

HENRY COUNTY | OHIO

LOCAL PULSE SURVEY REPORT

Phase 1 and Phase 2

Submitted April 13, 2021

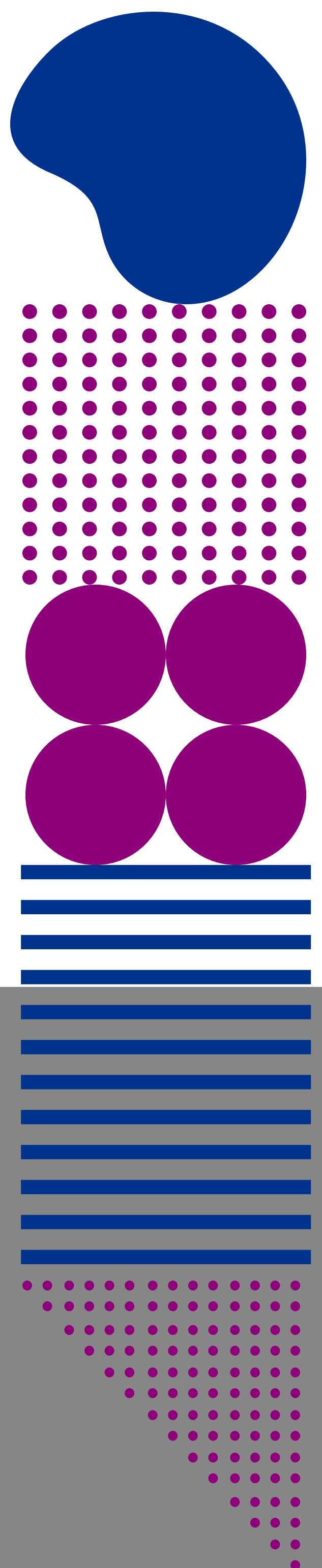


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Pulse Survey Executive Summary

Any time there is stress, areas of weakness bear the biggest burden. This was the case prior to and remains true during the pandemic. Many of the areas of concern in Henry County are not new, but areas that have often been discussed and pointed out as opportunities for positive change. The pandemic has provided a spotlight, highlighting opportunities to improve Henry County's resiliency--our ability to survive, recover, and thrive.

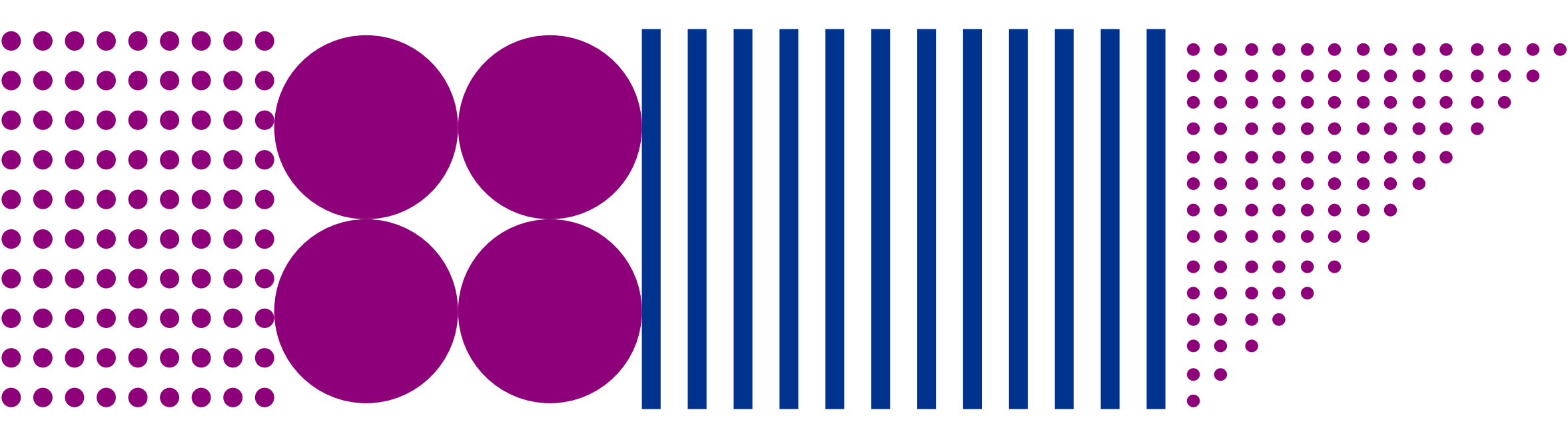
DAYCARE

Key facts:

- 22% of Henry County children did not have a consistent childcare provider. This can create a lack of stability in a child's life.
- Prior to Pandemic, 40% of parents relied on a grandparent for childcare. At the beginning of the Pandemic parents found childcare elsewhere or were at home with their children themselves as only 18 % relied on grandparents, but in winter that number increased to 33%. Grandparents account for a large portion of childcare in Henry County. *Is there an issue with school readiness based on type of childcare? How do we support grandparents to improve school readiness?*
- Only 20% of respondents used licensed care. *Why? Too expensive? Too hard to get into? Is there sufficient available childcare to meet the need? Is licensed care available for the hours needed, like 2nd and 3rd shift? Is there a cultural norm at play? How many families use unlicensed daycares?*

Considerations:

How can Henry County better support families who need stable, consistent, and licensed childcare? How can childcare improve school readiness and performance? How can childcare improve parental job performance? How can better childcare options improve the economic stability of Henry County?



FOOD INSECURITY

Key facts:

- In the Spring of 2020, 29% of those in Henry County reported not having enough of the kinds of food they wanted to eat. This is an over 3-fold increase compared to their pre-Pandemic report. In the Winter of 2021, 25% reported not having enough of the kinds of food they wanted to eat.
- Those who reported they did not have enough of the kinds of food they wanted to eat were asked to share “why?”. The most often reported reason was that “the stores did not have the food I wanted.” Others reported they “couldn’t afford to buy more food.” This percentage increased from 4% in the Spring of 2020 to 10% in the Winter of 2021. This represents a 2-and-a-half-fold increase food related need.
- Comparing Spring of 2020 to Winter of 2021 twice as many respondents reported receiving free groceries or a free meal. When asked where they received the free food, most reported receiving the food from schools and other programs aimed at children. The second most reported place was a food pantry or food banks. Least reported was shelters or soup kitchens.

Considerations:

Those getting free food, mostly received it from schools and food pantries. *What is the burden placed on Henry County schools to feed children? What do these children eat during summers, holidays, and snow/fog days? Is the food provided by the school shared with family members? Food Pantries are key for food distribution. How is the food distributed across the county? Is the distribution equitable?*

HOUSING

Key facts:

- Comparing Spring of 2020 to Winter of 2021, twice as many respondents reported they did not pay their last month’s rent or mortgage on time (7% vs 15%, respectively). When asked how confident they were regarding their ability to pay next month’s rent/mortgage on time, 24% reported very low confidence.
- 89% of Henry County residents own homes, and 11% rent. These numbers reflect both renter’s and those who hold mortgages.

Considerations:

Not being able to make rent/mortgage payments or not being confident in one’s ability to pay for one’s housing speaks of concerns for economic security and points to an opportunity to build community resiliency.

MENTAL HEALTH

Key Facts:

- There was an increase in the percentage of resident’s who reported an increase in “worry” from Spring 2020 to Winter 2021 (from 46% to 58%) and an increase in “anxiety and feeling on edge” (from 59% to 71%).
- Top reasons for concern both in the Spring and Winter were the same:
 - #1 Getting sick or others getting sick.
 - #2 Keeping children’s education on track.
 - #3 Staying connected with family and friends.
 - #4 Balancing children and their job.

Considerations:

After concerns about getting sick, residents were most worried and anxious about their children’s education and balancing their job responsibilities and their children. Henry County was one of a few counties where school was open fully, but parents concern about possible school closures, for any reason, impacting their work is highlighted in this data.

COVID IN GENERAL:

Key facts:

- Among those surveyed in the Winter of 2021, 96% reported they wear masks and 78% reported they practice social distancing.
- In the Winter of 2021, half of Henry County adults reported visiting older family members, going to restaurants, and attending church. A majority were not ready to fly (57%) this Winter or attend an unmasked social gathering (55%) but hoped to do so in April or May.
- Most Henry Countians reported coping by taking breaks from news or social media at both time points.
- Reports of smoking or vaping increased from Spring of 2020 to Winter of 2021 (5% vs 8%).
- A similar share of respondents reported eating healthier in the Spring and Winter (30% and 31%, respectively).
- Residents reported positive impacts of the COVID pandemic in the Spring of 2020 that were reported less frequently in the Winter of 2021: Quality time with family, improved relationships, more appreciative, doing more enjoyable activities, more volunteer work, and being more efficient at their job.



Joy Ermie, MPH
Henry County Health Commissioner

“ We are grateful for the community we serve, the partners we collaborate with, and the bright future ahead.



INTRODUCTION & METHODOLOGY

The Henry County Pulse Survey was designed to measure the impact of coronavirus (COVID-19) on employment status, food security, housing security, education disruptions, childcare, dimensions of physical and mental well-being, and access to health care. The local pulse survey was based on the Household Pulse Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau and designed in collaboration with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureaus of Transportation Statistics, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Center for Education Statistics, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the National Center for Health Statistics, the Social Security Administration, and the USDA Economic Research Service. The questions for the local pulse survey were taken from a bank of questions provided by the Census Bureau to allow for future comparisons of Henry County to the state of Ohio and the Nation.

The goal of collecting and analyzing data from this survey is to aid local agencies in identifying coronavirus (COVID-19) related issues in Henry County. The survey was conducted by the Henry County Health Department and the Henry County Health Partners and administered on-line via Survey Monkey. Request for completion was made via social media and among those the Henry County Health Partners serve. There have now been two phases of the local survey completed in Henry County. The first phase was carried out in the late Spring of 2020. The second phase was carried out during the December 2020 and January 2021 and is referred to as Winter 2021. Phase 1 nor Phase 2 of the survey are NOT representative of the entire county. Instead, Phase 1 represents a convenience sample of 675 county residents between the ages of 18 and 87. Phase 2 represents a convenience sample of 626 respondents between the ages of 18 and 86. The survey design, analysis, and this report were completed by the Henry County Health Department Data Technician Krista Westrick Payne, PhD. Dr. Payne specializes in the area of family demography and is a trained quantitative population scientist with over ten years of experience.

A third phase is planned for the late Spring of 2021. Most of the same questions asked in Phase 1 and Phase 2 will be asked—marking one year since the initial survey. By doing so, we aim to gauge how far we’ve come and to identify lingering or new concerns in our community. Questions regarding COVID-19 vaccinations will be added to gauge community acceptance and concerns.

Benchmarking the Henry County Local Pulse Survey

In the following report, and others published by the Henry County Health Department, we often use and/or reference the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is currently the largest nationally representative survey of the U.S. population by the U.S. Census Bureau. Conducted annually, in the mid-2000s it replaced the long form of the Decennial Census providing more frequent estimates of the U.S. population than was previously available. The large sample in the ACS is crucial for analysts to drill down to lower levels of geography for their studies—it allows for the examination of trends at the national, state, county, and even census block-level, among others. Data are released as 1-year estimates available for geographies with populations of at 65,000 people and 5-year estimates for areas with fewer than 65,000 people. The availability of the 5-year samples enables counties with small populations to benchmark their own studies and determine the representativeness of their samples.

A **representative sample** is one that accurately represents, reflects, or “is like” your population.

