within the past 5 years. Responses in Logan County were comparable to state and national BRFSS data on this question, except for those who have never had a routine checkup. In Logan County, a slightly higher percentage (2.4%) reported having never had a check up and the national and Ohio BRFSS data (1.2% in both cases).

The next question required residents to indicate health care received outside of Logan County. Overall, just over half of respondents reported receiving health services outside of Logan County. The percentage was similar for males and females and showed only slight differences with regard to age group. The youngest age group had the highest percentage of respondents indicating receiving care outside of Logan County while the oldest group had the lowest percentage. There were also some differences in area of the county. Bellefontaine had the lowest percentage of respondents reporting going outside of the county for health care. Indian Lake had the highest percentage.

The reasons why people sought health services outside of the county varied. The most common reasons were that a provider of choice was in another area and a referral from a primary physician. Types of services received outside of Logan County also varied. The most common service was lab work (33.9%), followed by general practitioner care (21.8) and eye care (20%).

The last question asked residents whether they had gotten a prescription from their doctor which they had not gotten filled, and, if so, the reason why. Overall, 20.1% of respondents indicated not getting a prescription filled. Senior respondents (65+) had the lowest percentage reporting failing to fill a prescription. A greater percentage of female respondents reported not filling a prescription than male respondents. Russells Point was the area where the highest percentage of respondents reported not filling a prescription.

Health Care Coverage

When investigating health care coverage, the first question that was asked was whether residents had health insurance, and, if so, where they received the insurance (e.g., through an employer, Medicaid, etc.). Overall, 9.5% of respondents under age 65 reported not having healthcare coverage. The most common coverage included an Employer Plan and Medicare. However, responses varied by age group. As expected, most senior respondents indicated that they had Medicare while younger respondents (age 18-34) indicated being covered by an employer. Younger respondents also had a greater percentage reporting being without health insurance (11.3%). Indian Lake – Lakeview had the highest percentage of respondents reporting no coverage (13%).

Those reporting having health insurance were asked to indicate whether their coverage included certain items (e.g., dental, vision, mental health, etc.). Most respondents indicated that their coverage included routine medical care, hospitalization, and prescription – items routinely used. Percentages were lower for dental and vision coverage (61.3% and 59.5% respectively). One interesting note was that a relatively large percentage of senior respondents indicated no dental coverage (63.4%) and no vision coverage (49.3%).

Question 3 asked respondents to indicate who their insurance covered – self, self and spouse, or the entire family.   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 most often reported insurance coverage for self and spouse but were fairly split. Seniors tended to report coverage for self only.

The last question in the health care coverage section asked respondents without coverage to indicate the reason that they did not have coverage. Only a small number of respondents indicated not having coverage. Of those, the majority indicate not having coverage because they couldn't afford it (36.4%) or that they lost their job/changed employers (26.3%). No respondent indicated that they did not have coverage because of a death of a spouse or parent.

Oral Health

The major question in the oral health section asked respondents to indicate how long it had been since their last dental visit. 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. In addition, Indian Lake – Lakeview and Russells Point had a higher percentage of respondents than other areas reporting not seeing a dentist in over 5 years. In fact, under half of respondents from these areas reported seeing a dentist within the past year, compared to a high of 80% in East Bellefontaine. Responses from Logan County residents were very similar to the BRFSS state and national 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. By far, the most common reason is cost (68.2%).

Preventative Medicine and Health Screenings

Respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a health professional that they had diabetes. Overall, 17.8% of respondents indicating having a diabetes diagnosis. As expected, a greater percentage of older respondents reported being diagnosed with diabetes than younger respondents.   In addition, a greater percentage of males indicated a diagnosis than females. In terms of area, Indian Lake – Lakeview and West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicating diabetes. Huntsville and Belle Center had the lowest percentage.   For those with diabetes, the majority (66.8%) indicated taking a class to help them manage their diabetes. Logan County respondents indicated having a diagnosis (17.8%) at a higher percentage than Ohio (10.9%) and National (10.1%) data on the BRFSS. This can be at least partially be explained by the greater proportion of seniors in the Logan County survey. When comparing the percentage of Logan County senior respondents reporting diabetes (24.6%) to the percentage of seniors on the BRFSS for Ohio (22.6%) the results are similar.

Question 2 asked residents if they had ever had a diagnosis of high blood pressure. About half of respondents indicated that they have been told they have high blood pressure.   This is much higher among older respondents, with 71.3% of seniors indicating high blood pressure. A greater percentage of male respondents indicated high blood pressure than females, and Indian Lake – Lakeview was the area with the highest percentage of respondents indicating high blood pressure (67.0%). Almost 90% of those with high blood pressure indicate that they are taking medication. In total, approximately 45% of all survey respondents reported taking medication for high blood pressure.

The next question asked respondents whether they had been diagnosed with high cholesterol. Just under half of respondents said that their health care provider told them that they had high cholesterol. This percent is reflective of the relatively large group of older respondents, as older age groups report having high cholesterol in higher percentages. In addition, as with diabetes and high blood pressure, a higher percentage of male respondents report it as an issue than female. Finally, Indian Lake – Lakeview and Russells Point have the highest percentage of respondents indicating high cholesterol. For those with high cholesterol, the majority are taking medication (70.4%).

Question 4 asked residents if they had ever been diagnosed with cancer, and, if so, what type. Overall, 18.2% of respondents indicated a cancer diagnosis. This percentage was much higher for older respondents and slightly higher for males than females. The census tract with the highest percentage of respondents indicating a cancer diagnosis was Rushylvania and West Mansfield while the lowest was census tract 43 – De Graff, Quincy, and Lewistown.

Of those reporting cancer, the most common types of cancer reported were breast cancer (20.9%) and skin cancer (Melanoma 10.5% and Other Skin Cancer 28.4%). However, this varied by gender. For women, the most common types of cancer were skin cancer (Melanoma 8.7% and Other Skin Cancer 26.9%)and breast cancer (29.9%). For men, the most common types of cancer were skin cancer (Melanoma 15.3% and Other Skin Cancer 31.4%) and prostate cancer (27.1%).

Question 5 asked respondents to indicate other diagnoses. The most common diagnosis reported was arthritis. This is not surprising and is likely influenced by the relatively larger number of older respondents. However, given the larger number of older respondents, reporting of Alzheimer's and other dementia is relatively low. This may be due to response bias. Those with Alzheimer's or other dementia are unlikely to complete a relatively long survey.

In addition, when put together, almost one-fourth (22.5%) of respondents reported some type of mental illness. This was higher than one might expect. Mental illness reports were *lowest* among senior respondents and highest in the Bellefontaine-West census tract (30.7%). Mental illness seemed to be related to income level with those at the highest income level having the lowest percentage reporting mental illness and those with the lowest income levels having the highest percentage.

Especially when considering the average age of the local sample, it is interesting that results are similar to the Ohio and National BRFSS data on rates of heart attack, coronary heart disease, and stroke. Logan County respondents had a lower percentage reporting diagnosis of asthma (8.1%) compared with Ohio and National data (slightly over 13%).

Question 6 asked respondents to indicate if they had received a tetanus shot. Overall, 62.3% indicated having a tetanus shot. The youngest age group had the greatest percentage of respondents reporting getting a tetanus shot, while the older age group had the lowest percentage. Indian Lake – Lakeview was the area with the highest percentage of respondents reporting a tetanus shot.

The next question asked respondents if they had gotten a whooping cough vaccine. Only 15% reported having this vaccination. Young adult respondents reported getting a whooping cough vaccine at a higher percentage than older adults (32%) likely because of caring for young children.

Question 8 asked respondents if they had gotten a flu vaccine and, if so, what type (shot or nasal mist).

Just over half of respondents have received a flu vaccine. This number is influenced by age of respondent, however. Older respondents report vaccination at a higher rate than younger respondents. In fact, while just over two-thirds of seniors report being vaccinated, only one-third of those 18-34 report being vaccinated. Responses were similar for males and females. Indian Lake had the highest percentage of respondents report being vaccinated while Central Bellefontaine had the lowest percentage, with under half of respondents reporting vaccination.

The next question asked residents if they had received preventative information on a variety of issues from diet or eating habits to immunizations. The most common type of literature received was that on diet and eating habits or physical activity and exercise. Receipt of information on domestic violence, sexual issues, and drug addiction were rare, perhaps because these issues are not as common.

Question 10 asked residents to indicate how many days in the past month they have gone without adequate sleep. Respondents ages 35-49 report going without enough 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). West Bellefontaine is the area where the greatest percentage of respondents report a chronic lack of sleep. East Bellefontaine is where the least percentage of respondents indicate lack of sleep (either 10-15 days or 16+ days).

Finally, Question 11 asked residents whether they had been tested for HIV and, if so, the reason for the testing. Younger respondents reported being tested for HIV at a higher percentage than older respondents. In fact, roughly half of 18-34 year olds reported being tested. Only 11.9% of seniors reported being tested. Male and female respondents reported testing in similar percentages. Indian Lake – Lakeview was the census tract where the greatest percentage of respondents reported testing. For those under age 50, respondents reported testing similarly to those in the Ohio and U.S. BRFSS Survey. Respondents in the older two age groups had lower percentages.

Alcohol and Tobacco Use

Question 1 asked respondents to indicate how many days during the past month they had had at least one drink. The 18-34 age group had the lowest percentage of respondents reporting not drinking (38.2%), but also a relatively low percentage reporting frequent drinking (10+ days, 8.1%). The percentage of male respondents in the top two groups (5-10 days and 10+ days) is more than double that of women (28% compared to 13%). Overall, the percentages of respondents who reported never drinking was similar for Logan County residents (51.5%) and the BRFSS Ohio (47.5%) and national (48.6%) data.

There are also a few census tracts where respondents report more frequent drinking. Almost a quarter (21.1%) of respondents in Indian Lake report frequent drinking, compared to only 5.5% and 5.4% in census tracts 38 (Rushsylvania and West Mansfield) and 39 (Huntsville and Belle Center), respectively. Russells Point reported heavy drinking at a higher rate as well (17.9%). Rushsylvania and West Mansfield, as well as West Liberty are two census tracts where the largest number of respondents report not drinking at all.

Question 2 asked, for those who drink, how much do they drink at one setting. Most (72.8%) indicated that, when they drink, they do so in moderation (1-2 drinks). This percentage is slightly higher with age, with approximately 81% of seniors who drink reporting that they do so in moderation. In addition,

women tend to report having fewer drinks on average than men.   At-risk drinking (3-4 drinks) accounts for 16.4% of respondents and high-risk drinking (more than 4) was reported by 10.8%. Overall, county at-risk and high-risk drinking averages are comparable to the National Institute of Health's Rethinking Drinking publication. Gender differences are noted with men indicating more at-risk (20.8%) and high-risk (15.1%) drinking. There are also differences with regard to census tract. West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents reporting high-risk drinking (22.3%), followed by Indian Lake – Lakeview (18.5%), Russells Point (17.1%), and Bellefontaine-Central (16%). A relationship was found between low income and more frequent binge drinking.

The next question asked residents to indicate if they had ever driven while intoxicated in the past 30 days.   Overall, few respondents reported driving while drunk (97.0%), comparable to Ohio and National BRFSS data (95.3 and 96.5% respectively).   Reports of drunk driving were slightly higher among younger respondents, and percentages were slightly higher among men than women.   Central Bellefontaine and Russells Point had the highest percentages of drunk driving (6.6% and 6.0% respectively) compared to the county average (3.0%).

Question 4 asked at what age respondents felt that it was ok for youth to drink on special occasions with their families. Approximately half (55.6%) of respondents or higher, regardless of age group, gender, or census tract, felt that it was never ok for those under 21 to drink on special occasions with their families. Most of the other respondents (39.9%) felt that it was ok when a person was an adult (17-18 years old or 19-20 years old). A slightly greater percentage of young adult respondents indicated that it was ok for 17-18 year olds to drink with their families. A greater percentage of male than female respondents indicated that it was ok for older teens (17-18 and 19-20) to drink with their families.

Question 5 was similar to the previous question in asking about the age at which drinking is appropriate. Almost three-fourths of respondents (72.0%) indicated that it was never ok for those under 21 to drink with friends.   A slightly higher percentage of older respondents indicated it was ok to drink with friends than younger respondents. In terms of gender, a greater percentage of male respondents indicated that it was ok for older youth to drink with friends.

Question 6 addresses a variety of attitudes towards drinking. Most respondents (85.9%) either strongly disagreed or disagreed that adults, and even parents, should be able to supply those underage with alcohol. In addition, most (82.4%) 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. Over half (53.5%) of respondents did not think that retailers were careful.

Question 7 also asked about alcohol sales to minors. Specifically, respondents were asked how difficult they felt that it was for those under 21 to purchase alcohol in a store. The youngest respondents had the highest percentage indicating that it was difficult for minors to buy alcohol. Males had a higher percentage than female respondents indicate that it was difficult for minors to buy alcohol. West Liberty had the highest percentage of respondents stating that it was very difficult for minors to buy alcohol. West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that it was very easy for minors to buy alcohol.

Question 8 required respondents to provide information about their smoking habits. Overall, about 40% of respondents indicated that they had smoked.   Of those, half indicate that they have "kicked the habit" and not smoked for 10 years or more. Approximately 11% of respondents indicate that they are

current, regular smokers (i.e., smoked within the past month). Compared to the BRFSS data, responses from Logan County residents were similar. A relationship was found between smoking and income level. Only 4.4% of respondents in the high income category ($75,000) report smoking within the past year, while 13.7% of middle-income respondents ($20,000-$74,999) and 23.6% of low-income respondents (under $20,000) report smoking within the past year.

Younger respondents report smoking in higher percentages than older respondents. There are also some interesting census tract differences. Indian Lake – Lakeview had a significantly higher percentage of respondents reporting being a current smoker (29.1% compared to 11% county-wide). Indian Lake – Lakeview, Indian Lake, and Russells Point are the areas where the highest percentage of respondents report being a former smoker.

Question 9 asked residents if they had attempted to quit smoking. The youngest age group has the highest percentage of respondents that report that they have tried to quit smoking. Female respondents report trying to stop smoking at a slightly higher percentage than males. Those in Indian Lake – Lakeview report higher incidences of smoking cessation than those in other areas likely because more report smoking.

Question 10 requested information about the use of other tobacco products (e.g., chewing tobacco). Overall, the percentage of respondents indicating use of other tobacco products was rather small (2.4%). The percentage, as expected, was higher for males than females. The two census tracts with the highest percentage were Indian Lake and Russells Point. The overall use however, regardless of age group, gender, and census tract, was quite low – less than 5% in all cases.

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. For all illegal drugs, the percentage reporting use was extremely low. Less than 1% of respondents reported using amphetamines, methamphetamines, speed, cocaine, crack, heroin, LSD, inhalants, and ecstasy. Just under 3% of respondents reported any marijuana use. Almost half of respondents reported use of prescription drugs. 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. A relationship was again found with low income respondents reporting to use marijuana more often than those with higher incomes.

Drug use across age group, gender, and census tract remains fairly consistent with the exception of monthly use of Marijuana. While the county has a monthly use rate of 1.8%, younger individuals (ages 18-34) reported more frequent use (7.2%) along with those residing in Russells Point (7%).

The next question attempted to determine *misuse* of prescription medication. The question asked respondents if they had used any of a number of prescription medications without a prescription or more than indicated by their prescription. Pain medication was the greatest reported medication misused, with 15% reporting any use without a prescription or using more than indicated on the prescription. Furthermore, 10.2% reported monthly misuse of pain medication. Almost a quarter of seniors (22.6%) and respondents in Russells Point (21.5%) reported misuse of pain medication. Less than 1% of respondents indicated misuse of barbituates, 4% indicated misuse of sleeping pills, and 1.9% indicated misuse of tranquilizers.

Question 3 asked if the prescription medication taken by respondents was prescribed. The percentage indicating that the medication was prescribed was rather low, with older respondents having a higher percentage indicating a prescription. In addition, female respondents had a slightly higher percentage indicating a prescription than male respondents. Rushylvania and West Mansfield was the area with the highest percentage of respondents indicating that the medication was prescribed.

Women's Health

Question 1 in the Women's Health section asked residents to indicate if they had gotten a mammogram, and, if so, how recently.   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 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield and lowest for respondents from Russells Point. National and Ohio BRFSS data is comparable to that of Logan County for a mammogram within the past two years at 75.3%, 74.2%, and 75.4% respectively.

Question 2 asked respondents if they had a pap test, and if so, how recently. Most women respondents (98%) indicated that they had received a pap test. However, the length of time since their last test varied. Almost a quarter of women respondents (23.9%) indicated that it had been more than 5 years since their last pap test. Compared to Ohio (81.7%) and National (82%) data, Logan County respondents have much fewer pap tests within the last three years, at 65.6%. Part, but not all of this difference can be contributed to the sampling bias with more seniors responding to the Logan County survey.

The next question asked female respondents if they had received a colonoscopy. Almost a third (31.3%) of women respondents over age 50 had never undergone a colonoscopy. This percentage was the highest in Central Bellefontaine and the lowest in De Graff, Quincy, and Lewistown. Logan County percent receiving a colonoscopy within the last five years was slightly higher, at 68.7%, than national (66.3%) and Ohio (64.5%) BRFSS averages.

Question 4 required respondents to indicate if they had received the HPV vaccine. Overall, only 20 respondents (a low percentage) indicated positively to this question.

Question 5 asked about various behaviors during pregnancy.   Just over 60% of respondents reported a pregnancy where they received prenatal care (62.7%) and took a prenatal vitamin (61.1%). Regarding risk behavior, just over 20% of women reported a pregnancy where they were exposed to secondhand smoke. This percentage is highest in Indian Lake – Lakeview (38.2%) and Russells Point (36.7%). Additionally these two census tracts report more often smoking during pregnancy, 21.1% and 22.4% respectively compared with the county average of 8.3%. These two census tracts also reported higher rates of domestic violence while pregnant at 7.9% and 8.2% respectively compared to 2.7% in the county.

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. Overall, 6.2% of women respondents indicated use of prenatal help. This percentage was highest for respondents in West Bellefontaine and lowest for respondents in Indian Lake and East Bellefontaine.   Reported use of both Medicaid and food stamps or WIC was highest for respondents from Central Bellefontaine. Per Ohio Department of Job and Family Services reports, slightly less than half of all births in Logan County, the mother is on Medicaid.

Men's Health

Question 1 asked respondents if they had ever had a PSA test, and, if so, how recently. Overall, almost two-thirds (65.7%) of male respondents age 50 or older indicated that they had a PSA test within the past 2 years. Only 15.2% of male respondents age 50 or older indicated that they had never had a PSA test. When comparing local responses to National and Ohio BRFSS data, men age 40 and over receiving a PSA test in the last two-years are considered. Logan County reports a larger percentage (60.1%) meeting these criteria than Ohio (54.4%) and the nation (53.9%).

Question 2 asked men if they had ever had a digital rectal exam and, if so, how recently. Over half of male respondents age 50 and over report having had a digital rectal exam within the past two years. Compared to National and Ohio BRFSS data, more Logan County respondents over age 40 report having had an exam at least once, at 85.9% (73.2% National; 73.6% Ohio).

The last question asked men if they had every undergone a colonoscopy and, if so, how recently. Approximately one-fourth (24.6%) of male respondents age 50 or over report a timely colonoscopy. Just over one-fourth (26.6%) report never having a colonoscopy. More respondents on this survey reported having a colonoscopy (73.4%) at least once than did in Ohio (63.5%) and National (64.8%) BRFSS surveys.

Sexual Behavior

Question 1 asked respondents to indicate the number of sexual partners they had within the past 12 months. Most respondents report either no or one sexual partner. However, the percentage of respondents indicating no sexual activity differs greatly by age. Approximately two-thirds of respondents 65 and over indicate that they had not had sex within the past 12 months, while less than 8% of those under 50 indicate no sexual partners. Responses also vary by census tract. West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents reporting no sexual activity. Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents with multiple sexual partners. A relationship was found between sexual partners and income with lower income respondents reporting more partners.

The next question asked respondents if they are currently sexually active, what they are doing in terms of birth control. The most common methods of birth control reported were vasectomy, tubes tied, and not using birth control. However, these percentages are reflective of the relatively older average age of respondents. Report of type of birth control varied by age.

Question 3 asked residents, if they were not using birth control, the reason why they were not using birth control. One of the most common reasons was that the respondent was past menopause , which corresponds to the older age of respondents. The other common reason was that their self or partner had their tubes tied or had a vasectomy. Again this correlates with the age of respondents in that a large number of respondents are not interested in having additional children.

The last question in the Sexual Health section asked residents to indicate if they had ever had nonconsensual sex. Almost 1 in 10 respondents (9.3%) indicated nonconsensual sex. This percentage was highest for young adult respondents and, as expected, higher for female than male respondents. In terms of census tract, Central Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicating nonconsensual sex (15.2%) and Zanesfield and East Liberty had the lowest percentage around 6%. Bellefontaine West was also higher than the county at 13.7%. A higher percentage of lower income respondents indicated having nonconsensual sex than those reporting higher incomes.

Mental Health

Question 1 asked residents to indicate if they had experienced symptoms of depression in the past year. Almost 30% of respondents indicated symptoms. This percentage was lowest among senior respondents and lower for male than female respondents. The census tracts with the highest percentage of respondents indicating depression symptoms were Indian Lake – Lakeview and West Bellefontaine at 40%. There was a relationship found between depression symptoms and income level. Respondents reporting lower incomes had a higher percentage reporting depression symptoms.

Question 2 attempted to assess mental health dysfunction – the number of days in the past month that mental health has prevented the respondent from performing usual daily activities. Overall, 18.4% of respondents indicated that their mental health had prevented them from performing daily activities on at least one day in the past month. This percentage was highest for respondents age 35-49 and higher for female than male respondents. In terms of census tract, Indian Lake – Lakeview had the highest percentage of respondents indicating mental health dysfunction and Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the lowest percentage. As one might predict, those reporting the lowest income also have the highest percentage reporting mental health dysfunction.

Question 3 attempted to address the severity of depression symptoms and asked respondents if, in the past year, they had ever seriously considered attempting suicide. Just under 3% of respondents indicated that they had seriously considered suicide. This percentage was slightly higher for respondents age 35-49 but similar for males and females. Indian Lake was the area that had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that they had considered suicide. Of those considering suicide, almost one-fourth (24.6%) actually attempted suicide.

Question 4 asked residents about their typical stress level. Specifically, respondents were to indicate their typical stress level on a 5-point scale from very low to very high. Overall, 14.5% 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. In terms of census tract, West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents reporting high or very high stress levels.

Question 5 asked residents how they typically deal with stress. By far, the highest percentage of respondents indicated dealing with stress by talking to someone (52.0%). Other methods popular by respondents include exercising (32.7%), eating (29.1%), sleeping (24.7%), TV or video games (24.8%), working (20.8%), and working on a hobby (23.9%). The method mentioned by the lowest percentage of respondents was drugs.

Question 6 asked respondents if they or a family member had been diagnosed with a mental illness. Overall, 17% of respondents indicated a diagnosis of mental illness in themselves or a family member. This percentage was highest for young adult respondents, slightly higher for female respondents, and highest for respondents from West Bellefontaine. Zanesfield and East Liberty had the lowest percentage of respondents indicating a diagnosis of mental illness in themselves or a family member. Approximately one in four respondents reported their assessment was difficult to obtain and slightly under 50% reported there was adequate treatment available in the community.

For those indicating a diagnosis, about half were diagnosed locally and found adequate treatment in the community. In about a quarter of the cases (25.2%) respondents indicated that the assessment was difficult to obtain and that a mental health caseworker was involved (25.2%).

The last question in the Mental Health section asked respondents if they or a family member had been diagnosed with a mental disability and, if so, asked questions about the diagnosis and treatment. Slightly less than 10% of respondents (9.7%) reported a diagnosis of mental disability in themselves or a family member.   The percentage was slightly higher in the middle two age groups (35-49 and 50-64). The census tract with the highest percentage of respondents reporting a diagnosis was Russells Point, with Zanesfield and East Liberty having the lowest percentage. For those indicating a diagnosis, almost 60% indicated that there were adequate education programs and just under half (47.6% and 48.1% respectively) indicated that there were adequate social activities and occupational programs available. Proper placement was indicated by 42.6% of respondents.

Parenting

Question 1 asked residents to indicate the ages of children in their household. Approximately one-fourth of respondents (24.7%) indicated having children in the home. The percentage was greatest among young adult respondents and lowest among senior respondents. In particular, young adult respondents had the greatest percentage reporting young children while respondents age 35-49 had the highest percentage reporting teenage children. A higher percentage of female respondents reported children in the home than male respondents. This difference was seen across all ages of children. In terms of census tract, Zanesfield and East Liberty had the highest percentage of respondents reporting children in the home. Indian Lake – Lakeview had the lowest percentage.

Question 2 required residents to indicate the number of children – boys vs. girls. Most respondents with children in the household indicated having 1-2 children (69.3%). Respondents reported slightly more boys than girls.

Question 3 asked respondents whether the children in their household had been without health coverage (no, previously without, or currently without). Most respondents indicated that their children had never been without medical coverage (89.6%). Only 4.9% of respondents indicated that their children are currently without coverage.

The next question asked how respondents were related to the children living in their household. Most respondents indicated that they were parents (86.3%). More than one in ten respondents (12.3%) were grandparents with a higher response in Indian Lake-Lakeview (22.2%) and Russells Point (25%).   The question did not determine if the grandparent was the designated primary caregiver, the grandchild and their parent could both be residing with the grandparent.

Question 5 required respondents to indicate if their children had been diagnosed with asthma, and, if so, whether their child still has asthma.   Overall, 21.1% of respondents with children in the home indicated that they had a child with asthma. Of those indicating asthma, most indicated that their child still has asthma (70.1%).

The next question asked whether the children in the household had received a seasonal flu vaccine, and, if so the type of vaccine received. The majority of respondents with children in the home (68.5%) indicated that none of their children had been vaccinated.

Question 7 attempted to determine if residents are providing girls with the HPV vaccine. Overall, about 14% of respondents with children in the home indicated having at least some of their girls vaccinated. This corresponds to 19.1% of the respondents indicating that they had girls.

Question 8 asked respondents if they had used any of the available 0-4 programs in the community. The most common program indicated by respondents was WIC, with 22.0% of respondents with children indicating use of WIC. The program with the fewest percentage of respondents indicating use was Early Head Start.

The purpose of Question 9 was to determine if parents were discussing important and sensitive topics with their teenage children. Specifically, residents were given a list of topics and asked if they discussed any of them with their child age 12-17 in the past 12 months. For those with 12-17 year old children, the topic with the highest percentage of respondents indicating discussion was dating and relationships, followed by eating habits. The topic with the lowest percentage of respondents indicating discussion was STD prevention.

Question 10 attempted to measure an important family environment variable – eating meals together. The majority of respondents with children in the home indicated eating meals together with family members 5 or more times per week, with less than 10% indicating that they ate meals together 1 or less time per week.

Question 11 asked respondents if, within the past 12 months, they or a household member had adopted a child. Just under 2% of respondents with children in the home indicated that they or a family member had adopted. This percentage was highest for respondents from Russells Point and lowest for Indian Lake and Zanesfield and East Liberty.

Question 12 asked respondents to indicate if they had given up a child for adoption. Only 2 respondents indicated relinquishing a child for adoption.

The last question in the parenting section asked respondents if they were familiar with the putative father registry. Overall, 7.5% of respondents with children in the home indicated familiarity with the Putative Father Registry.

Environment/Safety

The first question in the Environment/Safety section asked respondents to indicate if they typically used a seatbelt. A majority of respondents indicating always using a seatbelt (81.5%). This percentage was fairly consistent across age groups. A higher percentage of female than male respondents reported always using their seatbelt. BRFSS survey data reported consistent use of seatbelts in Ohio and the nation.

Question 2 required residents to indicate how often they tested smoke detectors. Just under half (47.7%) of respondents indicated testing smoke detectors within the past 6 months. Just under three-quarters (73.7%) indicated testing smoke detectors within the past year. A slightly higher percentage of senior respondents indicated testing smoke detectors regularly compared to other age groups. Indian Lake – Lakeview had the highest percentage of respondents reporting testing smoke detectors within the past 6 months.

Question 3 asked respondents to indicate whether they felt they were prepared for a large scale disaster on the scale of not at all prepared, somewhat prepared, or well prepared. The majority of respondents (69.1%) took a "middle ground" and indicated that they were somewhat prepared for a large-scale disaster. Seniors had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that they were well prepared for a disaster, while the 35-49 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. Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the highest percentage of respondents indicate being well prepared for a disaster, while East Bellefontaine had the lowest percentage.

Question 4 asked residents to indicate their main method of getting information from authorities in the case of a large-scale emergency or disaster. The method with the highest percentage of respondents indicating use was television, followed by telephone. A greater percentage of senior respondents reported using the television than other groups, while a lower percentage of seniors than other groups reported using the Internet. Responses for male and female respondents were similar. In terms of census tract, Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents reporting use of television, while Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the lowest. Huntsville and Belle Center also had a relatively high percentage of respondents indicating use of the radio.

Question 5 asked residents to indicate if any of a number of possible issues, from rodents to asbestos, had threatened the health of their family within the past 12 months. Overall, report of health issues was low. The issue that the highest percentage of respondents reported was mold. Asbestos had the lowest percentage of respondents reporting it as an issue. Indian Lake – Lakeview and Russells Point tended to have relatively higher percentages of respondents reporting, but it varied by specific issue. Respondents with an income under $20,000 per year reported greater household health issues compared with all respondents, except for chemicals in household products and lead paint.

Question 6 asked respondents to indicate reasons they might not report illegal activity. Overall, just over one-third (37.3%) of respondents indicated that they might not report activity due to lack of evidence. The other reasons were reported by a lower percentage of respondents, with lack of trust in police, fear of getting hurt, and lack of trust in system being reported by 13.4%, 19.1%, and 17.4% of respondents respectively.

Young adults had the highest percentage of respondents indicating the reason for lack of trust in police, fear of getting hurt, and lack of trust in the system. Senior respondents had the lowest percentage for each of these reasons. Male and female respondents had similar percentages for lack of trust in police, lack of trust in system, and lack of evidence. A higher percentage of female than male respondents indicated they might not report illegal activity due to fear of getting hurt.

Percentages varied by census tract. Russells Point and Central Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicating lack of trust in police, while West Liberty had the lowest percentage. Central Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicate fear of getting hurt, while Zanesfield and East Liberty had the lowest percentage. Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents indicating lack of trust in system while West Liberty had the lowest percentage. Indian Lake – Lakeview and Central Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicating they might not report illegal activity due to lack of evidence, while Indian Lake and Russells Point had the lowest percentage.

Question 7 asked respondents to indicate if they felt that during the past 12 months they had been abused and, if so, their relationship to the abuser. Overall, 6.8% of respondents indicated abuse within the past year. The percentage was highest for respondents age 35-49 and higher for female than male respondents. In terms of census tract, Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents indicating abuse. Of those indicating abuse, the most common abusers were an unrelated person and a spouse. A higher percentage of respondents reporting a low income reported being abused.

Social Context

Question 1 asked residents to indicate if any of a number of issues described their housing conditions from "too crowded" to "unsafe neighborhood."   The issue that the highest percentage of respondents indicated was being too close to neighbors, followed by being too expensive. Being in an unsafe neighborhood was indicated by the lowest percentage of respondents. For every issue but "run down," young adults had the highest percentage of respondents indicating the issue. For every issue but "too far from everything," seniors had the lowest percentage of respondents indicating the issue.

In terms of census tract, Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents indicating their housing was too crowded, too far from everything, run down, and too close to neighbors. East Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that their housing was too expensive, and Indian Lake – Lakeview had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that their housing was in an unsafe neighborhood.

Question 2 asked respondents how often during the past 12 months they had been worried or stressed about having money for the rent or mortgage, having money for utilities, and buying nutritious food. Approximately half of respondents (49.2%) indicated that they had never had an issue with money for rent or mortgage, approximately half of respondents (46.4%) indicated that they had never had an issue with money for utilities, and approximately half of respondents (47.9%) indicated that they had never had an issue with money for buying nutritious food.

Percentages varied by age group, gender, and census tract. Seniors had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that they were always stressed about money for rent/mortgage, money for utilities, and money for nutritious food, but also the highest percentage indicating that they were never stressed. Female respondents had higher percentages indicating that they were usually or always stressed about all of the items. West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicating they were usually or always worried about all areas, while East Bellefontaine had the lowest.

Question 3 asked respondents about possible material and social resources. Overall, 13.5% of respondents indicated that they would have a problem finding someone to loan them $50, 11.0% of respondents indicated they would have trouble finding someone to talk to about their problems, 14.0% of respondents indicated that they would have trouble finding someone to help if they were sick and in bed, and 10.9% of respondents indicated that they would have trouble finding someone to take them to the doctor's office.

There were some variations. The percentage having a problem finding someone to loan them $50 was highest for young adult respondents, slightly higher for female than male respondents, and highest for respondents from Russells Point. The percentage of respondents indicating an issue finding someone to talk to about their problems was highest for respondents age 50-64, slightly higher for male than female respondents, and highest for respondents from Indian Lake – Lakeview.   For finding someone to help if

they were sick and in bed, differences by age group and gender were only slight, but senior respondents had the highest percentage and female respondents had a slightly higher percentage than male respondents. 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. Finally, for having someone to take them to the doctor's office, percentages were fairly consistent by age group and census tract, but slightly higher for young adult respondents and slightly higher for female than male respondents. 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 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. Overall, 13.5% of respondents indicated using assistance from a Logan County organization. Young adults had the highest percentage of respondents indicating use and a higher percentage of female than male respondents indicated using assistance. Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents indicating using assistance while Zanesfield and East Liberty had the lowest percentage.

Question 5 asked respondents to indicate the place that they go the most often for recreation in the community.   The highest percentages were seen for parks, outside areas, and church. The lowest percentage of respondents indicated dance halls as their typical place for recreation. Respondents with children in the home indicated going to parks, sports fields, and swimming pools more often than all respondents.

Question 6 asked residents to rate their community by indicating their agreement/disagreement with a list of statements. 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, 59.7% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with this statement. Less than half of respondents agreed with the other two statements with the majority of the other respondents indicating that they were "not sure." In general, overall responses to these statements were not as high as one might expect. There was also some variability by age group, census tract, and gender.

Question 7 was another question assessing community involvement. Specifically, respondents were asked to indicate how many times in an average week they go to programs, go to church services, or volunteer. Going to church services was indicated at a slightly higher percentage than the other two activities, with 58.1% of respondents indicating that they attend church services at least once in a typical week. Interestingly, a relatively large percentage of respondents (55.8%) indicated volunteering on a typical week. Going to programs or shows and volunteering was mentioned by a higher percentage of senior respondents. Going to church services was mentioned by a higher percentage of senior respondents and a higher percentage of women respondents. There were also some variations by census tract with higher percentage reporting not participating in the Indian Lake-Lakeview, Lakeview, and Russells Point areas.

Demographics

Question 1 asked respondents to indicate their age. The average age of all respondents was 58.4. Male respondents indicated a slightly higher age than female respondents.   Indian Lake respondents reported the highest average age while Huntsville and Belle Center reported the lowest. However, in all cases, average age was between 55 and 65 years.

Question 2 asked respondents to indicate whether they were male or female. Overall, there were more female than male respondents. The young adult age group had the highest percentage of female respondents and the senior age group had the lowest percentage. By census tract, the percentage of male/female respondents varied slightly. Zanesfield and East Liberty had the highest percentage of female respondents while Indian Lake had the lowest.

Question 3 required respondents to indicate their race and/or ethnicity. 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 asked respondents to indicate their marital status. A majority of respondents indicated that they were married (66.3%). 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. The middle two age groups (35-49 and 50-64) had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that they were divorced. As one might expect, the percentage of female respondents indicating that they were widowed was higher than for male respondents. By census tract, West Bellefontaine 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 asked respondents to indicate their highest education level. Just under one-third (30.3%) 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. East Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicate that they were a college graduate, while Indian Lake – Lakeview had the lowest percentage. Indian Lake – Lakeview had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that their highest level of education was a high school diploma. A greater percentage of respondents to this survey indicated that they were a high school graduate (95.5%) compared to US Census data. (85.9%). Similarly, 30.3% of respondents indicated having a college degree or higher which is much higher than U.S. Census data of 14.3%. One can conclude that the survey results represent a stronger response from those with higher education.

Question 6 was intended to collect information from respondents regarding military service. Overall, 17.6% of respondents indicated military service. 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 – Lakeview had the highest percentage of respondents indicating military service.

Question 7 asked respondents to indicate their current employment situation. Just over one-third (34.9%) of respondents indicated that they are currently employed full-time and just over one-third (34.6%) indicated that they were retired. The large number of retired is related to the age of respondents. A majority (77.2%) of senior respondents indicated that they are currently retired. When factoring out those unable to work in the survey, an unemployment rate of 7.1% is determined compared with an 8.3% rate per Ohio Department of Job and Family Services/US Department of Labor Statistics in January 2012.

The last question requested information on household income. The largest percentage indicated an income between $30-$50,000 per year, but a percentage of respondents were in every category. By age group, respondents 35-49 and 50-64 had the highest percentage reporting income over $100,000. Female respondents had a higher percentage indicating the lowest income level. 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 Russells Point had the highest percentage in the lowest income category. Reported income on the survey is similar to that found on the American Community Survey (US Census).

Methodology/Survey Development

The Community Needs Assessment Survey was a combined effort of many Logan County agencies. Three of the primary agencies involved were Family and Children First, Mary Rutan Hospital and the Mary Rutan Foundation, and the Logan County Health District. 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 1: Committee Members

Drivers (funding >$1,000)	Sponsors (funding <$1,000)	Supporters (in-kind support)
Children Services	Board of Dev Disabilities	Bellefontaine City Schools
Family & Children First	Family Court of Logan Co	Bellefontaine Police Department
Health District	Logan Co Commissioners	Benjamin Logan Local Schools
Mary Rutan Hospital	Metro Housing Authority	Council on Rural Services
MHDAS Board	OSU Extension	Indian Lake Local Schools
United Way		Job and Family Services
Urbana University		Logan County Educational Service Center
		Logan County Sheriff's Office
		Ohio Hi-Point Career Center
		Riverside Local Schools
		Tri County Community Action

The Needs Assessment committee started in early 2011 and held a total of six meetings, one per month from March through August.   Specific meeting dates were March 14, April 4, May 3, May 25, July 13, and August 10.   The purpose of the committee was the following:

> *To implement and adult community survey that meets the needs of government and non-government organizations in Logan County. The partners share in the development, coordination, administration, and analysis of the survey development and community assessment process. This helps agencies save in costs of doing the process independently. The survey data will bring decision-oriented information into the public/private policy-making process by getting specific and current information from a cross-section of residents. Survey information will be used to develop a comprehensive community plan of action for Logan County and its residents from the compiled information.*

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

- Developing Action Plans for Improvement
- 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 in order to be able to compare results to surveys done in other contexts and were used with permission.

Sampling

One of the primary goals of the survey was to gather information from a representative sample by census tract.   In order to accomplish this mission, 2010 Census data was used to get information on population and number of households by census tract.   There are a total of 11 census tracts in Logan County, corresponding to census tracts 9838 to 9848 respectively (listed in tables as 38-48).

The original goal was to get a random sample of the population in each census tract. However, since some of the population would be unable to complete the survey (e.g., children) and a database of households in Logan County was available, it was decided that the survey would target a stratified random sample of occupied households by census tract. The following shows the 2010 population and number of occupied households based on census data.

Table 2: 2010 Census Data

Census Tract	Total Population	Occupied Households**
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	3,862	1,433
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	4,561	1,663
40 Indian Lake	2,536	1,248
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	2,813	1,287
42 Russells Point	1,898	851
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	5,849	2,041
44 Bellefontaine (west)	5,117	2,116
45 Bellefontaine (central)	4,343	1,690
46 Bellefontaine (east)	5,086	2,066
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	5,355	2,020
48 West Liberty	4,438	1,696
Total	**45,858**	**18,111**

** Source: 2010.census.gov

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.
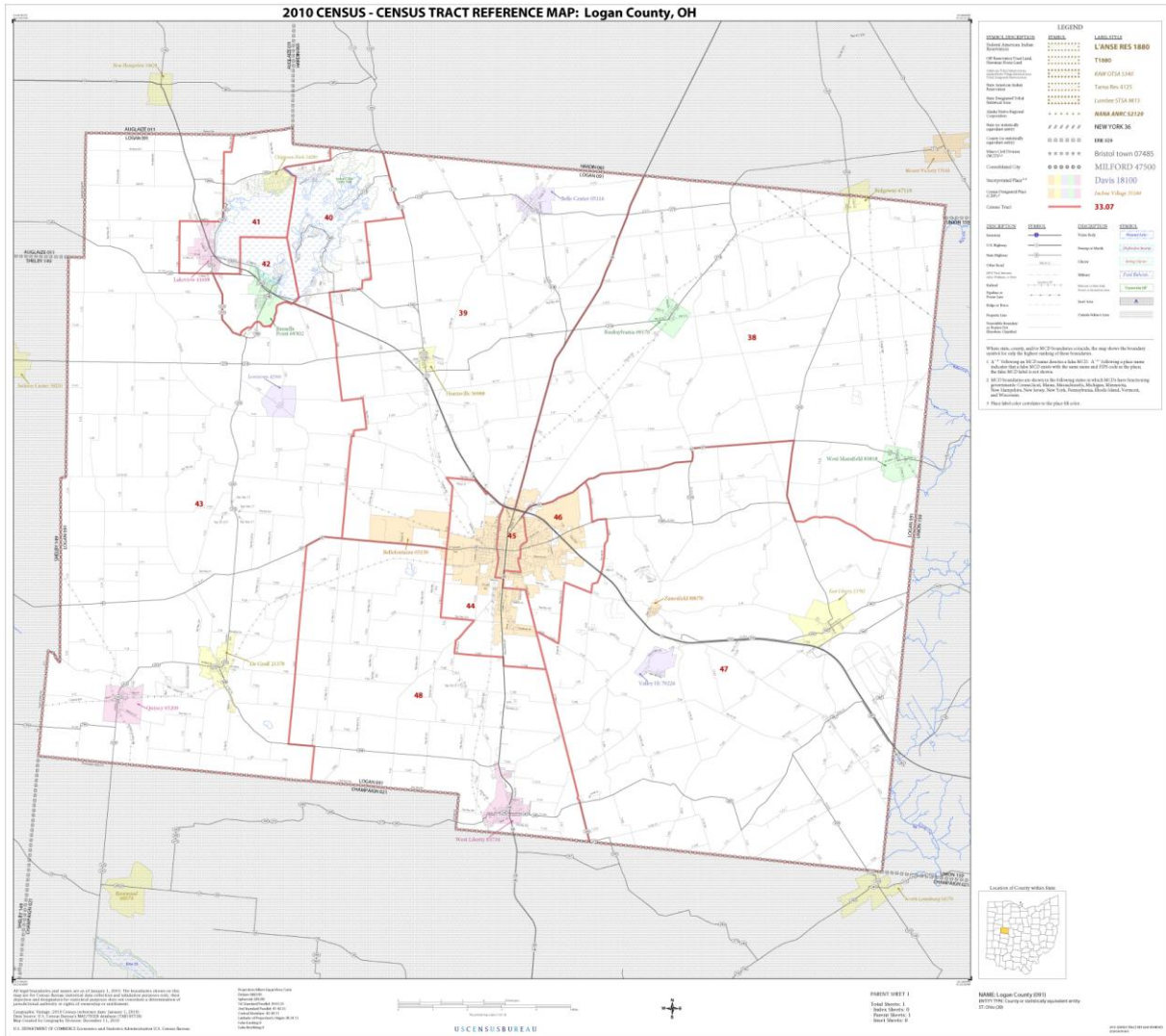
The next task was to determine the size of the sample. After budget considerations and considerations of projected confidence intervals, it was decided that a projected response of just over 2,000 was appropriate. This would allow for the smallest census tract (Russells Point) to have a projected response of around 100, which corresponds to a confidence interval of +/- under 10% based on a yes/no question with a medium level of response (75% of respondents answering in one direction).

