Purpose:

The purpose of Henry County’s Health Equity Report is twofold. First, it aims to present Community Health Partners and residents with a present picture of Henry County’s vulnerable and socially disadvantaged populations. Second, it attempts to identify health equity issues specifically affecting Henry County residents. It is our hope that this report—in conjunction with the other efforts related to the Community Health Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan—will enable Community Health Partners to make data-driven decisions about programs and policies to address these inequities and ensure people have equitable access to opportunities and services we administer.

What is health equity?

Equity is the absence of avoidable, unfair, or remediable differences among groups of people, whether those groups are defined socially, economically, demographically, geographically, or by other means of stratification. Health equity or “equity in health” implies that ideally everyone—regardless of their race/ethnicity, income, education, sex, age, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, or geographic location—should have a fair opportunity to attain their full health potential and that no one should be disadvantaged from achieving this potential (World Health Organization—WHO). To achieve this, we must remove obstacles to health — such as poverty, discrimination, and deep power imbalances — and their consequences, including lack of access to good jobs with fair pay, quality education and housing, safe environments, and health care (Public Health Accreditation Board—PHAB).

Creating health equity is a guiding priority and core value of the American Public Health Association (APHA). The APHA advocates the adoption of a “Health in all Policies” approach. The role of a public health department regarding health equity is multifaceted and includes:

1. The identification of health disparities
2. The identification of the cause of the disparity
3. The delivery of services through an equitable approach

What are health disparities?

Health disparities are preventable differences in the burden of disease, injury, violence, or opportunities to achieve optimal health that are experienced by socially disadvantaged populations. Healthy People 2020 defines a health disparity as “a particular type of health difference that is closely linked with social, economic, and/or environmental disadvantage. Health disparities adversely affect groups of people who have systematically experienced greater obstacles to health.” Health disparities are inequitable and are directly related to the historical and current unequal distribution of social, political, economic, and environmental resources (Centers for Diseases Control—CDC).
The Data

We draw on several data sources for this report.

1. The American Community Survey

   The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing effort conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau providing vital information on a yearly basis about the United States and its people. The ACS provides information on social, economic, housing, and demographic characteristics of the U.S. population. The Census releases the data as either 1-year or 5-year estimates. The 5-year estimates provide increased statistical reliability for smaller geographic areas, such as Henry County, Ohio and are the only data available for many measures for smaller populated counties like our own. More information on the ACS can be found here:

   https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/acs/about/ACS_Information_Guide.pdf

2. Gallup Daily tracking survey

   The Gallup Daily tracking survey, which began in 2008, surveys approximately 1,000 U.S. adults each day, 350 days per year. Gallup Daily tracking consists of two parallel surveys: the U.S. Daily and the Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index. The Gallup Daily tracking collects information on presidential job approval, political affiliation, confidence in the economy, whether an individual is worried about money, religiosity, the share uninsured, overall well-being, the share who exercise frequently, the share who eat produce frequently, community recognition, and whether they feel active and productive. Gallup routinely incorporated additional questions into the Gallup Daily tracking survey on a short-term basis. These extra questions covered topical issues, including Americans’ election voting intentions and opinions on worldwide news.

   https://www.gallup.com/201191/gallup-daily-tracking-work.aspx

3. Henry County Community Health Status Assessment Adolescent and Adult Surveys, 2019

   The Henry County Community Health Status Assessment Adolescent and Adult Surveys was funded by the Henry County Health Department, Henry County Hospital, Four County ADAMhs Board, United Way of Henry County, and Community Health Services. It was commissioned by the Henry County Health Partners. The 2019 Henry County Health Assessment is available on the following websites:

   Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio

   http://www.hcno.org/community-services/community-health-assessments/

   Henry County Health Department

   http://henrycohd.org/health-assessments-and-improvement-plans/

   Henry County Hospital


4. Map the Meal Gap

   Feeding America has published the Map the Meal Gap project since 2011, thanks to the generous support of The Howard G. Buffett Foundation, Nielsen, and the Conagra Brands Foundation, to learn more about the face of hunger at the local level, visit their website at:

   https://map.feedingamerica.org/
5. Healthiest Communities

The U.S. News and Aetna Foundation collaborated on the development of a ranking and analysis platform called Healthiest Communities. The platform ranks counties (and county equivalents) in 81 metrics across 10 categories—Community Vitality, Equity, Economy, Education, Environment, Food & Nutrition, Population Health, Housing, Infrastructure and Public Safety. The 81 metrics used are drawn in large part from publicly available data sets from reputable sources such as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, the U.S. Census Bureau, the Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Healthiest Communities is the first to adopt the Measurement Framework for Community Health and Well-Being developed by the National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics for a nationwide ranking and analysis of health at the county level. Based on the 81 metrics, Henry County, Ohio is classified as a Rural, High-Performing County.

Table of Contents

Rural Versus Urban........................................................................................................................................... 5
Racial/Ethnic Population Composition ........................................................................................................... 6
Income................................................................................................................................................................. 7
Educational Attainment...................................................................................................................................... 15
Gender & Age.................................................................................................................................................... 18
Sexual Orientation/Gender Identity.................................................................................................................. 19
Diability............................................................................................................................................................... 20
References & Data Sources.................................................................................................................................. 21
Rural Versus Urban

An important first step in evaluating the equity of Henry County is to determine a demographic profile of the county’s population by the abovementioned characteristics. Geographic location, as well as the rurality of where individuals live, have been found to have significant effects on health. More specifically, at a national level, individuals living in rural areas report higher levels of smoking, alcohol use, and opioid use. On average, they also have a higher prevalence of obesity, heart disease, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), and diabetes. Further, they have lower average levels of physical activity, higher rates of mental illness, and less access to healthcare. Table 1 provides the estimated populations for the entire county and zip codes and Figure X provides a map view of the same zip codes and their populations. When data are available, we will present results by the major zip codes associated with Henry County.

Table 1. Henry County Population, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Deshler</th>
<th>Hamler</th>
<th>Holgate</th>
<th>Liberty Center</th>
<th>McClure</th>
<th>Malinta</th>
<th>Napoleon</th>
<th>New Bavaria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>27,463</td>
<td>2660</td>
<td>1299</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>4151</td>
<td>1823</td>
<td>804</td>
<td>14208</td>
<td>603</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Racial/Ethnic Population Composition

- Residents of Henry County are overwhelmingly non-Hispanic White, with 90% identifying as such. This percentage is higher than the total population of the state of Ohio (80%), and much higher than that of the U.S. (61%).
- While the share of Henry County residents who identify as Hispanic is higher than that of Ohio residents (7% versus 4%, respectively) it is smaller than that of the U.S. (18%).
- The remaining 3% of Henry county residents identify as non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic Other, or non-Hispanic Two or More Races.

![Graph of Racial/Ethnic Composition](image)

**Figure 2.** Racial/Ethnic Composition of Henry County, Ohio, & the U.S., 2013-2017. Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2013-2017

- There is slight variation in the share of non-Hispanic Whites living in the different major zipcodes associated with Henry County. The following figure indicates Liberty Center and Mc Clure have the largest share of their populations reporting as non-Hispanic White at 94%.
- Holgate and Malinta have the smallest at 87% and 85%, respectively. Those not reporting as non-Hispanic White in Holgate and Malinta overwhelming report as Hispanic. However, given their small populations we are unable to report the shares seperately of residents who identify as Black, Hispanic, or Other/2+ Races.

![Graph of Percentage by Zip Code](image)

**Figure 3.** Percentage of Henry County Residents Identifying as non-Hispanic White by Zip Code, 2017. Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2013-2017. *Note: *The dashed line represents the share of the entire county identifying as non-Hispanic White (90%)
Income

The median is a measure of central tendency—it’s a type of average. More specifically, it represents the middle value in a list of numbers. Therefore, by indicating the median household income for Henry County is $58,070, we are saying half the households in Henry County have household incomes less than $58,070 and half have incomes greater than $58,070. Unlike, the mean the median is not influenced by outliers—individuals with extremely low or extremely high values.