Age

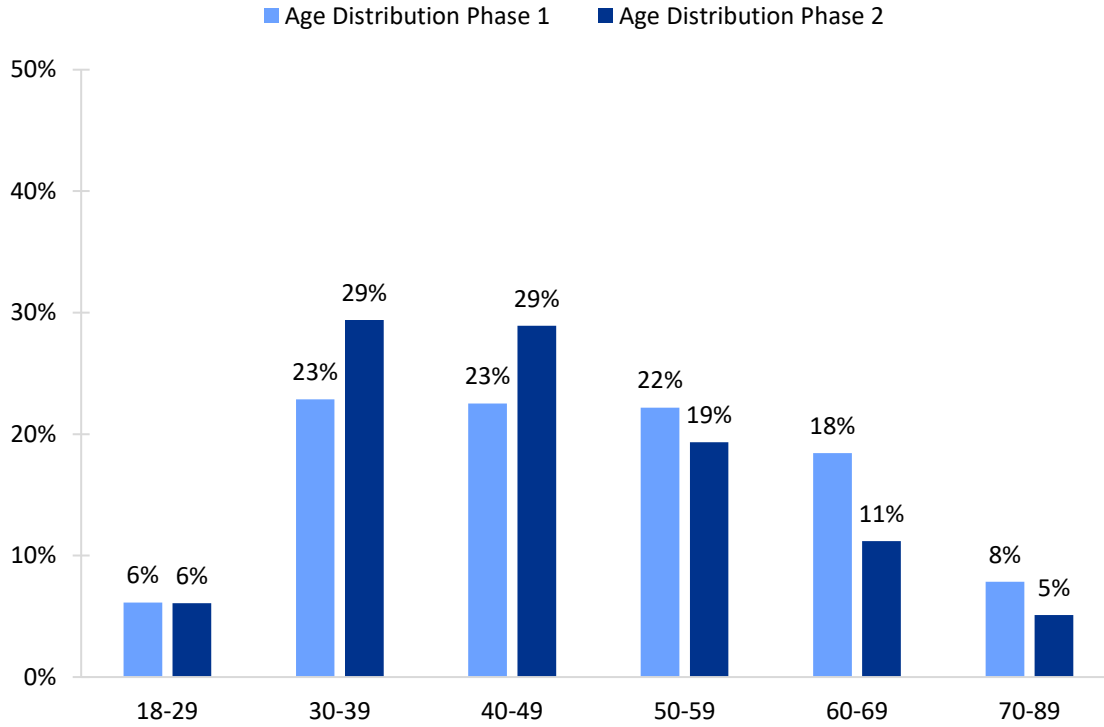
In what year were you born? (enter 4-digit birth year; for example, 1976)

Table 1. Median Age Comparisons Across Surveys

	Phase 1	Phase 2	ACS ¹
Median	49	43	41

¹American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table DP05, 2019

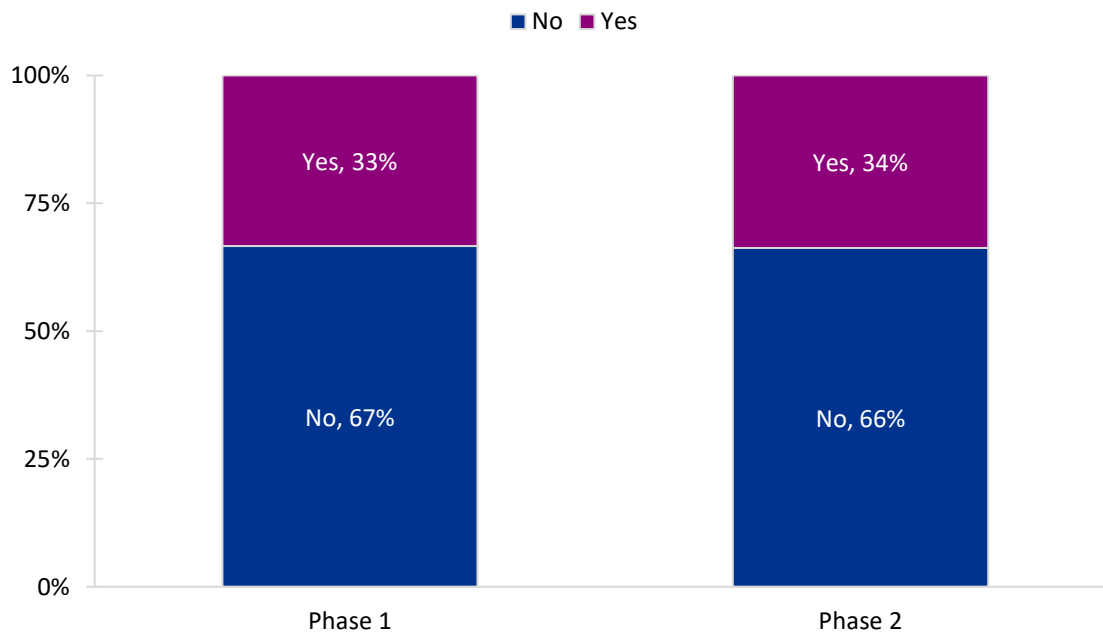
Figure 1. Age Distribution of Survey Respondents



Employment

Have you, or has anyone in your household experienced a loss of employment income since the coronavirus pandemic began?

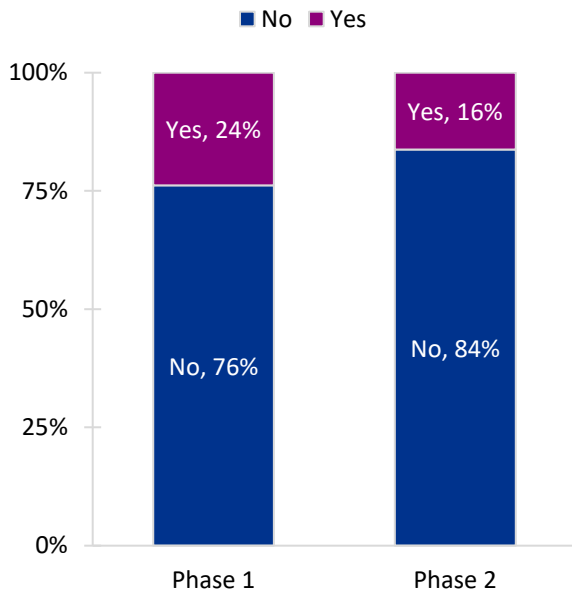
Figure 2. Percentage of Respondents Reporting a Loss of Employment Income



- Loss of employment income varied significantly by household income among those surveyed in the Winter of 2021. Household income was collapsed to three-category variable grouping individuals into the following groups:
 1. <\$50,000
 2. \$50,000 – 99,999
 3. \$100,000+
- Those who were in the middle-income group (\$50K-99,999) were more likely to report a loss of income compared to those who were in the highest income group (\$100,000+) ($p > .05$).
- Respondents who reported having infants, toddlers or school-aged children living in their households in which they were responsible for were significantly more likely to report a loss of employment income ($> .001$).
- Those who reported they or anyone in their home were working in a job they considered to be at high risk for contracting COVID-19 were more likely to report a loss of income since the beginning of the pandemic ($p > .001$).

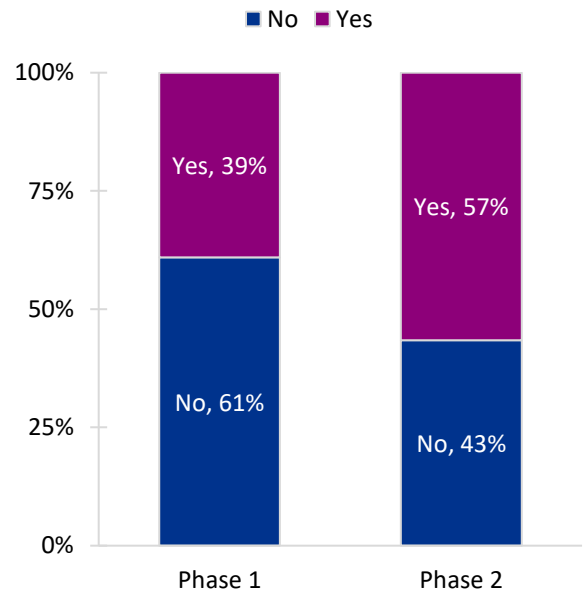
Do you expect that you or anyone in your household will experience a loss of employment income in the next 4 weeks because of the coronavirus pandemic?

Figure 3. Percentage of Respondents Who Expect Household to Loss Income



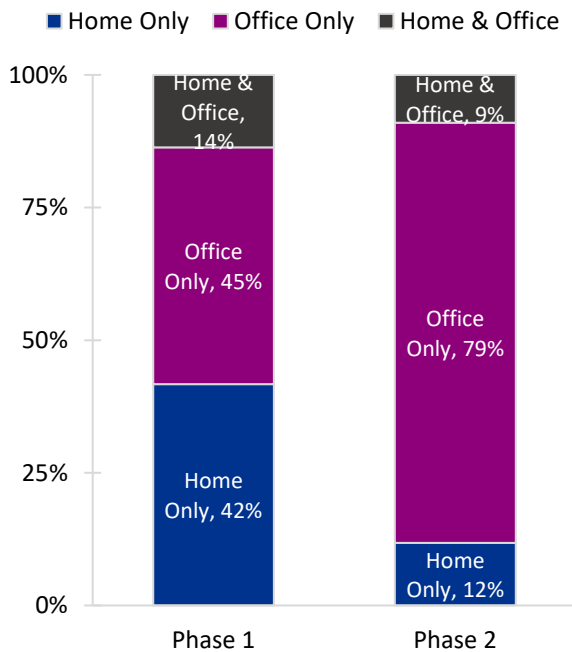
During the pandemic, are/were you or anyone in the home working in a job that you considered to be high risk for contracting COVID-19?

Figure 4. Percentage of Respondents Who Report Working a High-Risk COVID Job



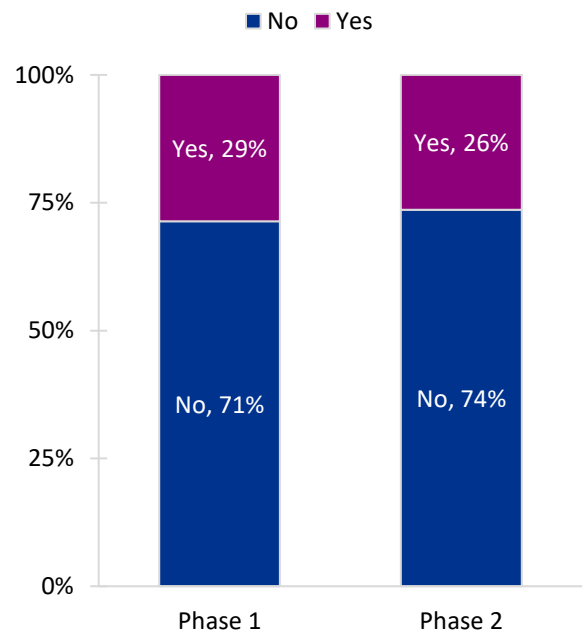
If you are currently working, where are you currently doing your work?

Figure 5. Work Arrangements



Do you regularly travel outside of your county of residence for work?

Figure 6. Work Location



If you are currently NOT working, what is your main reason for not working for pay or profit? *Select only one answer.*

- I did not want to be employed at this time.
- I did not work because I am/was sick with coronavirus symptoms.
- I did not work because I am/was caring for someone with coronavirus symptoms.
- I did not work because I am/was caring for children not in school or daycare.
- I did not work because I am/was caring for an elderly person.
- I am/was sick (not coronavirus related) or disabled.
- I am retired.
- I did not have work due to coronavirus pandemic related reduction in business (including furlough).
- I am/was laid off due to coronavirus pandemic.
- My employment closed temporarily due to the coronavirus pandemic.
- My employment went out of business due to the coronavirus pandemic.
- Does not apply to me

Figure 7. Percentage of Respondents Employed

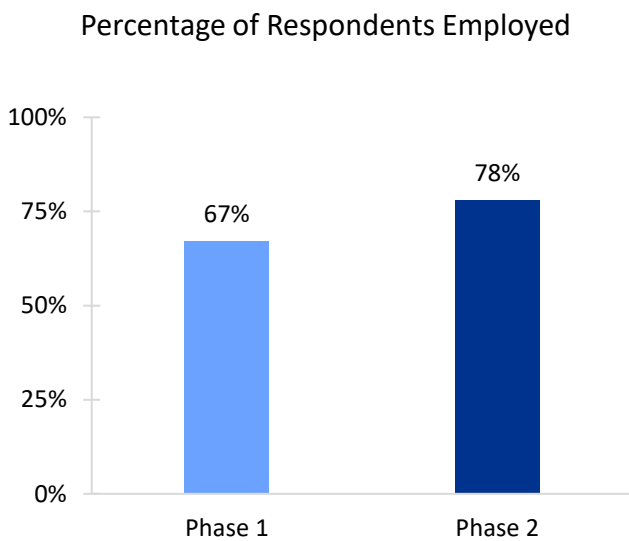
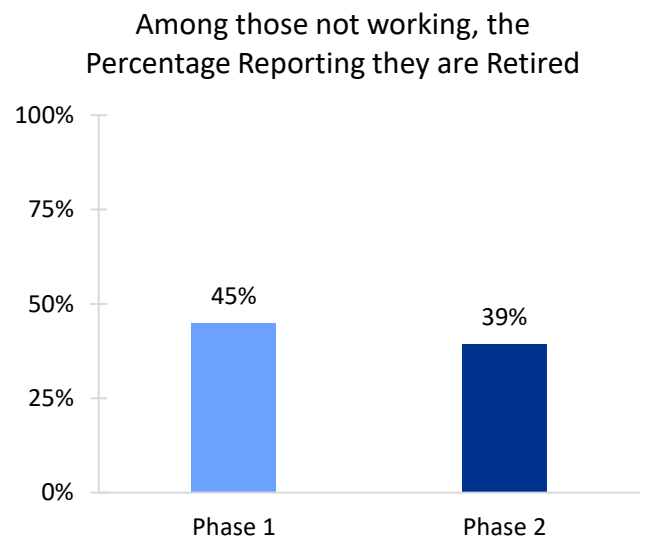


Figure 8. Among those not working, the Percentage Reporting they are Retired

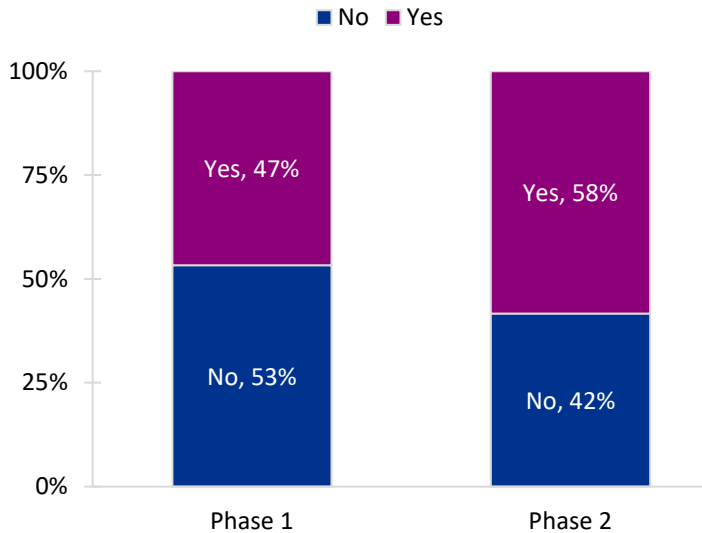


- Among the 22% of respondents who reported they weren't working the modal reason (most often given) was that they were retired (n=53, 8.5% of all respondents and 39% of those who reported not currently working).