In order to receive a response of over 2,000 surveys, a projected response rate needed to be determined. Because the survey was lengthy and contained personal questions, it was estimated that the response rate would be rather low – 20%. Based on this projected response rate, the following number of surveys were mailed:

Table 3: Surveys Mailed and Expected Response

Census Tract	Occupied Households	Database	Surveys Mailed	Expected Response**
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	1,433	1,146	860	172
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	1,663	1,591	998	200
40 Indian Lake	1,248	1,213	748	150
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	1,287	1,255	772	154
42 Russells Point	851	969	510	102
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	2,041	1,906	1224	245
44 Bellefontaine (west)	2,116	1,824	1270	254
45 Bellefontaine (central)	1,690	1,617	1014	203
46 Bellefontaine (east)	2,066	1,843	1240	248
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	2,020	1,942	1212	242
48 West Liberty	1,696	1,637	1018	204
Total	**18,111**	**16,943**	**10,866**	**2174**

** Expected response is based on 12% of occupied households and 20% of surveys mailed

One issue confronted in the sampling was that the database had approximately 1,200 households less than the 2010 census data. In particular, areas of Bellefontaine and Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had less than 90% of the households expected. The difference is either due to missing data or true population migration. Since this was the most complete database available, and most census tracts had 90% or more of the addresses expected, however, it was decided to proceed with the use of the database, making the random sample reflect the 2010 census data.

Addresses were provided by Butler Mail the first week of January 2012. A random sample was drawn by Urbana University 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.   By mid-January, approximately 11,000 surveys had been mailed to Logan County households with a requested response date of February 3, 2012.

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 Examiner
- Press release was made on WPKO/WBLL
- Multiple follow-up reminder ads placed in Currents and the Examiner
- Multiple reminder ads placed on WPKO/WBLL
- 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.

Response Rate/Representativeness of Respondents

Response rates were, in general, as expected. The following details response rates by census tract.

Table 4: Response Rates by Census Tract

Census Tract	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Response Rate
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	860	167	19.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	998	204	20.4%
40 Indian Lake	748	135	18.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	772	118	15.3%
42 Russells Point	510	68	13.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	1224	244	19.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	1270	267	21.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	1014	169	16.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	1240	304	24.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	1212	226	18.6%
48 West Liberty	1018	260	25.5%
Total	**10,866**	**2,172**	**20.0%**

The highest response rate was seen in West Liberty and in East Bellefontaine. The lowest response rates were in Indian Lake and Russells Point. Although responses are not representative by census tract, the low response rates at the lake are to be expected as a number of people have vacation homes and are not there regularly in the winter. In general, response rates were decent and surveys were returned across every census tract in the county. However, because rates were not consistent, it will be important to analyze differences in responses to questions by census tract.

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

Table 5: Responses by Gender

Gender	Number Responding	Percent of Respondents	Percent of Adult Population**
Male	589	27.6%	49.3%
Female	1545	72.4%	50.7%
Total Indicating Gender	**2134**		

** Source: 2010 Census data

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 6: Responses by Age Group

Age Group	Number Responding	Percent of Respondents	Percent of Adult Population**
Ages 18-34	173	8.0%	25.0%
Ages 35-49	414	19.1%	26.9%
Ages 50-64	739	34.0%	28.3%
Age 65 and Older	751	34.6%	19.7%
Total Indicating Age	**2077**		

**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 34.6% 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.

Table 7: Responses by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Number Responding	Percent of Respondents	Percent of Population**
American Indian	26	1.2%	.3%
African American	13	.6%	1.6%
Caucasian	2071	97.1%	95.3%
Asian	4	.2%	.5%
Native Hawaiian	0	.0%	.0%
Hispanic	5	.2%	NA
Mixed/Biracial	5	.2%	1.9%
Other	9	.4%	.3%
Total Indicating Race/Ethnicity	**2133**		

** Source: 2010 Census data

The sample did seem to be relatively reflective of race/ethnicity. There was a slightly higher percentage of American Indian and White respondents than predicted and a slightly lower percentage of African American respondents, but as the population of Logan County is primarily Caucasian, respondents reflect that tendency.

In conclusion, the response rate was exactly as expected – 20%. Although this rate seems low, it is not uncommon for a survey of this size. In fact, for a large survey, a 20% response rate is good.

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.

Survey Results

Because of the typical non-response achieved with mail surveys and the fact that a greater proportion of respondents were seniors and women than would be expected by population statistics, 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 whether a number of issues should be considered a "problem in their community. The following tables show the percentage of households reporting various issues as "not a problem," a "small problem," a "medium problem," or a "big problem."

Table 1: Community Issues – Overall Responses

Issue	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Domestic Violence	2026	6.6%	19.1%	47.8%	26.5%
Child Abuse	2015	6.9%	22.3%	42.5%	28.3%
Drug Abuse	2047	2.9%	4.7%	22.0%	70.3%
Juvenile Deliquency	2016	4.5%	21.5%	45.5%	28.5%
Underage Drinking	2044	4.4%	17.0%	40.5%	38.1%
Teenage Pregnancy	2008	5.3%	26.3%	43.1%	25.3%
Unemployment	2049	2.3%	8.3%	31.8%	57.5%
Homelessness	2002	11.6%	45.2%	32.3%	10.9%
Hunger	2008	8.7%	34.9%	40.4%	16.0%
Childhood Obesity	2034	5.2%	20.7%	41.4%	32.7%
Adult Obesity	2046	3.4%	11.1%	38.5%	47.0%

The issue that the greatest percentage of respondents indicated was a big problem was drug abuse, followed by unemployment.   The issues that the lowest percentage of respondents felt were big problems were homelessness and hunger.   In particular, 11.6% of respondents indicated that homelessness was "not a problem" – a higher percentage than for any other issue. The following tables detail responses by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 1-1: Domestic Violence

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	165	12.7%	30.3%	47.9%	9.1%
Ages 35-49	397	6.8%	18.6%	54.9%	19.6%
Ages 50-64	705	4.8%	18.4%	47.0%	29.8%
Ages 65+	680	6.8%	17.9%	45.1%	30.1%
Gender					
Male	559	8.6%	27.2%	44.7%	19.5%
Female	1435	5.8%	16.2%	49.1%	28.9%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	154	7.1%	21.4%	50.0%	21.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	192	7.8%	18.8%	46.9%	26.6%
40 Indian Lake	125	13.6%	18.4%	48.8%	19.2%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	106	9.4%	27.4%	37.7%	25.5%
42 Russells Point	63	4.8%	22.2%	33.3%	39.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	217	6.5%	22.6%	45.2%	25.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	253	5.5%	16.2%	47.0%	31.2%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	162	2.5%	10.5%	53.1%	34.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	292	2.1%	15.8%	53.4%	28.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	212	6.6%	16.5%	53.8%	23.1%
48 West Liberty	241	10.4%	26.6%	42.7%	20.3%

A greater percentage of older respondents and female respondents rated domestic violence as a bigger problem than younger and/or male respondents. Especially interesting is the fact that both of the older age groups (50-64 and 65+) seemed to respond similarly. It seems like the older the resident, the more likely he/she is to see domestic violence as an issue, but the trend levels off for those over 50.

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.

There were also some slight differences by census tract. Russells Point had the greatest percentage of respondents rating domestic violence as a big problem. Indian Lake had the greatest percentage of respondents rating domestic violence as not a problem.

Table 1-2: Child Abuse

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	165	12.7%	29.7%	40.6%	17.0%
Ages 35-49	396	6.1%	21.0%	46.2%	26.8%
Ages 50-64	708	4.4%	22.9%	41.9%	30.8%
Ages 65+	669	8.5%	21.2%	42.0%	28.3%
Gender					
Male	556	9.2%	34.5%	38.5%	17.8%
Female	1427	6.1%	17.8%	44.0%	32.1%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	153	8.5%	23.5%	42.5%	25.5%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	190	7.4%	22.6%	45.3%	24.7%
40 Indian Lake	125	15.2%	18.4%	43.2%	23.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	105	11.4%	23.8%	30.5%	34.3%
42 Russells Point	63	6.3%	28.6%	34.9%	30.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	217	6.0%	23.0%	39.6%	31.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	250	5.6%	19.2%	44.0%	31.2%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	163	.6%	19.6%	42.9%	36.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	290	2.8%	20.0%	48.3%	29.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	212	6.6%	21.7%	48.6%	23.1%
48 West Liberty	238	10.9%	29.0%	36.6%	23.5%

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 older respondents, however, that give higher responses to this question.   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 an issue. 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 respondents reporting the biggest issues with child abuse were central 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
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	166	5.4%	9.6%	26.5%	58.4%
Ages 35-49	402	2.5%	4.7%	20.4%	72.4%
Ages 50-64	715	1.3%	3.4%	24.1%	71.3%
Ages 65+	687	4.1%	5.5%	19.9%	70.5%
Gender					
Male	563	3.0%	7.8%	27.5%	61.6%
Female	1454	2.9%	3.6%	19.9%	73.5%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	158	3.2%	5.1%	21.5%	70.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	197	2.5%	3.6%	19.8%	74.1%
40 Indian Lake	127	7.9%	6.3%	23.6%	62.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	105	4.8%	4.8%	25.7%	64.8%
42 Russells Point	63	1.6%	1.6%	22.2%	74.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	224	.4%	5.8%	21.4%	72.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	253	3.2%	3.2%	15.4%	78.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	165	.0%	1.8%	17.0%	81.2%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	291	.7%	2.4%	20.3%	76.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	215	3.7%	5.6%	27.9%	62.8%
48 West Liberty	241	5.8%	10.4%	29.5%	54.4%

Similarly to other issues, older respondents and female respondents tended to provide higher ratings than younger and male respondents. However, in the case of drug abuse, the responses were rather high for all age groups and for both males and females.   More than half of respondents in all groups felt that drug abuse was a "big problem."

More than half of respondents from all census tracts reported that drug abuse was a big problem in their area. Central Bellefontaine had the greatest percentage of respondents reporting it as a big problem, with no respondents indicating that there were no issues with drug abuse. Clearly, there is a perception in all areas of drug abuse being an issue that needs to be addressed.

One other interesting fact needs to be addressed here. Although many respondents felt that drug abuse was a "big issue", there was very little drug abuse reported by respondents. Respondents were not necessarily relying on their own experiences with drug abuse to answer this question, but their perception of drug abuse of others.   Perhaps the perception is influenced by media reports of drug abuse in the area.

Table 1-4: Juvenile Delinquency

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	164	7.3%	32.9%	37.2%	22.6%
Ages 35-49	396	4.0%	23.5%	41.7%	30.8%
Ages 50-64	705	2.4%	20.7%	47.1%	29.8%
Ages 65+	678	6.2%	18.9%	48.7%	26.3%
Gender					
Male	559	5.9%	30.8%	40.6%	22.7%
Female	1428	4.0%	18.0%	47.4%	30.6%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	154	5.2%	24.7%	43.5%	26.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	194	3.6%	19.6%	42.8%	34.0%
40 Indian Lake	126	9.5%	18.3%	45.2%	27.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	105	8.6%	24.8%	42.9%	23.8%
42 Russells Point	63	3.2%	23.8%	30.2%	42.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	217	2.3%	27.2%	43.8%	26.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	252	5.2%	17.1%	45.6%	32.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	159	.6%	15.7%	52.2%	31.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	287	1.4%	17.1%	53.0%	28.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	208	5.3%	22.1%	46.2%	26.4%
48 West Liberty	242	7.4%	28.9%	42.1%	21.5%

In the case of juvenile delinquency, responses were more consistent across age group. Younger adult respondents were slightly less likely to indicate it as a problem, but differences did not seem to be as great as with other items.

The gender difference was slightly less on this question also. Women respondents did tend to rate juvenile delinquency as a larger problem, but the gap was smaller than with other items.

Respondents from Russells Point had the greatest percentage indicating juvenile delinquency as a big problem.   Respondents in the Indian Lake area had the greatest percentage indicating that is wasn't a problem and respondents in central Bellefontaine had the lowest percentage of respondents reporting that it wasn't a problem. Overall, however, responses seemed fairly consistent across census tracts.

Table 1-5: Underage Drinking

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	166	8.4%	25.9%	37.3%	28.3%
Ages 35-49	399	3.8%	18.0%	40.1%	38.1%
Ages 50-64	711	2.8%	15.3%	42.8%	39.1%
Ages 65+	689	5.4%	16.1%	40.6%	37.9%
Gender					
Male	565	5.7%	25.5%	40.5%	28.3%
Female	1447	3.9%	13.7%	40.5%	41.9%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	157	5.1%	17.8%	38.2%	38.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	194	4.6%	15.5%	40.7%	39.2%
40 Indian Lake	126	8.7%	14.3%	43.7%	33.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	108	7.4%	25.9%	39.8%	26.9%
42 Russells Point	63	6.3%	19.0%	25.4%	49.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	223	2.7%	18.4%	39.5%	39.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	257	4.3%	13.2%	46.7%	35.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	160	.6%	20.0%	38.1%	41.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	292	1.7%	15.1%	43.5%	39.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	215	5.1%	15.8%	39.1%	40.0%
48 West Liberty	240	6.3%	19.2%	38.3%	36.3%

Age and gender trends for underage drinking are very similar to that of juvenile delinquency. Young adults report it as less of a problem, but adults 35 and older seem to be consistent in their perception. The gender difference for underage drinking is greater than that for juvenile delinquency, but the same pattern (females rating it as a higher issue) is seen.

Also similarly to juvenile delinquency, the area where the greatest percentage of respondents reported underage drinking as a big problem is Russells Point and respondents in the Indian Lake (particularly Lakeview) area had the greatest percentage reporting it as not a problem. Central Bellefontaine respondents had the lowest percentage reporting that underage drinking is not a problem. Overall, around 80% of survey respondents indicated that they felt that underage drinking is a medium or big problem.

Table 1-6: Teenage Pregnancy

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	166	7.8%	25.9%	43.4%	22.9%
Ages 35-49	398	4.3%	26.1%	43.7%	25.9%
Ages 50-64	708	4.1%	26.1%	42.9%	26.8%
Ages 65+	661	6.4%	27.4%	42.7%	23.6%
Gender					
Male	555	8.3%	33.9%	38.4%	19.5%
Female	1422	4.1%	23.3%	44.8%	27.8%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	156	5.8%	25.6%	44.9%	23.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	193	6.2%	21.8%	48.2%	23.8%
40 Indian Lake	123	13.8%	19.5%	41.5%	25.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	99	10.1%	27.3%	43.4%	19.2%
42 Russells Point	60	6.7%	23.3%	35.0%	35.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	218	1.4%	28.4%	48.2%	22.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	251	4.4%	25.9%	43.4%	26.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	158	.6%	24.1%	41.1%	34.2%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	289	2.1%	25.3%	45.0%	27.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	215	5.6%	27.9%	45.6%	20.9%
48 West Liberty	238	8.4%	34.5%	33.6%	23.5%

Interestingly, there seem to be little age differences in the perception of teenage pregnancy as a problem. Respondents that are the most likely to have teenage children (ages 35-49 and 50-64) provided ratings only slightly different than the other two groups.

Not surprisingly, women respondents rated teenage pregnancy as a bigger issue than men. Again, this may be a response bias in the way that men and women tend to answer these types of questions.

Responses for teenage pregnancy were like that for juvenile delinquency and underage drinking. Respondents in Russells Point had the greatest percentage reporting it as a big problem, respondents in Indian Lake had the greatest percentage reporting it as not a problem, and respondents in central Bellefontaine had the lowest percentage reporting teenage pregnancy as not a problem. It seems as though these three items (juvenile delinquency, underage drinking, and teenage pregnancy) are addressing a similar issue – juvenile risk taking behavior.

Table 1-7: Unemployment

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	166	6.0%	10.8%	33.1%	50.0%
Ages 35-49	401	2.2%	8.0%	35.2%	54.6%
Ages 50-64	719	.7%	8.3%	33.1%	57.9%
Ages 65+	691	2.9%	8.0%	29.1%	60.1%
Gender					
Male	563	2.8%	11.4%	34.8%	51.0%
Female	1455	2.1%	7.1%	30.7%	60.1%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	157	1.9%	6.4%	32.5%	59.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	191	3.7%	8.4%	32.5%	55.5%
40 Indian Lake	126	4.8%	6.3%	32.5%	56.3%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	106	2.8%	1.9%	27.4%	67.9%
42 Russells Point	62	1.6%	3.2%	29.0%	66.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	223	.9%	9.0%	32.7%	57.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	255	2.4%	9.0%	27.5%	61.2%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	163	.0%	6.1%	27.6%	66.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	297	.3%	8.4%	32.3%	58.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	219	4.1%	13.2%	30.1%	52.5%
48 West Liberty	241	3.3%	10.8%	40.7%	45.2%

One might expect to see age and gender trends in the perception of unemployment, as the hardest hit group in the current economy is middle-aged men. There is a slight trend in older respondents to see unemployment as a bigger issue, but the trend is not as sharp as with other questions.   Male respondents, however, tended to report unemployment as *less* of an issue than women.   In this case, it is possible that even in the face of personal experience, the bias of men to not want to label something as a "problem" is seen here.

In terms of census tract, unemployment was one of the biggest issues reported in all areas, second to drug abuse. With the exception of West Liberty, over half of all respondents indicated that unemployment is a big problem in their area. Responses were similar across areas, with 80-90% of respondents in all areas stating that unemployment is a medium or big problem.

Table 1-8: Homelessness

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	165	26.1%	54.5%	14.5%	4.8%
Ages 35-49	393	11.5%	53.9%	24.4%	10.2%
Ages 50-64	703	8.3%	45.2%	36.3%	10.2%
Ages 65+	671	11.6%	39.6%	35.6%	13.1%
Gender					
Male	548	18.1%	49.6%	24.3%	8.0%
Female	1423	9.2%	43.7%	35.1%	11.9%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	153	15.0%	43.1%	32.0%	9.8%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	192	13.0%	50.5%	28.6%	7.8%
40 Indian Lake	122	14.8%	44.3%	33.6%	7.4%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	101	11.9%	42.6%	31.7%	13.9%
42 Russells Point	61	14.8%	31.1%	26.2%	27.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	218	14.2%	48.6%	29.8%	7.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	245	9.4%	38.4%	36.3%	15.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	161	5.6%	45.3%	34.2%	14.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	289	5.9%	48.1%	37.0%	9.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	211	12.8%	45.5%	34.1%	7.6%
48 West Liberty	240	15.4%	48.3%	26.7%	9.6%

In contrast to the issue of unemployment, few respondents indicated that homelessness is a big problem.   There is a slight trend in age group and gender similar to other questions (older respondents and female respondents provide higher ratings), but the responses across all groups are relatively low.

One exception, however, exists when looking at responses by census tract. In Russells Point, almost 28% of respondents indicated that homelessness is a big problem, more than 10% over that in other areas.

Table 1-9: Hunger

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	165	16.4%	47.3%	29.7%	6.7%
Ages 35-49	394	7.1%	36.3%	39.8%	16.8%
Ages 50-64	708	5.6%	34.6%	43.8%	16.0%
Ages 65+	672	10.9%	32.1%	40.5%	16.5%
Gender					
Male	547	14.1%	42.8%	30.9%	12.2%
Female	1430	6.7%	32.0%	43.9%	17.4%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	154	10.4%	35.1%	39.0%	15.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	191	9.9%	40.8%	36.1%	13.1%
40 Indian Lake	125	10.4%	34.4%	36.0%	19.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	103	10.7%	29.1%	37.9%	22.3%
42 Russells Point	61	9.8%	23.0%	26.2%	41.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	218	9.6%	39.4%	37.2%	13.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	253	8.3%	28.1%	45.5%	18.2%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	159	5.0%	33.3%	39.6%	22.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	288	5.6%	36.8%	45.8%	11.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	208	9.1%	37.0%	42.8%	11.1%
48 West Liberty	239	10.0%	36.0%	41.8%	12.1%

A greater percentage of households indicated that hunger is a big problem that that of homelessness. Most, however, placed hunger as a medium to small problem. Similarly to the issue of homelessness, responses were consistent, with young adults and males tending to see it as less of an issue than middle-aged and older adults and men.

Also similarly to the issue of homelessness, the notable exception is Russells Point, where a much larger percentage of respondents indicated hunger as a big problem than in other areas.

Table 1-10: Childhood Obesity

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	166	8.4%	28.3%	44.0%	19.3%
Ages 35-49	396	4.5%	19.9%	40.4%	35.1%
Ages 50-64	709	2.8%	19.7%	42.7%	34.7%
Ages 65+	687	7.0%	19.7%	41.2%	32.2%
Gender					
Male	561	7.1%	18.9%	40.8%	33.2%
Female	1441	4.3%	21.3%	42.3%	32.1%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	156	6.4%	15.4%	44.2%	34.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	191	7.3%	22.5%	42.9%	27.2%
40 Indian Lake	127	7.9%	21.3%	34.6%	36.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	107	12.1%	22.4%	40.2%	25.2%
42 Russells Point	63	6.3%	20.6%	27.0%	46.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	220	3.2%	24.1%	44.1%	28.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	253	4.3%	20.6%	39.1%	36.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	161	3.1%	24.2%	39.8%	32.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	290	1.4%	17.2%	44.8%	36.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	213	6.1%	18.8%	42.3%	32.9%
48 West Liberty	244	5.3%	22.1%	43.9%	28.7%

Interestingly, responses for childhood obesity showed a similar pattern to that of other juvenile issues (underage drinking, teenage pregnancy, juvenile delinquency) in a lot of areas. Young adults rated childhood obesity as a smaller problem than middle-aged and older adults, for instance.

One interesting exception is related to gender. Childhood obesity is one area in which male respondents rated it similarly to women.

The area where the greatest percentage of respondents reported childhood obesity as a big problem was Russells Point, with Indian Lake – Lakeview having the greatest percentage reporting it as not a problem. Overall, 75-80% of respondents reported that childhood obesity is a medium or big problem.

Table 1-11: Adult Obesity

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	167	5.4%	11.4%	43.7%	39.5%
Ages 35-49	396	2.3%	11.9%	38.9%	47.0%
Ages 50-64	714	1.7%	9.8%	42.7%	45.8%
Ages 65+	691	4.8%	11.6%	34.6%	49.1%
Gender					
Male	564	4.3%	12.1%	41.0%	42.7%
Female	1450	2.9%	10.8%	37.9%	48.4%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	156	3.8%	10.9%	37.2%	48.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	194	4.1%	11.3%	45.4%	39.2%
40 Indian Lake	125	6.4%	12.8%	33.6%	47.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	107	8.4%	9.3%	38.3%	43.9%
42 Russells Point	63	3.2%	15.9%	28.6%	52.4%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	223	.9%	13.9%	39.9%	45.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	254	2.4%	9.8%	36.2%	51.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	162	2.5%	9.9%	37.7%	50.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	291	.7%	10.3%	37.5%	51.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	217	4.6%	10.6%	37.3%	47.5%
48 West Liberty	245	4.1%	11.4%	43.7%	40.8%
All Respondents	2037	3.3%	11.2%	38.6%	46.9%

Responses were similar to that of childhood obesity, with a relatively high percentage of people in all groups indicating it as a problem. Slightly fewer young adult respondents ranked adult obesity as a big problem than those in other groups, and a slightly lower percentage of male respondents rated it as a big problem than women respondents.

Although Russells Point also showed the greatest percentage of respondents indicating that adult obesity is a big problem, the responses were more consistent across census tracts. Overall, around 85% of respondents felt that adult obesity is a medium or big problem.

Interestingly, there does not seem to be a relationship between reporting adult obesity as a problem and being overweight or obese. A test of relationship of group status (normal weight, overweight, obese) based on BMI and categorical answer to rating of adult obesity as an issue is not statistically significant (χ^2=10.06, P>.05)

Question 2 – Services

In Question 2, residents were asked how important different services were to their community. They were asked to rate a variety of services (e.g., health care, care of the elderly, child care, etc.) on a four-point scale from "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	2105	1.6%	5.5%	28.3%	64.6%
Care of the Elderly	2099	.9%	4.0%	29.7%	65.4%
Child Care	2084	2.5%	12.5%	38.7%	46.2%
Services for People with Disabilities	2088	1.2%	10.1%	40.1%	48.5%
Alcohol/Substance Abuse Programs	2079	2.1%	13.7%	41.3%	42.9%
Youth Programs	2078	2.4%	16.3%	44.1%	37.2%
Job Training	2079	2.4%	18.5%	43.1%	36.1%
Income Assistance	2074	6.3%	31.4%	36.7%	25.6%
Food Assistance	2087	3.6%	22.8%	39.5%	34.1%
Housing Assistance	2078	4.9%	30.7%	37.7%	26.8%
Physical Upkeep	2043	6.4%	29.7%	39.2%	24.7%

The two services that respondents felt were the most important were health care and care of the elderly. Other important issues included child care, services for people with disabilities, and alcohol/substance abuse programs. 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
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	171	1.8%	7.0%	25.1%	66.1%
Ages 35-49	407	1.2%	4.4%	23.1%	71.3%
Ages 50-64	726	.8%	4.8%	27.0%	67.4%
Ages 65+	719	2.6%	5.8%	32.7%	58.8%
Gender					
Male	576	2.8%	8.2%	33.5%	55.6%
Female	1496	1.2%	4.5%	26.2%	68.1%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	163	1.2%	8.0%	27.0%	63.8%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	197	2.0%	8.1%	31.0%	58.9%
40 Indian Lake	129	6.2%	5.4%	25.6%	62.8%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	110	.9%	1.8%	32.7%	64.5%
42 Russells Point	64	.0%	1.6%	23.4%	75.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	234	3.4%	5.1%	32.9%	58.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	262	.4%	5.7%	25.6%	68.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	166	1.2%	3.0%	22.9%	72.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	298	.3%	4.7%	26.5%	68.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	221	1.4%	5.9%	29.0%	63.8%
48 West Liberty	253	1.6%	6.3%	31.6%	60.5%

Interestingly, it is the age group most in need of health care (seniors) that had the fewest 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, Russells Point and in Central Bellefontaine had the greatest percentage of respondents rating provision of health care as a very important issue.   Census tract 39 (Huntsville and Belle Center) and census tract 43 (De Graff, Quincy, and Lewistown) had the lowest percentage of respondents rating it as very important.

Table 2-2: Care of the Elderly

	N	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	170	1.2%	5.3%	29.4%	64.1%
Ages 35-49	405	.5%	4.2%	25.4%	69.9%
Ages 50-64	726	.4%	3.2%	27.5%	68.9%
Ages 65+	717	1.5%	4.5%	33.3%	60.7%
Gender					
Male	577	1.6%	6.6%	38.8%	53.0%
Female	1490	.7%	3.1%	26.1%	70.1%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	164	1.2%	4.9%	28.7%	65.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	197	1.5%	6.1%	31.0%	61.4%
40 Indian Lake	127	2.4%	4.7%	33.9%	59.1%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	112	.9%	1.8%	25.0%	72.3%
42 Russells Point	64	.0%	3.1%	23.4%	73.4%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	233	1.7%	3.0%	36.9%	58.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	258	.8%	3.5%	24.0%	71.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	165	.0%	1.8%	28.5%	69.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	297	.3%	3.4%	29.6%	66.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	221	.5%	5.9%	29.0%	64.7%
48 West Liberty	253	.8%	4.7%	31.6%	62.8%

A majority of respondents from all age groups, both genders, and all areas felt that care of the elderly is very important. In terms of age group, there was little difference in response between young adult, middle-aged adult, and senior respondents. The two middle age groups had a slightly higher percentage of respondents indicating it as an issue, perhaps because they are more likely to be dealing with caring for elderly parents.

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. Indian Lake-Lakeview and in Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents indicating care of the elderly as very important.

Table 2-3: Child Care

	N	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	171	2.9%	10.5%	28.7%	57.9%
Ages 35-49	405	2.2%	10.9%	36.0%	50.9%
Ages 50-64	719	1.9%	14.3%	35.7%	48.0%
Ages 65+	709	3.2%	12.6%	45.0%	39.2%
Gender					
Male	575	4.7%	20.3%	37.9%	37.0%
Female	1477	1.8%	9.5%	38.8%	49.9%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	161	2.5%	11.8%	41.6%	44.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	197	3.6%	15.2%	35.5%	45.7%
40 Indian Lake	126	5.6%	12.7%	41.3%	40.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	112	2.7%	10.7%	38.4%	48.2%
42 Russells Point	64	1.6%	4.7%	51.6%	42.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	229	2.2%	13.1%	41.9%	42.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	257	1.6%	10.9%	35.8%	51.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	161	3.1%	8.7%	30.4%	57.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	298	1.3%	10.4%	41.6%	46.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	219	3.2%	16.9%	38.4%	41.6%
48 West Liberty	252	2.0%	15.9%	38.1%	44.0%

As one might expect, respondents most likely to have young children (those in the 18-34 and 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.

There were very few differences by area. Census tract 40 (Indian Lake) had the lowest percentage of respondents rating child care as very important, while Central Bellefontaine were the highest percentage. Differences were fairly small, however.

Table 2-4: Services to People with Disabilities

	N	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	170	1.8%	5.9%	37.1%	55.3%
Ages 35-49	406	.2%	8.4%	38.7%	52.7%
Ages 50-64	720	.8%	10.7%	37.1%	51.4%
Ages 65+	716	2.1%	11.5%	44.6%	41.9%
Gender					
Male	574	2.1%	16.0%	44.4%	37.5%
Female	1483	.9%	7.9%	38.4%	52.7%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	162	1.2%	11.1%	42.6%	45.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	196	2.0%	8.7%	39.8%	49.5%
40 Indian Lake	129	1.6%	13.2%	43.4%	41.9%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	111	.0%	9.0%	36.0%	55.0%
42 Russells Point	64	3.1%	3.1%	43.8%	50.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	232	2.6%	10.8%	41.4%	45.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	258	1.2%	7.8%	36.8%	54.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	163	.0%	10.4%	38.0%	51.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	295	.7%	9.5%	40.7%	49.2%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	218	.9%	11.0%	38.5%	49.5%
48 West Liberty	252	.8%	12.7%	43.3%	43.3%

There is a trend by age group that the 65+ age group had the lowest percentage of respondents indicating the issue as very important. This is interesting, as senior respondents are those most likely to suffer from a disability.

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. Indian Lake-Lakeview and in West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents rating the issue as very important.

Table 2-5: Alcohol/Substance Abuse Programs

	N	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	169	1.2%	13.0%	42.0%	43.8%
Ages 35-49	403	1.7%	11.7%	40.7%	45.9%
Ages 50-64	723	1.4%	14.7%	39.3%	44.7%
Ages 65+	706	3.1%	14.3%	44.3%	38.2%
Gender					
Male	572	4.5%	23.1%	40.6%	31.8%
Female	1475	1.2%	10.2%	41.5%	47.2%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	162	1.2%	15.4%	41.4%	42.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	194	3.6%	12.9%	39.2%	44.3%
40 Indian Lake	130	4.6%	15.4%	43.1%	36.9%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	110	2.7%	14.5%	43.6%	39.1%
42 Russells Point	64	3.1%	6.3%	53.1%	37.5%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	230	3.5%	13.9%	42.2%	40.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	254	1.2%	11.8%	44.1%	42.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	161	.6%	8.1%	41.6%	49.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	297	1.0%	12.1%	37.7%	49.2%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	217	1.4%	17.1%	37.8%	43.8%
48 West Liberty	252	1.6%	18.3%	42.5%	37.7%

Results tend to vary slightly by age group and census tract. The 65+ age group had the lowest percentage of respondents rating alcohol/substance abuse problems as a very important issue.   Central and East Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents rating it as a very important issue.

The differences in percentages by gender seemed greater, however.   Almost half of women respondents rated alcohol/substance abuse programs as very important, while only 31.8% of male respondents gave similar ratings.

Table 2-6: Youth Programs

	N	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	171	2.3%	12.9%	42.7%	42.1%
Ages 35-49	403	2.2%	12.7%	43.9%	41.2%
Ages 50-64	721	1.9%	17.1%	41.9%	39.1%
Ages 65+	707	2.8%	18.4%	47.0%	31.8%
Gender					
Male	572	4.9%	22.9%	44.1%	28.1%
Female	1474	1.4%	13.8%	44.0%	40.7%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	163	1.8%	16.0%	43.6%	38.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	197	3.6%	15.7%	43.7%	37.1%
40 Indian Lake	128	3.9%	16.4%	40.6%	39.1%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	110	1.8%	18.2%	40.9%	39.1%
42 Russells Point	63	3.2%	12.7%	52.4%	31.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	229	2.2%	16.2%	45.4%	36.2%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	258	1.6%	15.9%	43.4%	39.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	160	2.5%	13.8%	40.0%	43.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	296	1.0%	12.5%	48.6%	37.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	215	3.7%	20.5%	41.4%	34.4%
48 West Liberty	251	1.6%	20.3%	45.8%	32.3%

It is respondents most likely to have children in the home (the first three 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.

Reponses across census tracts were fairly consistent. Central Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents rating youth programs as very important. West Liberty had the lowest percentage.

Table 2-7: Job Training

	N	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	169	3.6%	22.5%	39.6%	34.3%
Ages 35-49	405	1.7%	23.0%	41.2%	34.1%
Ages 50-64	724	1.4%	17.1%	43.1%	38.4%
Ages 65+	706	3.5%	16.3%	45.5%	34.7%
Gender					
Male	573	4.5%	23.7%	45.7%	26.0%
Female	1474	1.6%	16.5%	42.1%	39.9%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	164	1.8%	17.1%	47.0%	34.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	194	2.1%	17.5%	46.9%	33.5%
40 Indian Lake	130	6.2%	20.8%	40.0%	33.1%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	110	2.7%	12.7%	41.8%	42.7%
42 Russells Point	63	4.8%	3.2%	41.3%	50.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	230	2.6%	21.7%	38.3%	37.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	255	2.4%	16.9%	42.7%	38.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	160	1.3%	18.1%	36.9%	43.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	296	1.7%	20.3%	43.2%	34.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	218	1.4%	20.2%	45.9%	32.6%
48 West Liberty	251	1.6%	21.1%	47.4%	29.9%

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, job training was in the middle in terms of importance of service in the community. With the exception of West Liberty, around a third or more of respondents felt that job training was very important. In all areas, more than 75% of respondents felt that it was either an important or very important issue.

Table 2-8: Income Assistance

	N	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	171	8.8%	38.0%	26.9%	26.3%
Ages 35-49	406	7.9%	32.0%	31.8%	28.3%
Ages 50-64	720	5.7%	29.6%	38.3%	26.4%
Ages 65+	698	5.9%	32.2%	40.1%	21.8%
Gender					
Male	574	12.4%	38.9%	32.9%	15.9%
Female	1468	4.0%	28.6%	38.1%	29.2%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	162	6.2%	35.2%	35.2%	23.5%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	194	9.8%	30.4%	35.1%	24.7%
40 Indian Lake	126	11.1%	38.1%	25.4%	25.4%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	111	7.2%	18.0%	38.7%	36.0%
42 Russells Point	64	3.1%	20.3%	31.3%	45.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	231	6.9%	30.7%	39.8%	22.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	259	3.1%	29.3%	38.6%	29.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	158	4.4%	31.6%	29.1%	34.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	296	4.4%	34.8%	37.8%	23.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	218	7.3%	37.6%	38.5%	16.5%
48 West Liberty	247	6.9%	29.6%	42.5%	21.1%

There was very little difference in age group as to whether income assistance was an important service for the community. However, there was a decent gender difference, with women respondents rating it as a very important issue in a greater percentage than men, and there were some differences in census tract.   Russells Point had the greatest percentage of respondents rating it as very important and Zanesfield and East Liberty had the lowest percentage.

Table 2-9: Food Assistance

	N	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	171	4.7%	28.7%	35.7%	31.0%
Ages 35-49	405	3.7%	24.0%	36.0%	36.3%
Ages 50-64	723	3.0%	21.6%	39.8%	35.5%
Ages 65+	711	4.1%	22.2%	42.6%	31.1%
Gender					
Male	575	7.3%	30.1%	39.8%	22.8%
Female	1480	2.2%	20.0%	39.4%	38.4%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	160	3.1%	25.6%	40.6%	30.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	197	5.1%	29.9%	35.0%	29.9%
40 Indian Lake	127	9.4%	25.2%	26.0%	39.4%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	109	2.8%	16.5%	32.1%	48.6%
42 Russells Point	63	3.2%	7.9%	33.3%	55.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	231	3.5%	21.2%	44.6%	30.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	260	2.3%	20.4%	38.1%	39.2%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	164	1.8%	19.5%	37.2%	41.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	297	2.4%	22.9%	44.1%	30.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	220	5.0%	27.3%	42.7%	25.0%
48 West Liberty	250	2.8%	22.8%	45.2%	29.2%

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.

Table 2-10: Housing Assistance

	N	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	171	5.8%	38.6%	28.7%	26.9%
Ages 35-49	406	5.9%	31.5%	32.0%	30.5%
Ages 50-64	722	4.4%	29.9%	37.4%	28.3%
Ages 65+	701	5.0%	29.5%	43.1%	22.4%
Gender					
Male	571	9.6%	38.7%	34.3%	17.3%
Female	1475	3.1%	27.8%	38.7%	30.4%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	160	5.0%	31.3%	36.9%	26.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	197	6.6%	33.5%	34.5%	25.4%
40 Indian Lake	127	11.8%	25.2%	37.0%	26.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	108	4.6%	28.7%	33.3%	33.3%
42 Russells Point	64	4.7%	12.5%	40.6%	42.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	229	5.7%	31.0%	37.6%	25.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	260	1.5%	31.9%	33.1%	33.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	161	1.9%	30.4%	32.9%	34.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	294	4.1%	32.0%	40.8%	23.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	219	5.0%	37.4%	40.6%	16.9%
48 West Liberty	251	5.6%	28.3%	44.6%	21.5%
All Respondents	2070	4.9%	30.8%	37.8%	26.6%

Like the two previous items, there was little to no difference with regards to age group. Seniors had a slightly lower percentage of respondents rating housing assistance as very important, but most groups were consistent.

There were some decent sized differences with regards to gender. A greater percentage of women respondents rating 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. Zanesfield and East Liberty had the lowest percentage.

Table 2-11: Physical Upkeep

	N	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	169	5.3%	32.5%	31.4%	30.8%
Ages 35-49	402	7.0%	34.6%	31.3%	27.1%
Ages 50-64	706	6.7%	30.5%	38.2%	24.6%
Ages 65+	692	6.4%	25.7%	46.5%	21.4%
Gender					
Male	565	9.9%	33.6%	36.3%	20.2%
Female	1449	4.9%	28.4%	40.4%	26.3%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	159	6.9%	27.7%	39.0%	26.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	194	6.2%	31.4%	41.2%	21.1%
40 Indian Lake	123	11.4%	33.3%	32.5%	22.8%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	109	1.8%	22.9%	40.4%	34.9%
42 Russells Point	64	1.6%	17.2%	48.4%	32.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	223	7.6%	27.4%	43.5%	21.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	254	4.7%	31.5%	35.0%	28.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	159	3.8%	26.4%	39.0%	30.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	290	4.5%	30.0%	39.0%	26.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	214	7.9%	36.9%	37.4%	17.8%
48 West Liberty	246	9.8%	30.9%	41.1%	18.3%

There were some slight age trends in the perception of physical upkeep as a very important issue. Respondents in older age groups had a slightly higher percentage rating it 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 Indian Lake-Lakeview. The last two census tracts – Zanesfield and East Liberty and West Liberty – showed the lowest percentage of respondents indicating physical upkeep as very important.

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	2125	1.3%	3.1%	34.3%	51.2%	10.3%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	173	2.3%	2.9%	31.2%	50.9%	12.7%
Ages 35-49	408	.5%	2.9%	33.6%	51.2%	11.8%
Ages 50-64	730	1.1%	3.4%	34.4%	51.0%	10.1%
Ages 65+	726	1.5%	2.9%	34.7%	51.9%	9.0%
Gender						
Male	578	1.6%	3.3%	27.3%	55.2%	12.6%
Female	1514	1.1%	3.0%	36.7%	49.9%	9.3%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	166	1.8%	4.2%	35.5%	48.2%	10.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	200	.0%	1.0%	33.0%	56.0%	10.0%
40 Indian Lake	131	1.5%	3.1%	30.5%	48.9%	16.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	114	3.5%	6.1%	39.5%	43.0%	7.9%
42 Russells Point	67	.0%	3.0%	41.8%	46.3%	9.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	243	.8%	2.5%	33.3%	52.7%	10.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	263	1.9%	5.3%	37.3%	50.2%	5.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	166	.6%	3.6%	45.2%	47.0%	3.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	297	1.7%	3.7%	37.7%	50.5%	6.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	218	.0%	1.4%	29.8%	58.3%	10.6%
48 West Liberty	251	2.0%	1.2%	22.3%	52.6%	21.9%

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." There is a slight trend by age group with younger respondents having a slightly higher percentage reporting that their community is "very safe". There is also a slight gender difference. In this case, however, it is the males that are reporting higher numbers. A slightly greater percentage of male respondents reported that their community is a "safe" or "very safe" place to raise children.

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. West 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 there community is a safe place to raise children.

Question 4 – Community Needs

Residents were asked to provide their opinion on a number of possible community needs, indicating each need on a four-point scale a "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	2052	14.4%	28.1%	39.8%	17.7%
Public Transportation (daytime)	2044	16.0%	31.5%	30.1%	22.4%
Public Transportation (evening/weekend)	2034	12.1%	29.0%	27.4%	31.5%
Financial Literacy Education	1982	12.0%	34.8%	38.5%	14.7%
Senior Nutrition Programs	2023	15.5%	33.2%	39.4%	11.8%
Computer Skills Education	2006	19.2%	37.9%	31.4%	11.4%

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 senior nutrition programs 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
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	168	27.4%	34.5%	26.8%	11.3%
Ages 35-49	400	17.8%	30.8%	36.0%	15.5%
Ages 50-64	713	12.3%	26.8%	41.9%	18.9%
Ages 65+	693	12.0%	26.7%	43.3%	18.0%
Gender					
Male	563	20.4%	34.8%	34.1%	10.7%
Female	1457	12.1%	25.7%	42.1%	20.1%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	157	14.6%	28.7%	35.0%	21.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	195	17.9%	28.2%	39.5%	14.4%
40 Indian Lake	127	13.4%	30.7%	41.7%	14.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	111	9.0%	20.7%	39.6%	30.6%
42 Russells Point	61	4.9%	19.7%	37.7%	37.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	226	16.8%	31.0%	36.3%	15.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	258	11.2%	23.3%	41.9%	23.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	161	13.7%	17.4%	45.3%	23.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	292	14.0%	31.2%	40.8%	14.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	214	15.9%	35.0%	38.3%	10.7%
48 West Liberty	241	17.4%	32.0%	40.7%	10.0%

In terms of affordable housing, 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 had the greatest percentage of respondents rating it as a big problem. The last two census tracts – Zanesfield and East Liberty and West Liberty – had the lowest percentage rating affordable housing as a big problem.

Table 4-2: Public Transportation (Daytime)

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	166	31.9%	36.1%	19.9%	12.0%
Ages 35-49	398	20.1%	35.4%	25.9%	18.6%
Ages 50-64	710	13.9%	31.0%	30.1%	24.9%
Ages 65+	693	11.8%	29.9%	34.1%	24.2%
Gender					
Male	562	20.5%	39.5%	23.7%	16.4%
Female	1451	14.5%	28.4%	32.3%	24.8%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	156	15.4%	26.9%	35.9%	21.8%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	195	22.1%	31.8%	28.2%	17.9%
40 Indian Lake	126	15.1%	30.2%	28.6%	26.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	107	6.5%	29.9%	28.0%	35.5%
42 Russells Point	62	12.9%	22.6%	22.6%	41.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	227	18.1%	34.8%	20.7%	26.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	258	16.3%	27.5%	30.2%	26.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	163	13.5%	28.8%	33.7%	23.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	289	12.1%	32.2%	37.0%	18.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	213	20.2%	36.2%	33.3%	10.3%
48 West Liberty	240	17.9%	36.7%	26.7%	18.8%

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 around 57% of women noted "medium" or "big" problem compared to around 40% of men.

Census tract trends were similar to other questions. Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents reporting issues.

Table 4-3: Public Transportation (Evening/Weekend)

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	166	25.3%	34.3%	22.3%	18.1%
Ages 35-49	399	15.5%	31.8%	25.8%	26.8%
Ages 50-64	706	10.5%	29.3%	25.5%	34.7%
Ages 65+	688	8.7%	26.9%	31.1%	33.3%
Gender					
Male	559	17.2%	36.3%	24.2%	22.4%
Female	1444	10.2%	26.2%	28.5%	35.2%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	154	13.6%	27.9%	28.6%	29.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	192	19.3%	28.6%	28.1%	24.0%
40 Indian Lake	127	12.6%	29.1%	26.0%	32.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	109	4.6%	28.4%	28.4%	38.5%
42 Russells Point	62	9.7%	22.6%	21.0%	46.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	225	14.7%	33.8%	21.3%	30.2%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	259	8.5%	23.9%	27.8%	39.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	163	8.6%	23.3%	27.6%	40.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	286	7.7%	28.7%	33.6%	30.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	211	15.6%	34.1%	27.5%	22.7%
48 West Liberty	238	15.1%	33.2%	26.5%	25.2%

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 had the greatest percentage of respondents reporting that public transportation on evening and weekends was a big problem.