- Overall, Henry County residents have higher median household incomes than the state of Ohio as a whole. We also have slightly higher median incomes than all households in the U.S.
- Within the county, three zip codes have median incomes well above the county average—Liberty Center, Hamler, and Malinta. Liberty Center has the highest at $66,771. The remaining five examined zip codes are lower than the county, overall. Holgate has the lowest at $51,815 a year.

Figure 4. Median Household Income by Geographic Location, 2017. Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-yr Estimates, 2013-2017

Figure 5. Median Household Income by Zip Code, 2017. Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-yr Estimates, 2013-2017

Revised: 3/12/2020
Figure 6. Distribution of Household Income by Quintile with Median Household Income by Zip Code, 2017. Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-yr Estimates, 2013-2017. Note: A quintile is a statistical value of a data set that represents 20% of a given population, so the first quintile represents the lowest fifth of the data (1% to 20%); the second quintile represents the second fifth (21% to 40%) and so on.

- For example, 60% of the population of New Bavaria has a yearly household income between $37,800 and $91,556.
- This also implies 20% of the population of New Bavaria has a yearly household income LESS than $37,800 and 20% have a household income GREATER than $91,556.

The range of values represents the income of the middle 60% of each zip codes’ population.

The values in the blue boxes are the median household incomes.
**Income Equity Score**

The Income Equity Score is a metric included in the Healthiest Communities data. This metric is comprised of three separate measures:

- **Gini Index Score**: The Gini Index is a measure of income inequality.
- **Neighborhood Disparity in Poverty**: The neighborhood disparity in poverty, measures the gap in poverty rates among census tracts.
- **Racial Disparity in Poverty**: The racial disparity in poverty also measures the gap in poverty rates among racial groups.

The Gini Index score, Neighborhood Disparity in Poverty, and the Racial Disparity in Poverty measures are combined to create an Income Equity Score, which ranges from 0 to 100, with higher values indicating higher income equity.

Henry County had an Income Equity Score of 70 out of 100. Four neighboring counties had scores higher and four had scores lower.

- The highest score was given to Putnam County with 89.5 out of 100.
- The lowest score was given to Lucas County with 20.1 out of 100.

### Income Equity Score

(Gini Index Score, Neighborhood Disparity in Poverty, & Racial Disparity in Poverty)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Putnam County</td>
<td>89.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulding County</td>
<td>83.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams County</td>
<td>75.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defiance County</td>
<td>74.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry County</td>
<td>70.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulton County</td>
<td>65.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hancock County</td>
<td>59.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood County</td>
<td>42.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucas County</td>
<td>20.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 7.** County Rankings on the Income Equity Score among Henry County and its Neighboring Counties. Data Source: U.S. News and World Report Healthiest Communities, 2019 Rankings, Copyright 2019 © U.S. News & World Report L.P
Poverty

How the Census Bureau Measures Poverty

Following the Office of Management and Budget’s (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. If a family’s total income is less than the family’s threshold, then that family and every individual in it is considered in poverty. The official poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, but they are updated for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). The official poverty definition uses money income before taxes and does not include capital gains or noncash benefits (such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps).