Childcare

Do you have infants, toddlers, or school-aged children living in your household that you are responsible for?

Figure 9. Percentage Reporting Minor Children Living in Their Household They Were Responsible For

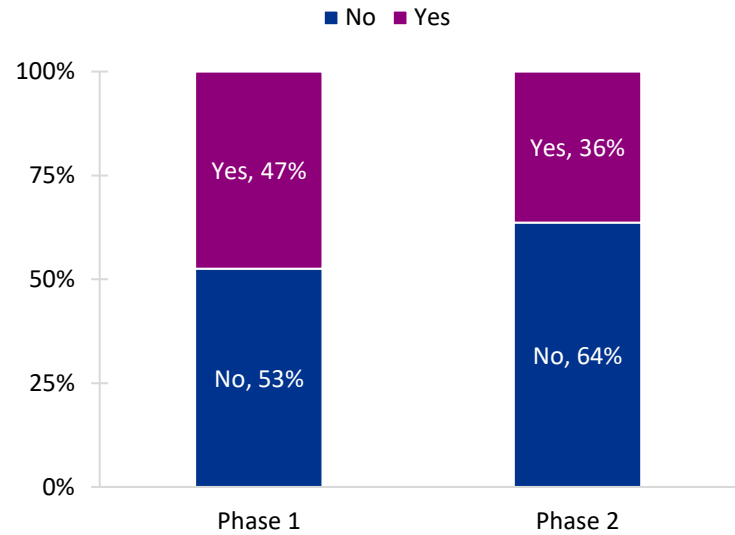


Prior to the coronavirus pandemic, which of the following childcare arrangements have you used? *Select all that apply.*

- In both Phase 1 and Phase 2, when respondents were asked about childcare arrangements prior to the beginning of the pandemic, the modal response (most often given) was that their children were cared for by grandparents, 34% and 40%, respectively.
- One-fifth (20%) of children were in licensed childcare (Phase 1 and 2).
- Consistently, 22% reported they did not have childcare arrangements for the children in their care.
- In Phase 1 22% reported no regular care arrangements compared to 15% of respondents in Phase 2.

Due to the coronavirus pandemic, have your childcare arrangements changed?

Figure 10. Percentage Reporting Childcare Arrangements Changed?



If your arrangements have changed since the coronavirus pandemic which of the following childcare arrangements have you used? *Select all that apply.*

- Regarding childcare arrangements following the start of the pandemic, in both May (Phase 1) and December (Phase 2), respondents indicated they—the parents—were the childcare arrangements most often used.
- About one quarter (24%) said they did not have any regular arrangements, regardless of whether they answered in May or December.
- A significant share also depended on grandparents. Early on 18% were reliant upon grandparents. By December, nearly one-third were dependent upon grandparents, which is still lower than their pre-pandemic reports of 40%.

Figure 11. Report of Childcare Arrangements, Spring of 2020

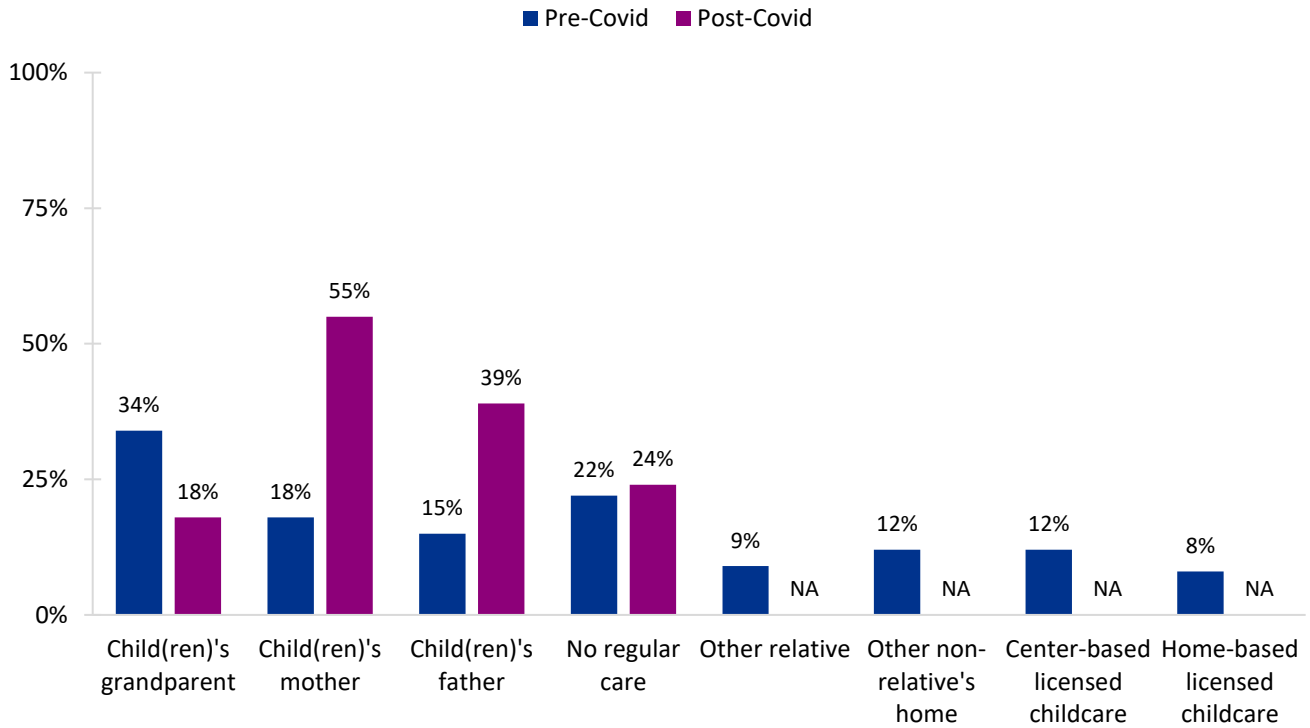
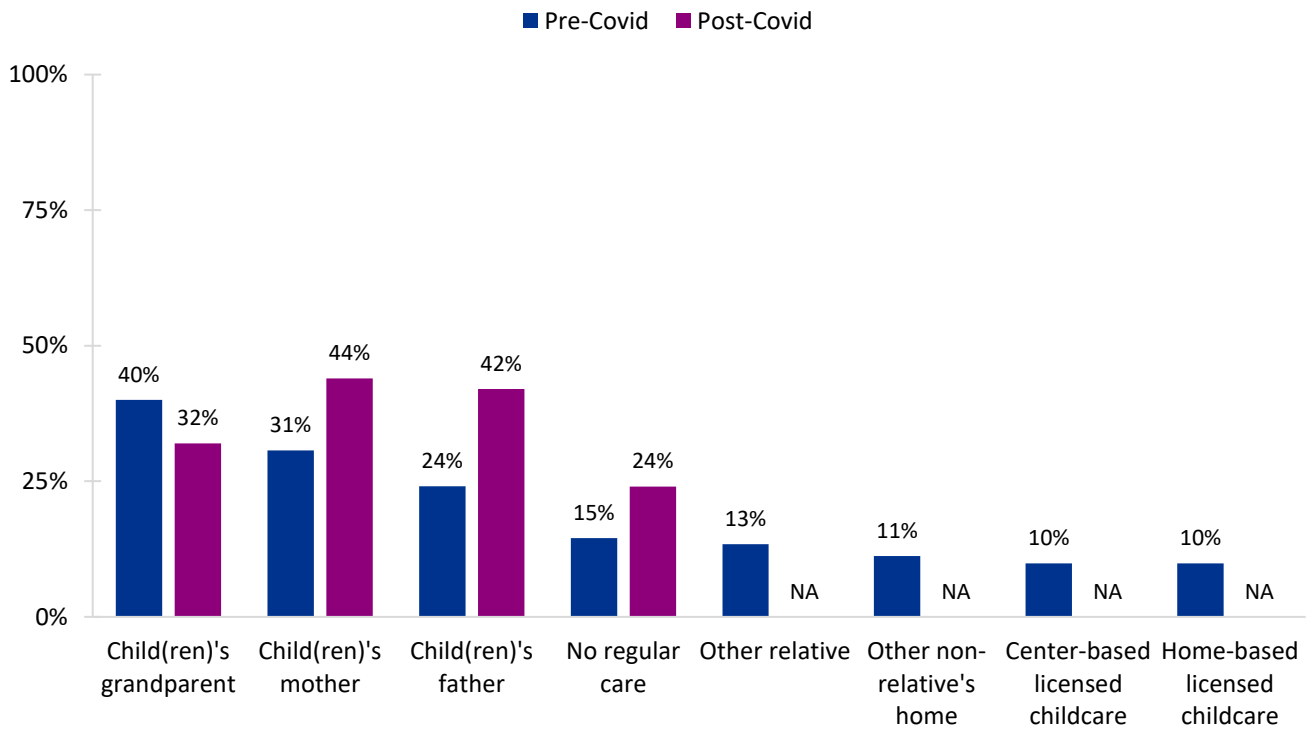
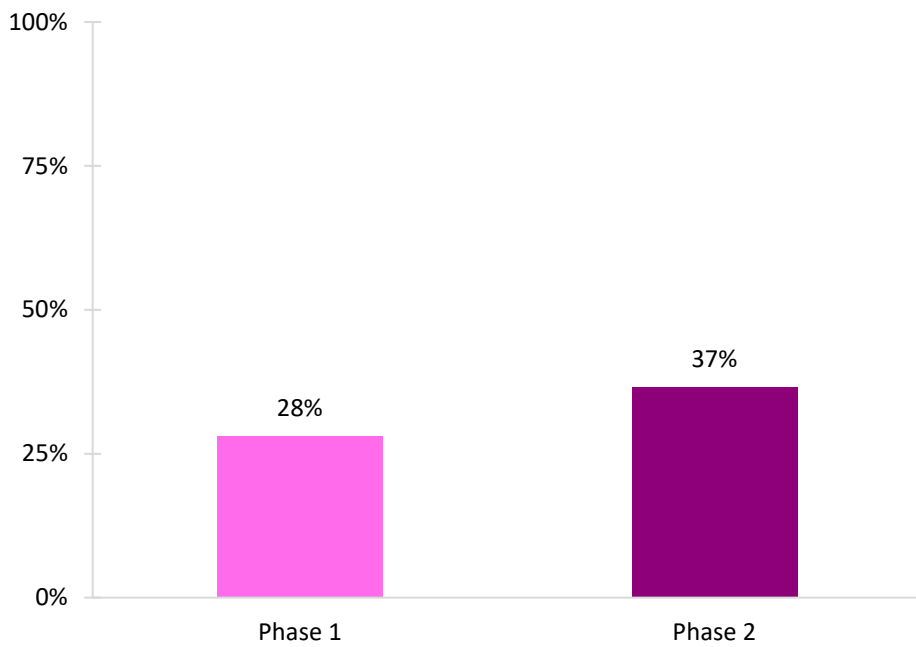


Figure 12. Report of Childcare Arrangements, Winter of 2021



Are you concerned the availability of childcare will impact your ability to return to or continue working in the foreseeable future?