Table 4-4: Financial Literacy Education

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	166	22.9%	42.8%	24.7%	9.6%
Ages 35-49	393	14.2%	38.9%	29.3%	17.6%
Ages 50-64	691	10.0%	35.6%	39.8%	14.6%
Ages 65+	658	10.0%	30.7%	45.4%	13.8%
Gender					
Male	548	14.4%	37.0%	38.5%	10.0%
Female	1405	11.2%	34.0%	38.5%	16.2%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	150	12.7%	28.7%	39.3%	19.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	187	16.0%	32.1%	38.5%	13.4%
40 Indian Lake	122	11.5%	23.8%	44.3%	20.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	107	9.3%	23.4%	47.7%	19.6%
42 Russells Point	59	3.4%	30.5%	47.5%	18.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	219	12.3%	38.8%	35.2%	13.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	246	12.6%	33.3%	38.6%	15.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	155	11.0%	38.7%	35.5%	14.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	279	9.7%	35.5%	40.1%	14.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	214	15.4%	37.4%	35.5%	11.7%
48 West Liberty	236	11.4%	45.3%	34.3%	8.9%

With regards to financial literacy education, the 18-34 age group had the lowest percentage of respondents reporting it as a big problem. Women had a slightly higher percentage of respondents reporting it as a problem than men. There were slight differences in census tract, with Indian Lake having the greatest percentage of respondents reporting it as a big problem and West Liberty the lowest percentage.

Table 4-5: Senior Nutrition Programs

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	166	28.3%	39.8%	27.7%	4.2%
Ages 35-49	392	17.6%	38.3%	32.7%	11.5%
Ages 50-64	700	12.7%	34.4%	40.6%	12.3%
Ages 65+	689	14.1%	29.0%	44.6%	12.3%
Gender					
Male	554	17.7%	37.0%	36.8%	8.5%
Female	1439	14.9%	32.0%	40.0%	13.1%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	150	14.0%	31.3%	41.3%	13.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	191	21.5%	32.5%	36.1%	9.9%
40 Indian Lake	127	15.7%	26.8%	40.2%	17.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	107	7.5%	25.2%	50.5%	16.8%
42 Russells Point	58	6.9%	27.6%	48.3%	17.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	223	17.0%	32.3%	38.6%	12.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	254	15.4%	28.0%	41.7%	15.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	165	15.2%	32.7%	43.0%	9.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	284	12.0%	37.3%	41.9%	8.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	215	19.5%	39.5%	31.2%	9.8%
48 West Liberty	239	16.7%	40.2%	34.7%	8.4%

As one might expect, senior respondents, or those caring for seniors (ages 50-64), had a higher percentage reporting senior nutrition as a problem. However, percentages for even these groups were low. Not very many respondents felt that senior nutrition programs were a big problem.

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

Table 4-6: Computer Skills Education

	N	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Big Problem
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	167	34.1%	42.5%	20.4%	3.0%
Ages 35-49	390	22.1%	39.0%	29.2%	9.7%
Ages 50-64	698	17.8%	41.4%	30.9%	9.9%
Ages 65+	676	15.4%	34.8%	34.6%	15.2%
Gender					
Male	550	22.7%	36.9%	28.5%	11.8%
Female	1426	18.1%	38.6%	32.1%	11.2%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	153	22.2%	35.9%	35.3%	6.5%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	186	21.0%	39.8%	24.2%	15.1%
40 Indian Lake	126	18.3%	35.7%	34.9%	11.1%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	108	13.0%	29.6%	36.1%	21.3%
42 Russells Point	57	14.0%	22.8%	40.4%	22.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	223	18.4%	39.0%	30.9%	11.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	249	23.3%	34.1%	28.5%	14.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	160	18.1%	36.9%	35.0%	10.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	282	16.0%	42.2%	32.6%	9.2%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	216	20.4%	39.4%	31.9%	8.3%
48 West Liberty	237	21.1%	43.9%	27.8%	7.2%
All Respondents	1997	19.3%	38.0%	31.4%	11.3%

The last area rated by respondents was computer skills education. 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 higher percentage of male respondents rating it as not a problem.

In terms of census tract, Indian Lake – Lakeview and Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents rating computer skills education as a big problem. Rushylvania and West Mansfield had the lowest percentage.

Personal Health and Wellness

Question 1 – General Health Rating

Residents were asked to rate their 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	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	173	.0%	8.7%	35.3%	39.3%	16.8%
Ages 35-49	413	2.7%	7.0%	32.4%	47.5%	10.4%
Ages 50-64	736	3.7%	10.7%	39.1%	35.6%	10.9%
Ages 65+	739	2.0%	17.5%	47.1%	27.7%	5.7%
Gender						
Male	582	3.1%	14.6%	45.2%	30.1%	7.0%
Female	1534	2.3%	11.5%	38.5%	37.2%	10.4%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	166	1.8%	13.3%	39.8%	38.0%	7.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	203	1.0%	8.9%	36.5%	42.9%	10.8%
40 Indian Lake	132	3.0%	8.3%	47.0%	33.3%	8.3%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	116	6.9%	20.7%	50.0%	16.4%	6.0%
42 Russells Point	66	6.1%	16.7%	37.9%	33.3%	6.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	241	1.2%	9.5%	41.5%	36.9%	10.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	265	5.3%	18.5%	48.3%	22.6%	5.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	169	2.4%	14.8%	37.3%	39.1%	6.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	301	1.3%	11.6%	38.9%	33.6%	14.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	222	1.8%	7.2%	33.8%	47.3%	9.9%
48 West Liberty	257	1.2%	13.2%	39.3%	35.8%	10.5%

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

Overall, 44% of respondents rated their overall health as very good or excellent. Around 15% of respondents rated their health as poor or fair. The majority viewed their health as good or very good.

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.

A higher percentage of women respondents rated their health as excellent or very good compared to male respondents. This is interesting considering in previous questions, women were more likely to

acknowledge or describe problems and issues. In terms of census tract, East Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents rating their health as very good. Indian Lake-Lakeview had the highest percentage rating their health as 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. Because the samples differ by age and gender, a comparison of the current data with the 2010 BRFSS Ohio data was done by both demographic characteristics.

In terms of 2010 BRFSS results for Ohio, 18.1% of males and 18.4% of females rated their health as excellent , higher than the 7.0% and 10.4% above. However, a greater percentage of respondents on the BRFSS also rated their health is poor (4.4% of males and 4.0% of females). Basically, in terms of gender, the BRFSS showed greater variability in ratings for both groups.

By age, the same results are found. 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 5.7% and 2.0% in Logan County.

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.

Table 2: Exercise (Number of Times/Week)

	N	None	1 Time/ Week	3 Times/ Week	5 Times/ Week	Daily
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	2143	20.2%	19.1%	34.2%	12.8%	13.7%
Age Range						
Ages 18-34	172	14.0%	18.0%	37.8%	16.9%	13.4%
Ages 35-49	412	16.5%	19.2%	39.1%	12.9%	12.4%
Ages 50-64	737	18.7%	20.9%	33.9%	13.4%	13.0%
Ages 65+	740	24.7%	17.4%	32.6%	11.1%	14.2%
Gender						
Male	584	16.8%	18.7%	35.6%	14.0%	14.9%
Female	1528	21.5%	19.2%	33.7%	12.5%	13.1%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	166	19.3%	13.3%	33.7%	16.3%	17.5%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	201	18.9%	18.9%	35.3%	11.9%	14.9%
40 Indian Lake	132	16.7%	17.4%	38.6%	12.1%	15.2%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	114	30.7%	21.1%	31.6%	5.3%	11.4%
42 Russells Point	67	22.4%	16.4%	29.9%	11.9%	19.4%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	241	19.9%	17.0%	35.7%	12.0%	15.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	265	23.4%	24.5%	31.7%	9.8%	10.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	168	20.2%	22.6%	26.8%	14.9%	15.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	300	15.7%	22.3%	38.0%	12.0%	12.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	221	19.5%	17.2%	37.1%	16.3%	10.0%
48 West Liberty	258	21.3%	16.3%	32.6%	15.5%	14.3%

Overall, approximately 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.

There were few age or gender differences in the percentage of people exercising daily. However, seniors (65+) had a greater percentage of respondents reporting no exercise than other groups and women respondents reported no exercise at a higher percentage than men.

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

Question 3 – Amount of Time Exercising

Respondents were also asked, when they exercise, about how much time do they spend exercising. 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	2026	38.6%	49.5%	11.9%
Age Range				
Ages 18-34	169	29.0%	57.4%	13.6%
Ages 35-49	404	32.2%	56.2%	11.6%
Ages 50-64	706	37.4%	49.3%	13.3%
Ages 65+	670	45.4%	44.2%	10.4%
Gender				
Male	558	34.1%	47.1%	18.8%
Female	1439	40.4%	50.3%	9.2%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	153	34.6%	52.3%	13.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	188	31.9%	53.7%	14.4%
40 Indian Lake	126	33.3%	51.6%	15.1%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	109	49.5%	38.5%	11.9%
42 Russells Point	65	61.5%	27.7%	10.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	226	40.3%	48.7%	11.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	257	45.1%	44.0%	10.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	156	41.0%	41.7%	17.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	287	36.6%	55.4%	8.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	205	28.8%	57.6%	13.7%
48 West Liberty	244	38.9%	51.6%	9.4%

Approximately half of those responding reported a 30-60 minute exercise regimen. Fewer (38.6%) reported less than 30 minutes, and even fewer (11.9%) 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 slightly greater percentage of women reported 30 minutes or less, and approximately twice the 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. Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents reporting 30 minutes or less, while Central Bellefontaine had the highest percentage reporting 60 minutes or more.

Questions 4 and 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.

Table 4/5: Height and Weight

	Height*		Weight**		Obesity Calculations***			
	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	BMI	Overweight	Obese
Overall Responses								
All Respondents	2086	65.67	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	172	66.0	171	172.8	170	27.9	30.6%	28.2%
Ages 35-49	409	65.8	396	176.6	393	28.4	35.1%	31.0%
Ages 50-64	720	66.0	716	182.4	698	29.2	33.4%	38.8%
Ages 65+	712	65.2	723	172.9	692	28.5	37.6%	32.7%
Gender								
Male	564	69.8	572	203.5	553	29.2	41.0%	36.5%
Female	1491	64.1	1470	166.3	1431	28.5	32.1%	33.3%
Census Tract								
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	162	65.3	162	175.4	158	29.1	34.8%	33.5%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	197	65.7	194	171.0	187	27.6	37.4%	29.4%
40 Indian Lake	129	66.4	130	183.2	125	29.1	36.0%	40.0%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	111	65.1	108	181.0	103	30.0	22.3%	48.5%
42 Russells Point	65	65.7	64	185.2	61	30.1	39.3%	36.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	242	65.5	233	174.7	232	28.5	30.6%	35.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	252	65.4	257	179.2	245	29.4	29.8%	39.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	163	66.2	164	177.7	161	28.4	38.5%	30.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	293	65.7	291	173.0	287	28.0	35.9%	28.2%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	216	65.7	213	175.2	211	28.5	42.2%	30.3%
48 West Liberty	246	66.1	249	179.6	237	28.6	33.8%	35.4%
Income Level								
<$20,000	385	64.7	386	175.0	365	29.3	29.6%	38.1%
$20,000-$74,999	1104	65.7	1104	178.6	1072	29.0	35.4%	36.4%
$75,000+	448	66.6	442	173.4	437	27.3	38.0%	24.7%

* Mean reported height in inches   ** Mean reported weight in pounds
** BRFSS data consists of 2010 weighted percentages (land line only) and was obtained via WEAT (Web Enabled Analysis Tool)
*** BMI is calculated as (weight * 703)/height^2. "Overweight" is a BMI of 25-29.9, "obese" is a BMI of >30 based on guidelines published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Clearly, respondents are reporting issues with being overweight or obese. The average respondent is 5 feet 5½ and weighs 177 pounds. The average BMI of respondents is 28.7 - the "overweight" range.

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 respondents tend to report a higher BMI than females. This may be a function, however, of the use of BMI. 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.

Since obesity is often linked to income, responses for this question were also detailed by income level. Interestingly, there seems to be little difference between the lower income and middle income respondents with regard to weight and height. However, respondents in the higher income bracket had a lower percentage reporting a height and weight placing them in the obese category. Perhaps instead of lower income respondents having less access to nutritious food, there is a different pattern emerging. Obesity may be hindering some people from obtaining relatively high paying employment either because of physical limitations or stereotypes/public perception.

Logan county respondents had 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.

Question 6 – Weight Loss Techniques

Finally, 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?" Because there was no option for respondents to answer "did not use any of the techniques", an analysis was done of non-response rates in the section of the survey labeled "personal health and wellness." Only 9 respondents did not answer any of the questions in the section, so it was determined that the issue of non-response was minimal. These responses, however, were determined to be missing data and were not included in analyses.

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	2163	58.0%	43.5%	37.6%	50.3%	2.2%	3.7%	.3%	.7%	5.0%
Age Range										
Ages 18-34	173	55.5%	48.0%	35.8%	62.4%	1.7%	8.1%	.6%	1.2%	8.1%
Ages 35-49	414	61.4%	45.7%	39.4%	60.9%	1.7%	4.8%	.5%	.2%	5.8%
Ages 50-64	739	61.8%	49.1%	42.6%	53.9%	4.2%	4.2%	.1%	.9%	6.6%
Ages 65+	749	54.1%	37.7%	33.5%	39.9%	.8%	2.0%	.3%	.7%	2.7%
Gender										
Male	586	53.8%	35.7%	33.3%	50.7%	3.1%	1.9%	.3%	.5%	4.6%
Female	1545	59.5%	46.5%	39.2%	50.4%	1.9%	4.4%	.3%	.8%	5.2%
Census Tract										
38	167	52.7%	40.1%	33.5%	50.9%	.6%	4.2%	.0%	1.2%	4.2%
39	204	60.3%	46.6%	45.6%	56.9%	.5%	3.4%	.5%	1.5%	4.4%
40	134	56.0%	42.5%	34.3%	56.0%	1.5%	3.7%	.0%	.7%	3.7%
41	117	55.6%	32.5%	30.8%	35.0%	3.4%	1.7%	.0%	.9%	14.5%
42	68	64.7%	41.2%	41.2%	32.4%	1.5%	5.9%	.0%	.0%	11.8%
43	243	60.5%	42.4%	36.2%	48.1%	1.6%	5.8%	.0%	1.2%	3.3%
44	267	59.2%	46.8%	36.7%	41.9%	6.0%	4.9%	1.1%	1.1%	10.1%
45	169	54.4%	45.0%	40.2%	45.6%	1.2%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	7.1%
46	302	54.3%	44.4%	40.1%	56.6%	2.0%	4.0%	.3%	.7%	1.3%
47	222	65.8%	46.8%	41.9%	59.5%	2.3%	3.6%	.0%	.0%	2.3%
48	260	56.9%	42.7%	31.5%	51.2%	2.3%	2.3%	.4%	.4%	2.3%

By far, the most common weight loss techniques included exercise and eating less – less food, fewer calories, or low fat foods. A majority of respondents (58%) indicated that they had eaten less food in order to lose or maintain weight. This is consistent by age, gender, and census tract. In all groups, between 50-60% of people report eating less food.

A number of respondents also reported eating fewer calories or low fat foods. Approximately 40% of respondents report these techniques (43.5% and 37.6% respectively). A lower percentage of seniors reported using these techniques than those in other age groups and a lower percentage of men reported using these techniques than women. Respondents in census tract 41 (Indian Lake-Lakeview) had the lowest percent of respondents reporting eating fewer calories or eating low-fat foods.

About half of respondents (50.3%) reported exercising in order to lose or maintain weight. This percentage was greatest for younger respondents and lower for seniors. Men and women tended to report exercising to lose or maintain weight at about the same percentage.

Other weight loss methods were reported by less than 10% of respondents, with the exception of, in some cases, smoking. In Indian Lake-Lakeview, 14.5% of respondents reported smoking to lose or maintain weight. In contrast, less than 3% of respondents from the last two census tracts – Zanesfield and East Liberty and West Liberty – indicated smoking as a weight-loss technique.

Quality of Life/Caregiving Needs

Question 1 – Help with Daily Needs

Respondents were asked about whether, in the past 30 days, they had needed help meeting any of their daily needs, and if so, whether any physical or psychological conditions were responsible.   The following details the responses to this question by age range, gender, and census tract.

Table 1: Help with Daily Needs

	N	Percent Needing Help
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	2155	14.9%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	173	18.5%
Ages 35-49	413	16.5%
Ages 50-64	736	13.0%
Ages 65+	747	14.9%
Gender		
Male	583	12.3%
Female	1540	16.0%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	167	12.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	203	9.4%
40 Indian Lake	133	18.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	115	30.4%
42 Russells Point	68	30.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	243	9.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	267	22.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	167	21.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	300	9.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	222	8.1%
48 West Liberty	260	13.1%
If Yes, Condition Responsible		
Condition	**N**	**Percent Responding**
Physical	312	58.3
Psychological	235	18.3

Overall, approximately 15% 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 respondent have increased income issues as they are not as established in their careers.

A slightly higher percentage of women respondents indicated needing help with daily needs than men and there were some differences by census tract. Respondents of Indian Lake-Lakeview and Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents indicating needing help with daily needs.

Respondents were much more likely to state that a physical condition was responsible for the fact that they needed help with daily needs. However, it is likely that those with severe psychological conditions would not choose to or be capable of completing a survey, so the low percentage indicating psychological conditions may be due to response bias. In addition, many respondents could have indicated that they required help with daily needs due to financial reasons.

Question 2 – Confusion or Memory Loss

Question 2 asked residents if, during the past 12 months, they had experienced confusion and/or memory loss. 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 recoded to "yes" for indication of memory loss or confusion. 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	2155	16.1%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	172	10.5%
Ages 35-49	413	13.8%
Ages 50-64	737	14.5%
Ages 65+	744	19.4%
Gender		
Male	583	19.0%
Female	1539	15.0%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	167	13.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	203	15.3%
40 Indian Lake	134	15.7%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	116	24.1%
42 Russells Point	68	20.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	243	13.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	265	24.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	168	18.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	300	14.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	223	9.9%
48 West Liberty	258	13.2%

Overall, 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 and male respondents tending to report confusion and/or memory loss at a slightly higher level than females. 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.

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

Severity			
N	**Mild**	**Moderate**	**Severe**
325	71.1%	24.3%	4.6%
Frequency			
N	**Seldom**	**Occasionally**	**Often**
318	36.2%	36.5%	27.4%
Trend			
N	**Getting Worse**	**Staying the Same**	**Getting Better**
322	16.5%	68.6%	14.9%

For those reporting confusion and/or memory loss, a majority of cases were mild (71.1%), about three-fourths were rated as seldom or occasionally (72.7%) 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.

Table 3: Percent Indicating Need to Provide Care

Respondents were asked if, during the past month, they had provided care to a person with a health issue. 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 changed to indicate the need to provide care. The following details responses to this question by age group, gender, and census tract.

	N	Percent Indicating Issue
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	2143	30.5%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	173	19.1%
Ages 35-49	410	30.2%
Ages 50-64	735	33.5%
Ages 65+	743	30.3%
Gender		
Male	576	27.8%
Female	1533	31.3%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	163	37.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	202	25.2%
40 Indian Lake	133	27.1%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	117	35.0%
42 Russells Point	67	38.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	31.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	264	33.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	169	29.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	296	30.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	222	27.0%
48 West Liberty	256	28.1%

Overall, 30.5% of respondents indicated that they are providing regular care to a person with a health issue. This percentage was consistent for respondents age 35 and older and was slightly higher for female than for male respondents. As with other questions, respondents in Indian Lake-Lakeview and in Russells Point reported the issue in the greatest percentages.

Table 3-2: Age and Condition of Person Needing Care

Age			
N	**Birth to 21**	**22 to 64**	**65 or Older**
542	5.2%	28.8%	66.1%
Condition	**Percent Indicating (N=653)**		
Arthritis/Rheumatism	27.0%		
Asthma	7.5%		
Cancer	11.6%		
Diabetes	19.3%		
Heart Disease	20.8%		
Hypertension/High Blood Pressure	17.6%		
Lung Disease/Emphysema	7.0%		
Osteoporosis	8.7%		
Parkinson's Disease	4.3%		
Stroke	9.3%		
Eye/Vision Problems	21.7%		
Hearing Problems	16.4%		
Multiple Sclerosis (MS)	2.8%		
Spinal Cord Injury	4.1%		
Traumatic Brain Injury	3.5%		
Alzheimer's Disease or Other Dementia	14.7%		
Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	4.3%		
Learning Disabilities	8.4%		
Cerebral Palsy	2.6%		
Down's Syndrome	3.5%		
Other Developmental Disability	9.8%		
Anxiety	11.9%		
Depression	19.8%		
Other Mental Illness	6.1%		
Any Mental Illness (includes anxiety, depression, and other)	26.2%		

Those providing care to someone with a health issue were asked to indicate the age and health condition of the person requiring care. 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, heart disease, eye/vision problems, and depression. These responses make sense as these do tend to be relatively common conditions.

Question 4 – Long Term Placement

Respondents were asked whether, in the past 12 months, any of their family members have needed long term care. The following details responses to this question by age range, gender, and census tract.

Table 4-1: Need for Long Term Care

	N	Percent Indicating Issue
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	2109	22.7%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	171	24.6%
Ages 35-49	408	18.9%
Ages 50-64	721	25.2%
Ages 65+	723	21.2%
Gender		
Male	564	20.4%
Female	1512	23.6%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	160	21.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	194	20.6%
40 Indian Lake	131	23.7%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	115	25.2%
42 Russells Point	65	32.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	243	21.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	262	23.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	167	21.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	291	24.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	218	20.6%
48 West Liberty	253	22.1%

Slightly less than a quarter of respondents indicated that they had a family member needing long-term, nursing home, rehabilitation, or home health care services within the past year. This number was lowest for the 35-49 year age group, and slightly higher for women than men. Responses by census tract were fairly consistent with the exception of Russells Point, where almost a third of respondents indicated need for services.

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**
333	16.8%	40.5%	42.6%
	Adequate		
N	**No**	**Yes**	
441	14.5%	85.5%	
	Provided in Logan County		
N	**No**	**Yes**	
443	31.8%	68.2%	

Those with a family member needing care were asked to indicate the type of care, whether the care was adequate, and whether the care was provided in Logan County. Most respondents indicated the use of either nursing home/rehabilitation care or home health care services (83.1%). Most respondents indicated that the care was adequate (85.5%), and just over two-thirds indicate receiving the care in Logan County. It could be that for some respondents, the family member lived and received care outside of Logan County.

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

Question 5 asked residents to indicate whether they felt that, within the past year, any of their elderly family members have been victims of abuse of any kind (e.g., physical, financial, etc.). Those indicating abuse were asked whether the abuse was reported, and if so, to what agency. The following details responses by age group, gender, and census tract.

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

	N	Percent Reporting
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	1934	5.6%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	164	4.3%
Ages 35-49	390	6.4%
Ages 50-64	672	6.3%
Ages 65+	641	4.5%
Gender		
Male	513	7.0%
Female	1392	4.9%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	146	3.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	179	3.4%
40 Indian Lake	115	7.8%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	101	8.9%
42 Russells Point	60	10.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	229	3.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	238	6.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	144	9.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	263	3.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	209	6.2%
48 West Liberty	240	4.6%

	If Yes, Matter Reported			
N	**Did Not Report**	**Adult Protective Services**	**Law Enforcement**	**Other Agency**
90	62.2%	4.4%	17.8%	15.6%

Overall, few respondents indicated abuse of the elderly. The percentage was slightly higher among the middle two age groups – those who are most likely to have close elderly relatives. In addition, the percentage was higher for men than women respondents and highest in Russells Point.

Most respondents indicating abuse did not report the incident. 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 respondents if they had someone that they would consider a "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. The following details 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 and 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	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	173	15.0%	62.4%	22.5%
Ages 35-49	412	8.0%	65.8%	26.2%
Ages 50-64	733	6.1%	63.3%	30.6%
Ages 65+	734	3.8%	54.0%	42.2%
Gender				
Male	575	5.9%	60.0%	34.1%
Female	1525	6.6%	61.0%	32.4%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	165	6.7%	58.2%	35.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	201	6.5%	69.2%	24.4%
40 Indian Lake	133	3.0%	60.2%	36.8%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	113	14.2%	39.8%	46.0%
42 Russells Point	67	14.9%	58.2%	26.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	242	5.0%	69.0%	26.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	262	7.6%	59.5%	32.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	166	8.4%	61.4%	30.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	296	5.1%	59.5%	35.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	217	3.7%	64.5%	31.8%
48 West Liberty	259	6.2%	55.6%	38.2%

	If No, Main Reason			
N	**Not Needed**	**No Insurance/Can't Afford**	**No Place Available Close Enough**	**Do Not Like/Trust in Doctors**
140	41.4%	47.9%	11.4%	20.0%

** 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 none, one, or more than one primary health provider.

There were also differences by census tract. Respondents from Indian Lake – Lakeview were more varied in their responses. They had the greatest percentage indicating that they had more than one provider, but also the greatest percentage indicating no primary health provider. Respondents from Russells Point also indicated lack of a primary health care provider at a relatively high percentage.

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. To rule out an age bias,, 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.

Question 2 – Location of Services

Residents were asked where they went most often for health care services. 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.

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	2045	89.0%	6.2%	2.5%	1.3%	4.7%	3.3%	3.2%
Age Group								
Ages 18-34	164	78.7%	6.1%	3.7%	1.8%	8.5%	9.8%	3.7%
Ages 35-49	401	84.0%	7.0%	4.7%	.5%	9.7%	5.5%	2.5%
Ages 50-64	706	90.5%	4.2%	1.8%	1.3%	4.7%	2.1%	4.1%
Ages 65+	696	93.1%	6.6%	1.0%	1.4%	1.6%	1.4%	2.6%
Gender								
Male	548	88.9%	6.9%	2.4%	2.0%	3.1%	1.6%	3.8%
Female	1464	88.9%	5.9%	2.5%	1.0%	5.5%	3.9%	2.9%
Census Tract								
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	156	84.6%	3.2%	3.8%	.6%	5.8%	4.5%	5.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	194	90.7%	4.6%	2.1%	2.1%	6.7%	2.6%	.5%
40 Indian Lake	123	92.7%	5.7%	1.6%	.8%	3.3%	.8%	3.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	112	85.7%	13.4%	.9%	2.7%	2.7%	1.8%	5.4%
42 Russells Point	65	84.6%	9.2%	3.1%	.0%	.0%	3.1%	9.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	229	86.0%	3.1%	3.1%	1.3%	8.3%	5.2%	6.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	251	88.8%	11.6%	1.6%	2.0%	3.6%	3.6%	2.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	166	84.9%	9.6%	2.4%	1.8%	5.4%	3.6%	3.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	282	93.3%	6.0%	1.4%	.4%	4.3%	2.5%	1.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	217	90.3%	4.1%	6.0%	.0%	4.1%	2.8%	2.8%
48 West Liberty	240	91.3%	2.1%	1.7%	2.1%	4.2%	3.8%	2.1%

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. The young adult group had the lowest percentage of respondents reporting using the doctor's office and the highest use of a call-a-nurse service. In addition, Indian Lake – Lakeview and West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents reporting use of the emergency room. Census tract 43 – De Graff, Quincy, and Lewistown – had the highest percentage reporting use of the Internet.

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. The following details responses by age group, gender, and census tract. Respondents that did not answer any questions in the health care access section were considered missing data (n=7).

Table 3: Barriers to Service

	N	Cost	Cannot Get Time Off	Hours Not Convenient	Difficult to Get Appointment	Transportation Issues	Frightened of the Procedure
Overall Responses							
All Respondents	2165	35.9%	9.6%	17.0%	21.2%	6.8%	4.4%
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	173	45.7%	22.5%	29.5%	25.4%	6.9%	4.0%
Ages 35-49	414	44.0%	19.1%	28.3%	28.3%	5.8%	3.6%
Ages 50-64	738	43.6%	10.0%	20.6%	17.9%	4.7%	5.4%
Ages 65+	751	23.2%	1.6%	5.6%	20.2%	8.9%	4.4%
Gender							
Male	586	32.3%	9.2%	16.7%	19.3%	5.1%	5.1%
Female	1545	37.3%	9.8%	17.2%	22.2%	7.6%	4.2%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	167	37.7%	10.8%	16.8%	21.0%	4.8%	3.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	204	37.3%	12.7%	18.1%	23.0%	4.9%	3.9%
40 Indian Lake	135	29.6%	6.7%	17.0%	23.0%	6.7%	4.4%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	44.4%	6.0%	6.8%	17.9%	16.2%	5.1%
42 Russells Point	68	36.8%	2.9%	13.2%	16.2%	13.2%	5.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	34.4%	11.9%	18.4%	21.7%	4.5%	4.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	267	40.4%	9.7%	12.7%	19.5%	9.0%	3.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	169	45.0%	13.0%	17.2%	24.9%	9.5%	5.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	302	28.8%	8.9%	16.9%	21.9%	7.0%	5.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	222	29.7%	9.0%	27.9%	26.6%	2.3%	2.3%
48 West Liberty	260	36.2%	7.7%	15.8%	15.0%	5.0%	6.2%

The most common reason for not receiving medical care was cost. 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.

Cost seemed to be the biggest issue for respondents in Indian Lake –Lakeview, and West and Central Bellefontaine. This corresponds to the areas where respondents are most likely to report lack of health care coverage (see Health Care Coverage, Question 1). Additionally transportation issues were reported more frequently in the Indian Lake-Lakeview and Russells Point census tracts.

Question 4 – Length of Time Since Routine Checkup

Question 4 asked respondents to indicate the amount of time since their last routine checkup. Specifically, 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	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	171	59.6%	9.4%	8.8%	15.2%	7.0%
Ages 35-49	413	63.4%	16.2%	8.7%	9.2%	2.4%
Ages 50-64	736	73.1%	10.2%	6.5%	8.7%	1.5%
Ages 65+	741	80.8%	9.4%	3.9%	4.0%	1.8%
Gender						
Male	580	74.1%	9.0%	6.4%	8.3%	2.2%
Female	1529	71.6%	12.1%	6.1%	7.7%	2.5%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	166	70.5%	11.4%	4.8%	8.4%	4.8%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	203	70.4%	13.3%	5.9%	6.4%	3.9%
40 Indian Lake	135	80.7%	9.6%	3.7%	4.4%	1.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	114	76.3%	7.9%	4.4%	9.6%	1.8%
42 Russells Point	68	73.5%	11.8%	7.4%	4.4%	2.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	239	69.5%	12.6%	5.4%	11.3%	1.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	264	76.5%	9.1%	4.2%	8.3%	1.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	168	61.3%	13.7%	10.7%	9.5%	4.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	297	73.4%	12.1%	6.7%	5.7%	2.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	219	71.7%	12.3%	8.7%	6.4%	.9%
48 West Liberty	258	74.4%	9.3%	6.2%	8.5%	1.6%

** 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. Central Bellefontaine had the lowest percentage of respondents reporting routine checkups, although over 85% of even this group reports having a checkup within the past 5 years.

Responses were similar to that on the BRFSS. On the outset, overall percentages of respondents here may seem slightly higher, but the slight difference can 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. For other age groups, data here is even closer to the BRFSS Ohio data (within 2 percentage points).

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. Some respondents indicated that they did not receive health care outside of Logan County and then proceeded to indicate a reason why and/or the type of health care provided. These respondents were coded as a "yes" to receiving health care outside of Logan County since they indicated receiving care in the second part of the question.

Table 5: Health Care Outside Logan County

	N	Percent Indicating Receiving Health Care Outside Logan County
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	2159	55.1%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	173	61.8%
Ages 35-49	413	54.5%
Ages 50-64	738	56.5%
Ages 65+	748	51.5%
Gender		
Male	585	56.4%
Female	1541	54.6%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	167	52.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	204	53.4%
40 Indian Lake	135	73.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	116	68.1%
42 Russells Point	68	54.4%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	242	60.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	267	49.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	169	46.2%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	301	47.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	221	63.3%
48 West Liberty	260	50.8%

Overall, just over half of respondents reported receiving health services outside of Logan County.   The percentage was similar for males and females and showed only slight differences with regard to age group. The youngest age group had the highest percentage of respondents indicating receiving care outside of Logan County while the oldest group had the lowest percentage.

There were also some differences in area of the county. Bellefontaine had the lowest percentage of respondents reporting going outside of the county for health care. Indian Lake had the highest percentage.

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

Total N = 1190	
Reason	**Percent Indicating Reason**
My provider of choice is in another area.	47.0%
No providers are available for services I need.	15.8%
My insurance only covers doctors in another area.	4.1%
No appropriate doctors accept Medicaid.	2.3%
My primary physician referred me.	31.5%
I have concerns about care provided by area physicians.	17.8%
I have concerns about care provided by area hospital	20.3%

The reasons why people sought health services outside of the county varied. The most common reasons were that a provider of choice was in another area and a referral from a primary physician.

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

Total N = 1190	
Type of Service	**Percent Indicating Service**
Lab Work	33.9%
Mammography or Breast Care	17.3%
General Surgery	12.7%
Urology Care	7.4%
Ear, Nose, or Throat Care	8.2%
Podiatry Care	3.9%
X-Ray or MRI	19.1%
Hearing Services	3.4%
Family Planning	1.3%
Emergency Room Service	13.1%
Immunizations	7.6%
General Practitioner Care	21.8%
Mental Health Services	2.4%
Eye Care	20.0%
Orthopedic/Bone Care	13.6%
Cardiac/Heart Care	13.9%
General Dental Care	13.2%
Orthodontia	1.8%
Obstetrics/Gynecology	12.4%
CPR Training	2.2%

Types of services received outside of Logan County also varied. The most common service was lab work, followed by general practitioner care and eye care.

Question 6 – Prescription Medication

The last question asked residents whether they had gotten a prescription from their doctor which they had not gotten filled, and, if so, the reason 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.

Table 6: Percent Having Prescriptions Not Filled

	N	Percent Indicating Prescription Not Filled
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	2099	20.1%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	168	25.6%
Ages 35-49	406	25.6%
Ages 50-64	720	22.9%
Ages 65+	720	13.8%
Gender		
Male	566	16.4%
Female	1500	21.5%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	160	20.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	199	17.6%
40 Indian Lake	130	23.1%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	117	20.5%
42 Russells Point	66	27.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	238	18.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	259	22.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	165	22.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	290	21.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	215	17.2%
48 West Liberty	250	16.8%

If Yes, Reason				
N	No Money to Purchase	Chose Not to Take	No Transportation	Other
421	35.9%	50.1%	2.1%	19.2%

Overall, 20.1% of respondents indicated not getting a prescription filled. Senior respondents (65+) had the lowest percentage reporting failing to fill a prescription. A greater percentage of female respondents reported not filling a prescription than male respondents. Russells Point was the area where the highest percentage of respondents reported not filling a prescription.

Health Care Coverage

Question 1 – Type of Coverage

When investigating health care coverage, the first question that was asked was the type of health insurance carried. The following details responses to this question by age group, gender, and census tract. A few respondents indicated no coverage and also indicated a type of coverage. These responses were recoded to indicate a negative response (not without coverage) to the "no coverage" option.

Table 1: Type of Coverage

	N	No Coverage	Employer Plan (self)	Employer Plan (other)	Individual (Self-Pay) Plan	Medicare	Medicaid	Military Coverage	Other
Overall Responses									
All Respondents	2136	6.0%	28.2%	28.7%	13.3%	38.3%	6.7%	3.3%	9.3%
Respondents under 65	1309	9.5%	38.4%	38.6%	8.2%	6.3%	5.4%	2.2%	4.4%
Age Group									
Ages 18-34	168	11.3%	35.7%	35.1%	7.1%	3.6%	10.7%	1.2%	3.0%
Ages 35-49	411	8.0%	39.7%	42.8%	5.8%	4.6%	5.8%	1.0%	1.9%
Ages 50-64	730	9.9%	38.4%	37.0%	9.7%	7.9%	4.0%	3.2%	6.0%
Ages 65+	740	.4%	12.0%	12.0%	22.6%	91.8%	8.4%	4.7%	17.8%
Gender									
Male	576	5.0%	29.7%	24.5%	14.6%	42.5%	7.3%	7.5%	8.7%
Female	1526	6.5%	28.0%	30.1%	12.9%	36.6%	6.6%	1.6%	9.2%
Census Tract									
38	165	4.2%	33.3%	31.5%	13.3%	30.9%	4.8%	1.8%	9.1%
39	199	7.5%	27.1%	34.2%	15.1%	29.1%	2.5%	2.5%	12.1%
40	134	3.7%	26.1%	25.4%	14.2%	46.3%	8.2%	5.2%	6.0%
41	115	13.0%	20.9%	26.1%	7.8%	52.2%	8.7%	8.7%	12.2%
42	66	3.0%	27.3%	24.2%	6.1%	45.5%	15.2%	6.1%	13.6%
43	242	6.2%	31.8%	27.7%	14.0%	33.9%	4.5%	4.1%	5.8%
44	265	7.9%	25.3%	20.4%	10.2%	46.0%	13.2%	2.6%	11.7%
45	167	9.6%	24.0%	27.5%	17.4%	38.3%	9.0%	3.6%	9.6%
46	296	3.4%	30.1%	31.1%	13.9%	37.8%	6.1%	2.7%	6.1%
47	223	4.0%	31.8%	31.8%	15.2%	32.3%	1.3%	3.6%	9.4%
48	254	5.1%	28.0%	30.7%	13.4%	40.2%	5.9%	1.2%	10.6%

Overall, 9.5% of respondents under age 65 reported not having health coverage. The most common coverage included an Employer Plan and Medicare. However, responses varied by age group. As expected, the majority of senior respondents indicated Medicare while younger respondents indicated a plan provided by an employer. Results also varied by census tract. Indian Lake – Lakeview had the highest percentage of respondents reporting no coverage. Russells Point had the lowest percentage reporting no coverage.

Question 2 – Coverage Inclusions (services)

Those reporting having health insurance were asked to indicate whether their coverage included certain items (e.g., dental, vision, mental health, etc.). 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.

Table 2: Coverage Inclusions (services) – All Respondents

	N	Yes	No	Don't Know
Routine Medical Care	1948	97.1%	1.5%	1.4%
Hospitalization	1944	98.1%	.7%	1.1%
Dental	1666	61.3%	35.7%	3.1%
Vision	1673	59.5%	37.4%	3.2%
Mental Health	1617	60.1%	10.4%	29.5%
Prescription	1879	92.4%	6.1%	1.5%
Home Care	1652	34.5%	12.7%	52.8%
Skilled Nursing Care	1641	31.7%	13.1%	55.2%
Hospice	1615	27.5%	10.7%	61.9%

Most respondents indicated that their coverage included routine medical care, hospitalization, and prescription – items routinely used. Percentages were lower for dental and vision coverage (61.3% and 59.5% respectively).   60.1% 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. In particular, it will be interesting to see if more seniors are aware of what their coverage includes.

Table 2-1: Routine Medical Care

	N	Yes	No	Don't Know
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	145	96.6%	1.4%	2.1%
Ages 35-49	367	97.3%	1.4%	1.4%
Ages 50-64	648	96.6%	2.5%	.9%
Ages 65+	715	97.6%	.8%	1.5%
Gender				
Male	528	96.8%	1.7%	1.5%
Female	1390	97.2%	1.4%	1.4%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	143	97.2%	1.4%	1.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	178	97.8%	1.7%	.6%
40 Indian Lake	129	98.4%	.0%	1.6%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	98	96.9%	2.0%	1.0%
42 Russells Point	63	98.4%	.0%	1.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	213	97.2%	1.9%	.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	236	95.8%	1.7%	2.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	150	95.3%	2.7%	2.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	279	98.2%	.7%	1.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	209	96.2%	2.4%	1.4%
48 West Liberty	242	97.1%	1.2%	1.7%

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

Table 2-2: Hospitalization

	N	Yes	No	Don't Know
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	145	96.6%	.0%	3.4%
Ages 35-49	363	99.2%	.3%	.6%
Ages 50-64	651	97.8%	.9%	1.2%
Ages 65+	713	98.3%	.8%	.8%
Gender				
Male	527	97.5%	1.3%	1.1%
Female	1386	98.3%	.5%	1.2%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	150	97.3%	.7%	2.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	175	97.7%	1.1%	1.1%
40 Indian Lake	128	98.4%	.0%	1.6%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	98	98.0%	.0%	2.0%
42 Russells Point	64	98.4%	.0%	1.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	214	98.1%	.9%	.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	234	97.9%	.4%	1.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	147	98.0%	2.0%	.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	276	98.6%	1.1%	.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	209	98.6%	.5%	1.0%
48 West Liberty	242	98.3%	.4%	1.2%

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

Table 2-3: Dental

	N	Yes	No	Don't Know
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	141	85.1%	14.9%	.0%
Ages 35-49	356	83.7%	14.9%	1.4%
Ages 50-64	611	68.6%	28.8%	2.6%
Ages 65+	514	31.1%	63.4%	5.4%
Gender				
Male	463	56.6%	39.7%	3.7%
Female	1180	63.1%	34.1%	2.9%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	128	61.7%	35.2%	3.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	156	65.4%	32.7%	1.9%
40 Indian Lake	108	53.7%	40.7%	5.6%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	79	54.4%	40.5%	5.1%
42 Russells Point	57	59.6%	33.3%	7.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	185	64.9%	32.4%	2.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	198	55.1%	39.9%	5.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	127	62.2%	34.6%	3.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	231	64.9%	34.2%	.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	183	65.6%	32.2%	2.2%
48 West Liberty	208	59.6%	38.0%	2.4%

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 (63.4%), however, reported that they did not have dental coverage.   Answers were fairly consistent by gender and census tract, however.

Table 2-4: Vision

	N	Yes	No	Don't Know
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	141	67.4%	29.8%	2.8%
Ages 35-49	351	74.1%	24.8%	1.1%
Ages 50-64	589	61.1%	36.5%	2.4%
Ages 65+	540	45.6%	49.3%	5.2%
Gender				
Male	462	60.0%	35.9%	4.1%
Female	1189	59.1%	38.2%	2.7%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	128	53.9%	44.5%	1.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	150	60.7%	38.0%	1.3%
40 Indian Lake	107	55.1%	38.3%	6.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	82	61.0%	30.5%	8.5%
42 Russells Point	54	55.6%	31.5%	13.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	183	61.2%	35.5%	3.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	196	54.6%	41.3%	4.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	130	62.3%	35.4%	2.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	235	59.6%	38.3%	2.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	189	66.7%	31.7%	1.6%
48 West Liberty	212	59.9%	38.7%	1.4%

Similarly to dental coverage, a lower percentage of senior respondents reported coverage than those of other groups. In fact, almost half (49.3%) of seniors reported not having vision coverage. This lack of coverage (both dental and vision) may be due to reliance on Medicare.

Table 2-5: Mental Health

	N	Yes	No	Don't Know
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	136	60.3%	4.4%	35.3%
Ages 35-49	350	67.1%	6.3%	26.6%
Ages 50-64	585	66.0%	10.3%	23.8%
Ages 65+	501	48.3%	15.4%	36.3%
Gender				
Male	453	63.6%	11.7%	24.7%
Female	1145	58.5%	9.8%	31.7%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	128	60.2%	12.5%	27.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	147	56.5%	9.5%	34.0%
40 Indian Lake	104	59.6%	12.5%	27.9%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	81	54.3%	13.6%	32.1%
42 Russells Point	55	63.6%	12.7%	23.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	170	60.0%	10.6%	29.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	193	50.3%	10.4%	39.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	124	64.5%	9.7%	25.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	225	68.0%	6.7%	25.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	184	63.6%	10.9%	25.5%
48 West Liberty	200	60.0%	9.5%	30.5%

Responses for mental health services were fairly consistent across gender and census tract. Again, 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.

Table 2-6: Prescriptions

	N	Yes	No	Don't Know
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	145	97.2%	1.4%	1.4%
Ages 35-49	364	94.8%	4.1%	1.1%
Ages 50-64	640	93.3%	5.3%	1.4%
Ages 65+	662	89.9%	8.5%	1.7%
Gender				
Male	516	90.3%	8.1%	1.6%
Female	1336	93.1%	5.4%	1.5%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	148	93.9%	4.7%	1.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	173	93.1%	4.6%	2.3%
40 Indian Lake	121	86.8%	9.9%	3.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	96	97.9%	2.1%	.0%
42 Russells Point	58	91.4%	6.9%	1.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	202	96.0%	3.0%	1.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	231	93.1%	5.6%	1.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	144	87.5%	11.1%	1.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	266	92.5%	5.6%	1.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	202	93.1%	6.9%	.0%
48 West Liberty	229	90.8%	7.0%	2.2%

Over 85% of respondents indicated that their health insurance included prescription coverage. Percentages are consistent by gender. However, there is an age trend in prescription coverage. With age, a slightly larger percentage of respondents indicated not having prescription coverage.