The income used to compute poverty status includes (before taxes):

- Earnings
- Unemployment compensation
- Workers’ compensation
- Social Security
- Supplemental Security Income
- Public assistance
- Veterans’ payments
- Survivor benefits
- Pension or retirement income
- Interest
- Dividends
- Rents
- Royalties
- Income from estates
- Trusts
- Educational assistance
- Alimony
- Child support
- Assistance from outside the household
- Other miscellaneous sources

People Whose Poverty Status Cannot Be Determined

- Institutional group quarters (such as prisons or nursing homes)
- College dormitories
- Military barracks
- Living situations without conventional housing (and who are not in shelters)
Table 2. Poverty Thresholds for 2017 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of family unit</th>
<th>Weighted average thresholds</th>
<th>Related children under 18 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One person (unrelated individual):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under age 65.........</td>
<td>$12,488</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aged 65 and older.....</td>
<td>$11,756</td>
<td>$12,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two people:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Householder under age 65.........</td>
<td>$15,877</td>
<td>$16,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Householder aged 65 and older.....</td>
<td>$14,828</td>
<td>$14,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three people..........</td>
<td>$19,515</td>
<td>$19,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four people...............</td>
<td>$25,094</td>
<td>$25,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five people...............</td>
<td>$29,714</td>
<td>$30,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six people...............</td>
<td>$33,618</td>
<td>$35,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven people...............</td>
<td>$38,173</td>
<td>$40,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight people...............</td>
<td>$42,684</td>
<td>$45,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nine people or more........</td>
<td>$50,681</td>
<td>$54,287</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Additionally, poverty status cannot be determined for unrelated individuals under the age of 15 (such as foster children) because income questions are asked of people aged 15 and older and, if someone is under the age of 15 and not living with a family member, we do not know their income. Since we cannot determine their poverty status, they are excluded from the “poverty universe” (table totals).

For more information on the Census Bureau Poverty Thresholds see the following website: https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/guidance/poverty-measures.html

Generally, the risk of poverty varies with age. On average, as age increases the risk of poverty decreases (aka, a negative linear relationship) with a slight bump in the share living in poverty among young adults. Data in Figure X for the U.S. and Ohio provide examples of this relationship. Although Henry County residents’ pattern of poverty imitates that at the state and national level, a smaller share of Henry County residents living in poverty, except among those in the oldest age group.

**Figure 8.** Percentage of Residents Living Below the Poverty Threshold by Age Group and Geographic Area, 2017. Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-yr Estimates, 2013-2017

**Table 3.** Number of Henry County Residents below the Poverty Threshold by Age Group, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>&lt;6</th>
<th>6-11</th>
<th>12-17</th>
<th>18-24</th>
<th>25-34</th>
<th>35-44</th>
<th>45-54</th>
<th>55-64</th>
<th>65-74</th>
<th>75+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A slightly different pattern emerges if we examine those below 185% of the poverty threshold. This threshold is relevant, because it is the threshold used to determine WIC eligibility.

- All Henry County residents are doing better than Ohio and the U.S. as a whole EXCEPT those aged 25-34. Among those aged 25-34, the share below 185% of the poverty threshold is not significantly different than that of the state or nation as a whole.
- Further, while the percentage of young adults aged 25-34 living in poverty is lower than that of those aged 18-24 (12% versus 16%, respectively), there is not a significant difference in the share eligible for WIC (30%).

Child Food Insecurity in Henry County:

While understanding the scope of poverty as well as the percentage of children and households with children that receive income-based food support (e.g. free/reduced lunches, food stamps/SNAP) it does not paint the entire picture of food insecurity in our communities. Many individuals, regardless of age, face food insecurity.

*Food insecurity*a lack of access, at times, to enough food for an active healthy life for all household members and limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods (USDA).

This insecurity isn’t necessarily experienced all the time. Many households are faced with decisions between paying for basic needs (e.g. housing, medical bills) and purchasing nutritionally adequate foods. Recognizing this, Feeding America has quantified food insecurity in America and published the Map the Meal Gap project since 2011.

- The overall share of Henry County residents who were food insecure in 2017 was 10.2%
- The share among children is higher at 17.5%, which represents 1,150 children who were food insecure in 2017.
- Although the share of Henry County children who are food insecure is among the lowest among neighboring counties, we have the HIGHEST living in “the Gap” e.g. they are likely NOT eligible for federal nutrition programs (their family’s income falls above 185% of poverty). This represents nearly 5-in-10 of the food insecure children, or 8% of all children.