Figure 13. Percentage of Respondents Who Report Being Concerned About Childcare Availability Effecting Work



- The percentage of respondents who reported being concerned about the availability of childcare impacting their ability to return to or continue working was higher among respondents in December (37%) compared to those surveyed in May (28%).

Food Security

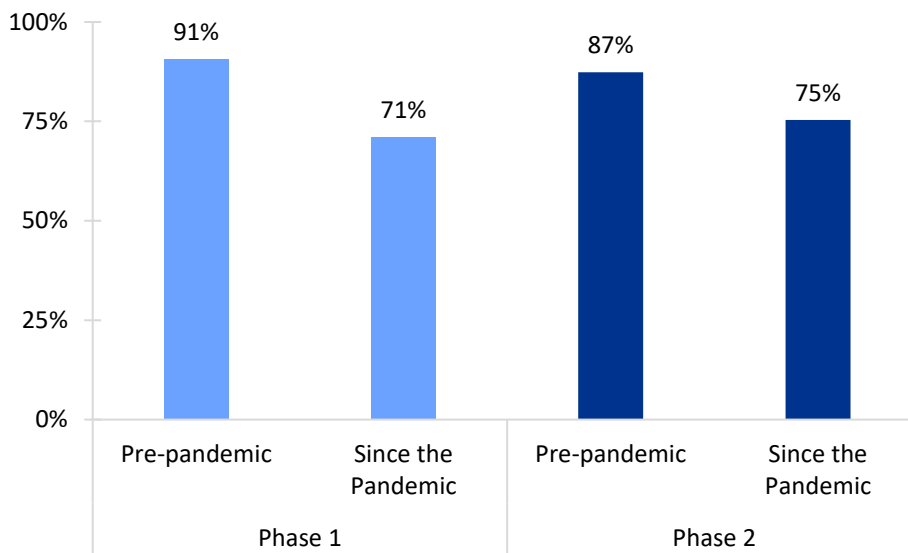
Getting enough food can also be a problem for some people. Which of these statements best describes the food eaten in your household before the coronavirus pandemic?

- Enough of the kinds of food (I/we) wanted to eat
- Enough, but not always the kinds of food (I/we) wanted to eat
- Sometimes not enough to eat
- Often not enough to eat

Since the coronavirus pandemic, which of these statements best describes the food eaten in your household?

- Enough of the kinds of food (I/we) wanted to eat
- Enough, but not always the kinds of food (I/we) wanted to eat
- Sometimes not enough to eat
- Often not enough to eat

Figure 14. Percentage Reporting, They Had Enough of the Kinds of Food They Wanted to Eat



Why did you not have enough to eat (or not what you wanted to eat)? Choose all that apply.

- Couldn't afford to buy more food.
- Couldn't get out to buy food (for example, didn't have transportation, or had mobility or health problems that prevented you from getting out).
- Afraid to go or didn't want to go out to buy food.
- Couldn't get groceries or meals delivered to me.
- The stores didn't have the food I wanted.
- Does not apply to me

Rank: Phase 1	%: Phase 1	Reason	Rank: Phase 2	%: Phase 2
1	22.5%	The stores didn't have the food I wanted	1	13.3%
2	6.9%	Afraid to go or didn't want to go out to buy food	3	5.6%
3	3.9%	Couldn't afford to buy more food	2	10.2%

Figure 15. Percentage Reporting the Stores Didn't Have the Food They Wanted.

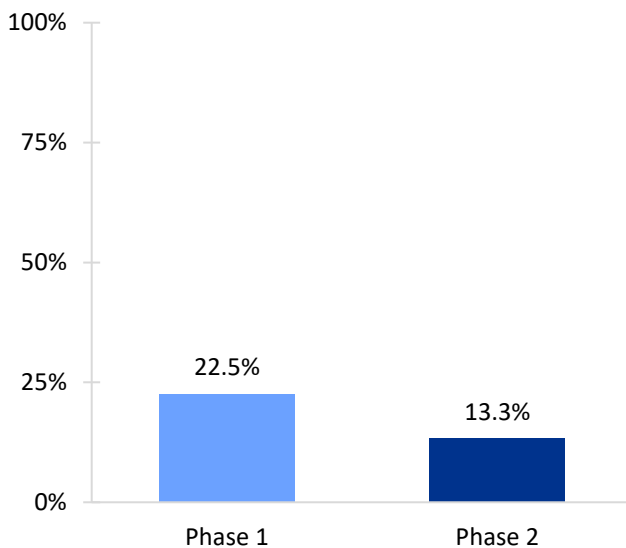
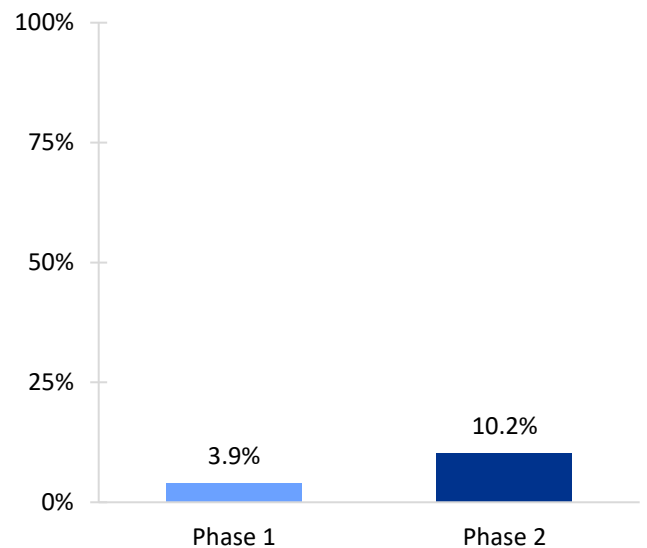


Figure 16. Percentage Reporting They Couldn't Afford to Buy More Food



- In both May and December, when asked about why they did not have enough to eat (or not what they wanted to eat) most often the response was “The stores didn't have the food I wanted.” However, the percentage responding this way dropped from 22.5% to 13.3%.
- Conversely, in May 3.9% of respondents said they “Couldn't afford to buy more food.” Among those asked in December, the share was over 2.5-times larger at 10.2%.

Since the coronavirus pandemic, did you or anyone in your household get free groceries or a free meal

- Only 15 respondents in Spring of 2020 reported receiving free groceries.
- Among respondents in Winter of 2021, 32 reported receiving free groceries (5% of those sampled).

Where did you get free groceries or free meals? Choose all that apply.

Spring 2020 respondents:

- **9** reported receiving free meals through the school or other programs aimed at children.
- **6** reported receiving free food from a food pantry or food bank
- **4** reported receiving free food from a church, synagogue, temple, mosque, or other religious organization
- **1** reported receiving free food from a shelter or soup kitchen
- **4** reported receiving free food from some other community program
- **3** reported receiving free food from family, friends, or neighbors

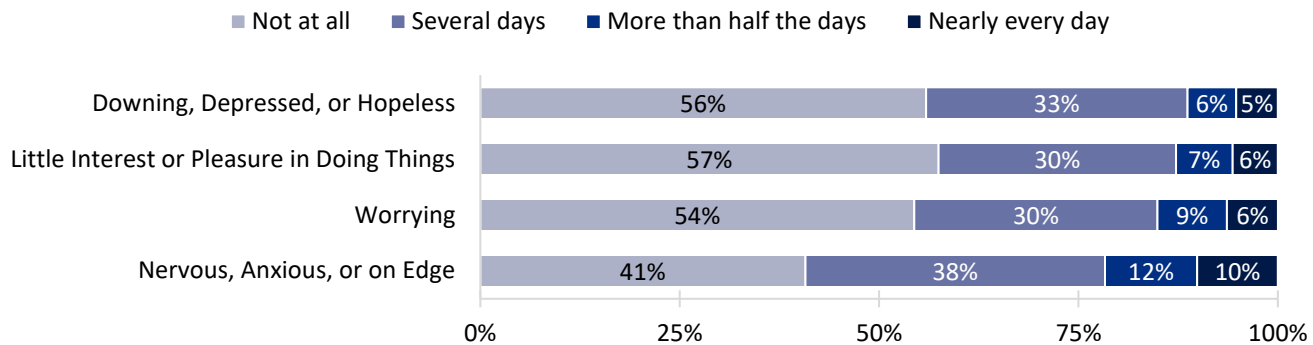
Winter 2021 respondents:

- **25 (4%)** reported receiving free meals through the school or other programs aimed at children.
- **16** reported receiving free food from a food pantry or food bank
- **1** Home-delivered meal service like Meals on Wheels
- **3** reported receiving free food from a church, synagogue, temple, mosque, or other religious organization
- **0** reported receiving free food from a shelter or soup kitchen
- **2** reported receiving free food from some other community program
- **7** reported receiving free food from family, friends, or neighbors

Mental Health and General Health Status

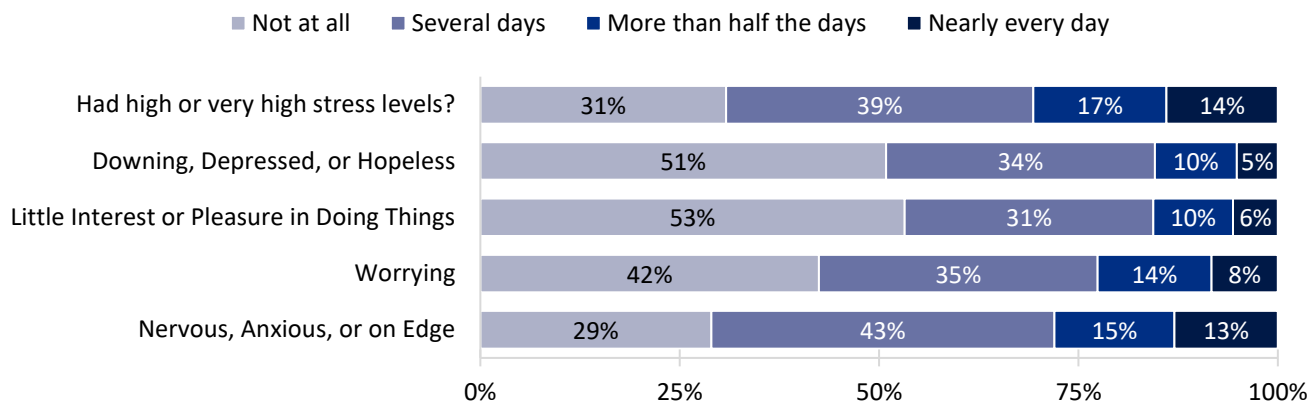
Over the last 7 days, how often have you been bothered by the following problems ... Would you say not at all, several days, more than half the days, or nearly every day?

Figure 17. Mental Health Status, Spring 2020



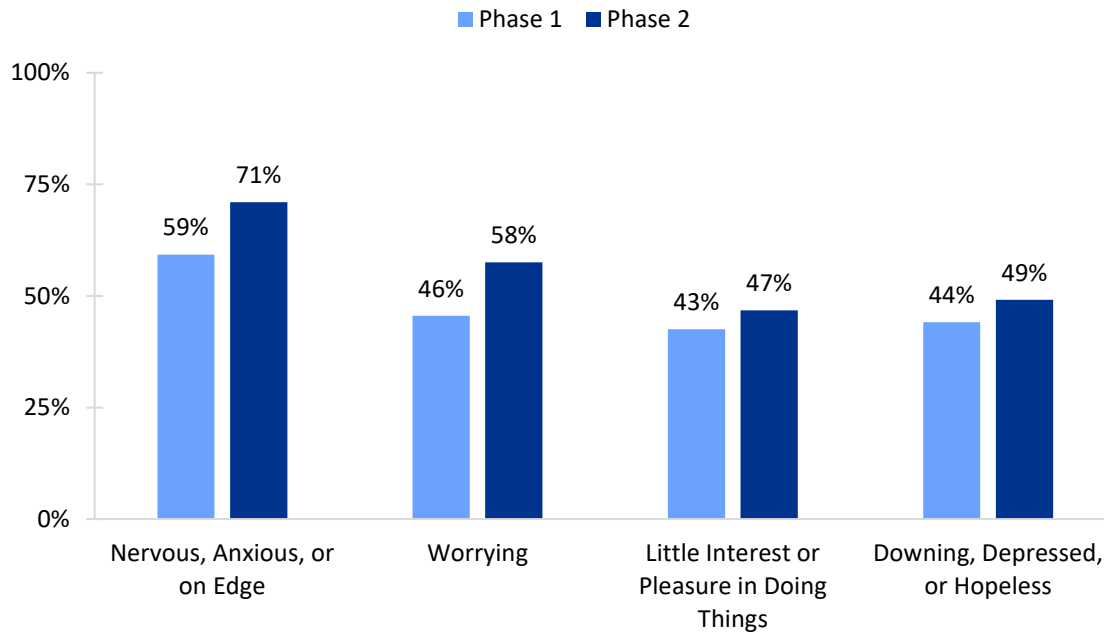
- There was a significant association between all measures of mental health and income loss due to the pandemic. Those who reported a loss of employment income also were more likely to report being depressed ($p > .001$), having little interest in doing things ($p > .001$), worrying ($p > .001$), and anxiety ($p > .001$).
- There was a significant association between all measures of mental health and working in a job they felt put them at a high risk of contracting COVID-19 ($p > .001$).
- There was NOT a significant association between any of the mental health measures and having been diagnosed with a pre-existing condition.