In addition, there are some differences by census tract. Central Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that their insurance did not cover prescriptions (11.1%). In contrast, only 2.1% of respondents in Indian Lake – Lakeview indicated that their insurance did not cover prescriptions.

Table 2-7: Home Care

	N	Yes	No	Don't Know
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	139	22.3%	8.6%	69.1%
Ages 35-49	340	25.6%	9.1%	65.3%
Ages 50-64	575	31.5%	14.8%	53.7%
Ages 65+	549	45.0%	14.0%	41.0%
Gender				
Male	453	35.5%	15.9%	48.6%
Female	1178	33.8%	11.3%	54.9%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	129	34.9%	11.6%	53.5%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	145	26.9%	14.5%	58.6%
40 Indian Lake	102	29.4%	16.7%	53.9%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	86	47.7%	5.8%	46.5%
42 Russells Point	56	41.1%	16.1%	42.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	178	34.8%	14.0%	51.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	199	36.7%	10.1%	53.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	129	27.9%	14.7%	57.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	228	35.1%	9.6%	55.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	190	40.0%	12.1%	47.9%
48 West Liberty	202	30.7%	15.3%	54.0%

A lot of 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). Responses were fairly consistent across gender.

There were differences by census tract. Indian Lake and Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents reporting that their insurance did not cover home care. Interestingly, however, Russells Point respondents also had the highest percentage reporting that their insurance did cover home care. This is due to the low percentage of people in this area indicating that they "didn't know."

Table 2-8: Skilled Nursing Care

	N	Yes	No	Don't Know
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	139	18.7%	7.9%	73.4%
Ages 35-49	342	22.2%	10.5%	67.3%
Ages 50-64	566	29.7%	14.0%	56.4%
Ages 65+	547	42.2%	14.6%	43.1%
Gender				
Male	455	33.8%	15.4%	50.8%
Female	1166	30.4%	12.1%	57.5%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	128	29.7%	11.7%	58.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	151	25.2%	13.9%	60.9%
40 Indian Lake	100	27.0%	18.0%	55.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	85	40.0%	9.4%	50.6%
42 Russells Point	53	43.4%	17.0%	39.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	176	31.3%	13.6%	55.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	200	35.0%	10.5%	54.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	127	26.8%	13.4%	59.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	226	31.0%	11.5%	57.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	185	33.0%	15.1%	51.9%
48 West Liberty	202	32.7%	13.4%	54.0%

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 were fairly consistent across gender, and respondents from Russells Point had the lowest percentage that did not know whether their insurance provided coverage.

Table 2-9: Hospice

	N	Yes	No	Don't Know
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	138	18.1%	8.0%	73.9%
Ages 35-49	341	21.7%	9.4%	68.9%
Ages 50-64	566	25.8%	10.6%	63.6%
Ages 65+	527	35.1%	12.0%	52.9%
Gender				
Male	446	28.9%	12.8%	58.3%
Female	1149	26.6%	9.7%	63.7%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	127	26.0%	11.0%	63.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	146	20.5%	12.3%	67.1%
40 Indian Lake	100	28.0%	10.0%	62.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	82	34.1%	7.3%	58.5%
42 Russells Point	52	38.5%	13.5%	48.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	174	29.9%	10.3%	59.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	197	27.4%	9.1%	63.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	124	21.0%	14.5%	64.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	221	29.0%	8.6%	62.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	190	30.5%	11.1%	58.4%
48 West Liberty	196	25.0%	10.7%	64.3%

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. Also similarly to home care and skilled nursing care, Russells Point respondents tended to know if their insurance provided coverage.

Question 3 – Coverage Inclusions (people)

Question 3 asked respondents to indicate who their insurance covered – self, self and spouse, or the entire family. For those indicating that they had insurance, the following details responses by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 3: Coverage Inclusions (people)

	N	Self	Self and Spouse	Family
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1997	44.6%	30.1%	25.3%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	150	22.0%	16.0%	62.0%
Ages 35-49	373	20.9%	8.8%	70.2%
Ages 50-64	656	36.6%	41.9%	21.5%
Ages 65+	734	65.4%	34.1%	.5%
Gender				
Male	541	41.4%	36.8%	21.8%
Female	1423	45.9%	26.9%	27.2%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	159	42.8%	27.7%	29.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	182	38.5%	33.0%	28.6%
40 Indian Lake	129	49.6%	36.4%	14.0%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	100	55.0%	31.0%	14.0%
42 Russells Point	65	61.5%	27.7%	10.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	224	39.3%	28.6%	32.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	242	57.4%	26.9%	15.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	149	53.7%	22.8%	23.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	285	42.5%	30.2%	27.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	210	32.4%	32.4%	35.2%
48 West Liberty	243	38.3%	32.9%	28.8%

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. 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.

Question 4 – Reasons No Coverage

The last question in the health care coverage section asked respondents without coverage to indicate the reason that they did not have coverage. The following gives the percent indicating each reason. A number of people had trouble with this question. They may be self-pay and say they don't have coverage because their employer doesn't offer it. Those indicating that they had coverage were excluded from analyses as well as those not providing a reason.

Total N=99	
Reason	**Percent Indicating Reason**
Lost Job/Changed Employers	26.3%
Spouse or Parent Lost Job/Changed Employers	2.0%
Became Divorced/Separated	3.0%
Spouse/Parent Died	0.0%
Became Ineligible (age or left school)	3.0%
Employer Doesn't Offer Coverage	7.1%
Became Part-Time or Temporary Employee	3.0%
Benefits from Former Employer (e.g., Cobra) Ran Out	1.0%
Couldn't Afford Premiums	36.4%
Insurance Company Refused Coverage	3.0%
Lost Medicaid Eligibility	5.1%
Other	10.1%

Only a small number of respondents indicated not having coverage. Of those, the majority indicate not having coverage because they couldn't afford it or that they lost their job/changed employers. No respondent indicated that they did not have coverage because of a death of a spouse or parent.

Oral Health

Question 1 – Length of Time Since Dental Visit

The major question in the oral health section asked respondents to indicate how long it had been since their last dental visit. The following details responses by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 1: Length of Time since Dental Visit

	N	<1 Year	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	>5 Years	Never
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	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	173	66.5%	17.3%	8.1%	8.1%	.0%
Ages 35-49	413	71.2%	9.9%	9.7%	9.2%	.0%
Ages 50-64	735	68.4%	9.5%	7.6%	14.0%	.4%
Ages 65+	743	62.0%	9.8%	7.4%	19.0%	1.7%
Gender						
Male	584	63.5%	9.2%	8.7%	17.1%	1.4%
Female	1530	67.1%	10.8%	7.8%	13.5%	.8%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	165	69.1%	7.3%	8.5%	15.2%	.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	201	73.1%	9.5%	5.5%	11.9%	.0%
40 Indian Lake	135	69.6%	9.6%	4.4%	15.6%	.7%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	117	45.3%	13.7%	12.8%	25.6%	2.6%
42 Russells Point	68	48.5%	13.2%	10.3%	26.5%	1.5%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	242	66.9%	9.9%	5.8%	16.9%	.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	262	56.9%	13.4%	9.5%	17.6%	2.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	166	53.6%	13.3%	12.7%	19.3%	1.2%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	300	80.0%	8.3%	3.3%	7.3%	1.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	222	70.3%	11.7%	9.5%	8.6%	.0%
48 West Liberty	258	67.4%	8.9%	10.5%	12.0%	1.2%

** 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. 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, under half of respondents from these areas reported seeing a dentist within the past year, compared to a high of 80% in East Bellefontaine.

Percentages are 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.

Table 1-2: Reason for Time

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. Only responses for those providing a reason and for those indicating that it had been more than a year are included.

Total N=491	
Reason	**Percent Indicating Reason**
Don't Have Dentist	22.0%
Cost	68.2%
No Transportation	2.9%
No Appointment Available	2.9%
Dentist Doesn't Accept Insurance	4.1%

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.

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 following details responses by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 1: Diabetes

	N	Percent Indicating Diabetes
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	2071	17.8%
BRFSS – National**		10.1%
BRFSS – Ohio**		10.9%
BRFSS – Ohio (seniors)**		22.6%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	169	6.5%
Ages 35-49	396	11.4%
Ages 50-64	718	16.9%
Ages 65+	712	24.6%
Gender		
Male	554	22.4%
Female	1485	15.9%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	159	18.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	198	10.6%
40 Indian Lake	129	19.4%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	109	25.7%
42 Russells Point	63	17.5%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	235	17.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	253	21.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	163	17.2%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	287	15.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	212	15.6%
48 West Liberty	253	19.4%
	N	Percent
Class Taken	358	66.8%
Diagnosis Only During Pregnancy	258	5.4%

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

Overall, 17.8% of respondents indicating having a diabetes diagnosis. 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, Indian Lake – Lakeview and West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicating diabetes. Huntsville and Belle Center had the lowest percentage. For those with diabetes, the majority (66.8%) indicated taking a class.

Overall percentages above were higher than that for the BRFSS. However, most of the differences may be due to age. Accounting for age, 22.6% of Ohio seniors reported a diagnosis on the 2010 BRFSS compared to 24.6% of Logan County residents.

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. 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	2080	48.9%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	170	15.3%
Ages 35-49	397	24.7%
Ages 50-64	713	47.0%
Ages 65+	722	71.3%
Gender		
Male	570	58.1%
Female	1480	45.3%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	160	46.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	197	45.2%
40 Indian Lake	129	51.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	112	67.0%
42 Russells Point	67	55.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	235	47.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	256	55.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	162	47.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	286	44.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	217	44.7%
48 West Liberty	252	47.2%
	N	Percent
Taking Medication	971	89.1%
Controlled with Medication	919	88.6%
Controlled with Diet/Exercise	681	46.7%

About half of respondents indicated that they have been told they have high blood pressure. This is much higher among older respondents, with 71.3% of seniors indicating high blood pressure. A greater percentage of male respondents indicated high blood pressure than females, and Indian Lake – Lakeview was the area with the highest percentage of respondents indicating high blood pressure.

Almost 90% of those with high blood pressure indicate that they are taking medication. In total, approximately 45% of respondents are taking medication for high blood pressure. In most cases (88.6%), according to respondents, the medication seems to be working.

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 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	2090	45.5%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	169	11.8%
Ages 35-49	401	29.9%
Ages 50-64	722	48.9%
Ages 65+	719	59.1%
Gender		
Male	570	54.6%
Female	1490	41.5%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	157	41.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	199	40.7%
40 Indian Lake	132	50.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	111	59.5%
42 Russells Point	68	60.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	238	45.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	262	46.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	164	41.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	282	41.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	215	44.7%
48 West Liberty	253	45.8%
	N	Percent Taking Medication
Taking Medication	866	70.4%
Controlled with Medication	764	72.1%
Controlled With Natural Supplements	519	20.0%
Controlled with Diet/Exercise	615	57.1%

Overall, just under half of respondents said that their health care provider told them that they had high cholesterol. This percent is reflective of the relatively large group of older respondents, as older age groups reported having high cholesterol in higher percentages. In addition, as with diabetes and high blood pressure, a higher percentage of male respondents report it as an issue than female. Finally, Indian Lake – Lakeview and Russells Point have the highest percentage of respondents indicating high cholesterol.

For those with high cholesterol, the majority are taking medication (70.4%) and, for the most part (72.1%), the medication seems to be controlling the issue.

Question 4 - Cancer

Question 4 asked residents if they had ever been diagnosed with 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. 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: Cancer

	N	Percent Indicating Cancer
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	2132	18.2%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	172	3.5%
Ages 35-49	409	6.6%
Ages 50-64	732	18.2%
Ages 65+	740	27.6%
Gender		
Male	582	20.3%
Female	1518	17.4%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	164	21.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	201	20.9%
40 Indian Lake	133	19.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	116	19.0%
42 Russells Point	68	17.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	242	15.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	263	17.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	163	17.2%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	295	18.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	222	16.7%
48 West Liberty	255	18.4%

Overall, 18.2% of respondents indicated a cancer diagnosis. This percentage was much higher for older respondents and slightly higher for males than females. The census tract with the highest percentage of respondents indicating a cancer diagnosis was Rushylvania and West Mansfield while the lowest was census tract 43 – De Graff, Quincy, and Lewistown.

Table 4-1: Type of Cancer

Type	All Respondents Indicating Cancer	Males	Females
	N=387	N=118	N=264
Breast Cancer	20.9%	1.7%	29.9%
Cervical Cancer	8.3%	.0%	12.1%
Endometrial Cancer	3.1%	.0%	4.5%
Ovarian Cancer	3.4%	.8%	4.5%
Head or Neck Cancer	3.6%	7.6%	1.9%
Oral Cancer	0.3%	.0%	.4%
Pharyngeal (Throat) Cancer	0.3%	.8%	.0%
Thyroid Cancer	2.8%	.8%	3.8%
Colon Cancer	9.0%	12.7%	7.2%
Esophageal Cancer	0.3%	.0%	.4%
Liver Cancer	1.6%	1.7%	1.5%
Pancreatic Cancer	0.3%	.0%	.4%
Rectal Cancer	0.5%	1.7%	.0%
Stomach Cancer	0.8%	.0%	1.1%
Hodgkin's Lymphoma	1.8%	3.4%	1.1%
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	3.1%	6.8%	1.5%
Leukemia	1.8%	1.7%	1.9%
Prostate Cancer	8.5%	27.1%	.4%
Testicular Cancer	1.0%	1.7%	.8%
Melanoma	10.6%	15.3%	8.7%
Other Skin Cancer	28.4%	31.4%	26.9%
Heart Cancer	0.5%	.0%	.8%
Lung Cancer	4.4%	5.9%	3.8%
Bladder Cancer	0.8%	.8%	.8%
Renal Cancer	.8%	.8%	.8%
Other	7.0%	5.1%	7.6%

The most common types of cancer reported were breast cancer and skin cancer. However, this varied by gender. For women, the most common types of cancer were skin cancer and breast cancer. For men, the most common types of cancer were skin cancer and prostate cancer.

Question 5 – Other Diagnoses

Question 5 asked respondents to indicate other diagnoses. Table 5 indicates the percentages of all respondents that indicated each diagnosis. Tables 5-1 through 5-14 detail each diagnosis by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 5: All Respondents

N=2167			
Diagnosis	**Percent Indicating Diagnosis**	**BRFSS – National****	**BRFSS – Ohio****
Heart Attack	5.9%	4.3%	4.3%
Coronary Heart Disease	6.7%	4.3%	4.3%
Stroke	2.4%	2.8%	3.0%
Asthma	8.1%	13.5%	13.8%
COPD	4.2%	NA	NA
Emphysema	2.0%	NA	NA
Arthritis	32.0%	NA	NA
Depression	17.0%	NA	NA
Anxiety	11.6%	NA	NA
Other Mental Illness	1.6%	NA	NA
Any Mental Illness (includes depression, anxiety, and other)	22.5%	NA	NA
Sexually Transmitted Disease	1.9%	NA	NA
Alzheimer's Disease	.1%	NA	NA
Other Form of Dementia	.4%	NA	NA

The most common diagnosis reported was arthritis. This is not surprising and is likely influenced by the relatively larger number of older respondents. However, given the larger number of older respondents, reporting of Alzheimer's and other dementia is relatively low. This may be due to response bias. Those with Alzheimer's or other dementia are unlikely to complete a relatively long survey.

In addition, when put together, almost one-fourth (22.5%) of respondents reported some type of mental illness. This was higher than one might expect.

Results can be compared to the BRFSS with regards to cardiovascular disease and asthma. A slightly higher percentage of the current respondents indicated heart attack and coronary heart disease than either national or Ohio BRFSS. However, differences were not great and when taking into account age, Logan County respondents did not report an unusually high percentage. On the other hand, a lower percentage of the current respondents reported that they had been diagnosed with asthma than the BRFSS national or Ohio data.

Table 5-1: Heart Attack

	N	Percent Indicating Diagnosis
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	173	.0%
Ages 35-49	414	1.4%
Ages 50-64	739	4.3%
Ages 65+	751	10.9%
Gender		
Male	588	10.5%
Female	1545	3.9%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	167	3.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	204	2.5%
40 Indian Lake	135	8.1%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	9.4%
42 Russells Point	68	7.4%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	7.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	267	10.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	169	6.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	302	4.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	224	2.7%
48 West Liberty	260	5.4%

As expected, older respondents report heart attack at a higher percentage than younger respondents. A higher percentage of male respondents indicate having a heart attack than female respondents. West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicating having a heart attack.

Table 5-2: Coronary Heart Disease

	N	Percent Indicating Diagnosis
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	173	.0%
Ages 35-49	414	1.4%
Ages 50-64	739	4.6%
Ages 65+	751	12.6%
Gender		
Male	588	10.7%
Female	1545	5.0%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	167	3.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	204	6.9%
40 Indian Lake	135	8.9%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	11.1%
42 Russells Point	68	13.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	5.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	267	9.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	169	4.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	302	5.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	224	5.4%
48 West Liberty	260	6.5%

Older respondents indicated coronary heart disease at a higher percentage than younger respondents. Male respondents indicated the condition at a higher percentage than females. Indian Lake – Lakeview and Russells Point were the census tracts with the highest percentage indicating coronary heart disease. Rushsylvania and West Mansfield was the census tract with the lowest percentage.

Table 5-3: Stroke

	N	Percent Indicating Diagnosis
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	173	.0%
Ages 35-49	414	.7%
Ages 50-64	739	1.9%
Ages 65+	751	4.5%
Gender		
Male	588	3.4%
Female	1545	2.1%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	167	2.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	204	1.5%
40 Indian Lake	135	3.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	2.6%
42 Russells Point	68	5.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	2.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	267	3.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	169	.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	302	2.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	224	2.2%
48 West Liberty	260	3.1%

Relatively few respondents overall indicated having a stroke.   A greater percentage of older respondents indicated having a stroke, slightly more males indicated having a stroke than females (similar to other circulatory issues detailed earlier), and Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents indicating having a stroke. It is likely that responses underestimate the actual percentage of the population having a stroke, however. Strokes are often debilitating, and those affected are unlikely to be able to complete a rather lengthy survey.

Table 5-4: Asthma

	N	Percent Indicating Diagnosis
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	173	8.1%
Ages 35-49	414	11.1%
Ages 50-64	739	8.8%
Ages 65+	751	6.0%
Gender		
Male	588	7.7%
Female	1545	8.2%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	167	8.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	204	6.4%
40 Indian Lake	135	9.6%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	9.4%
42 Russells Point	68	8.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	8.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	267	12.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	169	10.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	302	6.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	224	5.4%
48 West Liberty	260	5.8%

Percentages of respondents reporting asthma did not follow typical age trends. Respondents ages 35-49 report asthma in the greatest percentage. Relatively equal percentages of males and females report asthma. West and Central Bellefontaine have the highest percentage of respondents reporting asthma.

Table 5-5: COPD

	N	Percent Indicating Diagnosis
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	173	.0%
Ages 35-49	414	1.7%
Ages 50-64	739	5.5%
Ages 65+	751	5.2%
Gender		
Male	588	4.8%
Female	1545	3.9%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	167	3.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	204	1.0%
40 Indian Lake	135	4.4%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	117	16.2%
42 Russells Point	68	14.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	2.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	267	8.2%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	169	1.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	302	3.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	224	2.7%
48 West Liberty	260	1.2%

As expected, the incidence of COPD increased with age, with those 50-64 reporting it in similar percentages to those over 65.   More interesting, however, are census tract differences. Respondents of Indian Lake –Lakeview and Russells Point report COPD in higher percentages than respondents of other areas. This makes sense as Indian Lake – Lakeview also has the greatest percentage of respondents indicating smoking.

Table 5-6: Emphysema

	N	Percent Indicating Diagnosis
Age Group3.0%		
Ages 18-34	173	.0%
Ages 35-49	414	.2%
Ages 50-64	739	3.0%
Ages 65+	751	2.1%
Gender		
Male	588	2.2%
Female	1545	1.9%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	167	1.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	204	.5%
40 Indian Lake	135	4.4%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	117	6.0%
42 Russells Point	68	7.4%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	2.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	267	3.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	169	1.2%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	302	.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	224	.4%
48 West Liberty	260	.8%

Respondents over 50 report emphysema at a higher percentage than those of the younger two age groups. Similar percentages of males and females are likely to report emphysema. Respondents from Russells Point report emphysema at the highest percentage.

Table 5-7: Arthritis

	N	Percent Indicating Diagnosis
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	173	5.8%
Ages 35-49	414	14.7%
Ages 50-64	739	30.7%
Ages 65+	751	48.5%
Gender		
Male	588	29.1%
Female	1545	33.1%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	167	35.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	204	26.0%
40 Indian Lake	135	31.9%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	40.2%
42 Russells Point	68	38.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	26.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	267	32.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	169	32.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	302	31.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	224	35.7%
48 West Liberty	260	30.8%

Reporting of arthritis is very much dependent upon age. Almost half of those over 65 report a diagnosis of arthritis, while only 5.8% of those 34 and under report such a diagnosis. There are few gender differences. In terms of census tract, Indian Lake – Lakeview has the highest percentage of respondents reporting arthritis and Huntsville and Belle Center and De Graff, Quincy, and Lewistown had the lowest. Differences by census tract seemed relatively small, however.

Table 5-8: Depression

	N	Percent Indicating Diagnosis
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	173	20.2%
Ages 35-49	414	20.8%
Ages 50-64	739	19.8%
Ages 65+	751	12.3%
Gender		
Male	588	12.4%
Female	1545	18.7%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	167	13.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	204	14.7%
40 Indian Lake	135	16.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	18.8%
42 Russells Point	68	17.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	15.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	267	24.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	169	17.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	302	15.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	224	16.1%
48 West Liberty	260	16.2%

The 65+ age group had a lower percentage of respondents reporting depression than other age groups. As expected, female respondents reported depression at a higher percentage than male respondents, although the difference was not huge. West Bellefontaine was the area with the highest percentage of respondents reporting depression.

Table 5-9: Anxiety

	N	Percent Indicating Diagnosis
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	173	16.2%
Ages 35-49	414	15.5%
Ages 50-64	739	11.8%
Ages 65+	751	8.8%
Gender		
Male	588	8.2%
Female	1545	13.0%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	167	9.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	204	10.8%
40 Indian Lake	135	10.4%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	14.5%
42 Russells Point	68	11.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	10.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	267	16.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	169	14.2%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	302	7.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	224	10.7%
48 West Liberty	260	11.9%

Younger respondents reported anxiety at a higher percentage than older respondents. Females report anxiety at a higher percentage than males. West Bellefontaine was the area with the highest percentage of respondents reporting anxiety with East Bellefontaine the area with the lowest percentage.

Table 5-10: Other Mental Illness

	N	Percent Indicating Diagnosis
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	173	2.3%
Ages 35-49	414	2.9%
Ages 50-64	739	1.8%
Ages 65+	751	.7%
Gender		
Male	588	1.9%
Female	1545	1.5%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	167	.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	204	1.5%
40 Indian Lake	135	1.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	2.6%
42 Russells Point	68	1.5%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	1.2%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	267	3.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	169	2.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	302	1.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	224	1.3%
48 West Liberty	260	1.2%

Very few respondents reported other mental illness overall. Similarly to responses for depression and anxiety, the percentages were slightly higher for younger than older respondents and respondents of West Bellefontaine reported mental illness at higher rates than other groups.

Table 5-11: Any Mental Illness (depression, anxiety, or other)

	N	Percent Indicating Diagnosis
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	173	26.6%
Ages 35-49	414	28.3%
Ages 50-64	739	24.9%
Ages 65+	751	16.9%
Gender		
Male	588	16.2%
Female	1545	24.9%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	167	15.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	204	19.6%
40 Indian Lake	135	23.7%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	28.2%
42 Russells Point	68	20.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	21.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	267	30.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	169	24.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	302	18.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	224	21.9%
48 West Liberty	260	22.3%
Income Level		
<$20,000	412	30.6%
$20,000-$74,999	1144	23.1%
$75,000+	455	15.4%

Seniors had the lowest percentage of respondents indicating any type of mental illness. Female respondents reported a mental illness at a higher percentage than male respondents. The census tracts with the highest percentage of respondents reporting mental illness were Indian Lake – Lakeview and West Bellefontaine. In fact, West Bellefontaine had almost double the percentage of respondents indicating mental illness than the lowest census tract, Rushsylvania and West Mansfield.

Also, indication of mental illness was related to income level. Respondents with the highest income level had the lowest percentage indicating mental illness, while those with the lowest income level had the highest percentage. This is not due to the relationship of income to age. A higher percentage of those in the lowest income bracket were seniors, but seniors, in general, had the lowest percentage indicating mental illness.

Table 5-12: Sexually Transmitted Disease

	N	Percent Indicating Diagnosis
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	173	6.4%
Ages 35-49	414	2.7%
Ages 50-64	739	1.4%
Ages 65+	751	1.1%
Gender		
Male	588	2.6%
Female	1545	1.7%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	167	3.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	204	2.5%
40 Indian Lake	135	.7%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	2.6%
42 Russells Point	68	.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	2.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	267	.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	169	3.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	302	.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	224	1.8%
48 West Liberty	260	2.3%

The incidents of sexually transmitted diseases was higher among younger than older respondents and slightly higher among males than females. Central Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents reporting a sexually transmitted disease.

Table 5-13: Alzheimer's

	N	Percent Indicating Diagnosis
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	173	.0%
Ages 35-49	414	.0%
Ages 50-64	739	.0%
Ages 65+	751	.4%
Gender		
Male	588	.0%
Female	1545	.2%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	167	.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	204	.5%
40 Indian Lake	135	.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	.0%
42 Russells Point	68	.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	267	.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	169	.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	302	.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	224	.0%
48 West Liberty	260	.0%

Overall, reporting of Alzheimer's was low, even for older respondents. It is likely that percentages are affected by non-response. Those with Alzheimer's are not likely to fill out a lengthy survey.

Table 5-14: Other Dementia

	N	Percent Indicating Diagnosis
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	173	.0%
Ages 35-49	414	.0%
Ages 50-64	739	.0%
Ages 65+	751	.9%
Gender		
Male	588	.3%
Female	1545	.3%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	167	.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	204	.5%
40 Indian Lake	135	.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	.0%
42 Russells Point	68	.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	267	.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	169	.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	302	.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	224	.0%
48 West Liberty	260	.8%

Like Alzheimer's reporting of dementia is low regardless of age. It is also likely affected by non-response. Those with dementia are unlikely to be able to complete a lengthy survey.

Question 6 – Tetanus Shot

The next question asked respondents to indicate if they had received a tetanus shot. The following details responses by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 6: Tetanus Shot

	N	Percent Receiving Shot
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	2124	62.3%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	172	70.3%
Ages 35-49	407	62.2%
Ages 50-64	732	66.0%
Ages 65+	730	57.4%
Gender		
Male	580	67.8%
Female	1513	60.0%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	164	53.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	199	67.8%
40 Indian Lake	131	67.9%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	70.1%
42 Russells Point	68	60.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	63.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	258	59.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	165	60.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	295	59.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	221	62.4%
48 West Liberty	253	64.4%

The youngest age group had the greatest percentage of respondents reporting getting a tetanus shot, while the older age group had the lowest percentage. Perhaps because they are more active, they were more likely to obtain an injury requiring such a shot. There were relatively few gender differences. Indian Lake – Lakeview was the area with the highest percentage of respondents reporting a tetanus shot.

Question 7 – Whooping Cough Vaccine

The next question asked respondents if they had gotten a whooping cough vaccine. The following details responses by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 7: Whooping Cough Vaccine

	N	Percent Indicating Vaccine
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	2103	15.0%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	169	32.0%
Ages 35-49	408	17.2%
Ages 50-64	724	15.5%
Ages 65+	720	10.4%
Gender		
Male	579	11.6%
Female	1494	16.5%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	162	12.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	197	14.2%
40 Indian Lake	130	13.8%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	115	11.3%
42 Russells Point	66	13.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	238	18.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	258	12.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	165	13.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	295	15.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	222	18.0%
48 West Liberty	246	15.4%

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.

Question 8 – Flu Vaccine

Question 8 asked respondents if they had gotten a flu vaccine within the past 12 months, and, if so, what type (shot or nasal mist). The following details responses by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 8: Flu Vaccine

	N	No	Yes - Shot	Yes – Nasal Mist
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	2159	42.6%	57.0%	.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	173	65.3%	33.5%	1.2%
Ages 35-49	414	60.9%	37.4%	1.7%
Ages 50-64	738	46.9%	53.1%	.0%
Ages 65+	747	23.8%	76.2%	.0%
Gender				
Male	586	40.6%	59.2%	.2%
Female	1540	43.6%	55.9%	.5%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	167	47.3%	52.1%	.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	202	42.6%	55.9%	1.5%
40 Indian Lake	134	32.1%	67.9%	.0%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	117	44.4%	55.6%	.0%
42 Russells Point	68	39.7%	60.3%	.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	46.3%	53.3%	.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	266	36.8%	63.2%	.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	168	51.8%	48.2%	.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	301	39.9%	59.8%	.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	224	46.0%	52.7%	1.3%
48 West Liberty	258	41.5%	58.5%	.0%

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

Overall, just over half of respondents have received a flu vaccine. This number is influenced by age of respondent, however. Older respondents report vaccination at a higher rate than younger respondents. In fact, while just over two-thirds of seniors report being vaccinated, only one-third of those 18-34 report being vaccinated. Responses were similar for males and females. Indian Lake had the highest percentage of respondents report being vaccinated while Central Bellefontaine had the lowest percentage, with under half of respondents reporting vaccination.

These percentages are higher than that found on the BRFSS. According to 2010 Ohio BRFSS data, 64.8% of adults 65 and older reported having a flu shot within the past year. In the sample above, 76.2% of seniors reported getting a flu shot.

Question 9 – Preventative Information

The next question asked residents if they had received preventative information on a variety of issues from diet or eating habits to immunizations. 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	No	Yes	Didn't Need
Diet or Eating Habits	1852	35.1%	41.3%	23.7%
Physical Activity or Exercise	1815	38.0%	37.5%	24.5%
Injury Prevention	1695	50.6%	11.4%	38.0%
Drug Use/Drug Addiction	1671	45.0%	3.9%	51.0%
Quitting Smoking	1709	39.1%	11.8%	49.0%
Sexual Issues	1677	44.9%	3.3%	51.8%
Mental Health Issues	1695	43.2%	8.3%	48.5%
Domestic Violence	1678	43.9%	2.3%	53.8%
Immunizations	1736	40.5%	23.4%	36.1%

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, perhaps because these issues are not as common.

Table 9-1: Diet or Eating Habits

	N	No	Yes	Didn't Need
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	162	30.2%	35.2%	34.6%
Ages 35-49	380	38.7%	35.8%	25.5%
Ages 50-64	661	36.3%	43.7%	20.0%
Ages 65+	593	32.7%	44.4%	22.9%
Gender				
Male	499	34.3%	46.5%	19.2%
Female	1328	35.5%	39.2%	25.2%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	139	33.1%	38.8%	28.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	172	29.1%	43.0%	27.9%
40 Indian Lake	115	29.6%	52.2%	18.3%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	105	42.9%	36.2%	21.0%
42 Russells Point	59	40.7%	39.0%	20.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	204	38.2%	40.2%	21.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	234	37.2%	41.5%	21.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	141	43.3%	34.0%	22.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	258	35.3%	39.1%	25.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	197	30.5%	43.1%	26.4%
48 West Liberty	221	31.7%	44.8%	23.5%

A greater percentage of older respondents reported receiving information on diet or eating habits than younger respondents. A slightly higher percentage of male respondents reported receiving information than female. Indian Lake was the areas with the highest percentage of respondents reporting receiving information.

Table 9-2: Physical Activity or Exercise

	N	No	Yes	Didn't Need
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	160	33.8%	28.8%	37.5%
Ages 35-49	371	43.1%	29.1%	27.8%
Ages 50-64	649	39.4%	39.0%	21.6%
Ages 65+	579	33.9%	44.2%	21.9%
Gender				
Male	489	36.2%	43.8%	20.0%
Female	1301	39.0%	34.9%	26.1%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	134	37.3%	31.3%	31.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	169	33.1%	39.6%	27.2%
40 Indian Lake	113	31.9%	50.4%	17.7%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	102	46.1%	35.3%	18.6%
42 Russells Point	54	51.9%	22.2%	25.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	196	43.4%	32.7%	24.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	228	37.7%	37.7%	24.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	140	44.3%	32.9%	22.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	261	36.4%	39.5%	24.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	192	34.9%	39.1%	26.0%
48 West Liberty	218	34.4%	39.9%	25.7%

Trends of provision of information on physical activity or exercise paralleled that for diet. Older respondents reported receiving information in higher percentages than younger respondents. Indian Lake was the area with the highest percentage of respondents reporting receiving information.

Table 9-3: Injury Prevention

	N	No	Yes	Didn't Need
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	156	44.2%	9.6%	46.2%
Ages 35-49	361	49.0%	12.2%	38.8%
Ages 50-64	611	54.3%	11.0%	34.7%
Ages 65+	517	49.3%	12.2%	38.5%
Gender				
Male	449	54.1%	12.7%	33.2%
Female	1224	49.5%	10.9%	39.6%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	125	51.2%	8.8%	40.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	154	44.2%	9.1%	46.8%
40 Indian Lake	99	44.4%	15.2%	40.4%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	93	60.2%	11.8%	28.0%
42 Russells Point	51	54.9%	7.8%	37.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	188	49.5%	11.2%	39.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	209	52.2%	12.0%	35.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	137	55.5%	11.7%	32.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	241	50.6%	12.9%	36.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	183	51.9%	10.9%	37.2%
48 West Liberty	207	47.8%	12.1%	40.1%

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.

Table 9-4: Drug Use/Drug Addiction

	N	No	Yes	Didn't Need
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	157	37.6%	4.5%	58.0%
Ages 35-49	358	45.3%	4.5%	50.3%
Ages 50-64	610	47.4%	4.6%	48.0%
Ages 65+	497	44.1%	2.6%	53.3%
Gender				
Male	448	49.8%	7.1%	43.1%
Female	1203	43.1%	2.8%	54.0%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	123	42.3%	.8%	56.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	149	40.9%	1.3%	57.7%
40 Indian Lake	99	43.4%	5.1%	51.5%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	92	54.3%	5.4%	40.2%
42 Russells Point	50	48.0%	4.0%	48.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	188	47.3%	2.1%	50.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	207	46.9%	6.3%	46.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	133	46.6%	5.3%	48.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	235	41.7%	3.4%	54.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	182	44.5%	4.4%	51.1%
48 West Liberty	205	44.9%	4.9%	50.2%

Provision of information on drug use/drug addiction was also not very common. As one might expect, male respondents reporting receiving information at a slightly higher rate than female respondents. Seniors reported receiving information on drug addiction at a higher percentage than those in other age groups.   West Bellefontaine was the census tract with highest percentage of respondents reporting receiving information.

Table 9-5: Quitting Smoking

	N	No	Yes	Didn't Need
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	158	38.6%	10.1%	51.3%
Ages 35-49	366	40.7%	10.4%	48.9%
Ages 50-64	620	38.9%	13.2%	47.9%
Ages 65+	514	37.9%	11.7%	50.4%
Gender				
Male	457	40.9%	16.2%	42.9%
Female	1228	38.6%	9.9%	51.5%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	125	39.2%	5.6%	55.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	155	36.8%	9.0%	54.2%
40 Indian Lake	103	36.9%	21.4%	41.7%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	96	49.0%	26.0%	25.0%
42 Russells Point	53	37.7%	17.0%	45.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	192	40.6%	8.9%	50.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	217	40.1%	18.0%	41.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	136	37.5%	14.7%	47.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	235	36.6%	5.1%	58.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	183	39.3%	7.1%	53.6%
48 West Liberty	206	39.3%	11.2%	49.5%

There were relatively few age differences in receipt of information on smoking cessation. There were gender and census tract differences, however. Male respondents reported receiving information at a higher rate than females. Indian Lake – Lakeview was the census tract where the greatest percentage of respondents reported receiving information on smoking cessation. This provision makes sense as this is also the area in which the most people reported smoking (see Alcohol and Tobacco, Question 8).

Table 9-6: Sexual Issues

	N	No	Yes	Didn't Need
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	159	40.3%	5.7%	54.1%
Ages 35-49	364	46.4%	3.3%	50.3%
Ages 50-64	609	46.1%	3.9%	49.9%
Ages 65+	495	43.6%	1.8%	54.5%
Gender				
Male	448	49.8%	6.0%	44.2%
Female	1208	43.2%	2.2%	54.6%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	124	44.4%	.8%	54.8%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	155	40.0%	1.9%	58.1%
40 Indian Lake	97	41.2%	6.2%	52.6%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	91	54.9%	3.3%	41.8%
42 Russells Point	50	42.0%	4.0%	54.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	189	49.7%	3.2%	47.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	206	48.1%	3.9%	48.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	133	45.9%	6.0%	48.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	238	39.9%	2.9%	57.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	182	45.1%	1.6%	53.3%
48 West Liberty	204	44.6%	3.9%	51.5%

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 greater percentage of male respondents reported receiving information than female. Indian Lake and Central Bellefontaine were the areas where the highest percentage of respondents reported receiving information.

Table 9-7: Mental Health Issues

	N	No	Yes	Didn't Need
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	160	31.3%	16.9%	51.9%
Ages 35-49	364	47.5%	9.9%	42.6%
Ages 50-64	619	43.8%	8.7%	47.5%
Ages 65+	500	42.6%	3.4%	54.0%
Gender				
Male	448	46.0%	9.8%	44.2%
Female	1224	42.3%	7.5%	50.2%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	125	43.2%	5.6%	51.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	154	39.0%	4.5%	56.5%
40 Indian Lake	100	40.0%	10.0%	50.0%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	94	53.2%	9.6%	37.2%
42 Russells Point	51	43.1%	9.8%	47.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	190	44.7%	8.4%	46.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	210	45.2%	10.5%	44.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	134	45.5%	9.0%	45.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	236	40.7%	8.1%	51.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	187	42.2%	8.0%	49.7%
48 West Liberty	206	42.7%	8.3%	49.0%

The youngest age group had the highest percentage of respondents reporting receiving information on mental health issues, while the oldest age group had the lowest percentage. Male respondents were slightly more likely to report receiving information than female respondents. However, a greater percentage of female respondents indicated that they did not need information.

Provision of information varied slightly across census tract. Respondents from the first two census tracts – Rushylvania and West Mansfield and Huntsville and Belle Center – had a relatively fewer percentage of respondents report receiving information on mental health issues. Indian Lake and West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage reporting receiving information.

Table 9-8: Domestic Violence

	N	No	Yes	Didn't Need
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	156	41.0%	1.9%	57.1%
Ages 35-49	365	45.8%	3.6%	50.7%
Ages 50-64	612	44.8%	2.6%	52.6%
Ages 65+	496	42.1%	1.0%	56.9%
Gender				
Male	442	49.3%	2.9%	47.7%
Female	1216	41.9%	2.1%	56.1%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	122	42.6%	.0%	57.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	153	37.3%	.0%	62.7%
40 Indian Lake	99	43.4%	2.0%	54.5%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	92	54.3%	3.3%	42.4%
42 Russells Point	51	43.1%	7.8%	49.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	188	47.3%	1.6%	51.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	209	47.4%	3.3%	49.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	135	45.9%	3.0%	51.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	237	39.7%	3.4%	57.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	181	43.6%	1.1%	55.2%
48 West Liberty	203	42.9%	2.0%	55.2%

Interestingly, there were few age and gender differences in provision of information on domestic violence. One might expect that younger women would need the information in greater numbers than men and/or older respondents. However, male respondents reported receiving information on domestic violence at a slightly higher percentage than women and the age group with the highest percentage for receipt of information was the 35-49 age group. Russells Point was the area with the highest percentage of respondents reporting receiving information on domestic violence.

Table 9-9: Immunizations

	N	No	Yes	Didn't Need
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	159	34.6%	36.5%	28.9%
Ages 35-49	367	43.6%	19.1%	37.3%
Ages 50-64	625	42.4%	21.1%	36.5%
Ages 65+	533	37.3%	25.9%	36.8%
Gender				
Male	460	43.7%	24.8%	31.5%
Female	1254	39.3%	23.0%	37.6%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	129	38.0%	24.8%	37.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	159	34.0%	23.9%	42.1%
40 Indian Lake	105	34.3%	28.6%	37.1%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	98	46.9%	21.4%	31.6%
42 Russells Point	52	40.4%	19.2%	40.4%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	196	44.4%	23.0%	32.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	216	44.9%	18.5%	36.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	138	42.0%	25.4%	32.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	245	39.6%	24.5%	35.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	183	39.9%	22.4%	37.7%
48 West Liberty	207	39.6%	26.1%	34.3%

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. Indian Lake is the area with the highest percentage of respondents reporting receiving information on immunizations.

Question 10 – Going Without Sleep

Question 10 asked residents to indicate how many days in the past month they have gone without adequate sleep. The following details responses by age group, gender, census tract, and income level.

Table 10: Going Without Sleep

	N	**0-5 Days**	**10-15 Days**	**16+ Days**
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	2088	68.6%	16.4%	15.0%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	169	65.1%	18.9%	16.0%
Ages 35-49	410	61.7%	21.7%	16.6%
Ages 50-64	727	65.1%	17.6%	17.3%
Ages 65+	707	77.4%	11.6%	11.0%
Gender				
Male	563	69.4%	17.8%	12.8%
Female	1497	68.1%	16.0%	15.8%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	159	66.7%	15.7%	17.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	199	70.9%	20.6%	8.5%
40 Indian Lake	126	61.9%	20.6%	17.5%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	110	67.3%	13.6%	19.1%
42 Russells Point	68	69.1%	16.2%	14.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	234	66.7%	18.4%	15.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	258	62.8%	14.3%	22.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	165	68.5%	18.2%	13.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	288	74.0%	13.9%	12.2%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	221	68.8%	16.3%	14.9%
48 West Liberty	251	73.7%	14.7%	11.6%
Income Level				
<$20,000	382	63.9%	18.3%	17.8%
$20,000-$74,999	1123	68.9%	16.1%	15.0%
$75,000+	445	71.2%	16.0%	12.8%

Respondents ages 35-49 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). West Bellefontaine is the area where the greatest percentage of respondents report a chronic lack of sleep. East Bellefontaine is where the least percentage of respondents indicate lack of sleep (either 10-15 days or 16+ days).

There was also a relationship of going without sleep to income level. Respondents who reported lower income also had a slightly higher percentage going without sleep.

Question 11 – HIV Testing

Question 11 asked residents whether they had 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 indicated that they were tested both out of concern and as a part of routine screening, so percentages will add up to more than 100%.

Table 11: HIV Testing

	N	No	Out of Concern	Routine Screening
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	2068	74.6%	4.9%	20.9%
BRFSS – 2010 National (age 18-64)**			40.3%	
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio (age 18-64)**			36.3%	
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	167	50.3%	7.2%	43.1%
Ages 35-49	404	57.2%	6.2%	37.6%
Ages 50-64	711	75.1%	6.3%	18.8%
Ages 65+	703	88.1%	2.0%	10.1%
Gender				
Male	558	74.7%	5.0%	20.4%
Female	1477	74.4%	4.8%	21.3%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	156	76.9%	8.3%	16.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	195	72.3%	4.6%	23.1%
40 Indian Lake	131	76.3%	3.1%	21.4%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	113	66.4%	7.1%	27.4%
42 Russells Point	63	76.2%	4.8%	19.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	235	78.3%	4.7%	17.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	256	71.5%	5.9%	23.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	164	68.3%	7.9%	24.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	287	78.0%	3.5%	18.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	220	76.4%	4.5%	19.5%
48 West Liberty	238	74.8%	2.5%	23.1%

** 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, roughly half of 18-34 year olds reported being tested. Only 11.9% of seniors reported being tested. Male and female respondents reported testing in similar percentages. Indian Lake – Lakeview was the census tract where the greatest percentage of respondents reported testing.

On the surface, results from the present survey varied from BRFSS results. Just over one-fourth of Logan County respondents indicated being tested for HIV compared to 40.3% and 36.3% of national and Ohio BRFSS samples. However, BRFSS only includes those under 65 years of age. If one were to compare "apples to apples" and exclude those 65 and over from the present sample, percentages are much similar.