Note: Map the Meal Gap’s food insecurity rates are determined using data from the 2001-2017 Current Population Survey on individuals in food insecure households; data from the 2017 American Community Survey on median household incomes, poverty rates, homeownership, and race and ethnic demographics; and 2017 data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics on unemployment rates. Threshold numbers reflect % of food insecure individuals living in households with incomes within the income bands indicated. Eligibility for federal nutrition programs is determined in part by these income thresholds which can vary by state. Population and food insecurity data in the state totals row do not reflect the sum of all counties in that state. The state totals are aggregated from the congressional districts data in that state. All data in the state totals row pertaining to the cost of food or the "Meal Gap" reflect state-level data and are not aggregations of either counties or Congressional district.
Educational Attainment

- The large majority of Henry County residents have at least a high school diploma (92%). Further, this share is slightly higher than the state overall (90%) and the U.S. (87%).
- Despite the high share of residents with at least a high school diploma, there are noteworthy shares aged 25 and older who do not have a high school diploma and this varies by zip code. Holgate and McClure have the highest shares at 12%.


The education category combines a number of measures to assess the strength of a community’s education system by taking into account participation, capacity (i.e. infrastructure) and achievement.

- **Participation**: This measure includes the percentage of Continuing Education Tax Credits as share of total tax filings, the percentage of idle youth (youth not currently working or enrolled in school), as well as the percentage of eligible children enrolled in preschool.
- **Infrastructure**: Included in this measure is the rate (per 100k) with access to child care facilities, per-pupil expenditures, and the percentage of youth within five miles of a public school.
- **Achievement**: This measure includes the percentage of children meeting standards in grade 4 ELA, the high school graduation rate, and the percentage of the population aged twenty-five and older with an advanced degree.

The measures of participation, infrastructure, and achievement are all combined to create an Education Score, which ranges from 0 to 100, with higher values indicating a higher education score.

Henry County scored 54.5 points out of 100 and the fourth highest among neighboring communities.
- The top-ranking county was Wood County with a score of 67.
- The lowest ranking county was Paulding County with a score of 42.2.

**Figure 12.** County Rankings on the Educational Equity Score Among Henry County and its Neighboring Counties. Data Source: U.S. News and World Report Healthiest Communities, 2019 Rankings, Copyright 2019 © U.S. News & World Report L.P.
Educational Equity

- **Racial Disparity in Educational Attainment**: The relative difference across racial/ethnic groups in attainment of a bachelor's degree or higher by adults 25 and older. The following population subgroups are used in the calculation: non-Hispanic White; Hispanic; and Black. (2012-2016 ACS 5-year estimates; U.S. Census Bureau)

- **Neighborhood Disparity in Educational Attainment**: The relative difference in attainment of a bachelor's degree or higher by adults 25 and older across census block groups (2012-2016 ACS 5-year estimates; U.S. Census Bureau)

The racial disparity in educational attainment measure and neighborhood disparity in educational attainment measure are combined to create an Educational Equity Score, which ranges from 0 to 100, with higher values indicating higher educational equity.

Henry County scored 74 points out of 100 and the third highest among neighboring communities.

- The top-ranking county was Fulton County with a score of 77.
- The lowest ranking county was Lucas County with a score of 42.

**Figure 13.** County Rankings on the Educational Equity Score among Henry County and its Neighboring Counties. Data Source: U.S. News and World Report Healthiest Communities, 2019 Rankings, Copyright 2019 © U.S. News & World Report L.P.
Gender & Age

Why does the age and gender composition of our county matter? While most rural residents are not older (e.g. aged 65+) and the majority of older people do not live in rural areas, an older and increasingly rural population requires specialized medical and rehabilitation services.