Figure 18. Mental Health Status, Winter 2021



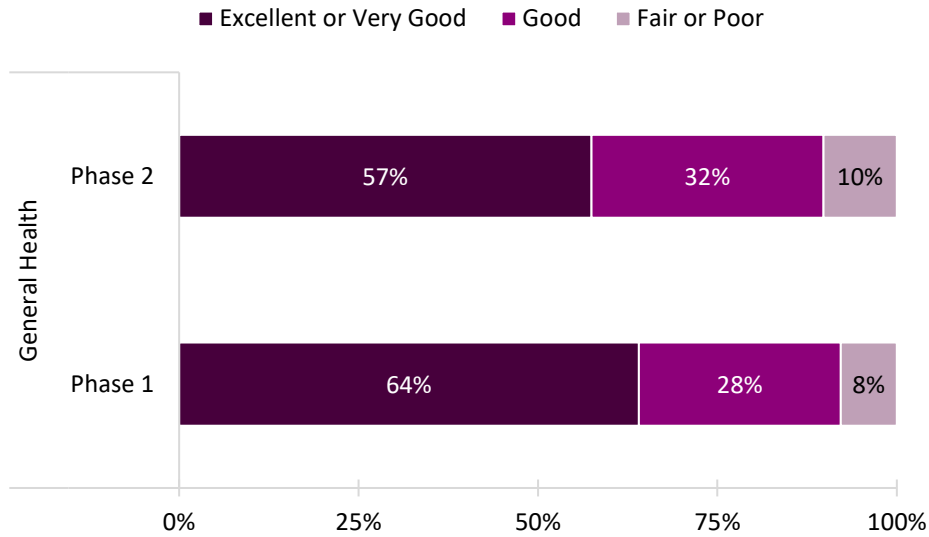
- There was a significant association between all mental health and income loss due to the pandemic. Those who reported a loss of employment income were also more likely to report high/very high stress levels ($p > .001$), being depressed ($p > .001$), having little interest in doing things ($p > .001$), worrying ($p > .001$), and anxiety ($p > .001$).
- There was a significant association between mental health and working in a job they felt put them at a high risk of contracting COVID-19. Those who reported working a high-risk job were more likely to report high/very high stress levels ($p > .001$), being depressed ($p > .01$), having little interest in doing things ($p > .01$), worrying ($p > .001$), and anxiety ($p > .001$).
- There was also a significant association between the mental health measures and having been diagnosed with a pre-existing condition. Those who report having at least one pre-existing condition were more likely to report being depressed ($p > .05$), having little interest in doing things ($p > .05$), worrying ($p > .01$), and anxiety ($p > .01$). This is not consistent with results from the Spring of 2020.

Figure 19. Percentage Reporting at Least “Several” Poor Mental Health Days in the Last 7 Days by Phase



Would you say your health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

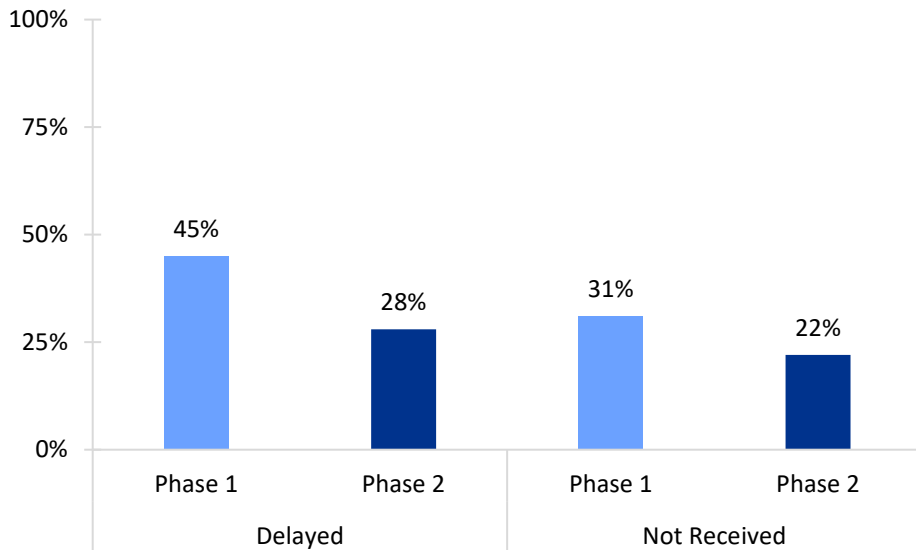
Figure 20. General Health Status



At any time since the coronavirus pandemic, did you DELAY getting medical care because of the coronavirus pandemic?

At any time since the coronavirus pandemic, did you need medical care for something other than coronavirus, but DID NOT GET IT because of the coronavirus pandemic?

Figure 21. Percentage Reporting a Delay or Not Receiving Health Care Because of the Pandemic



Has a health care provider ever diagnosed you with any of the following? *Select all that apply.*

Condition	Phase 1	Phase 2
Asthma	15%	14%
Diabetes	9%	7%
Immunosuppressive condition	5%	5%
Chronic heart disease	3%	NA
Chronic lung disease	NA	NA
Cancer in the past year	NA	NA
Chronic kidney disease	NA	NA

Figure 22. Percentage of Henry County Residents Reporting At least One Preexisting Condition

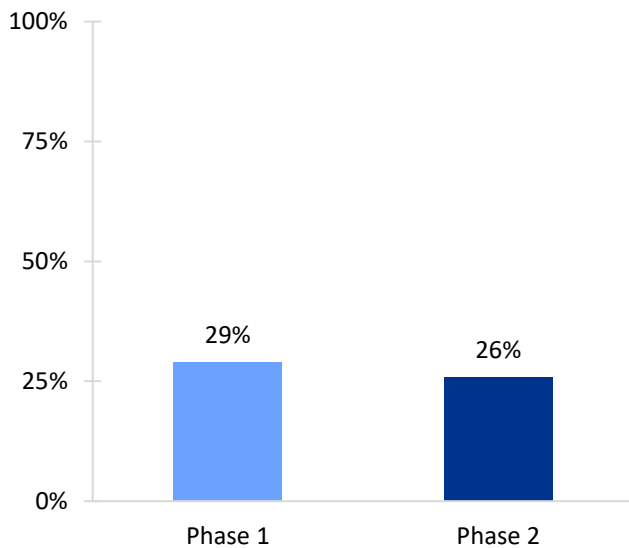
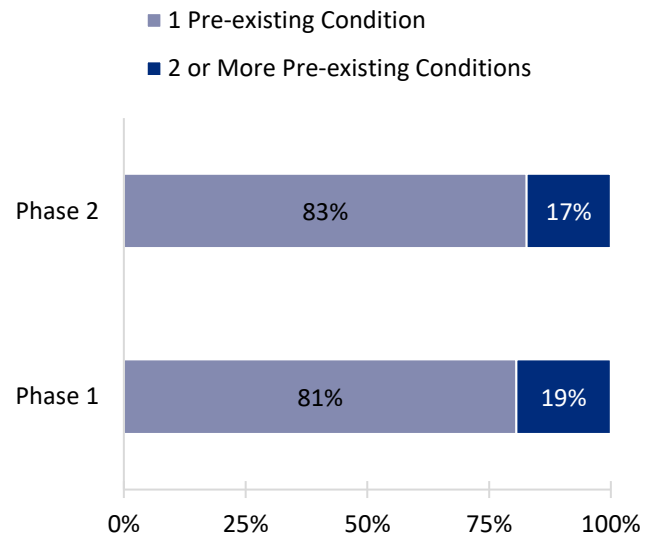
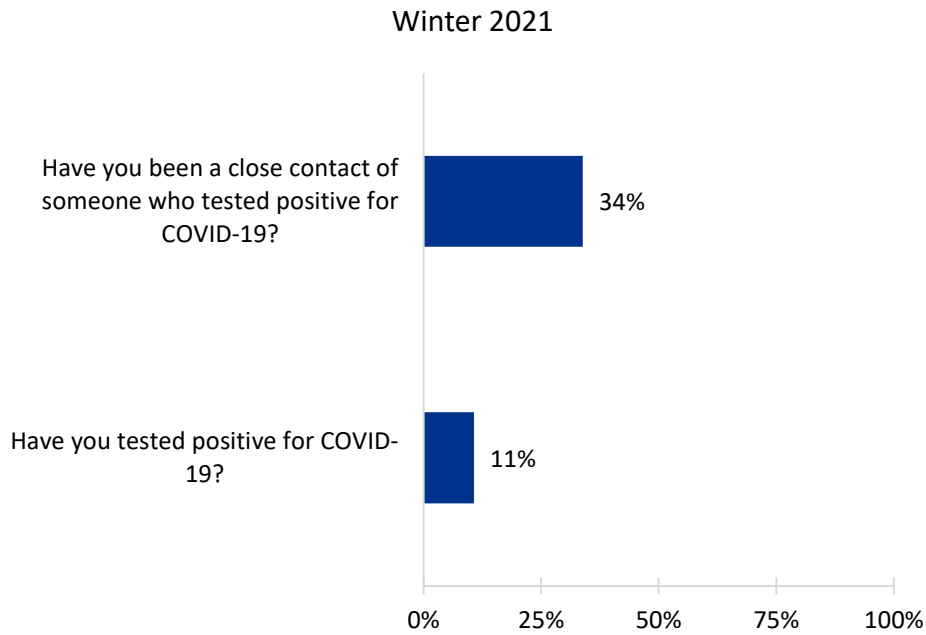


Figure 23. Number of Preexisting Conditions



- Among the preexisting conditions asked about, asthma was the most frequently cited condition, with 15% reporting a diagnosis among those surveyed in May and 14% among those surveyed in December.
- Among Henry County Resident Respondent’s in May 29% said they had at least one of the listed diagnoses compared to 26% surveyed in December.
- Among those with at least one diagnoses, the majority had only one regardless of whether they were surveyed in May (81%) or December (83%).

Figure 24. Percentage Reporting, They Tested Positive or They Were a Close Contact of Someone Who Tested Positive



In December we asked residents if they had tested positive for COVID or if they had been a close contact of someone who had tested positive.

- About one-tenth of respondents reported having had a positive COVID-19 test (11%) and one-third (34%) had been a close contact of someone who had tested positive.

Social Distancing and Isolation

Are you currently practicing social distancing?

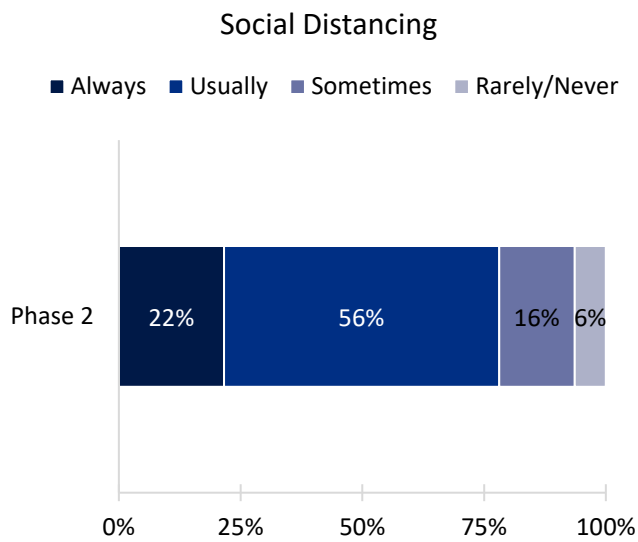
- At the time of the first survey, nearly 93% (92.8%) of Henry County resident respondents reported they were practicing social distancing.

Given Ohio was no longer subject to the same stay-at-home orders they were when surveyed in May, the questions regarding social distancing and mask wearing changed from the first to the second wave of the survey.