Alcohol and Tobacco Use

Question 1 – Days Drinking

Question 1 asked respondents to indicate how many days during the past month they had had at least one drink. The following details responses by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 1: Days Drinking in Last Month

	N	Never	1-2 Days	3-5 Days	5-10 Days	10+ Days
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	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	173	38.2%	28.9%	13.3%	11.6%	8.1%
Ages 35-49	411	42.1%	28.2%	14.1%	9.5%	6.1%
Ages 50-64	736	44.0%	21.9%	13.2%	8.4%	12.5%
Ages 65+	739	66.6%	12.6%	6.1%	4.5%	10.3%
Gender						
Male	584	45.2%	16.8%	10.1%	9.8%	18.2%
Female	1529	54.2%	21.6%	11.1%	6.3%	6.7%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	165	62.4%	20.6%	7.9%	3.6%	5.5%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	202	50.0%	21.3%	13.9%	9.4%	5.4%
40 Indian Lake	133	39.8%	20.3%	12.8%	6.0%	21.1%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	52.1%	14.5%	10.3%	8.5%	14.5%
42 Russells Point	67	47.8%	14.9%	13.4%	6.0%	17.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	51.2%	27.9%	10.2%	4.1%	6.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	263	57.0%	18.6%	9.1%	6.5%	8.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	168	51.8%	15.5%	10.7%	6.5%	15.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	296	39.9%	24.3%	12.8%	10.8%	12.2%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	223	49.3%	22.0%	10.3%	9.4%	9.0%
48 West Liberty	257	61.9%	16.0%	8.2%	7.8%	6.2%

** 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 in the top two groups (5-10 days and 10+ days) is more than double that of women.

There are also a few census tracts where respondents report more frequent drinking. Almost a quarter (21.1%) of respondents in Indian Lake report frequent drinking, compared to only 5.5% and 5.4% in census tracts 38 (Rushsylvania and West Mansfield) and 39 (Huntsville and Belle Center), respectively.

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 do they drink. 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 were included in results.

Table 2: Amount of Drinking

	N	1-2	3-4	More than 4
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1036	72.8%	16.4%	10.8%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	106	62.3%	26.4%	11.3%
Ages 35-49	238	66.0%	19.7%	14.3%
Ages 50-64	411	74.2%	15.1%	10.7%
Ages 65+	246	80.9%	11.0%	8.1%
Gender				
Male	318	64.2%	20.8%	15.1%
Female	698	76.4%	14.8%	8.9%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	62	80.6%	9.7%	9.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	99	64.6%	24.2%	11.1%
40 Indian Lake	81	77.8%	13.6%	8.6%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	54	53.7%	27.8%	18.5%
42 Russells Point	35	62.9%	20.0%	17.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	117	76.1%	17.1%	6.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	112	60.7%	17.0%	22.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	81	60.5%	23.5%	16.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	180	83.3%	11.1%	5.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	113	85.0%	10.6%	4.4%
48 West Liberty	97	73.2%	17.5%	9.3%
Income Level				
<$20,000	126	57.9%	19.0%	23.0%
$20,000-$74,999	536	70.3%	18.8%	10.8%
$75,000+	308	81.8%	11.4%	6.8%

Most indicated that, when they drink, they do so in moderation (1-2 drinks). This percentage is slightly higher with age, with approximately 81% 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. West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents reporting heavy drinking, followed by Indian Lake – Lakeview and Russells Point.

Respondents of Zanesfield and East Liberty had the lowest percentage of respondents report binge drinking.

Finally, there was a relationship to how much respondents drink and income level. A higher percentage of respondents who report a low income level also report that they drink heavily when they drink. Interestingly, this is seen even though the group at the lowest income level has a high percentage of seniors (who had a lower percentage of respondents reporting heavy drinking).

Question 3 – Drunk Driving

The next question asked residents to indicate if they had ever driven while intoxicated in the past 30 days. The following describes responses by age group, gender, and census tract. Some respondents indicated that they did not drink within the past 30 days, 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."

Table 3: Drunk Driving in Past 30 Days

	N	Never	1-2 Times	>2 Times
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	2145	97.0%	2.4%	.6%
BRFSS – 2010 National**		96.5%	2.8%	.5%
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio**		95.3%	3.9%	.7%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	172	94.8%	4.7%	.6%
Ages 35-49	411	96.6%	2.9%	.5%
Ages 50-64	737	95.7%	3.3%	1.1%
Ages 65+	740	99.1%	.9%	.0%
Gender				
Male	583	94.5%	4.6%	.9%
Female	1530	98.0%	1.6%	.3%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	165	98.2%	1.8%	.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	202	98.0%	1.0%	1.0%
40 Indian Lake	134	98.5%	.7%	.7%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	95.7%	3.4%	.9%
42 Russells Point	67	94.0%	4.5%	1.5%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	243	97.5%	2.1%	.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	263	95.1%	3.8%	1.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	168	93.5%	6.0%	.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	297	98.3%	1.7%	.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	222	98.6%	1.4%	.0%
48 West Liberty	257	97.3%	1.9%	.8%

** 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. Reports of drunk driving were slightly higher among younger respondents, perhaps because they are more likely to drive. Percentages were slightly higher among men than women. Central Bellefontaine and Russells Point had the highest report of drunk driving (6.6% and 6.0% respectively).

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 respondents felt that it was ok for youth 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	2103	.3%	.2%	.7%	3.3%	13.8%	26.1%	55.6%
Age Group								
Ages 18-34	170	.6%	.0%	.6%	2.9%	20.0%	25.3%	50.6%
Ages 35-49	409	.2%	.0%	.2%	4.2%	12.0%	22.5%	60.9%
Ages 50-64	723	.3%	.4%	1.2%	2.6%	15.2%	27.9%	52.3%
Ages 65+	727	.4%	.3%	.6%	3.4%	12.2%	26.0%	57.1%
Gender								
Male	581	.7%	.5%	1.4%	5.0%	16.7%	27.0%	48.7%
Female	1494	.2%	.1%	.5%	2.7%	12.7%	25.6%	58.3%
Census Tract								
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	164	.6%	.0%	.0%	4.3%	9.8%	26.2%	59.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	195	1.0%	.5%	.0%	3.1%	13.8%	29.7%	51.8%
40 Indian Lake	132	.0%	.0%	2.3%	4.5%	18.2%	28.8%	46.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	114	.0%	.9%	.9%	3.5%	14.0%	27.2%	53.5%
42 Russells Point	65	.0%	.0%	1.5%	3.1%	13.8%	26.2%	55.4%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	239	.0%	.0%	.4%	3.3%	12.6%	27.2%	56.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	260	.4%	.0%	.4%	3.8%	11.5%	28.1%	55.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	162	1.2%	.0%	.6%	4.9%	19.1%	21.0%	53.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	295	.0%	.7%	1.0%	2.0%	12.9%	25.1%	58.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	219	.5%	.5%	1.8%	1.8%	13.2%	26.5%	55.7%
48 West Liberty	249	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.2%	16.1%	22.1%	58.6%

Approximately half of respondents or higher, regardless of age group, gender, or census tract, felt that it was never ok for those under 21 to drink on special occasions with their families.   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). A slightly greater percentage of young adult respondents indicated that it was ok for 17-18 year olds to drink with their families. A greater percentage of male than female respondents indicated that it was ok for older teens (17-18 and 19-20) to drink with their families.

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	2100	.1%	.0%	.0%	.1%	2.4%	25.4%	72.0%
Age Group								
Ages 18-34	171	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.5%	23.4%	73.1%
Ages 35-49	408	.2%	.0%	.0%	.2%	1.2%	19.6%	78.7%
Ages 50-64	720	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.1%	27.2%	70.7%
Ages 65+	726	.1%	.0%	.0%	.1%	3.0%	26.7%	70.0%
Gender								
Male	578	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	5.4%	31.1%	63.3%
Female	1492	.1%	.0%	.0%	.1%	1.2%	23.2%	75.4%
Census Tract								
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	165	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.4%	25.5%	72.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	196	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.6%	29.1%	67.9%
40 Indian Lake	134	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.5%	29.1%	66.4%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	113	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	30.1%	68.1%
42 Russells Point	64	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	28.1%	70.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	240	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	25.0%	73.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	252	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	2.0%	24.6%	73.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	165	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.4%	26.1%	71.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	292	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	1.7%	22.6%	75.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	221	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.2%	26.2%	70.6%
48 West Liberty	250	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.2%	20.8%	75.6%

Almost three-fourths of respondents (72.0%) indicated that it was never ok for those under 21 to drink with friends.   A slightly *higher* percentage of older respondents indicated it was ok to drink with friends than younger respondents. Perhaps this is because of the change in drinking age in 1982 and 1987. In 1982 the drinking age was changed from 18 to 19. In 1987, the drinking age was changed from 19 to 21. Seniors have spent the majority of their lives with a drinking age that permits drinking for those 18 and over.

In terms of gender, a greater percentage of male respondents indicated that it was ok for older youth to drink with friends. By census tract, few differences were seen. However, East Bellefontaine had the highest percentage and Indian Lake had the lowest percentage of respondents say that it was ok for youth to drink with friends.

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.

Table 6: Overall Responses

Census Tract	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.	2107	60.8%	21.6%	14.2%	3.3%
Alcohol retailers are careful when it comes to preventing the sale of alcohol to underage persons in our community.	2065	18.2%	35.3%	38.5%	7.9%
Parents should be able to buy alcohol for their children under the age of 21.	2118	61.8%	24.1%	11.7%	2.4%
It is ok for adults to supply youth under the age of 21 with alcohol.	2119	74.1%	19.5%	3.7%	2.6%

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, over half of respondents DID NOT think that retailers were careful.

Some of these questions had responses that varied by group. Tables 6-1 through 6-4 describe responses to items by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 6-1: Ok if Not Driving

	N	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	171	57.9%	25.7%	15.2%	1.2%
Ages 35-49	409	66.5%	20.5%	10.5%	2.4%
Ages 50-64	726	59.8%	20.8%	15.3%	4.1%
Ages 65+	724	59.9%	21.5%	15.2%	3.3%
Gender					
Male	576	53.5%	22.7%	18.9%	4.9%
Female	1501	63.7%	21.1%	12.5%	2.7%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	164	59.8%	21.3%	17.1%	1.8%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	198	54.5%	26.3%	15.2%	4.0%
40 Indian Lake	132	54.5%	24.2%	18.2%	3.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	114	62.3%	21.9%	12.3%	3.5%
42 Russells Point	67	58.2%	23.9%	13.4%	4.5%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	239	61.9%	21.8%	14.6%	1.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	257	63.0%	17.9%	14.8%	4.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	163	57.7%	23.3%	14.7%	4.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	292	62.7%	21.6%	12.3%	3.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	220	61.4%	20.9%	13.6%	4.1%
48 West Liberty	251	65.7%	19.9%	12.4%	2.0%

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 slightly greater percentage of male than female respondents indicated that it was ok for youth to drink. Responses by census tract were fairly consistent.

Table 6-2: Retail Sales to Minors

	N	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	172	15.1%	34.9%	40.7%	9.3%
Ages 35-49	406	17.0%	36.7%	39.2%	7.1%
Ages 50-64	718	16.2%	37.3%	39.1%	7.4%
Ages 65+	692	21.2%	32.8%	37.6%	8.4%
Gender					
Male	569	15.6%	26.4%	47.8%	10.2%
Female	1467	19.1%	38.9%	35.0%	7.1%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	159	16.4%	35.2%	40.3%	8.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	196	18.9%	38.8%	35.7%	6.6%
40 Indian Lake	128	15.6%	28.1%	46.1%	10.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	115	23.5%	27.0%	38.3%	11.3%
42 Russells Point	66	21.2%	33.3%	37.9%	7.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	235	20.9%	39.6%	33.6%	6.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	249	16.1%	35.3%	36.9%	11.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	166	12.7%	38.6%	39.2%	9.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	286	15.4%	36.0%	43.4%	5.2%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	218	21.1%	34.9%	37.6%	6.4%
48 West Liberty	237	21.1%	34.2%	37.6%	7.2%

Although differences are minimal, respondents age 18-34 have the greatest percentage agreeing that retailers are careful regarding underage alcohol sales. This is interesting in that this is the group that is most likely to get asked for ID when buying alcohol, so this group would have the most first-hand knowledge of retailer attempts to prevent underage sales.

Male respondents indicate that retailers are careful regarding underage alcohol sales at a greater percentage than females.   Respondents in Indian Lake are likely to state that retailers are careful (56.3% either agree or strongly agree). Respondents from De Graff, Quincy, and Lewistown had the highest percentage disagree, thus indicating that they felt that retailers were not careful.

Table 6-3: Parents Supplying Alcohol

	N	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	172	48.3%	24.4%	25.0%	2.3%
Ages 35-49	409	59.2%	23.7%	14.2%	2.9%
Ages 50-64	729	59.9%	25.5%	12.6%	1.9%
Ages 65+	728	68.3%	23.1%	6.3%	2.3%
Gender					
Male	578	52.9%	27.5%	15.7%	3.8%
Female	1509	65.1%	23.0%	10.1%	1.7%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	162	66.7%	19.8%	11.7%	1.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	200	54.5%	27.0%	15.5%	3.0%
40 Indian Lake	132	57.6%	25.8%	11.4%	5.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	115	60.0%	27.8%	9.6%	2.6%
42 Russells Point	67	65.7%	16.4%	13.4%	4.5%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	239	59.8%	23.0%	16.7%	.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	261	65.9%	21.8%	10.3%	1.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	167	58.1%	26.3%	12.0%	3.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	294	64.6%	24.5%	8.8%	2.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	221	59.7%	24.9%	11.8%	3.6%
48 West Liberty	250	64.8%	25.6%	9.2%	.4%

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 27.3% of those 18-34 indicated that it is ok, only 8.6% 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 9.6% of respondents of West Liberty felt that it was ok. This corresponds to other answers regarding underage drinking. Respondents of West Liberty tended to have a slightly stronger opinion against minors having access to alcohol in general.

Table 6-4: Adults Supplying Alcohol

	N	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	172	64.0%	29.1%	4.7%	2.3%
Ages 35-49	412	74.8%	18.9%	4.4%	1.9%
Ages 50-64	730	73.6%	20.5%	3.3%	2.6%
Ages 65+	726	77.3%	16.4%	3.3%	3.0%
Gender					
Male	579	66.8%	24.2%	6.4%	2.6%
Female	1509	76.9%	17.8%	2.8%	2.6%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	163	78.5%	17.2%	2.5%	1.8%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	200	69.0%	23.5%	4.5%	3.0%
40 Indian Lake	130	66.9%	23.1%	6.9%	3.1%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	116	76.7%	14.7%	4.3%	4.3%
42 Russells Point	67	70.1%	20.9%	6.0%	3.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	240	73.8%	20.0%	4.2%	2.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	260	74.6%	18.1%	4.2%	3.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	167	70.7%	22.2%	3.6%	3.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	293	76.8%	17.4%	2.7%	3.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	222	73.0%	21.6%	2.7%	2.7%
48 West Liberty	251	78.9%	18.3%	2.8%	.0%

Even fewer respondents felt that it was ok for adults to supply those under 21 with alcohol. In all cases, regardless of age, gender, or census tract, did more than 10% of respondents feel that it was ok.

Question 7 – Difficulty of Youth Purchasing Alcohol

Question 7 also asked about alcohol sales to minors. Specifically, respondents were asked how difficult they felt that it was for those under 21 to purchase alcohol in 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	2048	11.1%	51.7%	30.7%	6.5%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	170	12.4%	56.5%	24.1%	7.1%
Ages 35-49	404	11.4%	52.0%	29.2%	7.4%
Ages 50-64	706	8.4%	51.0%	33.0%	7.6%
Ages 65+	689	12.5%	51.7%	31.1%	4.8%
Gender					
Male	561	14.3%	55.3%	25.5%	5.0%
Female	1458	10.0%	50.4%	32.4%	7.1%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	155	15.5%	47.7%	33.5%	3.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	197	9.1%	48.7%	36.0%	6.1%
40 Indian Lake	127	11.0%	49.6%	33.1%	6.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	112	13.4%	48.2%	30.4%	8.0%
42 Russells Point	65	7.7%	46.2%	40.0%	6.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	232	10.8%	49.1%	34.1%	6.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	254	11.8%	50.8%	28.3%	9.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	165	7.3%	55.2%	30.9%	6.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	281	5.7%	61.6%	24.6%	8.2%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	210	11.4%	53.3%	30.5%	4.8%
48 West Liberty	241	17.8%	49.4%	27.0%	5.8%

The youngest respondents had the highest percentage indicating that it was difficult for minors to buy alcohol. Males had a higher percentage than female respondents indicate that it was difficult for minors to buy alcohol. West Liberty had the highest percentage of respondents stating that it was very difficult for minors to buy alcohol. West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that it was very easy for minors to buy alcohol.

Question 8 – Smoking

Question 8 required respondents to provide information about their smoking habits. Table 8 provides responses by age group, gender, and census tract. Table 8-1 provides responses broken down by income level.

Table 8: How long Since Smoking

	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
Overall Responses									
All Respondents	2102	11.0%	.5%	.7%	1.0%	3.3%	2.2%	20.8%	60.4%
BRFSS – 2010 National **									58.1%
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio**									52.9%
Age Group									
Ages 18-34	170	21.2%	1.8%	1.2%	1.2%	4.1%	3.5%	7.1%	60.0%
Ages 35-49	408	13.2%	.7%	.5%	1.5%	4.7%	3.7%	11.8%	64.0%
Ages 50-64	722	12.7%	.6%	1.2%	.6%	4.2%	1.0%	20.4%	59.4%
Ages 65+	719	6.0%	.0%	.3%	1.3%	1.7%	2.6%	28.7%	59.5%
Gender									
Male	575	11.3%	.3%	.5%	1.0%	5.0%	2.3%	32.0%	47.5%
Female	1495	10.8%	.5%	.8%	1.1%	2.7%	2.3%	16.3%	65.6%
Census Tract									
38	159	7.5%	.6%	.6%	.0%	3.8%	1.9%	20.1%	65.4%
39	200	13.5%	.5%	.5%	1.0%	4.5%	3.0%	16.5%	60.5%
40	132	10.6%	.0%	.8%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	30.3%	51.5%
41	110	29.1%	.0%	.9%	4.5%	3.6%	.0%	29.1%	32.7%
42	64	18.8%	.0%	1.6%	.0%	9.4%	1.6%	29.7%	39.1%
43	239	7.9%	.0%	.8%	.8%	2.5%	.8%	16.3%	70.7%
44	259	15.4%	1.9%	.4%	1.9%	4.6%	3.1%	19.3%	53.3%
45	165	18.8%	.0%	1.8%	.6%	3.6%	3.0%	26.1%	46.1%
46	294	3.7%	.0%	1.0%	1.0%	.7%	2.4%	22.8%	68.4%
47	221	5.9%	.0%	.0%	.5%	4.5%	1.8%	16.7%	70.6%
48	249	7.6%	.8%	.4%	.0%	2.4%	2.8%	16.9%	69.1%

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

Overall, about 40% of respondents indicated that they had smoked.   Of those, half indicate that they have "kicked the habit" and not smoked for 10 years or more. Approximately 11% of respondents indicate that they are current, regular smokers (i.e., smoked within the past month).

Younger respondents report smoking in higher percentages than older respondents. In fact, almost one-fourth (21.2%) of those 18-34 indicate that they are a current smoker, where only 6% of seniors indicate

that they are a current smoker. Perhaps those who smoke early either quit or are not healthy enough to fill out a long survey by the time they are 65.

In terms of gender differences, men and women tend to report being a current smoker at similar percentages. However, men are more likely to report being a former smoker (smoked more than 10 years ago).

There are also some interesting census tract differences. Indian Lake – Lakeview had the highest percentage of respondents reporting being a current smoker. Indian Lake – Lakeview, Indian Lake, 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 (65.5% compared to 56.0%), but results were similar for males (47.5% compared to 49.6%). In the Logan County survey, a higher percentage of senior respondents indicated that they had never smoked (59.5% compared to 49.5% on the BRFSS).   Results from the BRFSS also differed more by age with a lower percentage of younger respondents indicating they had never smoked (63.8% for 18-24 year-olds and 52.7% for 25-34 year-olds).   Results from Logan County were more consistent across age groups for those who have never smoked.

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 above show the same trend for "10 years or more."

Traditionally, there is an association of smoking with income level. Table 8-1 provides a breakdown of responses to the question on smoking by income level (low, medium, and high).

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
<$20,000	381	18.6%	1.0%	1.6%	2.4%	3.4%	2.6%	16.8%	53.5%
$20,000 - $74,999	1123	11.7%	.4%	.8%	.8%	3.9%	2.3%	24.1%	56.0%
$75,000 +	449	3.6%	.4%	.0%	.4%	2.0%	2.0%	16.0%	75.5%

Similar to other research, there does seem to be at least some relationship between smoking and income level. Only 4.4% of respondents in the high income category report smoking within the past year, while 13.7% of middle-income respondents and 23.6% of low-income respondents reported smoking within the past year.

Question 9 – Smoking Cessation

The next question asked residents if they had attempted to quit smoking. The following details responses by age group, gender and census tract.

Table 9 – Smoking Cessation

	N	No	Yes	Not Applicable
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	2022	9.4%	8.2%	82.3%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	173	10.4%	15.0%	74.6%
Ages 35-49	394	9.9%	9.9%	80.2%
Ages 50-64	685	11.1%	9.2%	79.7%
Ages 65+	690	7.2%	4.6%	88.1%
Gender				
Male	557	12.0%	7.2%	80.8%
Female	1436	8.4%	8.4%	83.1%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	154	4.5%	5.8%	89.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	195	12.3%	9.2%	78.5%
40 Indian Lake	129	10.9%	7.8%	81.4%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	110	19.1%	20.0%	60.9%
42 Russells Point	62	17.7%	11.3%	71.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	222	8.1%	4.1%	87.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	250	12.4%	12.0%	75.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	160	15.6%	12.5%	71.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	285	4.6%	4.9%	90.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	204	6.4%	3.9%	89.7%
48 West Liberty	242	5.4%	7.0%	87.6%

The youngest age group has the highest percentage of respondents that report that they have tried to quit smoking. 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 slightly higher percentage than males. Those in Indian Lake – Lakeview report higher incidences of smoking cessation than those in other areas. This also corresponds to the fact that this is the area with the greatest percentage of current smokers.

Question 10 – Use of Other Tobacco Products

Question 10 requested information about the use of other tobacco products (e.g., chewing tobacco). The following details the responses 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	2073	1.6%	.8%	97.6%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	173	1.2%	2.3%	96.5%
Ages 35-49	401	2.7%	.5%	96.8%
Ages 50-64	711	1.4%	.6%	98.0%
Ages 65+	708	1.3%	.8%	97.9%
Gender				
Male	577	4.5%	1.9%	93.6%
Female	1466	.4%	.4%	99.2%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	158	1.3%	.6%	98.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	197	1.5%	1.5%	97.0%
40 Indian Lake	132	3.8%	.8%	95.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	112	1.8%	.9%	97.3%
42 Russells Point	62	3.2%	1.6%	95.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	233	2.6%	1.3%	96.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	256	.4%	.4%	99.2%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	163	1.2%	1.8%	96.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	291	1.7%	.7%	97.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	214	1.4%	.0%	98.6%
48 West Liberty	245	.8%	.4%	98.8%

Overall, the percentage of respondents indicating use of other tobacco products was rather small (2.4%). The percentage, as expected, was higher for males than females.   The two census tracts with the highest percentage were Indian Lake and Russells Point. Again, however, the use regardless of age group, gender, and census tract was quite low – less than 5% 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. 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	2016	97.3%	.8%	.6%	.2%	.3%	.7%
Amphetamines	2003	99.2%	.5%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.1%
Methamphetamines	2006	99.8%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Speed	2009	99.8%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Cocaine	2009	99.9%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Crack	2010	99.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Heroin	2010	99.9%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
LSD	2010	99.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Inhalants	2007	99.4%	.1%	.1%	.2%	.0%	.2%
Ecstasy	2007	99.8%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Prescription Drugs	2048	45.1%	4.7%	2.1%	3.5%	1.0%	43.5%

For all illegal drugs, the percentage reporting use was extremely low. Less than 1% of respondents reported using amphetamines, methamphetamines, speed, cocaine, crack, heroin, LSD, inhalants, and ecstasy. Just under 3% 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
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	172	93.0%	.6%	2.3%	.0%	.6%	3.5%
Ages 35-49	402	97.0%	.7%	1.0%	.2%	.2%	.7%
Ages 50-64	706	96.2%	1.7%	.7%	.6%	.6%	.3%
Ages 65+	664	99.5%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Gender							
Male	550	96.2%	1.5%	.5%	.5%	.4%	.9%
Female	1441	97.8%	.6%	.7%	.1%	.3%	.6%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	151	98.0%	.7%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	192	99.0%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%
40 Indian Lake	126	97.6%	.8%	.8%	.0%	.8%	.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	103	94.2%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	1.9%
42 Russells Point	59	89.8%	3.4%	1.7%	.0%	1.7%	3.4%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	229	96.9%	.9%	.4%	.0%	.4%	1.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	247	94.7%	1.2%	.4%	1.6%	.4%	1.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	158	96.2%	1.3%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	1.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	283	98.9%	.4%	.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	212	99.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%	.0%
48 West Liberty	246	98.4%	.4%	.8%	.4%	.0%	.0%
Income Level							
<$20,000	356	94.9%	1.4%	.8%	.6%	.6%	1.7%
$20,000 - $74,999	1080	97.5%	.7%	.6%	.3%	.3%	.6%
$75,000 +	447	98.0%	.9%	.9%	.0%	.2%	.0%

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.

Marijuana use is also slightly associated with income. A slightly higher percentage of lower income respondents report marijuana use. This is interesting because the low income group does not include a large percentage of younger respondents.

Table 1-2: Amphetamines

	N	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	171	98.8%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.6%
Ages 35-49	402	99.8%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ages 50-64	702	99.4%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ages 65+	658	98.9%	.5%	.0%	.5%	.0%	.2%
Gender							
Male	545	99.4%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%
Female	1434	99.0%	.6%	.1%	.3%	.0%	.1%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	151	99.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	191	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
40 Indian Lake	126	99.2%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	103	99.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
42 Russells Point	57	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	225	98.2%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	244	98.4%	.8%	.4%	.4%	.0%	.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	157	99.4%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	283	98.9%	.7%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	210	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
48 West Liberty	247	99.2%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.4%

Report of amphetamine use was low. Regardless of age group, gender, or census tract, less than 2% of respondents reported current amphetamine use.

Table 1-3: Methamphetamines

	N	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	172	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ages 35-49	402	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ages 50-64	704	99.9%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ages 65+	658	99.5%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%
Gender							
Male	547	99.6%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Female	1435	99.8%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	151	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	192	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
40 Indian Lake	126	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	102	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
42 Russells Point	57	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	227	98.7%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	244	99.6%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	157	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	282	99.6%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	211	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
48 West Liberty	248	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%

Reported methamphetamine use was low. Regardless of age group, gender, or census tract, less than 2% of respondents reported current methamphetamine use.

Table 1-4: Speed

	N	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	172	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ages 35-49	401	99.8%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ages 50-64	705	99.7%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ages 65+	660	99.8%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Gender							
Male	547	99.8%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Female	1438	99.8%	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	152	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	191	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
40 Indian Lake	126	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	103	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
42 Russells Point	57	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	227	99.1%	.4%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	245	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	158	99.4%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	281	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	211	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
48 West Liberty	249	99.6%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%

Very few respondents reported using speed. Regardless of age group, gender, or census tract, less than 1% of respondents reported using.

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
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	172	99.4%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ages 35-49	401	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ages 50-64	704	99.9%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ages 65+	661	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Gender							
Male	547	99.6%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Female	1437	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	152	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	191	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
40 Indian Lake	126	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	103	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
42 Russells Point	57	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	227	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	245	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	157	99.4%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	281	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	212	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
48 West Liberty	249	99.6%	.4%	.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
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	172	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ages 35-49	399	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ages 50-64	706	99.7%	.1%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%
Ages 65+	662	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Gender							
Male	548	99.8%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Female	1437	99.9%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	152	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	192	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
40 Indian Lake	126	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	102	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
42 Russells Point	57	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	228	99.6%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	245	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	158	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	281	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	211	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
48 West Liberty	249	99.6%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%

Responses for crack were also extremely low regardless of age group, gender, or census tract.   In fact, only 2 respondents reported 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
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	172	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ages 35-49	401	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ages 50-64	705	99.9%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ages 65+	661	99.8%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Gender							
Male	547	99.8%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Female	1438	99.9%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	152	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	192	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
40 Indian Lake	126	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	103	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
42 Russells Point	57	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	227	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	245	99.6%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	158	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	281	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	211	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
48 West Liberty	249	99.6%	.4%	.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. Only 2 respondents reported use.

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
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	172	99.4%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ages 35-49	401	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ages 50-64	704	99.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%
Ages 65+	662	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Gender							
Male	547	99.8%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Female	1438	99.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	152	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	191	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
40 Indian Lake	126	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	103	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
42 Russells Point	57	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	228	99.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	244	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	158	99.4%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	282	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	211	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
48 West Liberty	249	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%

Again, reported use was extremely low regardless of age group, gender, or census tract. Overall, only 2 respondents reported using 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
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	171	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ages 35-49	402	99.8%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ages 50-64	705	99.4%	.0%	.1%	.1%	.0%	.3%
Ages 65+	658	99.1%	.2%	.2%	.3%	.0%	.3%
Gender							
Male	545	99.8%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%
Female	1437	99.2%	.1%	.1%	.2%	.0%	.3%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	152	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	191	99.5%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
40 Indian Lake	126	99.2%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	103	99.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%
42 Russells Point	58	98.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	228	97.8%	.0%	.9%	.9%	.0%	.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	243	99.2%	.4%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	157	99.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	281	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	211	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
48 West Liberty	248	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%

Only a handful of respondents reported using inhalants. The highest percentage was reported by respondents in census tract 43 – De Graff, Quincy, and Lewistown – and, even then, the percentage was low at 2.2%.

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
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	172	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ages 35-49	401	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ages 50-64	702	99.7%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Ages 65+	661	99.7%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Gender							
Male	549	99.6%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Female	1433	99.9%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	152	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	192	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
40 Indian Lake	125	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	104	98.1%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
42 Russells Point	58	96.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.4%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	226	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	244	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	157	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	281	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	212	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
48 West Liberty	247	99.6%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%

Overall, the reported use of ecstasy is also low. The highest percentage is reported in Russells Point, at 3.4%. However, because of the low response rate in this census tract, the differences is not as great as one might think. In Russells Point, 2 respondents out of 58 reported ecstasy use.

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
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	171	64.3%	12.3%	1.8%	.6%	.6%	20.5%
Ages 35-49	402	57.2%	5.5%	4.2%	1.7%	.7%	30.6%
Ages 50-64	703	44.7%	3.7%	2.3%	3.0%	1.4%	45.0%
Ages 65+	698	33.1%	3.0%	.9%	5.4%	.9%	56.7%
Gender							
Male	559	45.4%	4.5%	1.8%	2.7%	.2%	45.4%
Female	1460	45.1%	4.7%	2.2%	3.9%	1.3%	42.8%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	160	49.4%	3.8%	.0%	1.9%	1.3%	43.8%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	190	45.8%	6.8%	1.1%	2.1%	1.1%	43.2%
40 Indian Lake	129	35.7%	3.1%	1.6%	4.7%	1.6%	53.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	109	35.8%	7.3%	2.8%	6.4%	.9%	46.8%
42 Russells Point	60	35.0%	5.0%	1.7%	5.0%	.0%	53.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	233	47.2%	4.7%	1.7%	2.1%	1.3%	42.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	248	45.2%	5.2%	2.0%	4.4%	1.2%	41.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	159	50.3%	5.7%	4.4%	2.5%	1.9%	35.2%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	287	44.6%	5.9%	3.1%	4.9%	1.0%	40.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	216	47.2%	3.7%	2.3%	1.9%	.9%	44.0%
48 West Liberty	247	47.0%	1.6%	2.4%	4.0%	.0%	44.9%

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 over half of senior respondents reported a prescription. Responses were similar for males and females.

In terms of census tract, Central Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents reporting use of prescription medication. Respondents from Indian Lake, Indian Lake – Lakeview, and Russells Point 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 2-4 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	2072	98.1%	.9%	.5%	.1%	.0%	.4%
Sleeping Pills	2066	96.0%	1.0%	.9%	.2%	.4%	1.5%
Barbituates	2044	99.7%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%
Pain Medications	2088	85.0%	4.8%	3.9%	1.5%	.6%	4.2%

The greatest percentage of respondents reported misuse of pain medication, with 15% reporting using it without a prescription or more than as indicated. Less than 1% of respondents indicated misuse of barbituates, 4% indicated misuse of sleeping pills, and 1.9% 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
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	172	98.3%	1.2%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%
Ages 35-49	407	98.0%	1.2%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.5%
Ages 50-64	719	98.7%	.6%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Ages 65+	700	97.4%	1.0%	.6%	.1%	.1%	.7%
Gender							
Male	566	97.5%	1.6%	.4%	.2%	.2%	.2%
Female	1477	98.2%	.6%	.5%	.1%	.0%	.5%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	154	99.4%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	194	98.5%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%
40 Indian Lake	129	98.4%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	110	97.3%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	.9%
42 Russells Point	63	98.4%	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	233	97.9%	.9%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	251	96.8%	.4%	1.2%	.4%	.0%	1.2%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	164	97.6%	1.2%	.6%	.6%	.0%	.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	292	97.9%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	219	99.5%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
48 West Liberty	253	97.6%	2.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%

Overall, reported misuse of tranquilizers was low.   Reported use was highest for senior respondents, male respondents, and respondents from West Bellefontaine. However, 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
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	173	97.7%	.6%	.6%	.0%	.0%	1.2%
Ages 35-49	407	96.8%	1.0%	1.0%	.2%	.0%	1.0%
Ages 50-64	719	96.9%	1.1%	.4%	.1%	.4%	1.0%
Ages 65+	692	94.1%	1.2%	1.4%	.4%	.7%	2.2%
Gender							
Male	562	95.2%	1.4%	1.2%	.2%	.4%	1.6%
Female	1476	96.2%	.9%	.8%	.3%	.4%	1.4%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	157	96.2%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.6%	2.5%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	193	96.4%	1.6%	1.0%	.0%	.5%	.5%
40 Indian Lake	130	93.1%	1.5%	2.3%	.0%	.8%	2.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	108	92.6%	2.8%	.9%	1.9%	.0%	1.9%
42 Russells Point	64	92.2%	3.1%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	3.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	232	98.3%	.4%	.4%	.4%	.0%	.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	249	94.8%	.8%	1.2%	.0%	.4%	2.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	162	98.1%	.6%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	292	96.6%	1.0%	.7%	.7%	.0%	1.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	220	97.3%	.9%	.5%	.0%	.5%	.9%
48 West Liberty	249	96.0%	.4%	2.0%	.0%	.8%	.8%

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. Males and female respondents were similar. Indian Lake, Indian Lake – Lakeview, and Russells point were the census tracts with the highest percentage of reported misuse of sleeping pills, with 6.9%, 7.4%, and 7.8% respectively.

Table 2-3 Barbituates

	N	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	172	99.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%
Ages 35-49	404	99.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%
Ages 50-64	715	99.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Ages 65+	682	99.6%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Gender							
Male	558	99.8%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Female	1459	99.7%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	154	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	191	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
40 Indian Lake	126	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	107	99.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%
42 Russells Point	63	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	233	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	248	99.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	160	99.4%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	289	99.7%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	218	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
48 West Liberty	245	99.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%

Reported misuse of barbituates was very low. Regardless of age group, gender, or census tract, less than 1% of respondents reported misuse of barbituates.

Table 2-4: Pain Medications

	N	Not at All	Less than Monthly	1-3 Days/ Month	Weekly	3-4 Days/ Week	More than 3-4 Days/ Week
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	173	91.3%	4.6%	2.3%	.0%	.0%	1.7%
Ages 35-49	408	88.7%	5.6%	2.5%	1.0%	.2%	2.0%
Ages 50-64	720	90.0%	2.6%	2.9%	1.1%	.3%	3.1%
Ages 65+	708	77.4%	5.4%	5.6%	2.5%	1.4%	7.6%
Gender							
Male	567	82.5%	5.3%	4.8%	1.9%	.9%	4.6%
Female	1491	85.8%	4.5%	3.6%	1.4%	.5%	4.1%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	160	84.4%	3.1%	4.4%	1.3%	.6%	6.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	194	88.7%	3.1%	3.1%	2.1%	.0%	3.1%
40 Indian Lake	129	83.7%	3.9%	4.7%	.8%	2.3%	4.7%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	112	82.1%	8.0%	2.7%	1.8%	.0%	5.4%
42 Russells Point	65	78.5%	9.2%	4.6%	3.1%	1.5%	3.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	236	86.9%	3.8%	4.2%	1.3%	.4%	3.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	252	83.3%	5.2%	2.4%	2.4%	.4%	6.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	163	84.7%	6.1%	3.7%	.6%	.6%	4.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	295	84.1%	4.7%	5.8%	1.7%	1.0%	2.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	221	88.7%	2.7%	4.1%	.9%	.5%	3.2%
48 West Liberty	251	84.1%	6.4%	3.2%	1.6%	.4%	4.4%

Misuse of pain medications was much higher than other prescription drugs and varied by age group and census tract. Almost a quarter (22.6%) of senior respondents reported misuse of pain medication compared to 8.7% of the youngest age group. Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents reporting misuse of pain medication at 21.5%.

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.

Table 3: Medications Prescribed

	N	Percent Indicating Medications Prescribed
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	1582	39.4%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	113	30.1%
Ages 35-49	297	34.3%
Ages 50-64	523	39.8%
Ages 65+	582	43.3%
Gender		
Male	434	36.2%
Female	1121	41.2%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	102	48.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	148	35.1%
40 Indian Lake	102	47.1%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	91	45.1%
42 Russells Point	55	45.5%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	178	39.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	199	46.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	124	35.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	219	37.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	167	32.3%
48 West Liberty	190	32.6%

Overall, the percentage indicating that the medication was prescribed was rather low, with older respondents having a higher percentage indicating a prescription. In addition, female respondents had a slightly higher percentage indicating a prescription than male respondents. Rushylvania and West Mansfield was the area with the highest percentage of respondents indicating that the medication was prescribed.

Women's Health

Question 1 – Mammogram

Question 1 in the Women's Health section asked residents to indicate if they had gotten a mammogram, and, if so, how recently. 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 Ye**ars	Within 5 Years	Within 3 Years	Within 2 Years	Within a Year
Overall Responses							
All Respondents	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	98	4.1%	7.1%	6.1%	4.1%	8.2%	70.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	121	6.6%	6.6%	.8%	6.6%	11.6%	67.8%
40 Indian Lake	74	5.4%	12.2%	9.5%	5.4%	13.5%	54.1%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	65	10.8%	12.3%	6.2%	7.7%	12.3%	50.8%
42 Russells Point	44	13.6%	9.1%	4.5%	6.8%	18.2%	47.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	145	9.0%	8.3%	2.1%	6.2%	13.1%	61.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	143	7.7%	11.2%	4.9%	2.8%	18.2%	55.2%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	86	10.5%	15.1%	4.7%	8.1%	5.8%	55.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	180	6.1%	4.4%	5.6%	1.7%	13.3%	68.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	132	6.1%	5.3%	3.8%	4.5%	14.4%	65.9%
48 West Liberty	145	3.4%	9.7%	2.8%	4.8%	12.4%	66.9%

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

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 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield and lowest for respondents from Russells Point.

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 – 75.4%.

Question 2 – Pap Test

Question 2 asked respondents if they had a pap test, and if so, how recently. 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 (all women)

	N	Never	More than 5 Years	Within 5 Years	Within 3 Years	Within 2 Years	Within a Year
Overall Responses							
All Respondents	1513	2.0%	23.9%	8.6%	8.9%	17.2%	39.5%
BRFSS – 2010 National**				82.0%			
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio**				81.7%			
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	119	.8%	25.2%	8.4%	7.6%	13.4%	44.5%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	152	1.3%	18.4%	7.9%	10.5%	15.8%	46.1%
40 Indian Lake	83	1.2%	26.5%	10.8%	10.8%	19.3%	31.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	74	.0%	39.2%	8.1%	6.8%	12.2%	33.8%
42 Russells Point	48	2.1%	35.4%	6.3%	4.2%	20.8%	31.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	178	2.8%	19.7%	6.2%	7.9%	18.0%	45.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	182	2.2%	28.0%	6.6%	6.6%	18.7%	37.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	113	1.8%	25.7%	9.7%	15.0%	14.2%	33.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	216	2.8%	20.4%	12.5%	8.3%	21.3%	34.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	165	.6%	23.6%	6.7%	7.9%	16.4%	44.8%
48 West Liberty	175	3.4%	21.1%	10.3%	9.7%	17.1%	38.3%

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

Most women respondents (98%) indicated that they had received a pap test. However, the length of time since their last test varied. Almost a quarter of women respondents (23.9%) indicated that it had been more than 5 years since their last pap test. This may be an indication that a percentage of women are not having an annual checkup with their gynecologist.

Pap tests varied slightly by census tract. Huntsville and Belle Center had the highest percentage of women who indicated a pap test within the past year. Indian Lake and Russells Point had the lowest percentage. The number of respondents in Russells Point is low, however, so the percentage should be interpreted with caution.

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 diaggregated 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. It is likely that the relatively lower percentages above are, at least in part, reflective of the age of respondents.

Question 3 - Colonoscopy

The next question asked female respondents if they had received 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 (women 50 or over)

	N	Never	More than 5 Years	Within 5 Years	Within 3 Years	Within 2 Years	Within a Year
Overall Responses							
All Respondents	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	83	30.1%	19.3%	14.5%	10.8%	13.3%	12.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	91	28.6%	17.6%	16.5%	13.2%	15.4%	8.8%
40 Indian Lake	63	27.0%	12.7%	14.3%	12.7%	17.5%	15.9%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	53	34.0%	5.7%	15.1%	11.3%	15.1%	18.9%
42 Russells Point	39	30.8%	12.8%	12.8%	15.4%	12.8%	15.4%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	114	26.3%	14.9%	18.4%	13.2%	12.3%	14.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	119	32.8%	9.2%	13.4%	21.0%	8.4%	15.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	61	47.5%	9.8%	13.1%	6.6%	9.8%	13.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	144	27.1%	14.6%	16.7%	15.3%	12.5%	13.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	104	30.8%	10.6%	19.2%	12.5%	7.7%	19.2%
48 West Liberty	123	34.1%	13.0%	18.7%	8.1%	12.2%	13.8%

Almost a third (31.3%) of women respondents over age 50 had never undergone a colonoscopy. This percentage was the highest in Central Bellefontaine and the lowest in De Graff, Quincy, and Lewistown.

In the BRFSS data, 66.3% of women nationally and 64.5% of women 50+ in Ohio indicated having a colonoscopy. This is slightly less than the table above where 68.7% of respondents indicated a colonoscopy.

Question 4 – HPV Vaccine

Question 4 required respondents to indicate if they had received the HPV vaccine. The following details responses by census tract. Only those who indicated that they were female were included.

Table 4: HPV Vaccine (all women)

	N	Percent Indicating
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	1524	.8%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	119	.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	151	1.3%
40 Indian Lake	83	.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	75	.0%
42 Russells Point	49	2.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	180	1.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	190	1.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	114	.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	213	.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	165	.0%
48 West Liberty	176	.6%
All Respondents	1515	.8%

Overall, only 20 respondents indicated positively to this question. Clearly, the advertisements are not creating the effect that was intended.

Question 5 – Risk Behavior During Pregnancy

The next question asked about various behaviors during pregnancy. Women were asked, during their last pregnancy, whether they had done any of the following, from receiving prenatal care to experiencing domestic violence. The following details responses to this question by census tract. All responses from those indicating that they were female are included. Percentages may be an underreport as some women may not have indicated the behavior because they had never been pregnant. So, percentages should be interpreted as the percentage of all women respondents who experienced a pregnancy with the following.

Table 5: Risk Behavior During Pregnancy (all women)

	N	Received Prenatal Care	Smoked Cigarettes	Drank Alcohol	Used Other Drugs	Took Prenatal Vitamins	Lived with a Smoker	Used Illegal Drugs	Experienced Domestic Violence
Overall Responses									
All Respondents	1537	62.7%	8.3%	1.4%	.3%	61.1%	20.2%	.1%	2.7%
Census Tract									
38	120	69.2%	6.7%	.8%	.0%	65.0%	18.3%	.0%	2.5%
39	153	62.1%	7.8%	.7%	.0%	64.7%	22.9%	.7%	1.3%
40	83	60.2%	9.6%	3.6%	.0%	54.2%	25.3%	.0%	1.2%
41	76	57.9%	21.1%	2.6%	.0%	48.7%	38.2%	.0%	7.9%
42	49	51.0%	22.4%	2.0%	2.0%	44.9%	36.7%	.0%	8.2%
43	180	70.0%	5.0%	.6%	.6%	67.2%	20.0%	.0%	1.7%
44	190	50.0%	12.6%	2.1%	.0%	53.7%	23.7%	.0%	5.3%
45	116	67.2%	11.2%	1.7%	.0%	63.8%	23.3%	.0%	4.3%
46	217	64.1%	3.7%	1.4%	.9%	61.3%	13.4%	.0%	.9%
47	167	64.1%	4.2%	.6%	.0%	67.7%	11.4%	.0%	1.2%
48	177	65.5%	5.6%	1.1%	.6%	61.6%	15.8%	.6%	1.7%

As expected, the highest percentages were for receiving prenatal care and taking prenatal vitamins. Just over 60% of respondents reported a pregnancy with these positive characteristics. The next highest was living with a smoker. Just over 20% of women reported a pregnancy where they were exposed to secondhand smoke. This percentage is highest in Indian Lake – Lakeview and Russells Point.