![Gender Composition of Henry County Residents by Age Group, 2017. Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-yr Estimates, 2013-2017](image)

Sexual Orientation/Gender Identity

Local-level information on the sexual minority population is limited. However, the Henry County Health Partners were able to ask Community Health Assessment Respondents: “How would you describe yourself? –Straight or Heterosexual –Lesbian or Gay –Bi-sexual –Asexual or –Other.” Given small sample sizes, we are only able to report the share who do not identify as straight or heterosexual.

- Among Henry County youth, 12% do not identify as “straight” or “heterosexual” whereas, only 2.1% of Henry County adults do not identify as such. While this seems like a stark difference, national data collected by Gallup indicates noteworthy differences by birth cohorts with only about 2.4% of Baby Boomers and 8.2% of Millennials identifying as sexual minority (Newport, 2018). The estimates from Henry County are in-line with national estimates when birth cohort is taken into account.
- The share we identify as a sexual minority in Ohio and the U.S. as a whole are similar at 4.3% and 4.5%, respectively.

For more information please see the following resources:

https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/visualization/lgbt-stats/?topic=LGBT#density
https://www.lgbtmap.org/equality_maps/profile_state/OH

Note: To date, we are unaware of local-level data on gender-identity. If these data are made available in the future they will be included in future publications.

Figure 16. Percentage of Individuals Who Do Not Identify as Straight or Heterosexual by Geography. Data Sources: Henry County Community Health Status Assessment Adult and Adolescent Surveys, 2019; Williams Institute - LGBT Demographic Data Interactive. (January 2019). Los Angeles, CA: The Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law; LGBT Map

Note: Henry County percentages represent the share who do not identify as straight or heterosexual whereas the state and national percentage represents the percentages who identify as LGBT.

Note: The data from the Williams Institute and the LGBT Map come from the Gallup Daily tracking survey. Gallup's LGBT estimates are based on those respondents who say "yes" when asked, "Do you, personally, identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender?"
Disability

The ACS asks about six disability types: hearing difficulty, vision difficulty, cognitive difficulty, ambulatory difficulty, self-care difficulty, and independent living difficulty.

- Hearing difficulty: deaf or having serious difficulty hearing (DEAR).
- Vision difficulty: blind or having serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses (DEYE).
- Cognitive difficulty: Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, having difficulty remembering, concentrating, or making decisions (DREM).
- Ambulatory difficulty: Having serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs (DPHY).
- Self-care difficulty: Having difficulty bathing or dressing (DDRS).
- Independent living difficulty: Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, having difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor’s office or shopping (DOUT).

Respondents who report any one of the six disability types are considered to have a disability.

Figure 17. Percentage with a Disability by Geography, 2017. Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-yr Estimates, 2013-2017

Figure 18. Percentage with a Disability by Zip Code, 2017. Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-yr Estimates, 2013-2017
Other Important Websites/References:

American Community Survey

American Public Health Association
https://www.apha.org/
https://www.apha.org/topics-and-issues/health-in-all-policies

Center for Disease Control
https://www.cdc.gov/
https://www.cdc.gov/healthequity/
https://www.cdc.gov/about/leadership/leaders/omhhe.html
https://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/healthequity/

Gallup Daily tracking survey
https://www.gallup.com/201191/gallup-daily-tracking-work.aspx

Healthy People 2020
https://www.healthypeople.gov/


Henry County Community Health Assessment
http://henrycohd.org/health-assessments-and-improvement-plans/

Henry County Community Health Status Assessment Adolescent Survey, 2019.

Henry County Community Health Status Assessment Adult Survey, 2019.

Map the Meal Gap
https://map.feedingamerica.org/
http://map.feedingamerica.org/county/2017/child/ohio/county/henry
https://hungerandhealth.feedingamerica.org/

Public Health Accreditation Board
https://phaboard.org/
https://phaboard.org/2019/01/18/the-importance-of-health-equity/

U.S. News and World Report Healthiest Communities, 2019 Rankings

World Health Association
https://www.who.int/
http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/handle/123456789/51571