Are you consistently maintaining 6 feet social distance from individuals who live outside of your household per the State of Ohio orders?

- When asked about consistently maintaining 6 feet, over three-fourths of Henry County respondents (78%) reported doing so always or usually.

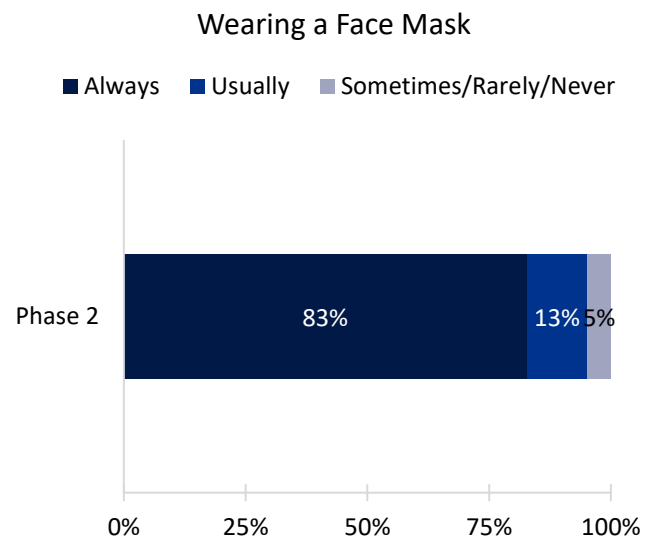
Figure 25. Social Distancing



When you are in public, do you consistently wear a face mask per the State of Ohio orders?

- When asked about consistently wearing a face mask in public, 96% of Henry County respondents reported doing so always or usually.

Figure 26. Wearing a Face Mask



Starting today, how soon until you would be willing to engage in the following behaviors?

- Going out to a restaurant, bar or club.
- Visiting with older (60 years +) family members.
- Visiting with other older (60 years +) adults such as friends or neighbors.
- Going to a family gathering like a birthday party or wedding or funeral.
- Going to a social gathering with friends, peer or coworkers (not including relatives).
- Going to a faith-based gathering such as a church, synagogue, temple, or mosque.
- Wearing a facial mask/covering.

Figure 27. Willing to Partake in Specific Behaviors, Spring 2020

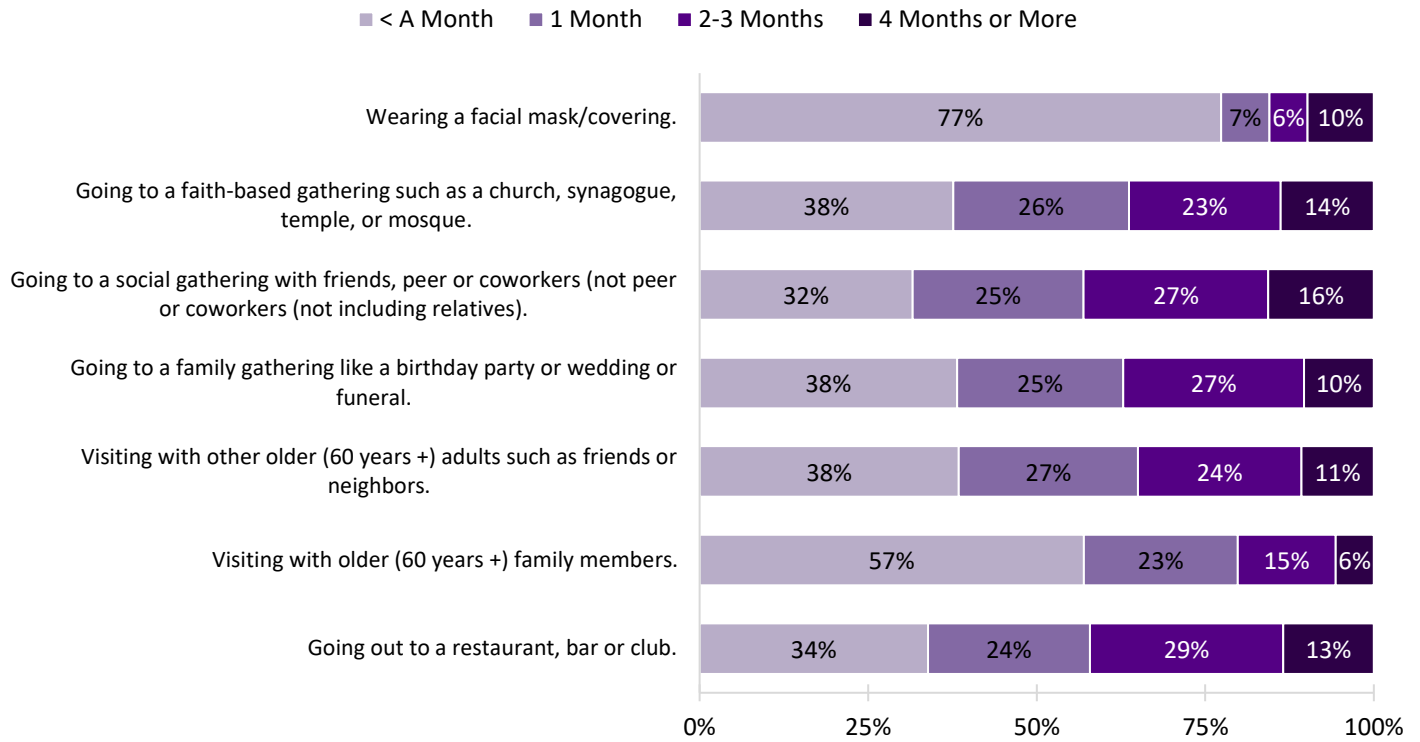
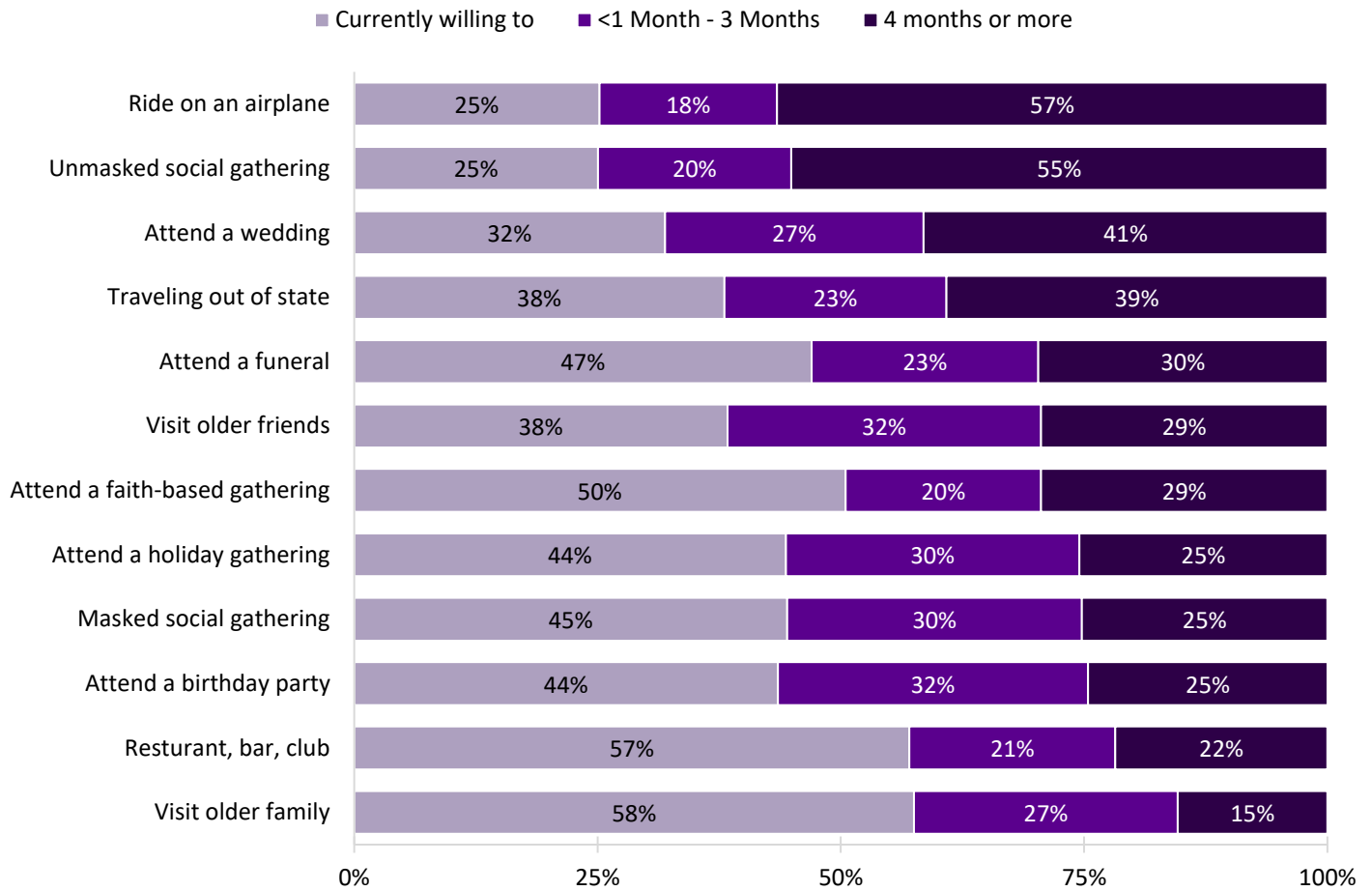


Figure 28. Willing to Partake in Specific Behaviors, Winter 2021



The activities most Henry County residents reported they would rather wait four or more months to do were:

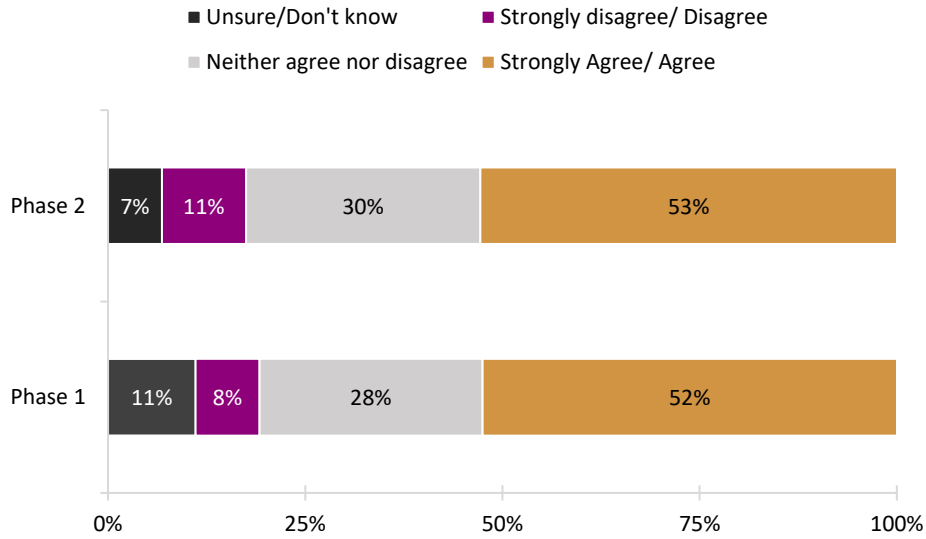
1. Ride on an airplane (57%)
2. Attend an unmasked social gathering (55%)

The activities most Henry County residents reported they were currently willing to do were:

1. Visiting older family members (58%)
2. Going to restaurants, bars, or clubs (57%)
3. Attend a faith-based gathering (50%)

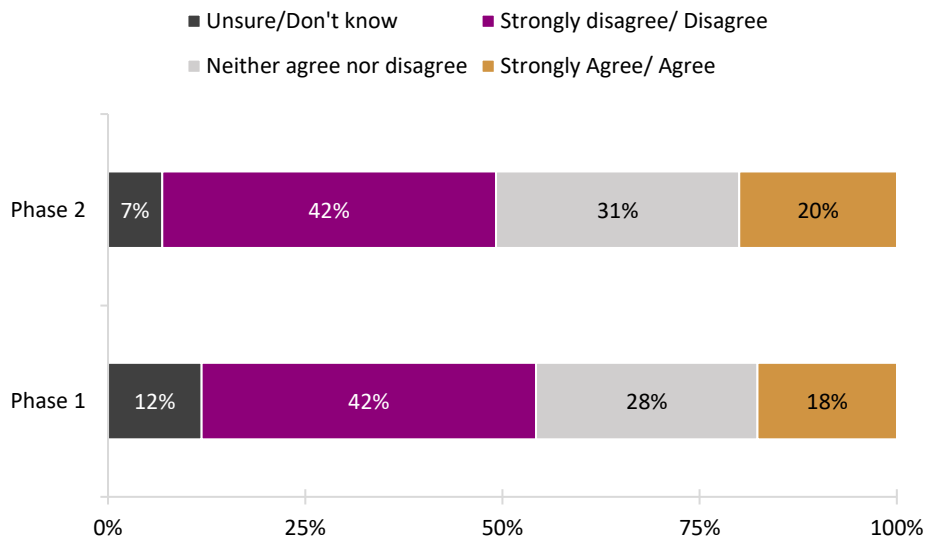
I believe I can protect myself from COVID-19.