Question 6 – Prenatal Help

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 add up to more than 100% because some indicated help from more than one source. Percentages include only women who marked at least one option.

Table 6: Prenatal Help (all women)

	N	No	Yes - Medicaid	Yes – Food Stamps or WIC	Yes - Other
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	1452	93.8%	3.1%	4.7%	1.4%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	134	94.0%	3.0%	3.7%	.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	169	94.7%	2.4%	3.6%	1.8%
40 Indian Lake	90	96.7%	1.1%	3.3%	.0%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	89	94.4%	4.5%	5.6%	1.1%
42 Russells Point	55	92.7%	5.5%	5.5%	3.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	203	94.6%	2.0%	4.4%	1.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	195	90.8%	5.1%	6.7%	.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	134	91.8%	7.5%	7.5%	.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	238	96.6%	.4%	2.1%	1.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	186	95.2%	1.1%	3.8%	1.6%
48 West Liberty	208	93.3%	2.9%	4.3%	1.9%

Overall, 6.2% of women respondents indicated use of prenatal help. This percentage was highest for respondents in West Bellefontaine and lowest for respondents in Indian Lake and East Bellefontaine. Reported use of both Medicaid and food stamps or WIC was highest for respondents from Central Bellefontaine.

Men's Health

Question 1 – PSA Test

Question 1 asked respondents if they had ever had a PSA test, and, if so, how recently. 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	440	15.2%	6.6%	7.3%	5.2%	65.7%
Respondents 40 and over (comparison to BRFSS)						60.1%
BRFSS – National (age 40 and over)**						53.9%
BRFSS – Ohio (age 40 and over)**						54.4%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	25	12.0%	8.0%	12.0%	4.0%	64.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	29	13.8%	.0%	10.3%	.0%	75.9%
40 Indian Lake	44	9.1%	2.3%	11.4%	6.8%	70.5%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	30	13.3%	16.7%	6.7%	6.7%	56.7%
42 Russells Point	14	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	71.4%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	46	17.4%	4.3%	13.0%	10.9%	54.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	58	20.7%	8.6%	6.9%	1.7%	62.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	38	23.7%	10.5%	.0%	2.6%	63.2%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	63	14.3%	4.8%	1.6%	7.9%	71.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	35	8.6%	.0%	5.7%	2.9%	82.9%
48 West Liberty	58	17.2%	10.3%	8.6%	5.2%	58.6%

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

Overall, almost two-thirds (65.7%) of male respondents age 50 or older indicated that they had a PSA test within the past 2 years. Only 15.2% of male respondents age 50 or older indicated that they had never had a PSA test. The highest percentage with a timely PSA test (<2 years) by census tract was for respondents in Zanesfield and East Liberty. The lowest percentage was for respondents in De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown.

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 60.1%, slightly higher than 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. 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.

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

	N	Never	>5 Years	<5 Years	<3 Years	<2 Years
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	440	10.0%	17.3%	10.2%	7.5%	55.0%
Respondents – Age 40 and over (compare to BRFSS)		85.9%				
BRFSS – 2010 National**		73.2%				
BRFSS – 2010 Ohio**		73.6%				
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	26	.0%	26.9%	7.7%	3.8%	61.5%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	27	14.8%	7.4%	18.5%	3.7%	55.6%
40 Indian Lake	42	7.1%	11.9%	19.0%	14.3%	47.6%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	30	16.7%	26.7%	16.7%	.0%	40.0%
42 Russells Point	14	.0%	21.4%	14.3%	14.3%	50.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	48	12.5%	16.7%	12.5%	6.3%	52.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	58	10.3%	27.6%	10.3%	6.9%	44.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	38	18.4%	26.3%	5.3%	5.3%	44.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	63	6.3%	7.9%	3.2%	11.1%	71.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	35	11.4%	5.7%	2.9%	11.4%	68.6%
48 West Liberty	59	8.5%	16.9%	10.2%	5.1%	59.3%

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

Over half of male respondents age 50 and over report getting a digital rectal exam within the past two years. This percentage is highest for respondents from East Bellefontaine and lowest for respondents from Indian Lake – Lakeview. However, differences by census tract must be interpreted with caution because of the low number of respondents.   For instance, with only 14 male respondents 50 or over in Russells Point, the answer provided by one of the respondents can make a huge difference in percentage.

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 next question asked men if they had every undergone a colonoscopy and, if so, how recently. 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.

Table 3: Colonoscopy (men 50 and over)

	N	Never	>5 Years	<5 Years	<3 Years	<2 Years
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	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	26	23.1%	11.5%	19.2%	23.1%	23.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	29	27.6%	17.2%	24.1%	13.8%	17.2%
40 Indian Lake	43	18.6%	7.0%	23.3%	25.6%	25.6%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	30	36.7%	16.7%	26.7%	10.0%	10.0%
42 Russells Point	14	21.4%	35.7%	.0%	14.3%	28.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	48	27.1%	12.5%	20.8%	10.4%	29.2%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	57	35.1%	17.5%	19.3%	8.8%	19.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	38	34.2%	15.8%	18.4%	7.9%	23.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	63	28.6%	19.0%	9.5%	14.3%	28.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	35	17.1%	17.1%	14.3%	17.1%	34.3%
48 West Liberty	60	20.0%	15.0%	26.7%	11.7%	26.7%

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

Approximately one-fourth (24.6%) of male respondents age 50 or over report a timely colonoscopy. Just over one-fourth (26.6%) report never having a colonoscopy. This varies somewhat by census tract, with Zanesfield and East Liberty having the greatest percentage of respondents reporting a timely colonoscopy and Indian Lake – Lakeview having the lowest percentage. Again, however, percentage by census tract should be interpreted with caution because of the low number of respondents.

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, 73.4% of men age 50 and over reported the procedure.

Sexual Behavior

Question 1 – Number of Sexual Partners

Question 1 asked respondents to indicate the number of sexual partners they had within the past 12 months. 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. Since promiscuous sexual activity is a risk behavior sometimes associated with income, Table 1-1 shows responses by income level (low, medium, and high).

Table 1: Sexual Partners

	N	None	1	2-5	6-10	10+
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	1975	35.9%	62.1%	1.6%	.2%	.2%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	168	7.7%	86.9%	4.8%	.6%	.0%
Ages 35-49	397	7.3%	88.2%	3.8%	.5%	.3%
Ages 50-64	698	28.2%	70.8%	.9%	.0%	.1%
Ages 65+	652	66.9%	32.4%	.3%	.2%	.3%
Gender						
Male	570	34.2%	62.8%	2.3%	.4%	.4%
Female	1376	36.6%	61.8%	1.4%	.1%	.1%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	147	31.3%	67.3%	1.4%	.0%	.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	183	27.9%	69.4%	2.2%	.5%	.0%
40 Indian Lake	120	43.3%	55.8%	.8%	.0%	.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	112	44.6%	50.9%	3.6%	.9%	.0%
42 Russells Point	59	49.2%	45.8%	1.7%	.0%	3.4%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	225	30.2%	68.0%	1.3%	.0%	.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	241	50.6%	47.3%	1.7%	.4%	.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	149	39.6%	55.7%	4.0%	.7%	.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	280	33.6%	65.7%	.7%	.0%	.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	206	23.8%	75.2%	1.0%	.0%	.0%
48 West Liberty	244	35.2%	63.1%	1.2%	.0%	.4%

Most respondents report either no or one sexual partner. However, the percentage of respondents indicating no sexual activity differs greatly by age. Approximately two-thirds of respondents 65 and over indicate that they had not had sex within the past 12 months, while less than 8% 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. West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents reporting no sexual activity. Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents with multiple sexual partners.

Table 1-1: Sexual Partners by Income Level

Income Level	N	None	1	2-5	6-10	10+
<$20,000	344	57.0%	36.9%	4.9%	.6%	.6%
$20,000-$74,999	1066	38.3%	60.0%	1.3%	.2%	.2%
$75,000+	443	11.3%	88.5%	.2%	.0%	.0%

There seems to be some relationship. Those respondents with incomes under $20,000 report multiple sexual partners (2 or more) at a greater percentage than those with higher incomes.   As with other questions where responses are broken down by income level, it should be noted that the lowest income level had a relatively higher percentage of senior respondents. In this case, it is interesting because a slightly higher percentage of multiple sexual partners is seen *despite* this relationship with age.

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. Tables 2-1 through 2-17 detail each method by age group, gender, and census tract. Percentages include respondents who did not answer the previous question and/or answered the previous question indicating that they are currently sexually active. In addition, respondents needed to indicate a response to at least one of the options.

Table 2: Birth Control (All Respondents)

N=1062	
Method	**Percent Indicating Method**
Not Using Birth Control	23.9%
Tubes Tied	33.1%
Vasectomy	32.3%
Birth Control Pills	6.9%
Male Condom	6.8%
Female Condom	.2%
Contraceptive Implant (e.g, Implanon)	.6%
Shots (e.g., Depo-Provera)	.6%
Emergency Contraceptive (e.g., morning after pill)	.1%
Contraceptive Ring (e.g., Nuvaring)	.7%
Contraceptive Patch (e.g., Ortho-Evra)	.3%
Diaphragm	.1%
Cervical Cap or Sponge	.0%
Foam, Jelly, or Cream	.8%
IUD (e.g., Mirena)	1.5%
Rhythm Method	.7%
Withdrawal (or pulling out)	4.0%

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. The following tables provide more insight into birth control methods used by residents who are young enough to be concerned about getting pregnant or getting someone pregnant.

Table 2-1: Not Using Birth Control

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	147	25.9%
Ages 35-49	346	15.0%
Ages 50-64	424	24.5%
Ages 65+	131	43.5%
Gender		
Male	315	27.3%
Female	736	22.3%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	88	26.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	110	22.7%
40 Indian Lake	55	36.4%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	47	21.3%
42 Russells Point	26	46.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	131	23.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	103	21.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	78	25.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	146	24.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	144	17.4%
48 West Liberty	129	22.5%

As expected, the percentage of respondents indicating no use of birth control varies by age. Almost half (43.5%) of senior respondents indicate no use of birth control, while only 15.0% of respondents age 35-49 indicate no use of birth control. Responses for men and women seem similar. Russells Point was the area where the highest percentage of sexually active respondents indicated no birth control wile Zanesfield and East Liberty was the area where the lowest percentage indicated no birth control.

Table 2-2: Tubes Tied

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	147	15.0%
Ages 35-49	346	38.2%
Ages 50-64	424	36.6%
Ages 65+	131	26.7%
Gender		
Male	315	28.3%
Female	736	35.1%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	88	30.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	110	36.4%
40 Indian Lake	55	38.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	47	29.8%
42 Russells Point	26	42.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	131	41.2%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	103	25.2%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	78	26.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	146	32.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	144	32.6%
48 West Liberty	129	32.6%

Having one's "tubes tied" also varied by age. The middle two age groups (35-49 and 50-64) had the highest percentage of respondents indicating tubal ligation. Young respondents (age 18-34) had the lowest percentage, perhaps because they are the most likely planning on having children in the future.

A slightly higher percentage of women indicate tubal ligation as a birth control method than men. Russells Point and De Graff, Quincy, and Lewistown were the two areas with the highest percentage of respondents indicating tubal ligation. West Bellefontaine was the area with the lowest percentage.

Table 2-3: Vasectomy

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	147	8.8%
Ages 35-49	346	34.1%
Ages 50-64	424	40.3%
Ages 65+	131	30.5%
Gender		
Male	315	36.8%
Female	736	30.4%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	88	27.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	110	33.6%
40 Indian Lake	55	30.9%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	47	34.0%
42 Russells Point	26	34.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	131	23.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	103	27.2%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	78	32.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	146	36.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	144	39.6%
48 West Liberty	129	34.9%

Vasectomy was also related to age. Only 8.8% of young respondents (age 18-34) indicated a vasectomy as a means of birth control, while 34.1%, 40.3%, and 30.5% of respondents indicated a vasectomy. A slightly higher percentage of males indicated a vasectomy than females. Zanesfield and East Liberty was the census tract with the highest percentage of respondents indicating a vasectomy, while De Graff, Quincy, and Lewistown was the census tract with the lowest percentage.

Table 2-4: Birth Control Pills

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	147	27.9%
Ages 35-49	346	7.8%
Ages 50-64	424	.9%
Ages 65+	131	.0%
Gender		
Male	315	4.1%
Female	736	8.2%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	88	5.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	110	6.4%
40 Indian Lake	55	3.6%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	47	4.3%
42 Russells Point	26	3.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	131	8.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	103	11.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	78	9.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	146	4.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	144	8.3%
48 West Liberty	129	5.4%

As expected, younger respondents were much more likely to indicate birth control pills. Over one-fourth of sexually active young respondents (age 18-34) reported the use of birth control pills compared to almost none of the older respondents. The fact that a large number of respondents were older is reflected in the relatively low percentages by gender and census tract. It is likely that any differences seen by gender or census tract are affected by the percentage of young adult respondents.

Table 2-5: Male Condom

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	147	18.4%
Ages 35-49	346	7.8%
Ages 50-64	424	2.8%
Ages 65+	131	3.1%
Gender		
Male	315	9.2%
Female	736	5.8%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	88	5.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	110	8.2%
40 Indian Lake	55	1.8%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	47	12.8%
42 Russells Point	26	.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	131	5.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	103	12.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	78	9.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	146	4.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	144	5.6%
48 West Liberty	129	7.8%

Use of male condom varied by age. Young respondents (age 18-34) reported the highest percentage of use of condoms. A greater percentage of male than female respondents reported condom use. Indian Lake – Lakeview and West Bellefontaine were the two census tracts with the highest reported use of condoms by respondents. Census tract differences may be reflective of age distributions within census tracts, however.

Table 2-6: Female Condom

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	147	.7%
Ages 35-49	346	.3%
Ages 50-64	424	.0%
Ages 65+	131	.0%
Gender		
Male	315	.0%
Female	736	.3%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	88	.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	110	.0%
40 Indian Lake	55	.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	47	.0%
42 Russells Point	26	.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	131	.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	103	1.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	78	.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	146	.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	144	.0%
48 West Liberty	129	.0%

The use of the female condom was very low. In fact, only 2 respondents reported use of the female condom.

Table 2-7: Contraceptive Implant

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	147	1.4%
Ages 35-49	346	.6%
Ages 50-64	424	.5%
Ages 65+	131	.0%
Gender		
Male	315	.0%
Female	736	.8%
Census Tract2.3%		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	88	2.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	110	.9%
40 Indian Lake	55	.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	47	.0%
42 Russells Point	26	.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	131	.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	103	1.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	78	.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	146	.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	144	.7%
48 West Liberty	129	.8%

Use of contraceptive implants was also very low. Less than 3% of respondents, regardless of age group, gender, or census tract, reported use of a contraceptive implant, and, in most groups, the percentage was less than 1%.

Table 2-8: Contraceptive Shots

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	147	.7%
Ages 35-49	346	1.2%
Ages 50-64	424	.2%
Ages 65+	131	.0%
Gender		
Male	315	.0%
Female	736	.8%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	88	1.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	110	.9%
40 Indian Lake	55	.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	47	.0%
42 Russells Point	26	.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	131	.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	103	1.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	78	.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	146	1.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	144	.0%
48 West Liberty	129	.0%

Similar to contraceptive implants, the reported use of contraceptive shots is also low. Less than 2% of respondents reported contraceptive shots regardless of age group, gender, or census tract.

Table 2-9: Emergency Contraceptive

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	147	.0%
Ages 35-49	346	.0%
Ages 50-64	424	.2%
Ages 65+	131	.0%
Gender		
Male	315	.0%
Female	736	.1%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	88	.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	110	.0%
40 Indian Lake	55	.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	47	.0%
42 Russells Point	26	.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	131	.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	103	.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	78	.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	146	.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	144	.0%
48 West Liberty	129	.0%

Reported use of emergency contraception is practically non-existent. Only one respondent indicated emergency contraception, and the respondent was in the age 50-64 age group so was likely to not need to use the method currently due to age.

Table 2-10: Contraceptive Ring

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	147	1.4%
Ages 35-49	346	.3%
Ages 50-64	424	.9%
Ages 65+	131	.0%
Gender		
Male	315	.6%
Female	736	.7%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	88	4.5%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	110	.0%
40 Indian Lake	55	.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	47	.0%
42 Russells Point	26	.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	131	.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	103	.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	78	2.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	146	.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	144	.7%
48 West Liberty	129	.0%

Like other methods of birth control, use of the contraceptive ring was low. Even among young respondents, less than 2% reported use of a contraceptive ring.

Table 2-11: Contraceptive Patch

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	147	.0%
Ages 35-49	346	.3%
Ages 50-64	424	.5%
Ages 65+	131	.0%
Gender		
Male	315	.0%
Female	736	.4%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	88	1.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	110	.0%
40 Indian Lake	55	.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	47	.0%
42 Russells Point	26	.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	131	.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	103	.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	78	.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	146	.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	144	.0%
48 West Liberty	129	.0%

Reported contraceptive patch use was also very low. Only 3 respondents reported using a contraceptive patch.

Table 2-12: Diaphram

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	147	.0%
Ages 35-49	346	.0%
Ages 50-64	424	.2%
Ages 65+	131	.0%
Gender		
Male	315	.0%
Female	736	.1%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	88	.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	110	.0%
40 Indian Lake	55	.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	47	.0%
42 Russells Point	26	.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	131	.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	103	1.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	78	.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	146	.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	144	.0%
48 West Liberty	129	.0%

Diaphram use was practically non-existent. Only one respondent reported use of a diaphragm, and the respondent was in the 50-64 age group, so likely did not have a current concern with pregnancy.

Table 2-13: Cervical Cap or Sponge

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	147	.0%
Ages 35-49	346	.0%
Ages 50-64	424	.0%
Ages 65+	131	.0%
Gender		
Male	315	.0%
Female	736	.0%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	88	.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	110	.0%
40 Indian Lake	55	.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	47	.0%
42 Russells Point	26	.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	131	.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	103	.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	78	.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	146	.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	144	.0%
48 West Liberty	129	.0%

No respondents indicated using a cervical cap or sponge.

Table 2-14: Foam, Jelly or Cream

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	147	2.0%
Ages 35-49	346	.6%
Ages 50-64	424	.5%
Ages 65+	131	1.5%
Gender		
Male	315	.6%
Female	736	1.0%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	88	3.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	110	1.8%
40 Indian Lake	55	.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	47	.0%
42 Russells Point	26	.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	131	.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	103	1.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	78	.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	146	1.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	144	.0%
48 West Liberty	129	.8%

A handful of respondents indicated using foam, jelly, or cream. The percentage was a little higher for the oldest and youngest age group. Perhaps the few older women who reported using jelly or cream did not use the cream for birth control, but rather for lubrication.

Table 2-15: IUD

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	147	8.2%
Ages 35-49	346	.6%
Ages 50-64	424	.2%
Ages 65+	131	.0%
Gender		
Male	315	.6%
Female	736	1.9%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	88	.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	110	1.8%
40 Indian Lake	55	3.6%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	47	2.1%
42 Russells Point	26	.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	131	.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	103	1.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	78	2.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	146	.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	144	1.4%
48 West Liberty	129	3.1%

Use of an IUD varied by age. In the youngest age group, 8.2% reported an IUD, while less than 1% of those in other age groups reported using this method of birth control.

Table 2-16: Rhythm Method

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	147	1.4%
Ages 35-49	346	1.2%
Ages 50-64	424	.2%
Ages 65+	131	.0%
Gender		
Male	315	.6%
Female	736	.7%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	88	1.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	110	1.8%
40 Indian Lake	55	.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	47	.0%
42 Russells Point	26	.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	131	.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	103	1.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	78	.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	146	.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	144	1.4%
48 West Liberty	129	.0%

Very few respondents indicated use of the rhythm method for birth control. Less than 2% of sexually active respondents, regardless of age, gender, or census tract, reported this method.

Table 2-17: Withdrawal

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	147	12.2%
Ages 35-49	346	5.8%
Ages 50-64	424	.7%
Ages 65+	131	1.5%
Gender		
Male	315	5.1%
Female	736	3.7%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	88	4.5%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	110	3.6%
40 Indian Lake	55	1.8%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	47	6.4%
42 Russells Point	26	.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	131	3.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	103	7.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	78	3.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	146	4.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	144	3.5%
48 West Liberty	129	3.1%

Interestingly, use of withdrawal as a birth control method varied by age. The youngest age group had the highest percentage of respondents indicating use of withdrawal, with respondents 50 and over reporting the method rarely.

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 are 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).

Table 3: Reasons for No Birth Control

N=710	
Reason	**Percent Indicating Reason**
Trying to Get Pregnant	3.1%
Didn't Plan to Have Sex	2.0%
Don't Like Birth Control	1.4%
Side Effects of Birth Control	2.1%
Can't Pay for Birth Control	1.0%
Religious Reasons	.8%
Self or Partner had Tubes Tied/Vasectomy	42.8%
Past Menopause	40.8%
Can't Get Pregnant for Other Medical Reasons	13.5%
Breastfeeding or Postpartum	.8%
Currently Pregnant	1.5%
Same-Sex Partner	5.1%

One of the most common reasons was that the respondent was past menopause , which corresponds to the older age of respondents. The other common reason was that their self or partner had their tubes tied or had a vasectomy.   Again this correlates with the age of respondents in that a large number of respondents are not interested in having additional children.

Question 4 – Nonconsensual Sex

The last question in the Sexual Health section asked residents to indicate if they had ever had nonconsensual sex. The following details responses by age group, gender, census tract, and income level.

Table 4: Nonconsensual Sex

	N	Percent Indicating Nonconsensual Sex
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	1939	9.3%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	172	12.8%
Ages 35-49	401	10.5%
Ages 50-64	695	11.7%
Ages 65+	609	4.9%
Gender		
Male	527	2.1%
Female	1384	11.9%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	145	6.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	187	10.2%
40 Indian Lake	112	7.1%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	110	11.8%
42 Russells Point	62	9.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	219	7.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	234	13.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	145	15.2%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	274	8.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	210	6.2%
48 West Liberty	233	6.4%
Income Level		
<$20,000	336	17.0%
$20-$74,999	1039	9.0%
$75,000+	439	5.5%

Almost 1 in 10 respondents (9.3%) indicated nonconsensual sex. This percentage was highest for young adult respondents and, as expected, higher for female than male respondents. In terms of census tract, Central Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicating nonconsensual sex and Zanesfield and East Liberty had the lowest percentage.

Also, the percentage seemed to vary by income level. A higher percentage of lower income respondents indicated having nonconsensual sex than those reporting higher incomes.

Mental Health

Question 1 – Depression Symptoms

Question 1 asked residents to indicate if they had experienced symptoms of depression in the past year. The following details responses to this question by age group, gender, census tract, and income level.

Table 1: Depression Symptoms

	N	Percent Indicating Symptoms
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	2110	29.7%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	173	34.7%
Ages 35-49	406	38.2%
Ages 50-64	732	32.8%
Ages 65+	719	21.6%
Gender		
Male	570	23.9%
Female	1509	32.1%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	163	21.5%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	197	31.0%
40 Indian Lake	129	29.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	116	40.5%
42 Russells Point	67	34.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	235	31.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	260	40.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	163	29.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	297	26.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	220	25.5%
48 West Liberty	253	22.1%
Income Level		
<$20,000	392	39.0%
$20,000-$74,999	1125	31.3%
$75,000+	451	21.1%

Almost 30% of respondents indicated depression symptoms within the past year. This percentage was lowest among senior respondents and lower for male than female respondents. The census tracts with the highest percentage of respondents indicating depression symptoms were Indian Lake – Lakeview and West Bellefontaine. Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the lowest percentage of respondents indicating depression symptoms.

Depression symptoms also seemed to be related to income level. Those respondents reporting lower incomes also had a higher percentage reporting depression symptoms.

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 following provides responses by age group, gender, census tract, and income level.

Table 2: Number of Days Mental Health Prevents Daily Activities

	N	None	1-2	3-10	10+
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	2108	81.6%	10.4%	5.0%	2.9%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	173	79.8%	12.7%	4.6%	2.9%
Ages 35-49	407	72.2%	17.0%	5.7%	5.2%
Ages 50-64	731	81.8%	8.8%	6.7%	2.7%
Ages 65+	717	87.2%	7.9%	2.9%	2.0%
Gender					
Male	575	86.8%	5.2%	5.2%	2.8%
Female	1501	79.6%	12.5%	4.9%	3.0%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	164	89.0%	6.7%	1.2%	3.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	194	83.0%	11.9%	4.6%	.5%
40 Indian Lake	130	75.4%	14.6%	5.4%	4.6%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	114	71.9%	14.0%	10.5%	3.5%
42 Russells Point	67	76.1%	13.4%	6.0%	4.5%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	238	84.0%	8.0%	4.2%	3.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	259	76.4%	10.8%	6.6%	6.2%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	164	79.9%	9.8%	8.5%	1.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	297	82.5%	10.1%	4.0%	3.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	220	82.7%	10.9%	5.0%	1.4%
48 West Liberty	251	87.3%	9.6%	2.8%	.4%
Income Level					
<$20,000	384	70.6%	14.1%	8.9%	6.5%
$20,000-$74,999	1126	81.3%	11.3%	5.2%	2.3%
$75,000+	454	89.9%	6.6%	2.2%	1.3%

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

Overall, 18.4% of respondents indicated that their mental health had prevented them from performing daily activities on at least one day in the past month. This percentage was highest for respondents age 35-49 and higher for female than male respondents.   In terms of census tract, Indian Lake – Lakeview had the highest percentage of respondents indicating mental health dysfunction and Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the lowest percentage. As one might predict, those reporting the lowest income also have the highest percentage reporting mental health dysfunction.

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.

Question 3 – Considering Suicide

Question 3 attempted to address the severity of depression symptoms and asked respondents if, in the past year, they had ever seriously considered 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.

Table 3: Considering Suicide

	N	Percent Indicating		
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	2116	2.7%		
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	173	1.7%		
Ages 35-49	407	4.7%		
Ages 50-64	732	3.4%		
Ages 65+	726	1.4%		
Gender				
Male	575	3.0%		
Female	1509	2.7%		
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	165	2.4%		
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	196	1.5%		
40 Indian Lake	130	5.4%		
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	115	.9%		
42 Russells Point	68	2.9%		
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	239	4.2%		
44 Bellefontaine (west)	258	1.6%		
45 Bellefontaine (central)	163	3.7%		
46 Bellefontaine (east)	299	2.7%		
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	221	2.7%		
48 West Liberty	252	2.4%		
If Yes, Number of Times Suicide Attempted				
N	**Not Applicable/Didn't Attempt**	**Once**	**2-3 Times**	**More than 3**
57	75.4%	14.0%	8.8%	1.8%

Just under 3% of respondents indicated that they had seriously considered suicide. This percentage was slightly higher for respondents age 35-49 but similar for males and females. Indian Lake was the area that had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that they had considered suicide.

Of those considering suicide, almost one-fourth (24.6%) actually attempted suicide.

Question 4 – Stress Level

Question 4 asked residents about their typical 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 4: Typical Stress Level

Census Tract	N	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	2108	11.1%	31.5%	42.8%	12.3%	2.2%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	169	4.7%	30.2%	46.2%	15.4%	3.6%
Ages 35-49	410	2.7%	23.7%	49.0%	21.0%	3.7%
Ages 50-64	728	8.0%	29.7%	47.5%	12.2%	2.6%
Ages 65+	720	19.6%	38.9%	34.0%	6.8%	.7%
Gender						
Male	574	13.6%	31.9%	40.6%	12.4%	1.6%
Female	1502	10.1%	31.2%	43.7%	12.5%	2.5%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	162	11.1%	35.8%	40.7%	11.7%	.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	198	9.6%	28.3%	49.5%	9.6%	3.0%
40 Indian Lake	130	12.3%	26.2%	47.7%	11.5%	2.3%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	116	14.7%	25.9%	41.4%	15.5%	2.6%
42 Russells Point	68	10.3%	22.1%	48.5%	13.2%	5.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	239	8.8%	32.6%	41.8%	14.2%	2.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	257	11.3%	31.1%	36.6%	19.5%	1.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	162	8.0%	24.1%	50.0%	13.6%	4.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	291	12.4%	34.7%	38.5%	12.7%	1.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	221	9.5%	34.4%	45.2%	9.5%	1.4%
48 West Liberty	254	14.2%	36.6%	41.3%	6.3%	1.6%

Overall, 14.5% 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.

In terms of census tract, West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents reporting high or very high stress levels. West Liberty had the lowest percentage of respondents reporting high or very high stress levels.

Question 5 – Dealing with Stress

The next question asked residents how they typically deal with stress. Table 5 shows the percentage of all respondents indicating each item. Tables 5-1 through 5-15 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 5: Dealing with Stress (All Respondents)

N=1928	
Census Tract	**Percent Indicating Method**
Talking to Someone	52.0%
Exercising	32.7%
Drinking Alcohol	8.1%
Prescription Medication	6.8%
Yelling and Screaming	9.3%
Eating	29.1%
Listening to Musing	11.3%
Smoking	2.6%
Sleeping	24.7%
TV or Video Games	24.8%
Drugs	.8%
Working	20.8%
Shopping	11.5%
Working on a Hobby	23.9%
Meditation	11.5%

By far, the highest percentage of respondents indicated dealing with stress by talking to someone (52.0%). Other methods popular by respondents include exercising (32.7%), eating (29.1%), sleeping (24.7%), TV or video games (24.8%), working (20.8%), and working on a hobby (23.9%).   The method mentioned by the lowest percentage of respondents was drugs.

Table 5-1: Talking to Someone

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	165	64.8%
Ages 35-49	396	56.1%
Ages 50-64	690	50.9%
Ages 65+	615	47.3%
Gender		
Male	500	40.4%
Female	1402	56.3%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	149	58.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	181	53.6%
40 Indian Lake	108	42.6%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	110	56.4%
42 Russells Point	65	49.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	214	47.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	240	45.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	149	55.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	271	55.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	203	54.2%
48 West Liberty	228	51.8%

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 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield. The area with the lowest percentage was Indian Lake.

Table 5-2: Exercising

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	165	33.9%
Ages 35-49	396	39.6%
Ages 50-64	690	32.8%
Ages 65+	615	28.0%
Gender		
Male	500	32.4%
Female	1402	33.0%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	149	34.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	181	36.5%
40 Indian Lake	108	31.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	110	14.5%
42 Russells Point	65	32.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	214	27.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	240	24.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	149	32.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	271	39.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	203	35.5%
48 West Liberty	228	39.9%

Seniors had the lowest percentage of respondents indicating exercising to reduce stress, while the 35-49 age group had the highest percentage. Interestingly, the percentage of male and female respondents reporting exercise as a way to relieve stress was similar.

In terms of census tract, most areas had 30-40% of respondents indicate that they exercised to reduce stress. The notable exception was Indian Lake – Lakeview, with only 14.5% of respondents indicating exercise as a stress-reducing technique.

Table 5-3: Drinking Alcohol

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	165	16.4%
Ages 35-49	396	12.1%
Ages 50-64	690	9.3%
Ages 65+	615	2.1%
Gender		
Male	500	10.8%
Female	1402	7.1%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	149	4.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	181	8.3%
40 Indian Lake	108	4.6%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	110	5.5%
42 Russells Point	65	4.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	214	9.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	240	7.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	149	12.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	271	9.2%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	203	9.9%
48 West Liberty	228	7.9%

A higher percentage of respondents in the younger two age groups indicated use of drinking as a stress-relieving technique. Male respondents reported the technique in a slightly higher percentage than females. Central Bellefontaine was the area in which the highest percentage of respondents indicated using alcohol to relieve stress.

Table 5-4: Prescription Medication

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	165	4.8%
Ages 35-49	396	7.3%
Ages 50-64	690	7.1%
Ages 65+	615	6.8%
Gender		
Male	500	6.0%
Female	1402	6.9%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	149	6.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	181	3.9%
40 Indian Lake	108	4.6%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	110	8.2%
42 Russells Point	65	10.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	214	5.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	240	12.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	149	5.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	271	7.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	203	6.9%
48 West Liberty	228	4.4%

Young adults had a lower percentage of respondents indicating use of prescription medication to reduce stress than other age groups. Male and female respondents had similar percentages indicating the use of prescription medication. The census tract with the highest percentage of respondents indicating prescription medication to relieve stress was West Bellefontaine. Huntsville and Belle Center had the lowest percentage.

Table 5-5: Yelling and Screaming

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	165	25.5%
Ages 35-49	396	16.4%
Ages 50-64	690	5.9%
Ages 65+	615	4.1%
Gender		
Male	500	7.6%
Female	1402	9.9%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	149	8.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	181	9.4%
40 Indian Lake	108	7.4%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	110	8.2%
42 Russells Point	65	10.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	214	11.2%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	240	13.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	149	12.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	271	7.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	203	6.4%
48 West Liberty	228	7.0%

There does seem to be an age difference in respondent report of the use of yelling and screaming to reduce stress. Just over one-fourth of young adult respondents (25.5%) reported that they used yelling and screaming, while only 4.1% of senior respondents reported the technique.

In terms of gender and census tract, a greater percentage of female respondents indicate yelling and screaming to reduce stress. The census tract with the highest percentage of respondents indicating yelling and screaming was West Bellefontaine. Zanesfield and East Liberty was the census tract with the lowest percentage.

Table 5-6: Eating

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	165	29.1%
Ages 35-49	396	34.6%
Ages 50-64	690	31.2%
Ages 65+	615	23.3%
Gender		
Male	500	17.0%
Female	1402	33.5%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	149	29.5%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	181	33.7%
40 Indian Lake	108	29.6%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	110	25.5%
42 Russells Point	65	23.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	214	25.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	240	29.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	149	31.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	271	33.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	203	31.5%
48 West Liberty	228	22.4%

There were only slight 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 35-49 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. East Bellefontaine and Huntsville and Belle Center, however, had the highest percentage of respondents indicating eating to relieve stress. West Liberty had the lowest percentage.

Table 5-7: Listening to Music

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	165	13.9%
Ages 35-49	396	14.6%
Ages 50-64	690	12.9%
Ages 65+	615	7.8%
Gender		
Male	500	12.0%
Female	1402	11.2%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	149	8.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	181	14.9%
40 Indian Lake	108	11.1%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	110	10.9%
42 Russells Point	65	13.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	214	6.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	240	12.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	149	17.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	271	11.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	203	8.9%
48 West Liberty	228	11.0%

Listening to music was a stress reliever reported by some 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. Huntsville and Belle Center had the highest percentage of respondents by census tract indicating listening to music as a stress relieving technique. De Graff, Quincy, and Lewistown had the lowest percentage.

Table 5-8: Smoking

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	165	6.7%
Ages 35-49	396	4.5%
Ages 50-64	690	2.5%
Ages 65+	615	.5%
Gender		
Male	500	2.2%
Female	1402	2.6%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	149	2.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	181	2.2%
40 Indian Lake	108	2.8%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	110	6.4%
42 Russells Point	65	3.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	214	1.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	240	3.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	149	3.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	271	1.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	203	1.0%
48 West Liberty	228	3.1%

There were a few respondents who indicated smoking to reduce stress. The age group with the highest percentage indicating smoking to reduce stress were young adults (18-34). A very low percentage (.5%) of senior respondents indicated smoking to reduce stress.

There were slight differences by census tract. The census tract with the highest percentage of respondents indicating smoking to reduce stress was Indian Lake – Lakeview, which is a census tract with a relatively larger percentage of respondents reporting being current smokers.

One final caution needs to be taken with this question. On the version of the survey that was sent out, there was no bubble for smoking. Some respondents marked next to the item, but it may have caused the percentages to be an underrepresentation of those using smoking as a technique for dealing with stress.

Table 5-9: Sleeping

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	165	33.9%
Ages 35-49	396	25.5%
Ages 50-64	690	25.9%
Ages 65+	615	20.7%
Gender		
Male	500	24.6%
Female	1402	25.0%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	149	20.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	181	23.8%
40 Indian Lake	108	24.1%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	110	25.5%
42 Russells Point	65	29.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	214	22.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	240	27.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	149	35.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	271	24.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	203	27.6%
48 West Liberty	228	18.0%

The age group with the highest percentage of respondents indicating sleeping to reduce stress was young adultsages 18-34. Male and female respondents had similar percentages. The census tract with the highest percentage indicating sleeping was Central Bellefontaine.

Table 5-10: TV or Video Games

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	165	24.8%
Ages 35-49	396	26.0%
Ages 50-64	690	23.3%
Ages 65+	615	27.0%
Gender		
Male	500	26.4%
Female	1402	24.6%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	149	19.5%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	181	24.9%
40 Indian Lake	108	25.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	110	29.1%
42 Russells Point	65	21.5%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	214	22.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	240	25.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	149	31.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	271	25.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	203	21.2%
48 West Liberty	228	26.3%

Percentages of respondents indicating using TV or video games to reduce stress was fairly consistent across age group and gender. There was some variation with regards to census tract. Central Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents reporting TV or video games to reduce stress while Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the lowest percentage.

Table 5-11: Drugs

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	165	3.6%
Ages 35-49	396	.8%
Ages 50-64	690	.6%
Ages 65+	615	.3%
Gender		
Male	500	1.0%
Female	1402	.7%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	149	.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	181	1.1%
40 Indian Lake	108	2.8%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	110	.9%
42 Russells Point	65	1.5%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	214	.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	240	2.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	149	.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	271	.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	203	.0%
48 West Liberty	228	.4%

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.

Table 5-12: Working

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	165	15.8%
Ages 35-49	396	17.9%
Ages 50-64	690	23.8%
Ages 65+	615	21.3%
Gender		
Male	500	25.8%
Female	1402	19.0%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	149	20.8%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	181	26.5%
40 Indian Lake	108	23.1%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	110	22.7%
42 Russells Point	65	15.4%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	214	21.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	240	17.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	149	18.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	271	21.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	203	17.2%
48 West Liberty	228	23.2%

A number of respondents indicated working to relieve stress. Percentages were higher for senior respondents and respondents age 50-64 than for respondents in the younger two age groups. The percentage was slightly higher for male than female respondents. Huntsville and Belle Center was the census tract with the highest percentage of respondents reporting working to relieve stress while Russelss point was the census tract with the lowest percentage.

Table 5-13: Shopping

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	165	17.0%
Ages 35-49	396	15.9%
Ages 50-64	690	10.6%
Ages 65+	615	8.1%
Gender		
Male	500	3.0%
Female	1402	14.7%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	149	8.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	181	10.5%
40 Indian Lake	108	8.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	110	8.2%
42 Russells Point	65	3.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	214	10.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	240	12.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	149	13.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	271	16.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	203	16.3%
48 West Liberty	228	7.5%

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. Female respondents had a higher percentage indicating shopping to relieve stress than male respondents.   East Bellefontaine and Zanesfield and East Liberty were the census tracts with the highest percentage of respondents indicating using shopping to relieve stress. Russells point had the lowest percentage.

Table 5-14: Working on a Hobby

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	165	20.0%
Ages 35-49	396	17.2%
Ages 50-64	690	25.7%
Ages 65+	615	26.7%
Gender		
Male	500	24.4%
Female	1402	23.5%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	149	26.8%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	181	28.7%
40 Indian Lake	108	22.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	110	29.1%
42 Russells Point	65	29.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	214	23.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	240	19.2%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	149	13.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	271	20.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	203	26.6%
48 West Liberty	228	28.5%

About a quarter of respondents indicated working on a hobby to reduce stress. Senior respondents and respondents age 50-64 had a higher percentage than the younger two age groups. Male and female respondents provided similar percentages. The census tracts with the highest percentage of respondents reporting working on a hobby to relieve stress were Huntsville and Belle Center and West Liberty. Central Bellefontaine had the lowest percentage.

Table 5-15: Meditation

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	165	6.1%
Ages 35-49	396	9.1%
Ages 50-64	690	11.9%
Ages 65+	615	13.3%
Gender		
Male	500	12.0%
Female	1402	11.2%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	149	12.8%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	181	9.4%
40 Indian Lake	108	14.8%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	110	8.2%
42 Russells Point	65	7.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	214	11.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	240	11.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	149	10.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	271	10.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	203	14.8%
48 West Liberty	228	11.0%

Overall, a small portion of respondents indicated meditation as a technique for relieving stress. Seniors had the greatest percentage of respondents reporting meditation. Percentages were similar for male and female respondents.   Indian Lake and Zanesfield and East Liberty had the highest percentage of respondents reporting meditation. Russells Point had the lowest percentage.

Question 6 – Diagnosis of Mental Illness

Question 6 asked respondents if they or a family member had been diagnosed with a mental illness. If yes, residents were asked about the diagnosis and treatment. Table 6 provides responses to this question by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 6: Self or Family Diagnosed with Mental Illness

	N	Percent Indicating Diagnosis
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	2118	17.0%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	171	26.3%
Ages 35-49	408	21.8%
Ages 50-64	730	19.3%
Ages 65+	725	10.5%
Gender		
Male	577	15.4%
Female	1509	17.8%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	163	17.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	198	17.7%
40 Indian Lake	128	16.4%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	115	14.8%
42 Russells Point	67	17.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	239	13.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	260	21.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	166	20.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	298	19.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	221	11.3%
48 West Liberty	253	17.0%
If there was a diagnosis…..		
Question	**N**	**Percent Indicating Yes**
Diagnosis Completed Locally	325	42.8%
Assessment Difficult to Obtain	301	25.2%
Adequate Treatment Found in Community	310	49.7%
Mental Health Caseworker Involved	305	25.2%

Overall, 17% of respondents indicated a diagnosis of mental illness in themselves or a family member. This percentage was highest for young adult respondents, slightly higher for female respondents, and highest for respondents from West Bellefontaine. Zanesfield and East Liberty had the lowest percentage of respondents indicating a diagnosis of mental illness in themselves or a family member.

For those indicating a diagnosis, about half were diagnosed locally and found adequate treatment in the community. In about a quarter of the cases (25.2%) respondents indicated that the assessment was difficult to obtain and that a mental health caseworker was involved (25.2%).

Question 7 – Diagnosis of Mental Disability

The last question in the Mental Health section asked respondents if they or a family member had been diagnosed with a mental disability and, if so, asked questions about the diagnosis and treatment. Table 7 provides details on responses to this question by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 7: Self or Family Diagnosed with Mental Disability

	N	Percent Indicating Method
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	2076	9.7%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	170	7.1%
Ages 35-49	404	10.4%
Ages 50-64	721	10.1%
Ages 65+	701	8.8%
Gender		
Male	563	9.9%
Female	1481	9.6%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	161	11.8%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	193	7.8%
40 Indian Lake	124	9.7%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	115	11.3%
42 Russells Point	66	18.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	237	6.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	255	12.2%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	164	11.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	288	10.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	217	5.5%
48 West Liberty	247	9.7%
If there was a diagnosis…..		
Question	**N**	**Percent Indicating Yes**
Adequate Educational Programs Available	178	59.6%
Adequate Social Activities Available	164	47.6%
Adequate Occupational Therapies Available	160	48.1%
Proper Placement Available	155	42.6%

Slightly less than 10% of respondents (9.7%) reported a diagnosis of mental disability in themselves or a family member. The percentage was slightly higher in the middle two age groups (35-49 and 50-64) and relatively consistent between male and female respondents. The census tract with the highest percentage of respondents reporting a diagnosis was Russells Point, with Zanesfield and East Liberty having the lowest percentage.

For those indicating a diagnosis, almost 60% indicated that there were adequate education programs and just under half (47.6% and 48.1% respectively) indicated that there were adequate social activities and occupational programs available. Proper placement was indicated by 42.6% of respondents.

Parenting

Question 1 – Ages of Children in Household

Question 1 asked residents to indicate the ages of children in their household. Table 1 provides responses to this question by age group, gender, and census tract. Percentages include all those who turned in surveys, so it may be a slight underestimate because there is not a way to allow for missing data. In this case, there was no option for respondents to positively indicate that they had no children in the household.

Table 1: Percent of Respondents with Children in Household

Census Tract	N	Ages 0-4	Ages 5-11	Ages 12-17	Any Age
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	2172	8.8%	11.0%	12.6%	24.7%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	173	44.5%	41.0%	13.3%	67.6%
Ages 35-49	414	12.8%	29.0%	38.9%	59.9%
Ages 50-64	739	4.7%	4.7%	9.5%	16.5%
Ages 65+	751	2.8%	1.1%	1.7%	4.9%
Gender					
Male	589	7.8%	7.0%	10.2%	20.2%
Female	1545	9.1%	12.7%	13.8%	26.5%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	167	9.6%	16.2%	9.0%	26.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	204	6.4%	14.2%	13.7%	25.5%
40 Indian Lake	135	6.7%	5.2%	9.6%	18.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	118	4.2%	5.9%	8.5%	16.1%
42 Russells Point	68	5.9%	5.9%	13.2%	20.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	12.7%	14.3%	18.9%	30.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	267	5.6%	9.7%	10.1%	19.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	169	10.1%	13.0%	13.6%	26.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	304	9.5%	8.9%	11.2%	22.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	226	11.1%	10.6%	16.4%	32.3%
48 West Liberty	260	10.0%	11.2%	11.9%	24.6%

Approximately one-fourth of respondents (24.7%) indicated having children in the home. The percentage was greatest among young adult respondents and lowest among senior respondents. In particular, young adult respondents had the greatest percentage reporting young children while respondents age 35-49 had the highest percentage reporting teenage children.

A higher percentage of female respondents reported children in the home than male respondents. This difference was seen across all ages of children.

In terms of census tract, Zanesfield and East Liberty had the highest percentage of respondents reporting children in the home. Indian Lake – Lakeview had the lowest percentage.

Question 2 – Number of Children

Question 2 required residents to indicate the number of children – boys vs. girls. The following shows results for number of children. 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 order to be certain that respondents were indicating current children, only respondents indicating children in the household were included in results.

Table 2: Number of Children

Children	N	0	1	2	3	4	5+
Boys		22.5%	44.9%	21.9%	8.9%	1.2%	.6%
Girls	506	33.0%	44.1%	17.2%	4.3%	1.2%	.2%
Either/Both		NA	31.8%	37.5%	19.8%	6.3%	4.5%

Most respondents with children in the household indicated having 1-2 children (69.3%). Respondents reported slightly more boys than girls.

Question 3 – Children Without Health Coverage

Question 3 asked respondents whether the children in their household had been without health coverage (no, previously without, or currently without). The following details responses to this question by census tract. Only respondents indicating children in the household are included in the analysis.

Table 3: Without Health Insurance

	N	No	Yes, but Currently Have	Currently Without
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	509	89.6%	5.5%	4.9%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	44	88.6%	4.5%	6.8%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	51	86.3%	5.9%	7.8%
40 Indian Lake	24	83.3%	16.7%	.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	18	88.9%	11.1%	.0%
42 Russells Point	13	76.9%	.0%	23.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	71	88.7%	4.2%	7.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	48	91.7%	4.2%	4.2%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	44	84.1%	6.8%	9.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	66	93.9%	4.5%	1.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	67	91.0%	6.0%	3.0%
48 West Liberty	60	96.7%	1.7%	1.7%

Most respondents indicated that their children had never been without medical coverage (89.6%). Only 4.9% of respondents indicated that their children are currently without coverage. This percentage was highest for respondents from Russells Point. This should be taken with caution, however, because the percentage is based on a very low number of respondents (N=13). Basically 3 of the 13 respondents indicated that their children do not currently have health coverage.

Question 4 – Relationship to Children in Household

The next question asked how respondents were related to the children in their household. The following details responses by census tract. Only those reporting children in the household and those indicating at least one option were included. Percentages may add up to more than 100% if respondents indicated more than one relationship.

Table 4: Relationship to Children in Household

	N	Parent	Grandparent	Foster Parent or Guardian	Sibling	Other Relative	Not Related
Overall Responses							
All Respondents	505	86.3%	12.3%	2.2%	.8%	1.0%	1.6%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	43	79.1%	16.3%	4.7%	.0%	4.7%	2.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	52	96.2%	7.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%
40 Indian Lake	21	76.2%	14.3%	9.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	18	72.2%	22.2%	.0%	5.6%	.0%	.0%
42 Russells Point	12	75.0%	25.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	71	84.5%	16.9%	2.8%	.0%	.0%	1.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	49	81.6%	12.2%	6.1%	2.0%	.0%	4.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	44	90.9%	6.8%	2.3%	2.3%	.0%	.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	64	90.6%	10.9%	.0%	.0%	3.1%	1.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	67	89.6%	7.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	3.0%
48 West Liberty	61	88.5%	11.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%

Most respondents indicated that they were parents (86.3%). This percentage was highest for Huntsville and Belle Center and lowest for Indian Lake – Lakeview. Percentages within census tract should be interpreted with caution, however, because of the low number of respondents.

In addition, one should note that these percentages reflect the relationship of the respondent to the children in the household. Although 12.3% of respondents indicate that they are a grandparent, this does not necessarily mean that they are raising the children. It may be that the respondent is living with, and or possibly being cared for, by his/her adult child and grandchildren are also living in the home.

Question 5 - Children with Asthma

Question 5 required respondents to indicate if their children had been diagnosed with asthma, and, if so, whether their child still has asthma. The following indicates responses to this question by census tract. Only respondents who indicated children in the household are included in the analysis.

Table 5: Children with Asthma

Census Tract	N	Percent Indicating Diagnosis
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	508	21.1%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	44	13.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	52	19.2%
40 Indian Lake	22	31.8%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	18	33.3%
42 Russells Point	13	23.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	72	19.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	49	28.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	44	18.2%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	65	24.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	65	18.5%
48 West Liberty	61	16.4%
If yes, does child still have asthma?		
N	**Percent Indicating Yes**	
107	70.1%	

Overall, 21.1% of respondents indicated that they had a child with asthma. This percentage was highest for Indian Lake and Indian Lake – Lakeview and lowest for Rushsylvania and West Mansfield. Of those indicating asthma, most indicated that their child still has asthma (70.1%).

Question 6 – Seasonal Flu Vaccine (those with children in household)

The next question asked whether the children in the household had received a seasonal flu vaccine, and, if so the type of vaccine received. The following details responses to this question by census tract. Only respondents indicating children in the home are included in the analysis.

Table 6: Seasonal Flu Vaccine

Census Tract	N	None	Some	All
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	499	68.5%	7.6%	23.8%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	43	62.8%	7.0%	30.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	52	75.0%	5.8%	19.2%
40 Indian Lake	21	52.4%	4.8%	42.9%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	17	76.5%	.0%	23.5%
42 Russells Point	13	69.2%	7.7%	23.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	70	77.1%	8.6%	14.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	49	51.0%	14.3%	34.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	43	74.4%	7.0%	18.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	63	65.1%	6.3%	28.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	65	72.3%	7.7%	20.0%
48 West Liberty	60	68.3%	8.3%	23.3%

The majority of respondents (68.5%) indicated that none of their children had been vaccinated.   De Graff, Quincy, and Lewistown had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that none of their children had been vaccinated, while West Bellefontaine had the lowest percentage.

Question 7 – Girls Receiving HPV Shot (all those with children)

The next question attempted to determine if residents are providing girls with the HPV vaccine. Specifically, respondents were asked if any of the girls in their household had received an HPV shot. The following details responses to this question by census tract. Only those indicating children in the household are included in the analysis.

Table 7: Girls Receiving HPV Shot

Census Tract	N	All	Some	None	NA – No Girls
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	475	9.5%	4.4%	58.9%	27.2%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	41	9.8%	.0%	65.9%	24.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	49	8.2%	8.2%	46.9%	36.7%
40 Indian Lake	19	10.5%	10.5%	52.6%	26.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	15	6.7%	.0%	73.3%	20.0%
42 Russells Point	12	8.3%	8.3%	58.3%	25.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	68	7.4%	4.4%	72.1%	16.2%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	48	6.3%	4.2%	54.2%	35.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	37	13.5%	2.7%	56.8%	27.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	62	8.1%	4.8%	56.5%	30.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	65	16.9%	6.2%	52.3%	24.6%
48 West Liberty	58	6.9%	1.7%	63.8%	27.6%

Overall, about 14% of respondents indicated having at least some of their girls vaccinated. This corresponds to 19.1% of the respondents indicating that they had girls. Zanesfield and East Liberty had the highest percentage of respondents indicating providing the HPV vaccine to girls, while Indian Lake – Lakeview had the lowest percentage.

Question 8 – Use of 0-4 Programs

Question 8 asked respondents if they had used any of the available 0-4 programs in the community. The following details responses by census tract. All respondents indicating children in the household were included as respondents could have used the program in the past. Percentages will add up to more than 100% as some respondents indicated use of multiple programs.

Table 8: Use of 0-4 Programs

Census Tract	N	WIC	Help Me Grow	Newborn Home Visits	Head Start	Early Head Start	Subsidized Child Care
Overall Responses							
All Respondents	536	22.0%	11.8%	7.3%	8.8%	1.9%	2.6%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	45	11.1%	6.7%	13.3%	6.7%	2.2%	.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	52	21.2%	11.5%	9.6%	3.8%	.0%	1.9%
40 Indian Lake	25	16.0%	4.0%	4.0%	8.0%	.0%	8.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	19	47.4%	31.6%	.0%	31.6%	10.5%	5.3%
42 Russells Point	14	35.7%	7.1%	.0%	28.6%	.0%	14.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	75	25.3%	6.7%	2.7%	5.3%	.0%	4.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	51	33.3%	19.6%	3.9%	13.7%	3.9%	2.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	45	44.4%	17.8%	8.9%	15.6%	6.7%	6.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	69	13.0%	14.5%	8.7%	8.7%	2.9%	1.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	73	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	2.7%	.0%	.0%
48 West Liberty	64	20.3%	9.4%	12.5%	4.7%	.0%	.0%

The most common program indicated by respondents was WIC, with 22.0% of respondents with children indicating use of WIC. The program with the fewest percentage of respondents indicating use was Early Head Start. Russells Point and West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicating use of WIC, while Zanesfield and East Liberty had the lowest percentage.

Question 9 – Discussion of Topics with 12-17 Year Olds

The purpose of Question 9 was to determine if parents were discussing important and sensitive topics with their teenage children. Specifically, residents were given a list of topics and asked if they discussed any of them with their child age 12-17 in the past 12 months. Since one of the options is "NA – don't have a child age 12-17", the first column provides percentages for all answering the question with children in the household. The second column determines, of those with children age 12-17, the percentage discussing the topics.

Table 9: Discussion of Topics with 12-17 Year Olds

Topic	Percent Indicating Discussion of Topic (All with Children)	Percent Indicating Discussion of Topic (Indicate 12-17 Year Old)
Abstinence/How to Refuse Sex	29.5%	45.0%
Dating and Relationships	44.1%	68.5%
Time on Electronics	30.0%	44.3%
Alcohol	27.1%	42.9%
Tobacco/Smoking	28.6%	42.9%
Birth Control	20.3%	34.3%
STD Prevention	16.0%	25.6%
Eating Habits	37.3%	57.1%
Body Image	28.6%	42.6%
Other Drugs	20.6%	31.8%
NA – No Children 12-17	36.1%	NA
Total N	413	289

For those with 12-17 year old children, the topic with the highest percentage of respondents indicating discussion was dating and relationships, followed by eating habits. The topic with the lowest percentage of respondents indicating discussion was STD prevention.

Question 10 – 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 does everyone in their household eat a meal together. The following details responses by census tract. Only respondents indicating children in the household were included in the analysis.

Table 10: Number of Times Eating Meals Together

	N	0	1	2	3	4	5 or more
Overall Responses							
All Respondents	507	2.6%	4.3%	9.3%	12.2%	11.8%	59.8%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	44	.0%	2.3%	9.1%	9.1%	11.4%	68.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	52	3.8%	5.8%	3.8%	15.4%	15.4%	55.8%
40 Indian Lake	23	4.3%	.0%	17.4%	8.7%	8.7%	60.9%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	17	5.9%	.0%	5.9%	11.8%	11.8%	64.7%
42 Russells Point	14	7.1%	7.1%	14.3%	7.1%	7.1%	57.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	70	2.9%	8.6%	4.3%	15.7%	14.3%	54.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	50	6.0%	2.0%	12.0%	12.0%	14.0%	54.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	45	.0%	4.4%	13.3%	11.1%	8.9%	62.2%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	64	.0%	3.1%	12.5%	10.9%	14.1%	59.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	67	1.5%	4.5%	6.0%	10.4%	11.9%	65.7%
48 West Liberty	58	1.7%	5.2%	8.6%	15.5%	6.9%	62.1%

The majority of respondents indicated eating meals together with family members 5 or more times per week, with less than 10% indicating that they ate meals together 1 or less time per week.   The census tract with the highest percentage of respondents indicating eating meals together frequently (5 or more times) was Rushsylvania. The census tracts with the lowest percentage were De Graff, Quincy, and Lewistown and West Bellefontaine.

Question 11 – Adopting a Child

Question 11 asked respondents if, within the past 12 months, they or a household member had adopted a child. Note that the question only asked about completed adoption, not those in the process of adoption. If they had adopted a child, respondents were asked if a public or private agency was responsible and if financial assistance was provided. The following details responses to this question by census tract. The analysis was run two different ways – only for those with children in the home and for all respondents. This was done because some respondents may have had a family member (e.g., brother, sister) adopt a child, but not have a child living in the home.

Table 11: Adoption w/in Past 12 months

	All Respondents		Respondents w/Children in Home	
	N	**Percent**	**N**	**Percent**
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	1089	1.7%	514	1.9%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	93	4.3%	44	9.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	104	1.0%	52	.0%
40 Indian Lake	59	.0%	21	.0%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	57	1.%	18	.0%
42 Russells Point	32	6.3%	14	7.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	138	1.4%	73	1.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	119	1.7%	50	2.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	93	1.1%	45	2.2%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	151	1.3%	66	.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	116	.0%	67	.0%
48 West Liberty	121	2.5%	61	3.3%
Agency Responsible				
N	**Public**		**Private**	
7	14.3		85.7%	
Financial Assistance Provided				
N	**No**		**Yes**	
15	33.3%		66.7%	

Overall, just under 2% of respondents indicated that they or a family member had adopted. This percentage was highest for respondents from Russells Point and lowest for Indian Lake and Zanesfield and East Liberty.

Question 12: Relinquishing Rights to Child for Adoption

Table 12: Relinquishing Rights to Child

Only 2 respondents indicated relinquishing a child for adoption.   Of the two respondents, one did not answer the follow-up questions. The other only answered the question regarding public/private agency, and the answer was "public."

Question 13: Putative Father Registry

The last question in the parenting section asked respondents if they were familiar with the putative father registry. Since the registry is important for fathers who may not live in the same home as their children, percentages were run two ways – for all respondents and only for respondents with children in the home. Table 13 provides responses to this question by census tract.

Table 13: Putative Father Registry

Census Tract	All Respondents		Respondents w/Children in Home	
	N	Percent	N	Percent
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	867	7.5%	457	7.9%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	83	10.8%	42	7.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	87	9.2%	49	12.2%
40 Indian Lake	43	4.7%	22	9.1%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	45	2.2%	16	.0%
42 Russells Point	27	3.7%	14	7.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	110	9.1%	65	7.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	86	8.1%	39	10.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	74	13.5%	37	13.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	116	6.9%	59	8.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	94	5.3%	59	5.1%
48 West Liberty	96	4.2%	51	3.9%

Overall, 7.5% of respondents indicated familiarity with the Putative Father Registry. The highest percentage was found for respondents from Central Bellefontaine while the lowest was for respondents from Indian Lake – Lakeview.

Environment/Safety

Question 1 – Seatbelt Use

The first question in the Environment/Safety section asked respondents to indicate if they typically used a seatbelt. Responses were given on a 5-point scale from "Never" to "Always". Table 1 provides details of 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	2146	.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	173	.0%	1.7%	3.5%	17.3%	77.5%
Ages 35-49	413	.0%	1.5%	3.9%	12.1%	82.6%
Ages 50-64	735	1.0%	1.8%	4.2%	12.2%	80.8%
Ages 65+	740	1.1%	1.1%	2.2%	12.4%	83.2%
Gender						
Male	584	1.2%	2.9%	5.3%	17.3%	73.3%
Female	1529	.6%	.9%	2.9%	11.1%	84.6%
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	166	.6%	.6%	3.0%	11.4%	84.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	202	.5%	2.0%	1.5%	9.4%	86.6%
40 Indian Lake	134	1.5%	.0%	2.2%	16.4%	79.9%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	116	2.6%	2.6%	4.3%	14.7%	75.9%
42 Russells Point	66	1.5%	1.5%	4.5%	13.6%	78.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	242	.4%	2.5%	3.7%	9.5%	83.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	263	.4%	1.9%	7.6%	20.2%	70.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	168	1.2%	3.0%	3.0%	13.1%	79.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	300	.7%	.0%	3.0%	15.7%	80.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	222	.9%	1.4%	3.2%	9.0%	85.6%
48 West Liberty	257	.0%	.8%	2.3%	9.3%	87.5%

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

A majority of respondents indicating always using a seatbelt (81.5%). 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 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. West Liberty had the highest percentage of respondents indicating always using their seatbelt. Indian Lake – Lakeview had the highest percentage of respondents indicating never using their seatbelt.

The BRFSS question was slightly different, but comparable. On the BRFSS, there were options of "don't know" and "never drive/ride in a car." 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 identical to that on the present survey.

Question 2 – Testing Smoke Detectors

Question 2 required residents to indicate how often they tested smoke detectors. The following details answers to this question by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 2: Testing Smoke Detectors

	N	Never	More than a Year	Within the Past 12 Mo	Within the Past 6 Mo
Overall Responses					
All Respondents	2142	10.5%	16.9%	25.0%	47.7%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	172	14.0%	18.0%	19.2%	48.8%
Ages 35-49	413	9.0%	20.6%	25.7%	44.8%
Ages 50-64	734	11.0%	17.7%	26.8%	44.4%
Ages 65+	739	10.1%	13.9%	24.0%	52.0%
Gender					
Male	585	10.8%	15.0%	25.0%	49.2%
Female	1524	10.4%	17.6%	25.1%	47.0%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	166	9.0%	13.9%	28.9%	48.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	201	8.5%	18.4%	28.9%	44.3%
40 Indian Lake	135	8.9%	17.8%	27.4%	45.9%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	13.7%	18.8%	12.0%	55.6%
42 Russells Point	67	13.4%	10.4%	29.9%	46.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	242	7.9%	16.9%	21.9%	53.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	262	13.7%	11.8%	22.9%	51.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	168	14.3%	15.5%	20.2%	50.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	299	9.4%	18.4%	26.4%	45.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	219	8.2%	21.5%	28.8%	41.6%
48 West Liberty	256	11.7%	18.0%	26.2%	44.1%

Just under half (47.7%) of respondents indicated testing smoke detectors within the past 6 months. Just under three-quarters (73.7%) indicated testing smoke detectors within the past year. A slightly higher percentage of senior respondents indicated testing smoke detectors regularly compared to other age groups. Male and female respondents tended to provide similar answers. In terms of census tract, 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 3 – Prepared for Large-Scale Disaster

Question 3 asked respondents to indicate whether they felt they were prepared for a large scale disaster on the scale of not at all prepared, somewhat prepared, or well prepared. Table 3 details responses to this question by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 3: Prepared for Large-Scale Disaster

	N	Not at All Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Well Prepared
Overall Responses				
All Respondents	2141	14.3%	69.1%	16.6%
Age Group				
Ages 18-34	173	19.7%	64.2%	16.2%
Ages 35-49	411	19.0%	70.3%	10.7%
Ages 50-64	735	15.2%	69.1%	15.6%
Ages 65+	739	9.9%	68.7%	21.4%
Gender				
Male	585	12.8%	65.1%	22.1%
Female	1523	15.0%	70.3%	14.6%
Census Tract				
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	166	9.6%	65.1%	25.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	202	10.9%	72.8%	16.3%
40 Indian Lake	135	7.4%	72.6%	20.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	17.9%	67.5%	14.5%
42 Russells Point	67	19.4%	67.2%	13.4%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	243	14.4%	69.1%	16.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	261	17.6%	65.5%	16.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	166	16.3%	71.1%	12.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	299	19.7%	67.2%	13.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	219	10.0%	73.5%	16.4%
48 West Liberty	256	14.1%	68.8%	17.2%

The majority of respondents (69.1%) took a "middle ground" and indicated that they were somewhat prepared for a large-scale disaster. Seniors had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that they were well prepared for a disaster, while the 35-49 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. Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the highest percentage of respondents indicate being well prepared for a disaster, while East Bellefontaine had the lowest percentage.

Question 4 – Main Method of Getting Information

Question 4 asked residents to indicate their main method of getting information from authorities in the case of a large-scale emergency or disaster.   Table 4 details responses by age group, gender, and census tract. Percentages may add up to more than 100% due to respondents indicating more than one option. Only those who marked at least one option were included in percentages.

Table 4: Main Method of Getting Information

	N	Television	Newspaper	Radio	Telephone	Internet	Walking (i.e., neighbors)
Overall Responses							
All Respondents	2059	60.5%	10.5%	47.2%	30.9%	23.1%	10.7%
Ages 18-34	169	47.3%	7.1%	43.8%	27.2%	33.1%	10.1%
Ages 35-49	402	54.7%	8.5%	47.3%	26.9%	30.8%	10.7%
Ages 50-64	707	57.7%	9.2%	51.9%	25.2%	26.7%	8.8%
Ages 65+	705	69.9%	13.5%	43.5%	37.7%	13.5%	12.3%
Gender							
Male	559	59.7%	11.8%	52.6%	29.2%	21.8%	9.8%
Female	1468	60.8%	9.9%	45.0%	31.5%	23.7%	11.0%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	157	48.4%	7.6%	49.7%	35.0%	18.5%	6.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	193	54.4%	14.5%	54.4%	36.3%	29.0%	11.9%
40 Indian Lake	127	60.6%	11.0%	40.9%	29.1%	24.4%	12.6%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	115	60.0%	9.6%	40.0%	39.1%	18.3%	14.8%
42 Russells Point	64	64.1%	10.9%	48.4%	29.7%	23.4%	9.4%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	233	60.9%	9.9%	49.4%	30.0%	18.5%	6.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	253	60.5%	10.3%	44.3%	29.6%	21.7%	9.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	160	60.0%	8.1%	46.3%	25.0%	23.1%	11.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	288	69.1%	14.9%	50.7%	26.4%	30.6%	13.2%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	215	59.5%	9.8%	47.0%	34.4%	24.7%	10.2%
48 West Liberty	244	63.5%	6.1%	43.0%	28.7%	18.9%	10.7%

The method with the highest percentage of respondents indicating use was television, followed by telephone. The method with the lowest percentage was newspaper or walking to neighbors. A greater percentage of senior respondents reported using the television than other groups, while a lower percentage of seniors than other groups reported using the Internet. Responses for male and female respondents were similar.

In terms of census tract, Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents reporting use of television, while Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the lowest. Huntsville and Belle Center also had a relatively high percentage of respondents indicating use of the radio.

Question 5: Household Health Issues

Question 5 asked residents to indicate if any of a number of possible issues, from rodents to asbestos, had threatened the health of their family within the past 12 months. Table 5 indicates the percentages for all respondents. Tables 5-1 through 5-11 detail responses for each issue by age group, gender, and census tract. All respondents answering at least one question in this section of the survey were included in percentages.

Table 5: Household Health Issues

Issue	All Respondents (N=2162)	Respondents with Household Income <$20,000 (N=411)
Rodents (mice or rats)	3.1%	4.6%
Insects	4.1%	6.3%
Unsafe Water Supply	1.9%	3.4%
Plumbing Problems	3.7%	7.3%
Sewage Problems	1.7%	3.2%
Heating/AC Problems	4.3%	7.8%
Structural Housing Issues	2.0%	4.4%
Lead Paint	.3%	.2%
Chemicals in Household Products	1.1%	.7%
Mold	6.7%	11.4%
Asbestos	.2%	.7%

Overall, report of health issues was low. The issue that the highest percentage of respondents reported was mold. Asbestos had the lowest percentage of respondents reporting it as an issue.

Responses are also shown for those reporting lower income (<$20,000). In the majority of cases, report of household health issues is slightly higher for those reporting low income. In particular, 11.4% of low income respondents report an issue with mold.

Table 5-1: Rodents

	N	Percent Indicating Issue
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	173	8.1%
Ages 35-49	414	3.9%
Ages 50-64	739	2.8%
Ages 65+	749	1.7%
Gender		
Male	588	3.6%
Female	1541	2.9%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	166	5.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	202	3.5%
40 Indian Lake	135	3.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	3.4%
42 Russells Point	68	1.5%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	4.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	266	3.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	168	1.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	303	1.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	224	2.7%
48 West Liberty	259	2.3%

Overall, less than 4% of respondents indicated rodents as a health issue. This percentage was highest for young adult respondents and lowest for senior respondents. The difference between male and female respondents was minimal. Rushsylvania and West Mansfield had the highest percentage of respondents indicating rodents as an issue, while Central and East Bellefontaine as well as Russells Point had percentages under 2%.

Table 5-2: Insects

	N	Percent Indicating Issue
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	173	5.8%
Ages 35-49	414	5.3%
Ages 50-64	739	4.1%
Ages 65+	749	3.1%
Gender		
Male	588	4.4%
Female	1541	4.0%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	166	5.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	202	5.0%
40 Indian Lake	135	3.7%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	6.0%
42 Russells Point	68	1.5%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	4.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	266	4.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	168	3.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	303	3.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	224	3.6%
48 West Liberty	259	3.1%

The young adult group had the highest percentage of respondents indicating insects as a health issue, while the 65+ age group had the lowest percentage. Male and female respondents indicated insects as a health issue at similar percentages. The area where the highest percentage of respondents indicated insects as an issue was Indian Lake – Lakeview, while Russells Point had the lowest percentage of respondents indicating it as an issue.

Table 5-3: Unsafe Water Supply

	N	Percent Indicating Issue
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	173	2.3%
Ages 35-49	414	3.6%
Ages 50-64	739	1.9%
Ages 65+	749	.9%
Gender		
Male	588	2.6%
Female	1541	1.7%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	166	2.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	202	2.0%
40 Indian Lake	135	2.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	6.8%
42 Russells Point	68	8.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	266	1.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	168	1.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	303	.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	224	2.7%
48 West Liberty	259	.4%

An unsafe water supply was indicated as a health issue by 1.9% of respondents. A slightly higher percentage of respondents age 35-49 indicated it as an issue and a slightly higher percentage of male than female respondents indicated it as an issue. The area with the highest percentage of respondents indicating an unsafe water supply as an issue was Russells Point, with the lowest percentages of respondents found in De Graff, Quincy, and Lewistown, East Bellefontaine, and West Liberty.

Table 5-4: Plumbing Problems

	N	Percent Indicating Issue
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	173	2.9%
Ages 35-49	414	4.3%
Ages 50-64	739	2.8%
Ages 65+	749	4.3%
Gender		
Male	588	4.6%
Female	1541	3.4%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	166	3.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	202	2.5%
40 Indian Lake	135	5.9%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	8.5%
42 Russells Point	68	5.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	1.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	266	4.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	168	8.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	303	2.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	224	2.7%
48 West Liberty	259	1.9%

Overall, 3.7% of respondents indicated plumbing problems as a health issue. The highest percentages by age group were found for senior respondents and for respondents age 35-49. A slightly higher percentage of male than female respondents indicated plumbing problems as an issue. The census tracts with the highest percentage were Russells Point and Central Bellefontaine.

Table 5-5: Sewage Problems

	N	Percent Indicating Issue
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	173	1.2%
Ages 35-49	414	3.1%
Ages 50-64	739	1.8%
Ages 65+	749	.8%
Gender		
Male	588	1.7%
Female	1541	1.7%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	166	.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	202	2.5%
40 Indian Lake	135	1.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	3.4%
42 Russells Point	68	2.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	1.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	266	1.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	168	1.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	303	2.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	224	.0%
48 West Liberty	259	1.9%

A small percentage of respondents overall (1.7%) indicated sewage problems as an issue. This percentage was highest for respondents age 35-49 and lowest for senior respondents. Male and female respondents indicated the issue in equal percentages. The census tract with the highest percentage of respondents indicating sewage problems was Indian Lake – Lakeview, with Rushsylvania and West Mansfield and Zanesfield and East Liberty having the lowest percentage.

Table 5-6: Heating/AC Problems

	N	Percent Indicating Issue
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	173	5.2%
Ages 35-49	414	5.3%
Ages 50-64	739	4.3%
Ages 65+	749	3.3%
Gender		
Male	588	4.6%
Female	1541	4.2%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	166	4.8%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	202	3.0%
40 Indian Lake	135	3.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	10.3%
42 Russells Point	68	8.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	4.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	266	6.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	168	7.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	303	1.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	224	1.8%
48 West Liberty	259	4.6%

A slightly higher percentage of respondents overall indicated heating/AC problems as a health issue. The percentage was highest for the youngest two age groups (18-34 and 35-49), similar for male and female respondents, and highest for respondents from Indian Lake – Lakeview. East Bellefontaine and Zanesvile and East Liberty each had less than 2% of respondents indicating heating/AC problems.

Table 5-7: Structural Housing Issues

	N	Percent Indicating Issue
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	173	2.9%
Ages 35-49	414	3.1%
Ages 50-64	739	2.6%
Ages 65+	749	.7%
Gender		
Male	588	2.2%
Female	1541	1.9%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	166	1.8%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	202	1.0%
40 Indian Lake	135	3.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	6.0%
42 Russells Point	68	8.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	1.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	266	.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	168	3.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	303	1.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	224	.9%
48 West Liberty	259	1.2%

Structural housing issues were mentioned by 2% of respondents. The percentage was slightly higher for respondents 35-49 years old. Male and female respondents provided similar percentages. The area with the highest percentage of respondents indicating structural housing issues was Russells Point.

Table 5-8: Lead Paint

	N	Percent Indicating Issue
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	173	.6%
Ages 35-49	414	.2%
Ages 50-64	739	.5%
Ages 65+	749	.0%
Gender		
Male	588	.7%
Female	1541	.2%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	166	.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	202	1.0%
40 Indian Lake	135	.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	.0%
42 Russells Point	68	.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	266	.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	168	.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	303	.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	224	.4%
48 West Liberty	259	.0%

A low percentage of respondents overall indicated lead paint as an issue. The percentage was 1% or less regardless of age group, gender, or census tract.

Table 5-9: Chemicals in Household Products

	N	Percent Indicating Issue
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	173	1.2%
Ages 35-49	414	1.2%
Ages 50-64	739	1.4%
Ages 65+	749	.9%
Gender		
Male	588	1.0%
Female	1541	1.2%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	166	1.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	202	1.0%
40 Indian Lake	135	2.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	.9%
42 Russells Point	68	2.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	266	.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	168	1.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	303	1.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	224	.4%
48 West Liberty	259	1.5%

Chemicals in household products was also an issue mentioned by a low percentage of respondents. Regardless of age group or gender, less than 2% of respondents indicated it as an issue. In terms of census tract, responses were also very low, with less than 3% of respondents, regardless of census tract, indicating chemicals in household products as a health issue.

Table 5-10: Mold

	N	Percent Indicating Issue
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	173	8.7%
Ages 35-49	414	6.8%
Ages 50-64	739	9.2%
Ages 65+	749	3.9%
Gender		
Male	588	7.0%
Female	1541	6.4%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	166	6.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	202	7.9%
40 Indian Lake	135	6.7%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	5.1%
42 Russells Point	68	14.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	5.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	266	9.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	168	6.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	303	5.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	224	4.9%
48 West Liberty	259	6.2%

Mold was an issue mentioned by a slightly higher percentage of respondents (6.7%). By age group, the percentage was highest for respondents age 50-64 and lowest for senior respondents. There were only slight gender differences, with male respondents indicating mold as an issue at a slightly higher percentage than female respondents.   Russells Point was the area with the highest percentage of respondents indicating mold as an issue, with 14.7% respondents answering affirmatively.

Table 5-11: Asbestos

	N	Percent Indicating Issue
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	173	.0%
Ages 35-49	414	.2%
Ages 50-64	739	.4%
Ages 65+	749	.0%
Gender		
Male	588	.3%
Female	1541	.2%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	166	.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	202	.0%
40 Indian Lake	135	.7%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	.0%
42 Russells Point	68	.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	266	.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	168	1.2%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	303	.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	224	.0%
48 West Liberty	259	.0%

Asbestos was an issue indicated by a very low percentage of respondents. Regardless of age group, gender, or census tract, less than 2% of respondents indicated asbestos as an issue.

Question 6 – Reasons for Not Reporting

Question 6 asked respondents to indicate reasons they might not report illegal activity. The following details responses by age group, gender, and census tract. All respondents answering at least one question in this section were included in percentages.

Table 6: 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	2162	13.4%	19.1%	17.4%	37.3%
Age Group					
Ages 18-34	173	22.0%	24.9%	23.1%	38.7%
Ages 35-49	414	15.2%	22.2%	21.3%	35.3%
Ages 50-64	739	15.8%	20.0%	19.2%	37.2%
Ages 65+	749	7.9%	15.8%	12.0%	39.4%
Gender					
Male	588	11.6%	11.2%	16.7%	36.2%
Female	1541	13.9%	22.1%	17.5%	37.9%
Census Tract					
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	166	13.9%	19.9%	19.9%	41.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	202	11.9%	21.8%	18.3%	36.1%
40 Indian Lake	135	9.6%	18.5%	17.0%	27.4%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	19.7%	20.5%	18.8%	43.6%
42 Russells Point	68	20.6%	19.1%	23.5%	27.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	244	12.7%	17.2%	20.5%	35.2%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	266	15.4%	20.7%	16.9%	37.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	168	20.8%	29.2%	19.6%	43.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	303	13.2%	16.8%	15.2%	39.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	224	13.4%	13.8%	16.1%	37.9%
48 West Liberty	259	5.8%	15.4%	13.5%	35.9%

Just over one-third (37.3%) of respondents indicated that they might not report activity due to lack of evidence. The other reasons were reported by a lower percentage of respondents, with lack of trust in police, fear of getting hurt, and lack of trust in system being reported by 13.4%, 19.1%, and 17.4% of respondents respectively.

Young adults had the highest percentage of respondents indicating the reason for lack of trust in police, fear of getting hurt, and lack of trust in the system. Senior respondents had the lowest percentage for each of these reasons.

Male and female respondents had similar percentages for lack of trust in police, lack of trust in system, and lack of evidence. A higher percentage of female than male respondents indicated they might not report illegal activity due to fear of getting hurt.

Percentages varied by census tract. Russells Point and Central Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicating lack of trust in police, while West Liberty had the lowest percentage. Central Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicate fear of getting hurt, while Zanesfield and East Liberty had the lowest percentage.   Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents indicating lack of trust in system while West Liberty had the lowest percentage. Indian Lake – Lakeview and Central Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicating they might not report illegal activity due to lack of evidence, while Indian Lake and Russells Point had the lowest percentage.

Question 7 – Abuse

Question 7 asked respondents to indicate if they felt that during the past 12 months they had been abused and, if so, their relationship to the abuser. The following details responses to this question by age group, gender, census tract, and income level. A handful of respondents (N=16) indicated they weren't abused, but then mentioned abuser relationship. These were coded as "yes" for indicating abuse. Table 7 indicates the percentage of respondents indicating abuse. Table 7-1 indicates, of those who indicate abuse, relationship to the abuser.

Table 7: Abuse

	N	Percent Indicating Abuse
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	2120	6.8%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	172	5.8%
Ages 35-49	412	8.7%
Ages 50-64	725	7.6%
Ages 65+	733	5.5%
Gender		
Male	577	5.5%
Female	1512	7.3%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	163	5.5%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	201	4.0%
40 Indian Lake	135	5.9%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	115	10.4%
42 Russells Point	67	14.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	238	8.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	260	5.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	163	7.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	298	7.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	220	5.5%
48 West Liberty	251	6.4%
Income Level		
<$20,000	395	12.7%
$20,000-$74,999	1132	5.9%
$75,000+	449	4.0%

Overall, 6.8% of respondents indicated abuse within the past year. The percentage was highest for respondents age 35-49 and higher for female than male respondents. In terms of census tract, Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents indicating abuse.

There was also a relationship with income level. A higher percentage of respondents reporting a low income reported being abused.

Table 7-1: Relationship to Abuser

N=145	
Person	**Percent Responding**
Spouse	31.0%
Sibling	5.5%
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	9.0%
Parent	3.4%
Other Family Member	20.0%
Unrelated Person Not in Household	44.8%
Unrelated Person in Household	4.8%

Of those indicating abuse, the most common abusers were an unrelated person and a spouse.

Social Context

Question 1 – Housing Conditions

Question 1 asked residents 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. Percentages add up to more than 100% because some respondents marked multiple options. All respondents answering at least one question in the section were included in the analysis.

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	2162	2.8%	7.0%	3.4%	3.8%	8.4%	1.9%
Age Group							
Ages 18-34	173	7.5%	11.0%	4.0%	4.0%	17.3%	2.9%
Ages 35-49	414	4.1%	10.9%	3.6%	4.1%	13.3%	2.4%
Ages 50-64	739	2.8%	7.2%	3.0%	5.7%	7.4%	1.8%
Ages 65+	748	1.1%	4.0%	3.2%	2.1%	4.7%	1.3%
Gender							
Male	588	2.2%	7.0%	3.7%	3.2%	7.7%	2.4%
Female	1540	3.1%	7.0%	3.2%	4.1%	8.7%	1.7%
Census Tract							
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	166	1.2%	7.2%	7.8%	4.2%	9.0%	1.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	202	.5%	5.9%	3.0%	2.5%	2.5%	.0%
40 Indian Lake	135	1.5%	10.4%	3.7%	5.9%	13.3%	.7%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	116	1.7%	6.9%	7.8%	3.4%	13.8%	7.8%
42 Russells Point	68	7.4%	8.8%	10.3%	8.8%	17.6%	1.5%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	243	3.3%	5.8%	2.9%	4.1%	8.2%	.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	267	6.0%	13.5%	1.9%	3.7%	13.1%	3.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	169	5.3%	7.7%	3.0%	7.1%	14.2%	5.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	303	2.0%	4.3%	1.3%	1.7%	6.6%	2.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	224	1.3%	1.8%	3.1%	2.7%	2.2%	.4%
48 West Liberty	259	2.3%	6.9%	1.5%	2.3%	4.6%	.0%

The issue that the highest percentage of respondents indicated was being too close to neighbors, followed by being too expensive. Being in an unsafe neighborhood was indicated by the lowest percentage of respondents.

For every issue but "run down," young adults had the highest percentage of respondents indicating the issue. For every issue but "too far from everything," seniors had the lowest percentage of respondents indicating the issue.

For most issues, male and female respondents provided similar percentages. Female respondents had a slightly higher percentage indicating that their house was "too close to neighbors" and "too crowded" however.

In terms of census tract, Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents indicating their housing was too crowded, too far from everything, run down, and too close to neighbors. East Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that their housing was too expensive, and Indian Lake – Lakeview had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that their housing was in an unsafe neighborhood.

Question 2 – Money Issues

Question 2 asked respondents how often during the past 12 months they had been worried or stressed about having money for their rent or mortgage, having money for utilities, and buying nutritious food. Tables 2-1 through 2-3 provide detailed responses to this question by age group, gender, and census tract. One issue that needs to be taken into consideration in interpreting responses is that there is a typo in the question. Instead of "always" the question reads "never." It could be that some respondents did not understand that the far right column was intended to be "always."

Table 2-1: Rent/Mortgage

Census Tract	N	Never	Rarely	Some	Usually	Always
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	1968	49.2%	11.9%	15.2%	10.1%	13.6%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	170	37.6%	22.9%	16.5%	15.9%	7.1%
Ages 35-49	397	37.0%	14.9%	19.4%	16.9%	11.8%
Ages 50-64	703	49.5%	11.9%	17.5%	9.4%	11.7%
Ages 65+	631	59.6%	7.4%	9.8%	4.9%	18.2%
Gender						
Male	541	57.1%	11.1%	12.8%	7.9%	11.1%
Female	1403	46.3%	12.2%	15.9%	11.0%	14.6%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	148	43.9%	13.5%	16.2%	10.1%	16.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	185	53.0%	11.9%	11.4%	7.6%	16.2%
40 Indian Lake	126	51.6%	8.7%	16.7%	11.9%	11.1%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	104	46.2%	9.6%	19.2%	20.2%	4.8%
42 Russells Point	61	37.7%	16.4%	18.0%	16.4%	11.5%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	218	48.6%	13.3%	13.3%	9.6%	15.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	241	39.8%	12.9%	17.4%	14.1%	15.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	153	41.8%	14.4%	16.3%	15.7%	11.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	282	59.6%	8.5%	16.7%	3.9%	11.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	206	53.9%	11.7%	14.1%	6.3%	14.1%
48 West Liberty	235	51.1%	13.2%	12.8%	8.1%	14.9%

Approximately half of respondents (49.2%) indicated that they had never had an issue with money for rent or mortgage. About a quarter (27.1%) indicated that they rarely or sometimes were worried or stressed about having money for the rent or mortgage, and about a quarter (23.7%) indicated that they were usually or always worried or stressed.

Percentages varied by age group and gender. Seniors had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that they were always stressed, but also the highest percentage indicating that they were never stressed. Female respondents had higher percentages indicating that they were usually or always stressed about having money for the rent/mortgage.

In terms of census tract, West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that they were usually or always worried, while East Bellefontaine had the lowest.

Table 2-2: Money for Utilities

Census Tract	N	Never	Rarely	Some	Usually	Always
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	2003	46.4%	11.9%	16.6%	12.0%	13.1%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	170	38.2%	18.2%	20.0%	17.1%	6.5%
Ages 35-49	401	34.9%	14.2%	20.2%	18.2%	12.5%
Ages 50-64	713	46.0%	13.6%	18.0%	11.4%	11.1%
Ages 65+	650	55.5%	7.4%	12.5%	7.5%	17.1%
Gender						
Male	549	53.4%	11.8%	13.8%	9.7%	11.3%
Female	1429	43.9%	12.0%	17.3%	13.0%	13.9%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	152	39.5%	12.5%	21.1%	11.8%	15.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	186	53.2%	10.8%	11.8%	10.2%	14.0%
40 Indian Lake	128	47.7%	11.7%	14.1%	14.1%	12.5%
41 Indian Lake – Lakeview	106	34.0%	14.2%	23.6%	24.5%	3.8%
42 Russells Point	63	36.5%	9.5%	25.4%	15.9%	12.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	225	44.0%	10.7%	16.9%	14.7%	13.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	243	38.7%	11.9%	15.6%	18.5%	15.2%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	153	37.9%	15.7%	19.0%	16.3%	11.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	286	58.0%	10.5%	15.4%	3.8%	12.2%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	209	52.6%	12.9%	14.4%	5.7%	14.4%
48 West Liberty	243	49.4%	11.5%	16.5%	8.6%	14.0%

Responses for having money for utilities were similar to having money for rent/mortgage. Approximately half of respondents (46.4%) indicated that they had never had an issue with money for utilities. About a quarter (28.7%) indicated that they rarely or sometimes were worried or stressed, and about a quarter (25.1%) that they were usually or always worried or stressed.

Percentages varied by age group and gender. Seniors had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that they were always stressed, but also the highest percentage indicating that they were never stressed. Female respondents had higher percentages indicating that they were usually or always stressed about having money for utilities.

In terms of census tract, West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that they were usually or always worried, while East Bellefontaine had the lowest.

Table 2-3: Buying Nutritious Food

Census Tract	N	Never	Rarely	Some	Usually	Always
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	1998	47.9%	12.5%	15.3%	11.2%	13.1%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	170	39.4%	17.1%	18.2%	20.0%	5.3%
Ages 35-49	403	34.5%	19.1%	17.9%	16.4%	12.2%
Ages 50-64	705	50.2%	12.3%	16.3%	9.8%	11.3%
Ages 65+	652	55.8%	8.0%	11.3%	7.7%	17.2%
Gender						
Male	546	55.1%	13.6%	11.2%	9.5%	10.6%
Female	1427	45.4%	12.2%	16.4%	12.0%	14.0%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	153	39.9%	14.4%	19.0%	10.5%	16.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	183	51.4%	13.1%	12.6%	8.7%	14.2%
40 Indian Lake	129	48.8%	13.2%	17.1%	7.8%	13.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	105	35.2%	18.1%	23.8%	19.0%	3.8%
42 Russells Point	59	37.3%	18.6%	15.3%	15.3%	13.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	225	44.0%	10.7%	16.4%	14.2%	14.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	241	38.2%	12.0%	14.5%	21.2%	14.1%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	155	39.4%	15.5%	20.6%	16.1%	8.4%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	288	59.4%	10.4%	15.6%	3.1%	11.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	208	58.7%	11.1%	10.1%	6.7%	13.5%
48 West Liberty	243	54.3%	10.7%	11.1%	8.2%	15.6%

Responses for buying nutritious food were also similar to responses to the other two questions. Approximately half of respondents (47.9%) indicated that they had never had an issue with money for buying nutritious food. About a quarter (27.8%) indicated that they rarely or sometimes were worried or stressed, and about a quarter (24.3%) indicated that they were usually or always worried or stressed.