Figure 29. Degree of Belief in Ability to Protect Oneself from COVID-19



I believe I can protect others from COVID-19.

Figure 30. Degree of Belief in Ability to Protect Others from COVID-19



To cope with social distancing and isolation, are you doing any of the following? *Select all that apply.*

Table 2. Henry County Respondents' Reports of Positive Coping Activities, Phase 1 (Spring 2020) & Phase 2 (Winter 2021)

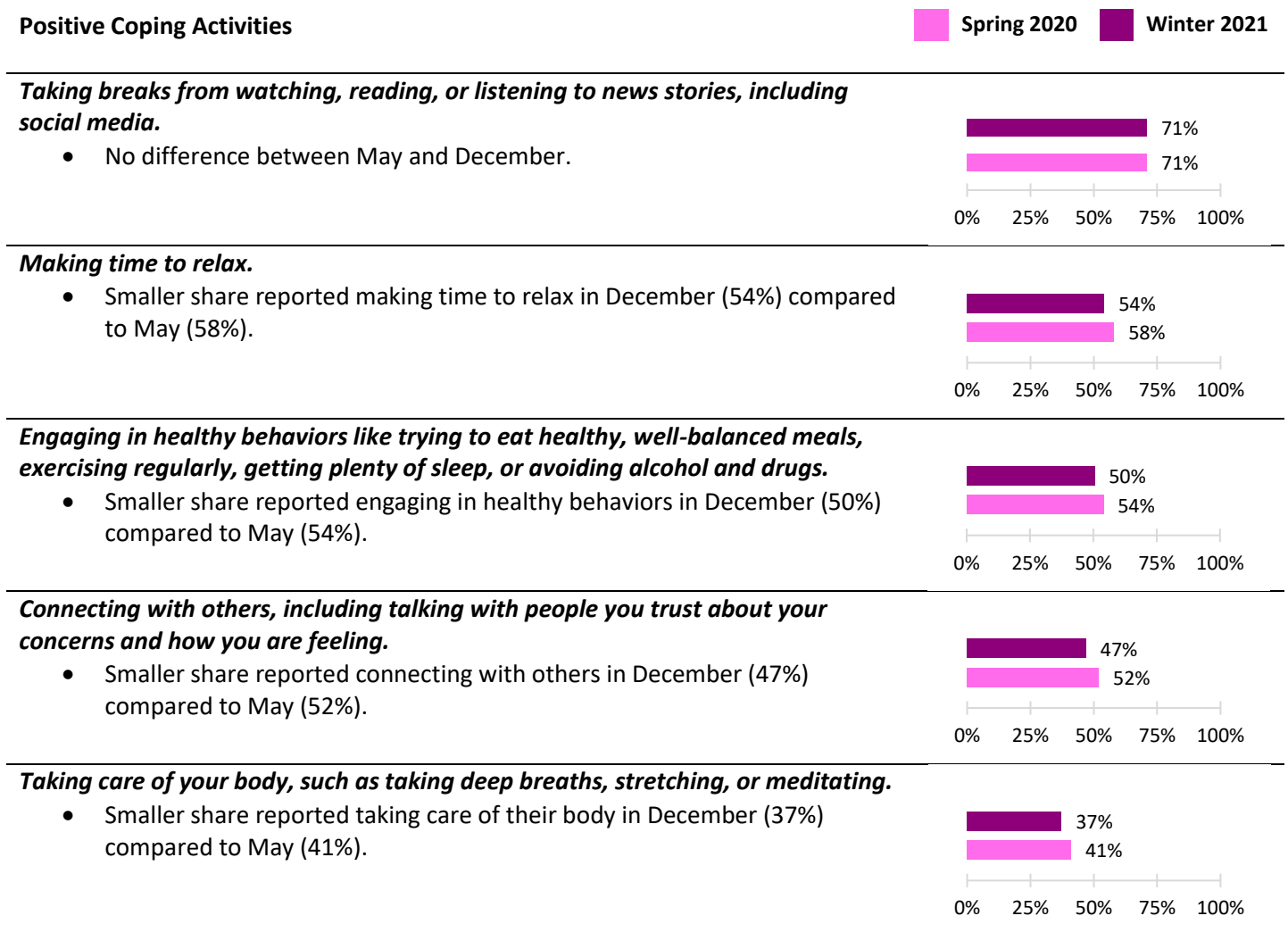


Table 3. Henry County Respondents' Reports of Negative Coping Activities, Phase 1 (Spring 2020) & Phase 2 (Winter 2021)

Negative Coping Activities	■ Spring 2020 ■ Winter 2021
<p><i>Eating more food than usual.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smaller share reported eating more food than usual in December (27%) compared to May (32%). 	<p>27% 32%</p>
<p><i>Eating high fat or sugary foods.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smaller share reported eating high fat or sugary foods in December (19%) compared to May (26%). 	<p>19% 26%</p>
<p><i>Drinking alcohol.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smaller share reported drinking alcohol in December (18%) compared to May (20%). 	<p>18% 20%</p>
<p><i>Smoking more cigarettes or vaping more.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Larger share reported smoking more cigarettes or vaping more in December (8%) compared to May (5%). 	<p>8% 5%</p>
<p><i>Using prescription drugs (like valium, etc.).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The same share reported using prescription drugs in December (5%) and May (5%). 	<p>5% 5%</p>
<p><i>Eating less food than usual.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Larger share reported eating less food than usual in December (5%) compared to May (4%). 	<p>5% 4%</p>
<p><i>Using non-prescription drugs.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Larger share reported using non-prescription drugs in December (4%) compared to May (3%). 	<p>4% 3%</p>

Positive Change

For each statement below, please indicate whether the coronavirus pandemic has impacted you in the way described.

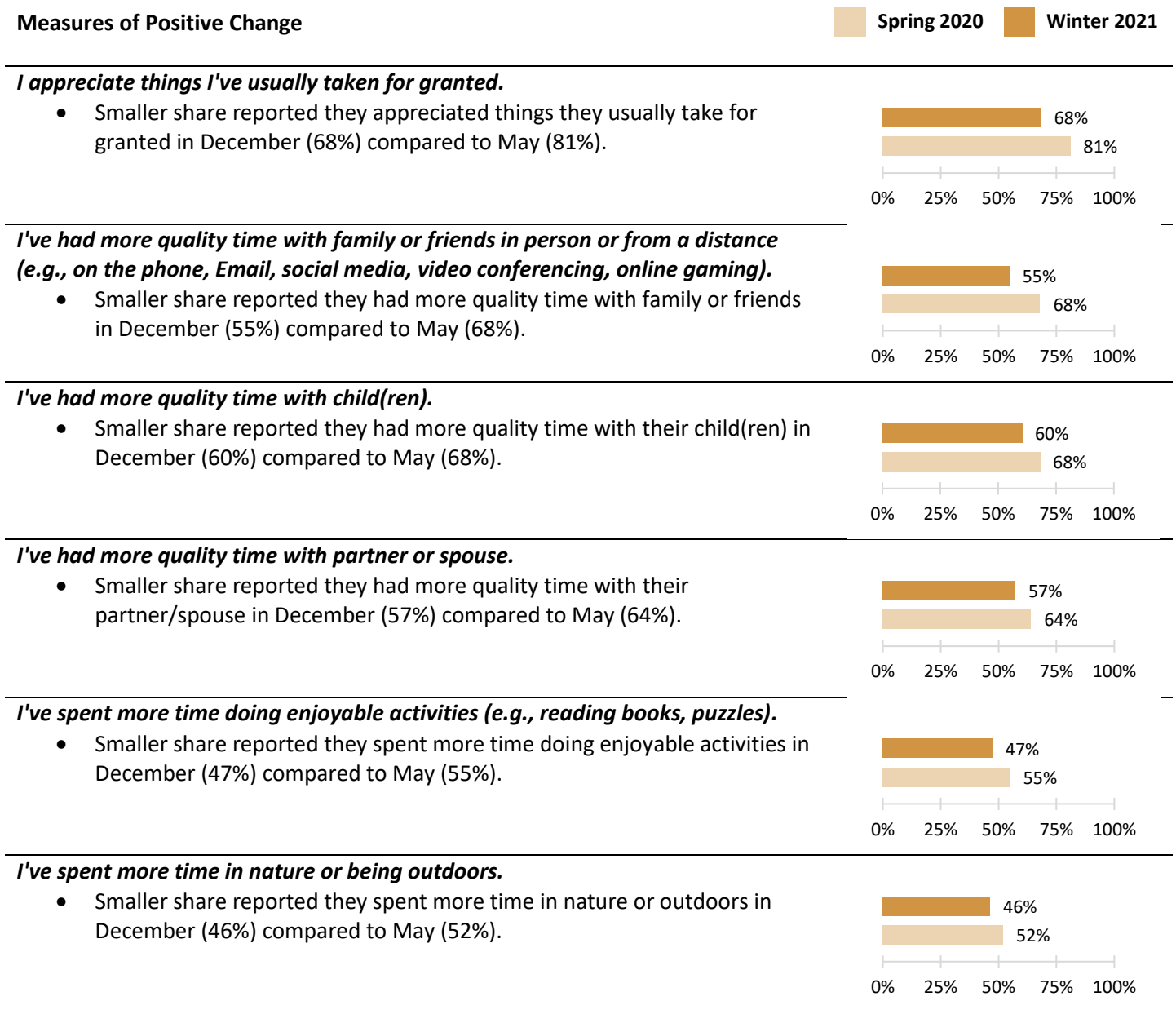
Check YES if you were impacted

Check NO if you were not impacted.

Check N/A if the statement does not apply to you.

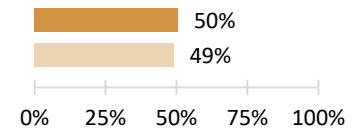
...percentage answering yes among those residents in which the question was applicable.

Table 4. Henry County Respondents' Reports of Positive Change, Phase 1 (Spring 2020) & Phase 2 (Winter 2021)



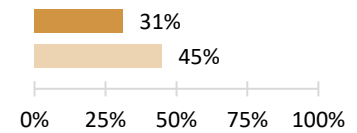
I've paid more attention to personal health.

- Larger share reported they paid more attention to personal health in December (50%) compared to May (49%).



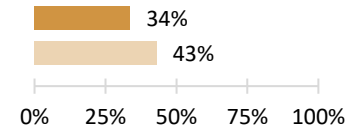
I've improved relationships with family or friends.

- Smaller share reported they improved relationships with family/friends in December (31%) compared to May (45%).



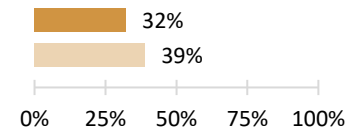
I've found greater meaning in work, employment, or school.

- Smaller share reported they found greater meaning in work, employment, or school in December (34%) compared to May (43%).



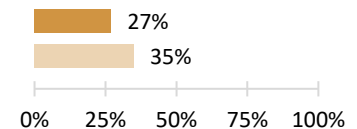
I've paid more attention to preventing physical injuries.

- Smaller share reported they paid more attention to preventing physical injuries in December (32%) compared to May (39%).



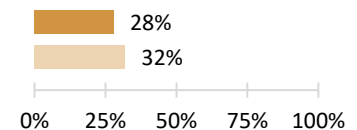
I've increased exercise or physical activity.

- Smaller share reported they increased exercise or physical activity in December (27%) compared to May (35%).



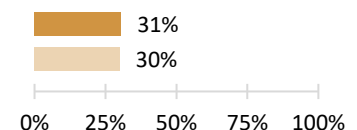
I'm more efficient or productive in work, employment, or school.

- Smaller share reported they were more efficient or productive in work, employment, or school in December (28%) compared to May (32%).



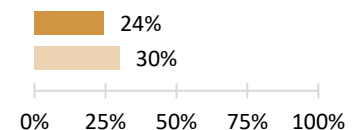
I've eaten healthier foods.

- Smaller share reported they had eaten healthier foods in December (31%) compared to May (30%).



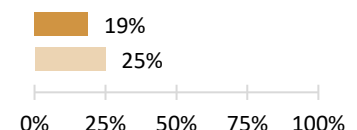
I've donated time or goods to a cause related to this disease (e.g., made masks, donated blood, volunteered).