Percentages varied by age group and gender. Seniors had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that they were always stressed, but also the highest percentage indicating that they were never stressed. Female respondents had higher percentages indicating that they were usually or always stressed about having money for utilities.

In terms of census tract, West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that they were usually or always worried, while East Bellefontaine had the lowest.

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	2061	13.5%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	169	20.1%
Ages 35-49	406	16.0%
Ages 50-64	723	12.6%
Ages 65+	690	11.4%
Gender		
Male	557	12.2%
Female	1474	14.0%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	161	11.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	186	7.5%
40 Indian Lake	130	11.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	109	24.8%
42 Russells Point	66	28.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	232	13.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	250	22.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	161	19.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	294	8.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	219	5.9%
48 West Liberty	245	9.4%

Overall, 13.5% of respondents indicated that they would have a problem finding someone to loan them $50. This percentage was highest for young adult respondents, slightly higher for female than male respondents, and highest for respondents from Russells Point.

Table 3-2: Someone to Talk to About Problems

	N	Percent Indicating Issue
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	2056	11.0%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	166	9.6%
Ages 35-49	404	9.9%
Ages 50-64	721	11.5%
Ages 65+	693	10.5%
Gender		
Male	558	11.5%
Female	1468	10.8%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	160	8.8%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	186	11.3%
40 Indian Lake	130	7.7%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	107	25.2%
42 Russells Point	67	14.9%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	232	12.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	249	14.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	161	9.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	291	8.2%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	219	6.8%
48 West Liberty	246	10.2%

Overall, 11.0% of respondents indicated they would have trouble finding someone to talk to about their problems. The percentage was highest for respondents age 50-64, slightly higher for male than female respondents, and highest for respondents from Indian Lake – Lakeview.

Table 3-3: Someone to Help if Sick

	N	Percent Indicating Issue
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	2065	14.0%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	169	13.6%
Ages 35-49	405	14.1%
Ages 50-64	718	12.3%
Ages 65+	696	14.8%
Gender		
Male	556	13.5%
Female	1478	14.2%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	158	8.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	188	10.6%
40 Indian Lake	129	14.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	107	28.0%
42 Russells Point	66	24.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	235	14.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	255	20.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	161	20.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	292	11.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	219	6.4%
48 West Liberty	247	10.5%

Overall, 14.0% of respondents indicated that they would have trouble finding someone to help if they were sick and in bed. Differences by age group and gender were only slight, but senior respondents had the highest percentage and female respondents had a slightly higher percentage than male respondents. 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 Doctors Office

	N	Percent Indicating Issue
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	2073	10.9%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	169	11.8%
Ages 35-49	405	10.4%
Ages 50-64	719	10.4%
Ages 65+	703	10.7%
Gender		
Male	557	9.7%
Female	1483	11.3%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	158	4.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	188	8.0%
40 Indian Lake	130	13.1%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	109	25.7%
42 Russells Point	66	19.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	235	8.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	256	16.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	163	15.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	294	7.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	218	6.4%
48 West Liberty	248	8.9%

Overall, 10.9% of respondents indicated that they would have trouble finding someone to take them to the doctor's office. Percentages were fairly consistent by age group and census tract, but slightly higher for young adult respondents and slightly higher for female than male respondents. 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 Organization

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

	N	Percent Indicating Use
Overall Responses		
All Respondents	2136	13.5%
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	173	23.1%
Ages 35-49	412	14.1%
Ages 50-64	734	9.8%
Ages 65+	735	14.7%
Gender		
Male	579	9.2%
Female	1525	15.2%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	164	10.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	200	9.5%
40 Indian Lake	135	11.1%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	114	23.7%
42 Russells Point	67	31.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	239	10.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	266	23.3%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	166	19.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	299	9.4%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	221	5.4%
48 West Liberty	256	10.5%

Organization (N=282)	
Organization	**Percent Indicating**
WIC	8.9%
Food Stamps	51.4%
Medicare or Medicaid	55.0%
Child Care Subsidy	.4%
Housing/Rent Subsidy	16.7%
Cash Assistance	12.1%
Other Food/Meal Subsidy	16.7%
Other Medical Subsidy/Assistance	7.1%
Education Subsidy	3.2%
Other	21.3%

Overall, 13.5% of respondents indicated using assistance from a Logan County organization. Young adults had the highest percentage of respondents indicating use and a higher percentage of female than male respondents indicated using assistance. Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents indicating using assistance while Zanesfield and East Liberty had the lowest percentage.

Over half of those using assistance indicated use of food stamps and/or Medicare or Medicaid. Only .4% indicated using a child care subsidy. Possibly very few used child subsidy because many of the respondents didn't have young children.

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. Tables 5-1 through 5-12 detail each option by age group, gender, and census tract. Percentages include only those respondents that marked at least one option. Since the presence of children in the home may affect recreation choices, percentages are given both for all respondents and for respondents indicating children in the home.

Table 5: All Respondents

	Percent Indicating Place	
Place	**All Respondents (N=1843)**	**Respondents with Children in the Home (N=492)**
Parks	35.6%	46.1%
Live Theater or Concerts	7.3%	5.7%
Social Clubs	9.1%	4.7%
Outside Areas (e.g., river, lake)	31.1%	32.5%
Sports Fields	12.3%	19.7%
Swimming Pools	4.2%	9.3%
Health/Fitness Clubs	5.3%	4.3%
Dance Halls	.4%	.2%
YMCA	8.1%	7.5%
Church	31.9%	25.2%
Senior Center	4.8%	1.6%
Library	14.4%	15.0%

For all respondents, the highest percentages were seen for parks, outside areas, and church. The lowest percentage of respondents indicated dance halls as their typical place for recreation.

Respondents with children in the home had a similar overall pattern of responses, but there were slight differences found in some areas. A higher percentage of respondents with children indicated going to parks, sports fields, and swimming pools. A slightly lower percentage of respondents with children indicated church as their primary place for recreation.

Table 5-1: Parks

	N	Percent Indicating Place
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	155	56.8%
Ages 35-49	366	42.1%
Ages 50-64	636	36.5%
Ages 65+	621	26.6%
Gender		
Male	498	34.7%
Female	1317	36.0%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	133	30.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	170	39.4%
40 Indian Lake	120	30.8%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	96	40.6%
42 Russells Point	60	33.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	212	31.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	223	40.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	145	42.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	265	32.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	196	30.1%
48 West Liberty	215	40.9%

Overall, 35.6% of respondents indicated parks as the place they go most often for recreation. The percentage was highest for young adult respondents and lowest for senior respondents. Male and female respondents provided similar percentages, with the percentage for female respondents being slightly higher. Central Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents by census tract indicating using parks for recreation.

Table 5-2: Live Theater or Concerts

	N	Percent Indicating Place
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	155	7.7%
Ages 35-49	366	7.1%
Ages 50-64	636	6.9%
Ages 65+	621	7.6%
Gender		
Male	498	5.0%
Female	1317	8.1%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	133	9.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	170	5.3%
40 Indian Lake	120	6.7%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	96	5.2%
42 Russells Point	60	1.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	212	6.1%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	223	7.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	145	9.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	265	9.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	196	6.6%
48 West Liberty	215	7.9%

Overall, 7.3% of respondents indicated the live theater or concerts as the place they go most often for recreation. The percentage was consistent across age groups but was slightly higher for female than male respondents. East Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicating the use of live theater or concerts for recreation while Russells Point had the lowest.

Table 5-3: Social Clubs

	N	Percent Indicating Place
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	155	4.5%
Ages 35-49	366	8.2%
Ages 50-64	636	8.3%
Ages 65+	621	10.8%
Gender		
Male	498	11.2%
Female	1317	8.2%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	133	5.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	170	7.6%
40 Indian Lake	120	17.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	96	30.2%
42 Russells Point	60	18.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	212	5.2%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	223	9.9%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	145	11.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	265	7.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	196	4.1%
48 West Liberty	215	4.2%

Overall, 9.1% of respondents indicated using social clubs as the place they go most often for recreation. By age group, the percentage was highest for senior respondents and lowest for young adult respondents. Male respondents indicated social clubs as their main place of recreation at a higher percentage than female respondents.   Indian Lake – Lakeview had a relatively high percentage compared to other census tracts. In Indian Lake – Lakeview, 30.2% of respondents indicated social clubs as the primary place they go for recreation.

Table 5-4: Outside Areas (e.g., river, lake)

	N	Percent Indicating Place
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	155	36.1%
Ages 35-49	366	31.4%
Ages 50-64	636	36.8%
Ages 65+	621	24.3%
Gender		
Male	498	34.1%
Female	1317	29.7%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	133	27.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	170	35.3%
40 Indian Lake	120	52.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	96	51.0%
42 Russells Point	60	35.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	212	37.7%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	223	24.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	145	26.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	265	24.2%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	196	28.1%
48 West Liberty	215	22.3%

Overall, almost one-third (31.1%) of respondents indicated the use of outside areas as their main source of recreation. Seniors had the lowest percentage of respondents indicating outside areas. Male respondents indicated the use of outside areas at a higher percentage than female respondents. Indian Lake and Indian Lake – Lakeview both had more than half of respondents indicating outside areas as their primary place for recreation (52.5% and 51.0% respectively).

Table 5-5: Sports Fields

	N	Percent Indicating Place
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	155	14.2%
Ages 35-49	366	18.6%
Ages 50-64	636	11.9%
Ages 65+	621	8.7%
Gender		
Male	498	13.5%
Female	1317	11.8%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	133	9.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	170	20.6%
40 Indian Lake	120	6.7%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	96	9.4%
42 Russells Point	60	10.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	212	15.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	223	10.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	145	13.8%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	265	10.2%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	196	12.8%
48 West Liberty	215	11.6%

Overall, 12.3% of respondents indicated sports fields as the place where they go most often for recreation. In terms of age group, adults age 35-49 had the highest percentage indicating sports fields as their main place for recreation. Male respondents had a slightly higher percentage than female respondents. Huntsville and Belle Center was the area in which the highest percentage of respondents indicated the use of sports fields as their main place for recreation. Indian Lake had the lowest percentage.

Table 5-6: Swimming Pools

	N	Percent Indicating Place
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	155	13.5%
Ages 35-49	366	7.4%
Ages 50-64	636	2.0%
Ages 65+	621	2.4%
Gender		
Male	498	2.0%
Female	1317	5.0%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	133	3.8%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	170	5.3%
40 Indian Lake	120	2.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	96	5.2%
42 Russells Point	60	3.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	212	3.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	223	4.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	145	6.2%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	265	3.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	196	2.0%
48 West Liberty	215	5.6%

Overall, 4.2% of respondents indicated swimming pools as their main place for recreation. The percentage was highest for young adult respondents. Female respondents had a slightly higher percentage than male respondents. Central Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicating the use of swimming pools as their main place for recreation.

Table 5-7: Health/Fitness Clubs

	N	Percent Indicating Place
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	155	6.5%
Ages 35-49	366	7.1%
Ages 50-64	636	4.9%
Ages 65+	621	4.7%
Gender		
Male	498	4.2%
Female	1317	5.8%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	133	3.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	170	7.6%
40 Indian Lake	120	2.5%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	96	6.3%
42 Russells Point	60	8.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	212	4.2%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	223	5.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	145	4.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	265	7.9%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	196	5.6%
48 West Liberty	215	3.3%

Overall, 5.3% of respondents indicated health and fitness clubs as their main place for recreation. This percentage was highest for respondents age 35-49, higher for female than male respondents, and highest for respondents from Russells Point.

Table 5-8: Dance Halls

	N	Percent Indicating Place
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	155	1.3%
Ages 35-49	366	.0%
Ages 50-64	636	.6%
Ages 65+	621	.3%
Gender		
Male	498	.4%
Female	1317	.5%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	133	.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	170	1.2%
40 Indian Lake	120	.8%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	96	2.1%
42 Russells Point	60	1.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	212	.9%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	223	.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	145	.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	265	.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	196	.0%
48 West Liberty	215	.0%

Overall, a very low percentage (.4%) of respondents indicated the use of dance halls as their primary place for recreation. This percentage was less than 2% regardless of age group or gender and less than 3% regardless of census tract.

Table 5-9: YMCA

	N	Percent Indicating Place
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	155	8.4%
Ages 35-49	366	8.7%
Ages 50-64	636	6.3%
Ages 65+	621	9.7%
Gender		
Male	498	8.2%
Female	1317	8.2%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	133	8.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	170	7.1%
40 Indian Lake	120	4.2%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	96	3.1%
42 Russells Point	60	5.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	212	5.2%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	223	8.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	145	6.2%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	265	20.8%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	196	7.1%
48 West Liberty	215	3.7%

Overall, 8.1% of respondents indicated that the YMCA was the place they went most often for recreation. The percentage by age group was highest for senior respondents, the percentage was identical for male and female respondents, and the percentage was highest by census tract for respondents from East Bellefontaine.

Table 5-10: Church

	N	Percent Indicating Place
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	155	20.6%
Ages 35-49	366	22.1%
Ages 50-64	636	29.7%
Ages 65+	621	41.4%
Gender		
Male	498	23.3%
Female	1317	34.9%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	133	36.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	170	31.2%
40 Indian Lake	120	20.8%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	96	21.9%
42 Russells Point	60	18.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	212	33.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	223	30.5%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	145	24.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	265	31.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	196	35.7%
48 West Liberty	215	46.0%

Overall, 31.9% of respondents indicated that church was their main place for recreation. By age group, this percentage was highest for senior respondents and lowest for young adult respondents.   A higher percentage of women than men respondents indicated church as their main place for recreation. By census tract, West Liberty had the highest percentage of respondents indicating church as their main place for recreation while Russells Point had the lowest.

Table 5-11: Senior Center

	N	Percent Indicating Place
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	155	1.3%
Ages 35-49	366	1.4%
Ages 50-64	636	2.2%
Ages 65+	621	10.0%
Gender		
Male	498	4.0%
Female	1317	5.1%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	133	3.8%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	170	7.1%
40 Indian Lake	120	1.7%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	96	7.3%
42 Russells Point	60	8.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	212	.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	223	6.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	145	6.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	265	6.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	196	2.6%
48 West Liberty	215	4.7%

Overall, 4.8% of respondents indicated a senior center as their main place for recreation. This percentage, as expected, was highest for senior respondents. It was also slightly higher for women than men respondents. By census tract, Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents indicating a senior center as a main place for recreation while De Graff, Quincy, and Lewistown had the lowest.

Table 5-12: Library

	N	Percent Indicating Place
Age Group		
Ages 18-34	155	16.1%
Ages 35-49	366	11.7%
Ages 50-64	636	11.2%
Ages 65+	621	18.7%
Gender		
Male	498	9.8%
Female	1317	15.9%
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	133	17.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	170	13.5%
40 Indian Lake	120	5.8%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	96	11.5%
42 Russells Point	60	13.3%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	212	17.5%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	223	18.8%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	145	17.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	265	13.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	196	9.7%
48 West Liberty	215	15.3%

Overall, 14.4% of respondents indicated the library as their main place for recreation. By age group, the percentage was highest for senior respondents. The percentage was higher for female as opposed to male respondents. West Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicating the library as a main place for recreation while Indian Lake had the lowest.

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 (all respondents)

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.	2021	6.9%	14.4%	33.3%	37.2%	8.3%
In my town/city, I feel like I matter to people.	2041	7.8%	14.5%	28.3%	42.1%	7.3%
In my neighborhood, there are a lot of people who care about me.	2055	5.3%	10.0%	25.3%	46.9%	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, 59.7% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with this statement. Less than half of respondents agreed with the other two statements with the majority of the other respondents indicating that they were "not sure." In general, overall responses to these statements were not as high as one might expect.

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
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	170	10.0%	20.6%	37.1%	27.1%	5.3%
Ages 35-49	409	6.8%	20.5%	33.7%	32.5%	6.4%
Ages 50-64	714	7.8%	11.8%	34.0%	36.3%	10.1%
Ages 65+	668	4.9%	11.7%	31.3%	43.9%	8.2%
Gender						
Male	551	6.0%	12.9%	31.8%	39.2%	10.2%
Female	1443	7.0%	15.2%	33.7%	36.5%	7.6%
Census Trace						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	157	3.8%	14.6%	38.9%	33.8%	8.9%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	191	4.7%	15.2%	35.6%	38.2%	6.3%
40 Indian Lake	125	10.4%	9.6%	33.6%	37.6%	8.8%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	106	15.1%	17.0%	34.9%	21.7%	11.3%
42 Russells Point	65	10.8%	27.7%	35.4%	21.5%	4.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	230	8.3%	16.1%	32.2%	33.9%	9.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	243	6.6%	19.8%	32.5%	35.0%	6.2%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	161	8.7%	14.9%	33.5%	33.5%	9.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	290	5.9%	12.1%	31.4%	40.3%	10.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	208	6.7%	9.1%	33.2%	45.7%	5.3%
48 West Liberty	237	3.4%	11.0%	30.8%	45.6%	9.3%

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.

By gender, female respondents had higher percentages indicating agree or strongly agree while male respondents had higher percentages indicating disagreement.

By census tract, Indian Lake – Lakeview had the highest percentage of respondents indicating strongly agree. However, West Liberty had the highest percentage in the top two categories. Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that they either disagreed or strongly disagreed 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
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	171	13.5%	20.5%	32.2%	27.5%	6.4%
Ages 35-49	410	9.8%	18.3%	31.7%	35.6%	4.6%
Ages 50-64	718	9.2%	15.3%	29.1%	39.3%	7.1%
Ages 65+	681	4.0%	9.3%	25.3%	52.9%	8.7%
Gender						
Male	556	6.8%	10.8%	28.8%	44.2%	9.4%
Female	1458	8.1%	15.8%	28.1%	41.4%	6.5%
Census Trace						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	159	5.0%	16.4%	27.7%	45.3%	5.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	191	3.7%	14.7%	33.5%	41.4%	6.8%
40 Indian Lake	130	10.0%	13.1%	23.8%	47.7%	5.4%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	108	16.7%	13.9%	30.6%	32.4%	6.5%
42 Russells Point	65	16.9%	20.0%	27.7%	30.8%	4.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	229	7.0%	16.6%	28.8%	39.3%	8.3%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	249	14.1%	15.7%	28.1%	37.8%	4.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	160	9.4%	15.6%	25.6%	43.1%	6.3%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	288	4.2%	14.9%	27.8%	42.0%	11.1%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	210	6.2%	12.9%	26.7%	48.6%	5.7%
48 West Liberty	244	4.1%	9.4%	29.1%	47.1%	10.2%

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.

By gender, male respondents had higher percentages indicating agree or strongly agree while female respondents had higher percentages indicating disagreement.

By census tract, East Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicating strongly agree. However, West Liberty had the highest percentage in the top two categories. Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that they either disagreed or strongly disagreed with the 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
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	170	10.6%	15.3%	24.1%	40.6%	9.4%
Ages 35-49	409	5.4%	11.5%	32.0%	41.6%	9.5%
Ages 50-64	716	6.0%	10.8%	28.8%	42.0%	12.4%
Ages 65+	694	3.0%	6.6%	19.0%	56.2%	15.1%
Gender						
Male	558	5.4%	8.8%	27.2%	45.9%	12.7%
Female	1468	5.1%	10.6%	24.5%	47.2%	12.6%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	159	2.5%	10.1%	22.6%	51.6%	13.2%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	192	2.1%	7.3%	30.7%	50.0%	9.9%
40 Indian Lake	129	5.4%	5.4%	20.9%	47.3%	20.9%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	109	13.8%	10.1%	22.0%	44.0%	10.1%
42 Russells Point	65	10.8%	9.2%	35.4%	35.4%	9.2%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	234	3.8%	11.5%	25.6%	46.2%	12.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	248	7.7%	15.7%	23.8%	43.1%	9.7%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	161	6.2%	15.5%	36.0%	31.7%	10.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	290	3.1%	9.0%	23.8%	49.7%	14.5%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	213	5.2%	7.0%	23.5%	53.1%	11.3%
48 West Liberty	247	5.3%	7.7%	20.6%	51.4%	15.0%

Responses for "In my neighborhood, there are a lot of people who care about me" 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.

By gender, responses were very similar.

By census tract, Indian Lake had the highest percentage of respondents indicating strongly agree and was still slightly the highest when combining the top two categories. Russells Point had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that they either disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement.

Question 7 – Social Activities

Question 7 was another question assessing community involvement. Specifically, respondents were asked to indicate how many times in an average week they go to programs, go to church services, or volunteer. 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	1952	56.1%	39.1%	3.5%	.8%	.5%
Going to church services	2058	41.9%	52.8%	4.4%	.7%	.2%
Volunteering	2000	44.2%	43.3%	6.9%	2.4%	3.3%

Going to church services was indicated at a slightly higher percentage than the other two activities, with 58.1% of respondents indicating that they attend church services at least once in a typical week. Interestingly, a relatively large percentage of respondents (55.8%) indicated volunteering on a typical week.

Table 7-1: Going to programs, groups, or shows

	N	Never	1-2 Times	3-4 Times	5-6 Times	Daily
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	167	65.9%	31.1%	1.8%	.0%	1.2%
Ages 35-49	405	59.5%	34.8%	3.7%	1.5%	.5%
Ages 50-64	699	59.1%	36.9%	3.6%	.1%	.3%
Ages 65+	632	48.7%	46.0%	4.0%	.9%	.3%
Gender						
Male	535	56.8%	38.5%	3.6%	.9%	.2%
Female	1395	56.2%	39.1%	3.4%	.7%	.6%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	150	49.3%	47.3%	2.0%	1.3%	.0%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	177	55.9%	39.5%	3.4%	1.1%	.0%
40 Indian Lake	124	65.3%	29.0%	4.0%	.8%	.8%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	105	68.6%	28.6%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
42 Russells Point	63	66.7%	30.2%	.0%	1.6%	1.6%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	225	59.1%	33.3%	5.8%	1.8%	.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	245	58.4%	39.2%	2.0%	.4%	.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	155	54.8%	39.4%	4.5%	.6%	.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	269	45.7%	48.3%	4.5%	.7%	.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	201	53.7%	41.3%	4.5%	.0%	.5%
48 West Liberty	230	55.7%	40.0%	3.5%	.0%	.9%

In terms of age group, seniors had the highest percentage of respondents indicate going to programs groups or shows. Male and female respondents indicated similar percentages. East Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicate going to programs, groups or shows while Indian Lake – Lakeview had the lowest percentage.

Table 7-2: Going to church services

	N	Never	1-2 Times	3-4 Times	5-6 Times	Daily
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	170	52.4%	43.5%	4.1%	.0%	.0%
Ages 35-49	409	49.4%	46.9%	3.2%	.2%	.2%
Ages 50-64	719	45.5%	50.2%	4.3%	.0%	.0%
Ages 65+	694	32.1%	60.5%	5.0%	1.9%	.4%
Gender						
Male	553	48.8%	45.9%	4.7%	.4%	.2%
Female	1478	39.4%	55.2%	4.3%	.9%	.2%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	150	36.0%	56.7%	6.0%	.7%	.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	193	42.0%	53.9%	3.1%	1.0%	.0%
40 Indian Lake	126	45.2%	50.0%	4.0%	.8%	.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	112	60.7%	35.7%	3.6%	.0%	.0%
42 Russells Point	65	61.5%	32.3%	.0%	3.1%	3.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	237	38.0%	57.4%	3.8%	.8%	.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	256	48.4%	44.9%	4.7%	1.6%	.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	158	48.1%	49.4%	2.5%	.0%	.0%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	289	38.4%	55.7%	5.2%	.7%	.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	212	38.2%	57.1%	4.7%	.0%	.0%
48 West Liberty	252	29.8%	63.1%	6.7%	.4%	.0%

In terms of age group, seniors had the highest percentage of respondents indicate going to church services. A higher percentage of female than male respondents indicated going to church services. West Liberty had the highest percentage of respondents indicate going to programs, groups or shows while Russells Point and Indian Lake – Lakeview had the lowest percentages. However, respondents from Russells Point tended to indicate that when they did attend church, they were likely to attend often with slightly larger percentages indicating 5-6 times and daily.

Table 7-3: Volunteering

	N	Never	1-2 Times	3-4 Times	5-6 Times	Daily
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	166	57.8%	36.1%	3.6%	.6%	1.8%
Ages 35-49	405	52.8%	37.8%	5.9%	1.5%	2.0%
Ages 50-64	710	44.1%	41.7%	9.2%	2.3%	2.8%
Ages 65+	664	35.8%	50.5%	5.7%	3.5%	4.5+
Gender						
Male	546	45.2%	42.3%	7.9%	1.1%	3.5%
Female	1428	44.0%	43.4%	6.7%	2.9%	3.1%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	150	34.7%	47.3%	10.7%	2.0%	5.3%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	185	50.8%	39.5%	5.4%	3.2%	1.1%
40 Indian Lake	123	38.2%	41.5%	10.6%	2.4%	7.3%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	108	46.3%	38.9%	9.3%	.9%	4.6%
42 Russells Point	65	46.2%	41.5%	4.6%	4.6%	3.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	232	43.1%	44.0%	7.3%	2.2%	3.4%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	248	51.2%	35.1%	6.5%	3.2%	4.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	159	47.8%	35.8%	10.7%	3.8%	1.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	277	40.4%	47.7%	7.9%	1.8%	2.2%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	206	45.6%	48.5%	3.9%	1.0%	1.0%
48 West Liberty	239	40.2%	51.0%	2.5%	2.5%	3.8%

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 West Bellefontaine 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	2077	58.4
Gender		
Male	569	61.2
Female	1488	57.3
Census Tract		
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	162	57.6
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	194	55.5
40 Indian Lake	131	62.7
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	113	61.3
42 Russells Point	62	61.3
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	237	56.9
44 Bellefontaine (west)	257	58.5
45 Bellefontaine (central)	160	57.1
46 Bellefontaine (east)	292	59.5
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	207	56.2
48 West Liberty	254	59.7

The average age of all respondents was 58.4. Male respondents indicated a slightly higher age than female respondents.   Indian Lake respondents reported the highest average age while Huntsville and Belle Center reported the lowest. However, in all cases, average age was between 55 and 65 years.

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	2134	27.6%	72.4%
Age Group			
Ages 18-34	173	17.9%	82.1%
Ages 35-49	412	20.1%	79.9%
Ages 50-64	732	29.5%	70.5%
Ages 65+	740	32.3%	67.7%
Census Tract			
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	164	25.6%	74.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	201	23.9%	76.1%
40 Indian Lake	133	37.6%	62.4%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	115	33.0%	67.0%
42 Russells Point	67	26.9%	73.1%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	242	25.2%	74.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	264	28.0%	72.0%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	166	30.1%	69.9%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	299	26.4%	73.6%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	216	22.7%	77.3%
48 West Liberty	258	31.0%	69.0%
All Respondents	2125	27.7%	72.3%

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.

By census tract, the percentage of male/female respondents varied slightly. Zanesfield and East Liberty had the highest percentage of female respondents while Indian Lake had the lowest.

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	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Mixed/Biracial	Other
Overall Responses									
All Respondents	2133	1.2%	.6%	97.1%	.2%	.0%	.2%	.2%	.4%
Age Group									
Ages 18-34	170	.6%	.0%	99.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%
Ages 35-49	408	1.5%	.7%	97.1%	.0%	.5%	.0%	.2%	1.5%
Ages 50-64	738	.8%	.9%	97.0%	.3%	.1%	.5%	.3%	.8%
Ages 65+	746	1.5%	.4%	96.9%	.3%	.3%	.1%	.5%	1.5%
Gender									
Male	581	.5%	1.0%	96.7%	.3%	.3%	.3%	.7%	.5%
Female	1527	1.4%	.5%	97.2%	.1%	.2%	.2%	.3%	1.4%
Census Tract									
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	165	1.2%	.0%	98.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	197	.0%	.0%	99.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%
40 Indian Lake	134	1.5%	.0%	97.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	.7%	.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	116	.9%	.0%	98.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%
42 Russells Point	66	3.0%	.0%	93.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	1.5%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	241	.8%	1.2%	97.5%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	264	1.1%	1.5%	96.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	165	.0%	2.4%	96.4%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	301	2.0%	.7%	95.7%	.3%	.0%	.7%	.3%	.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	217	1.8%	.0%	97.7%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
48 West Liberty	257	1.6%	.0%	96.9%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.4%	.8%

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	2135	6.5%	66.3%	3.0%	9.6%	14.6%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	172	17.4%	69.8%	9.3%	2.9%	.6%
Ages 35-49	413	7.3%	75.3%	4.1%	12.1%	1.2%
Ages 50-64	735	6.8%	74.0%	3.1%	11.4%	4.6%
Ages 65+	743	2.8%	54.8%	1.1%	8.3%	33.0%
Gender						
Male	579	8.1%	72.4%	2.9%	10.4%	6.2%
Female	1531	5.9%	63.5%	3.1%	9.4%	18.0%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	162	4.9%	74.7%	1.2%	4.3%	14.8%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	200	4.5%	75.0%	3.5%	5.5%	11.5%
40 Indian Lake	135	5.2%	65.9%	5.2%	6.7%	17.0%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	115	7.0%	51.3%	5.2%	18.3%	18.3%
42 Russells Point	66	4.5%	51.5%	6.1%	21.2%	16.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	241	4.6%	74.3%	3.3%	7.1%	10.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	264	12.9%	45.1%	3.4%	17.0%	21.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	166	11.4%	52.4%	3.6%	16.9%	15.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	300	5.0%	69.7%	2.0%	9.7%	13.7%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	218	2.3%	82.6%	2.3%	2.3%	10.6%
48 West Liberty	259	7.3%	71.0%	1.9%	6.2%	13.5%

A majority of respondents indicated that they were married (66.3%). 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. The middle two age groups (35-49 and 50-64) had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that they were divorced.

As one might expect, the percentage of female respondents indicating that they were widowed was higher than for male respondents.

By census tract, West Bellefontaine 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	2139	.2%	4.3%	41.0%	24.2%	30.3%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	173	.0%	2.3%	25.4%	22.0%	50.3%
Ages 35-49	414	.2%	1.9%	30.2%	29.2%	38.4%
Ages 50-64	737	.0%	1.8%	42.9%	23.1%	32.3%
Ages 65+	742	.5%	7.5%	47.8%	24.0%	20.1%
Gender						
Male	581	.9%	4.3%	37.5%	25.8%	31.5%
Female	1531	.0%	4.2%	42.0%	23.8%	30.0%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	165	1.2%	4.8%	42.4%	22.4%	29.1%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	200	.5%	2.0%	47.0%	21.0%	29.5%
40 Indian Lake	133	.0%	3.0%	34.6%	33.8%	28.6%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	117	.0%	6.8%	52.1%	24.8%	16.2%
42 Russells Point	66	1.5%	7.6%	47.0%	24.2%	19.7%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	240	.0%	3.8%	43.8%	26.7%	25.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	265	.4%	9.1%	46.4%	23.8%	20.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	167	.0%	4.2%	32.3%	31.7%	31.7%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	300	.0%	2.7%	36.7%	23.3%	37.3%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	219	.0%	2.3%	38.4%	17.8%	41.6%
48 West Liberty	257	.0%	3.1%	36.2%	23.0%	37.7%

Just under one-third (30.3%) 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. East Bellefontaine had the highest percentage of respondents indicate that they were a college graduate, while Indian Lake – Lakeview had the lowest percentage. In fact, Indian Lake – Lakeview had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that their highest level of education was a high school diploma.

According to data published by the U.S. Census as "2006-2010" information, an estimate of 85.9% of Logan County residents had a high school diploma or higher, while 14.3% had a college degree or higher. A greater percentage of respondents to this survey indicated that they were a high school graduate (95.5%), and just over twice the percentage indicated a college education (30.3%).

Question 6 – Military Service

Question 6 was intended to collect information from respondents regarding military service. The following details responses to this question by age group, gender, and census tract.

Table 6: Military Service

	N	Currently Active	Active >1 Year Ago	Never Served	Active w/in Last 12 Months	Reserve/ Guard Only
Overall Responses						
All Respondents	2040	.5%	10.9%	83.4%	.1%	5.0%
Age Group						
Ages 18-34	168	.0%	1.8%	94.0%	.0%	4.2%
Ages 35-49	402	.5%	3.0%	90.3%	.2%	6.0%
Ages 50-64	708	.1%	9.6%	86.2%	.1%	4.0%
Ages 65+	691	.9%	18.1%	75.5%	.0%	5.5%
Gender						
Male	556	1.4%	33.6%	59.9%	.2%	4.9%
Female	1457	.1%	2.0%	93.0%	.1%	4.9%
Census Tract						
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	158	.0%	10.1%	85.4%	.0%	4.4%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	198	.5%	8.6%	86.4%	.0%	4.5%
40 Indian Lake	131	.0%	13.7%	78.6%	.0%	7.6%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	113	2.7%	17.7%	69.0%	1.8%	8.8%
42 Russells Point	67	1.5%	17.9%	76.1%	1.5%	3.0%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	223	.0%	10.8%	85.7%	.0%	3.6%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	250	.4%	8.4%	87.6%	.0%	3.6%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	155	.0%	9.0%	86.5%	.0%	4.5%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	283	1.1%	11.0%	82.0%	.0%	6.0%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	204	.0%	8.8%	88.2%	.0%	2.9%
48 West Liberty	249	.4%	12.9%	80.3%	.0%	6.4%

Overall, 17.6% of respondents indicated military service. 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 – Lakeview had the highest percentage of respondents indicating military service.

Question 7 – Currently Employed

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. This question is important as unemployment was an issue that tended to be rated as important.

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	2007	34.9%	10.3%	4.9%	6.3%	4.2%	.4%	34.6%	2.9%	1.4%
Non-Retired	1312	53.4%	15.7%	7.5%	9.7%	6.5%	.6%	NA	4.4%	2.2%
Non-Retired and Able to Work	1227	57.1%	16.8%	8.0%	10.4%	NA	.7%	NA	4.7%	2.4%
Age Group										
Ages 18-34	163	55.2%	14.1%	3.7%	11.7%	2.5%	1.8%	1.8%	4.3%	4.9%
Ages 35-49	394	60.2%	11.9%	7.4%	9.4%	3.3%	1.0%	1.3%	3.6%	2.0%
Ages 50-64	696	47.0%	12.8%	6.0%	4.9%	7.0%	.0%	17.0%	4.2%	1.1%
Ages 65+	685	5.7%	6.1%	2.9%	4.7%	2.0%	.0%	77.2%	1.0%	.3%
Gender										
Male	554	35.7%	6.0%	6.3%	.2%	4.7%	.2%	44.4%	1.6%	.9%
Female	1428	34.7%	12.0%	4.4%	8.8%	4.1%	.5%	30.5%	3.4%	1.5%
Census Tract										
38	154	36.4%	8.4%	5.8%	10.4%	5.8%	.6%	29.9%	1.9%	.6%
39	187	47.6%	8.0%	3.7%	7.5%	1.6%	.0%	27.8%	2.7%	1.1%
40	127	25.2%	11.0%	3.9%	3.1%	4.7%	1.6%	44.9%	4.7%	.8%
41	109	16.5%	8.3%	4.6%	4.6%	11.0%	.9%	47.7%	2.8%	3.7%
42	64	29.7%	12.5%	1.6%	4.7%	9.4%	.0%	39.1%	1.6%	1.6%
43	223	38.6%	10.3%	5.4%	8.5%	3.1%	.0%	30.9%	3.1%	.0%
44	248	27.0%	12.1%	4.8%	5.2%	6.9%	.4%	37.1%	4.4%	2.0%
45	150	36.0%	12.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.7%	.7%	30.7%	5.3%	2.7%
46	292	39.4%	7.5%	5.8%	6.5%	2.1%	.7%	35.3%	2.4%	.3%
47	203	37.9%	14.8%	6.9%	7.4%	2.5%	.0%	27.1%	1.0%	2.5%
48	243	35.4%	9.5%	4.1%	4.9%	2.1%	.0%	39.9%	2.1%	2.1%

Just over one-third (34.9%) of respondents indicated that they are currently employed full-time and just over one-third (34.6%) indicated that they were retired. The large number of retired is related to the age of respondents. A majority (77.2%) of senior respondents indicated that they are currently retired.

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.

Because of the large percentage of respondents indicating that they are retired, and because of the way that unemployment is typically calculated, it is difficult to compare this data with other unemployment statistics. However, based on reports from the Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services using U.S. Department of Labor statistics, Logan County had a January 2012 unemployment rate of 8.3%. Not including those who indicated they were retired, the unemployment percentage for respondents was 6.6%. However, this percentage does not include those unable to work.   When also factoring out those unable to work, the percent indicating that they are unemployed is 7.1%, closer to the 8.3% estimate. Again, because of the different method of measuring data, it is difficult to compare percentages.

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	2012	12.0%	8.5%	16.4%	21.3%	19.2%	11.0%	11.6%
Age Group								
Ages 18-34	164	13.4%	6.7%	15.2%	24.4%	21.3%	14.0%	4.9%
Ages 35-49	396	8.3%	3.5%	8.1%	20.2%	21.5%	18.7%	19.7%
Ages 50-64	701	9.1%	6.3%	12.6%	19.8%	22.8%	13.4%	16.0%
Ages 65+	683	16.4%	13.3%	24.9%	22.3%	14.3%	4.2%	4.5%
Gender								
Male	553	7.4%	6.9%	15.9%	24.6%	18.3%	12.3%	14.6%
Female	1430	13.9%	9.2%	16.7%	19.6%	19.6%	10.6%	10.4%
Census Tract								
38 Rushsylvania and West Mansfield	154	12.3%	7.8%	9.7%	24.7%	26.0%	9.7%	9.7%
39 Huntsville and Belle Center	190	6.8%	6.8%	11.6%	25.3%	25.8%	12.6%	11.1%
40 Indian Lake	124	8.9%	4.8%	17.7%	25.0%	19.4%	14.5%	9.7%
41 Indian Lake - Lakeview	109	22.0%	21.1%	26.6%	13.8%	10.1%	2.8%	3.7%
42 Russells Point	63	27.0%	14.3%	12.7%	23.8%	15.9%	1.6%	4.8%
43 De Graff, Quincy and Lewistown	226	9.3%	7.1%	18.6%	22.1%	20.4%	13.7%	8.8%
44 Bellefontaine (west)	251	21.1%	14.3%	23.1%	19.9%	10.4%	4.8%	6.4%
45 Bellefontaine (central)	155	16.1%	7.7%	19.4%	25.2%	18.1%	6.5%	7.1%
46 Bellefontaine (east)	281	8.5%	5.0%	14.6%	15.3%	17.4%	14.9%	24.2%
47 Zanesfield and East Liberty	202	5.0%	4.5%	9.4%	20.8%	23.8%	15.3%	21.3%
48 West Liberty	249	8.8%	8.0%	17.3%	22.5%	22.1%	14.1%	7.2%

The largest percentage indicated an income between $30-$50,000 per year, but a percentage of respondents were in every category. By age group, respondents 35-49 and 50-64 had the highest percentage reporting income over $100,000. This is perhaps due to the fact that this is the age where people tend to be at a career high. The age groups with the highest number of respondents indicating the lowest income level (under $15,000) were seniors and young adults.

Female respondents had a higher percentage indicating the lowest income level. 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 Russells Point had the highest percentage in the lowest income category.

The percentage of respondents indicating household income at the lowest level and at the highest level is similar to that found on the American Community Survey. On that survey, 11.2% of Logan County residents reported a household income of $15,000 or less and 12.1% reported a household income of $100,000 or more. The percentages for respondents in this survey were 12.0% and 11.6% respectively.

Final Thoughts/Lessons Learned

Major Conclusions

One of the biggest "findings" of the survey was 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 terms of community issues, one of the biggest findings is the percentage of respondents indicating drug abuse as a big issue. 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. However, one should take this correlation with caution because those with issues with drug abuse may be less likely to complete the survey. In addition, other issues mentioned by respondents include unemployment and obesity.

Health issues, in some areas, were similar to what would be expected, but there were also some areas of concern. Some indicators that may warrant attention include the percentage of respondents indicating needing to care for a family member, the percentage of respondents indicating being overweight or obese, a relatively high cancer rate, a relatively high percentage of respondents on high blood pressure medicine, the percentage of respondents indicating not getting a prescription filled, the percentage of those under 65 without health coverage, and the percentage of senior respondents reporting not having dental and/or vision coverage, and the percentage of respondents in some areas using the ER as a primary source of health care, and transportation issues in some areas. One positive note is the relatively high percentage of senior respondents indicating getting a flu vaccine. In addition, the percentage of Logan County respondents indicating multiple health care providers was higher than data from the BRFSS

In terms of alcohol, tobacco, and drug use, the percentage of older adult respondents indicating frequent drinking seems higher than one might expect and respondents in Indian Lake had a relatively high percentage of respondents reporting frequent drinking. Also, a decent percentage of respondents indicated that it was easy or somewhat easy for youth to purchase alcohol. Young adult respondents and respondents from Indian Lake – Lakeview tended to have the highest percentages reporting being current smokers. Low percentages of drug use were reported overall. One interesting note was the percentage of respondents, particularly seniors, indicating misuse of pain medication and the percentage of young adults reporting marijuana use.

In the men's and women's health sections, a relatively high percentage of men over 50 indicated a PSA test and a relatively low percentage of women indicated an HPV shot. A majority of women over 40 indicated having a mammogram, which is in line with data from the BRFSS.

The one finding of concern in the sexual health section was the percentage of respondents reporting nonconsensual sex. The overall percentage was just under 10% with higher percentages for younger age groups.

For mental health, it was interesting that almost 30% of respondents indicated depression symptoms. It was also interesting that almost one-fourth of respondents in the youngest age group indicated having a family member diagnosed with a mental illness.

For parenting, three issues seemed worth note. One is the percentage of respondents indicating that they have children with asthma (over 20%). The other is the low percentage of parents vaccinating daughters with HPV. The third finding is a positive one. A relatively large percentage of respondents indicated eating regular meals with family members.

Many of the social and environmental questions had responses that one might expect.   One interesting note is the percentage of respondents indicating parks and church as a place for recreation. Another interesting note is the rather mixed responses for the questions asking about feelings towards their community.

Finally, there were some differences to note with regards to census tract. Respondents from Indian Lake – Lakeview, Russells Point, and West Bellefontaine tended to provide more "at risk" responses than those from other areas.   For example, one or more of these areas reported the highest levels of poverty, highest average BMI, highest percentage experiencing abuse, highest levels of smoking, highest percentage with mental health issues, highest percentage binge drinking, and the highest use of various types of assistance. High levels on other measures were also seen, but the items mentioned above show the general trend. These areas tend to report a higher incidence of many "at risk" behaviors and/or conditions.

Lessons Learned

There were three major "lessons learned" from this project. One is the availability of an address database. It was more difficult than expected to get a current database of occupied households in Logan County by census tract. In fact, the best source of this information was not the postal service or other government agency, but a credit reporting service. In future cases, hopefully a better source for addresses will be found.

The second issue was the use of questions with no option for "not applicable." There were a number of questions that asked respondents to bubble in if the item pertained to them (i.e., to mark any health conditions they had been diagnosed with). Because there was no option for a respondent to actively indicate "no," it was difficult to distinguish negative responses from non-response.

The third issue was the response rate and the demographics of respondents. Because it was a lengthy survey, there was an expected low response rate and respondents were not necessarily representative of the Logan County population. This created difficulties in that it was necessary to break responses down by a number of demographic characteristics and overall response rates need to be interpreted in light of the demographics of respondents. The response rate was not unexpected, but an issue that needed to be addressed in analysis and interpretation of data.

Recommendations for Future Research

Recommendations for future research would address the issues mentioned in "lessons learned." First, a better database needs to be found, perhaps a list of residents rather than just an address database. This would allow for a random selection of residents rather than households.

Second, revisions of questions to include the option for respondents to indicate "no" is warranted. This will allow better statistical control of non-response.

Third, additional data collection should be considered. For instance, a mailing and or focus groups targeted to younger and/or male residents may provide more detailed information for those groups. Another option might be targeted interviews and/or focus groups with residents in high risk areas. Basically, future research should consider methods that might get more information from underrepresented groups and/or target those groups with specific issues in order to explore issues in greater depth.