- Smaller share reported they donated time or goods in December (24%) compared to May (30%).



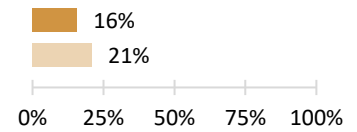
I've volunteered time to help people in need.

- Smaller share reported they volunteered time to help people in December (19%) compared to May (25%).



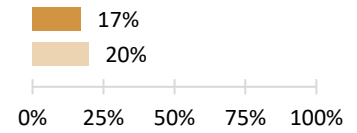
I've made new connections with supportive people.

- Smaller share reported they made new connections with supportive people in December (16%) compared to May (21%).



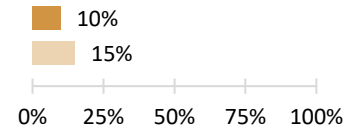
I've developed new hobbies or activities.

- Smaller share reported they developed new hobbies or activities in December (17%) compared to May (20%).



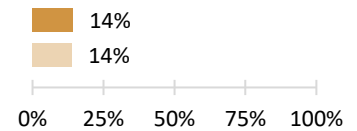
I've spent less time on screens or devices outside of work hours (e.g., looking at phone, playing video games, watching TV).

- Smaller share reported they spent less time on screens/devices in December (10%) compared to May (15%).



I've used less alcohol or substances.

- No difference between May and December in the share reporting they've used less alcohol or substances (14%).



Housing

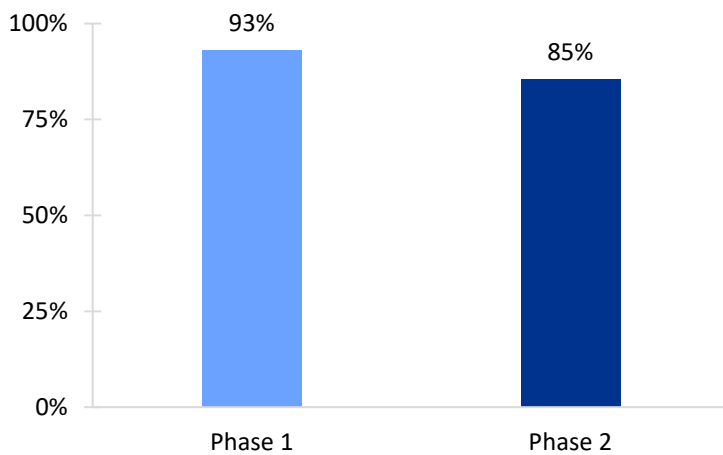
Is your house or apartment...?

- Owned free and clear?
- Owned with a mortgage or loan (including home equity loans)?
- Rented?
- Occupied without payment of rent?
- I do not usually live in any particular house or apartment.

- 88-89% of Henry County resident respondents own their current home—either free and clear or with a mortgage. While ACS data on individuals in Henry County is not known, an estimated 77% of occupied housing units in Henry County were owner occupied versus renter occupied (ACS 5-yr est., Table B25003).

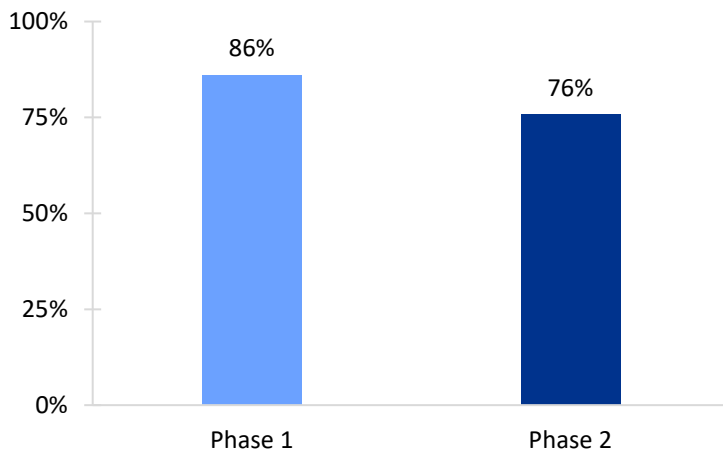
Did you pay your last month's rent or mortgage on time?

Figure 31. Percentage Reporting, They Were Able to Pay Last Month's Rent/Mortgage on Time



How confident are you that your household will be able to pay your next rent or mortgage payment on time?

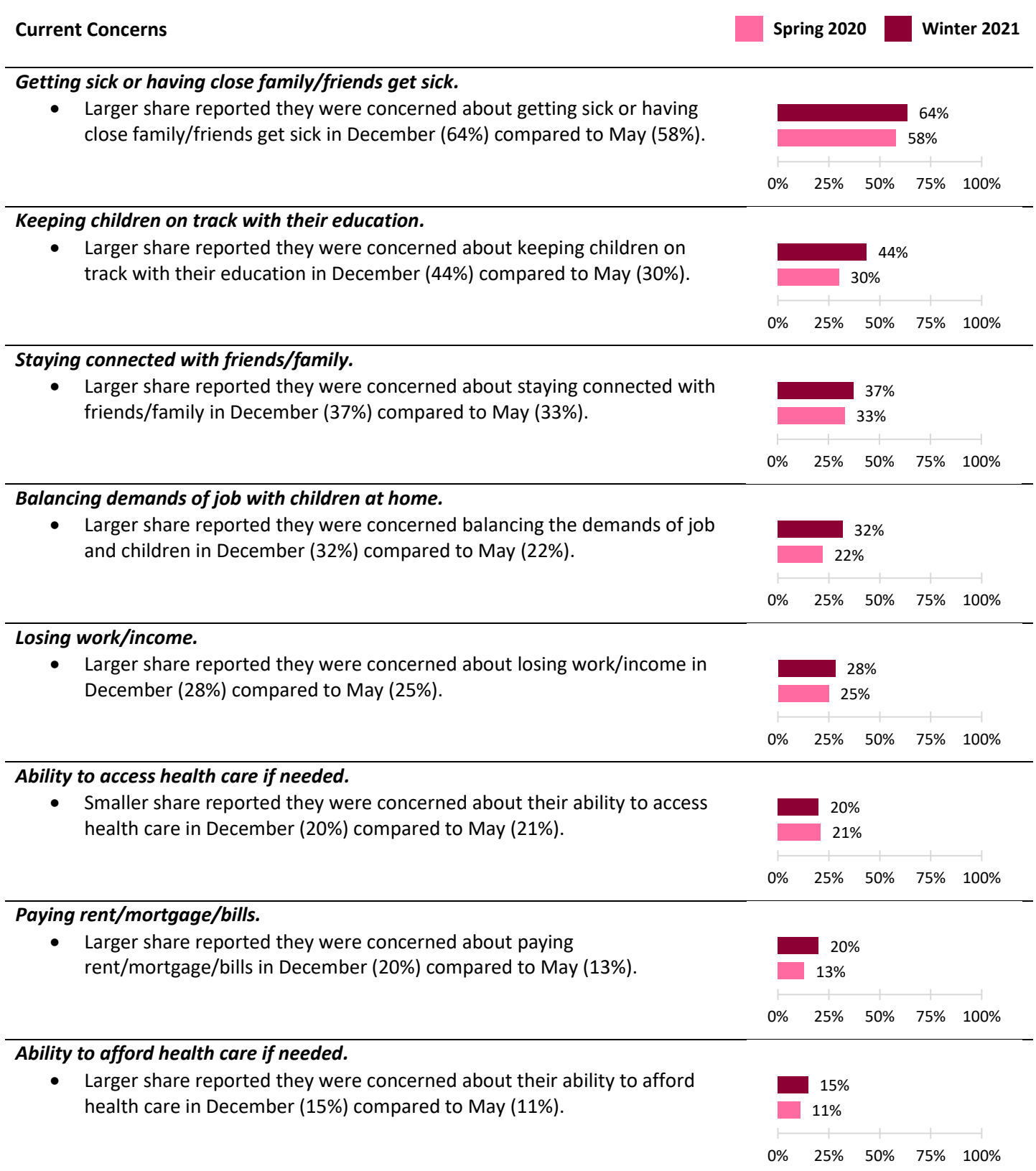
Figure 32. Percentage Reporting Confidence in Ability to Pay Next Month's Rent/Mortgage on Time



Current Concerns

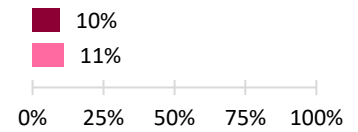
What currently concerns you? *Select all that apply.*

Table 5. Henry County Respondents' Reports of Current Concerns, Phase 1 (Spring 2020) & Phase 2 (Winter 2021)



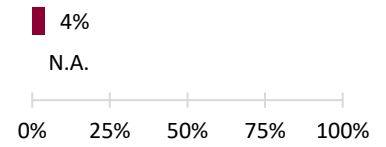
Access to food.

- Smaller share reported they were concerned about having access to food in December (10%) compared to May (11%).



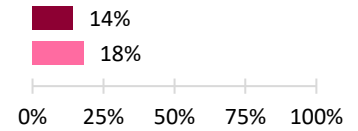
Losing my living arrangements/my home.

- Larger share reported they were concerned about losing their living arrangements/home in December (4%) compared to May (N.A.).



I'm not really concerned.

- Smaller share reported they were not really concerned about anything in December (14%) compared to May (18%).



Education

At any time before the coronavirus pandemic, were any children in this household enrolled in a public school, enrolled in a private school, or educated in a homeschool setting in Kindergarten through 12th grade or grade equivalent? *Select all that apply.*

- Yes, enrolled in a public or private school
- Yes, homeschooled
- No

- I significantly larger share of Phase 2 respondents compared to Phase 1--45% versus 60%--reported having at least one child in their household enrolled in school (K-12, private, public, or homeschooled).

How often is a computer or other digital device available to children for educational purposes?

- Always available
- Usually available
- Sometimes available
- Rarely available
- Never available

How often is the Internet available to children for educational purposes?

- Always available
- Usually available
- Sometimes available
- Rarely available
- Never available

Figure 33. Availability of Digital Device for Children

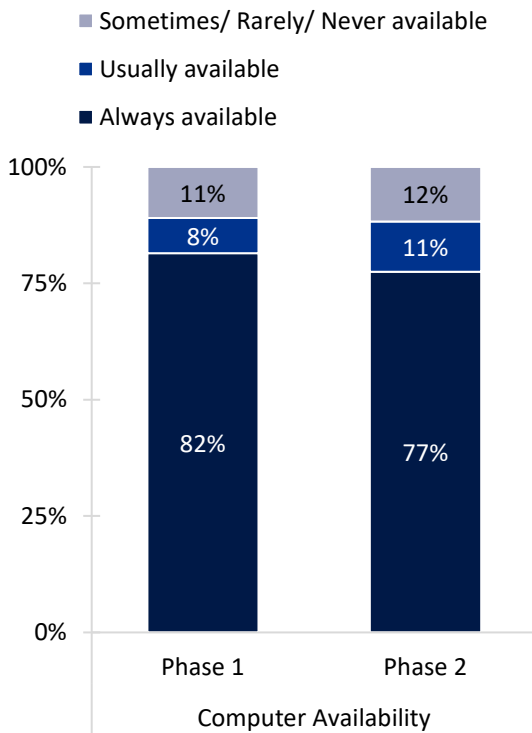
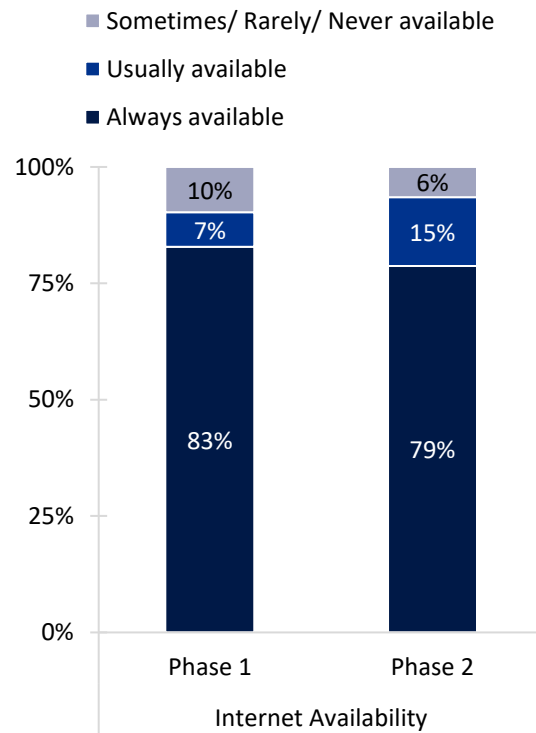


Figure 34. Availability of Internet for Children

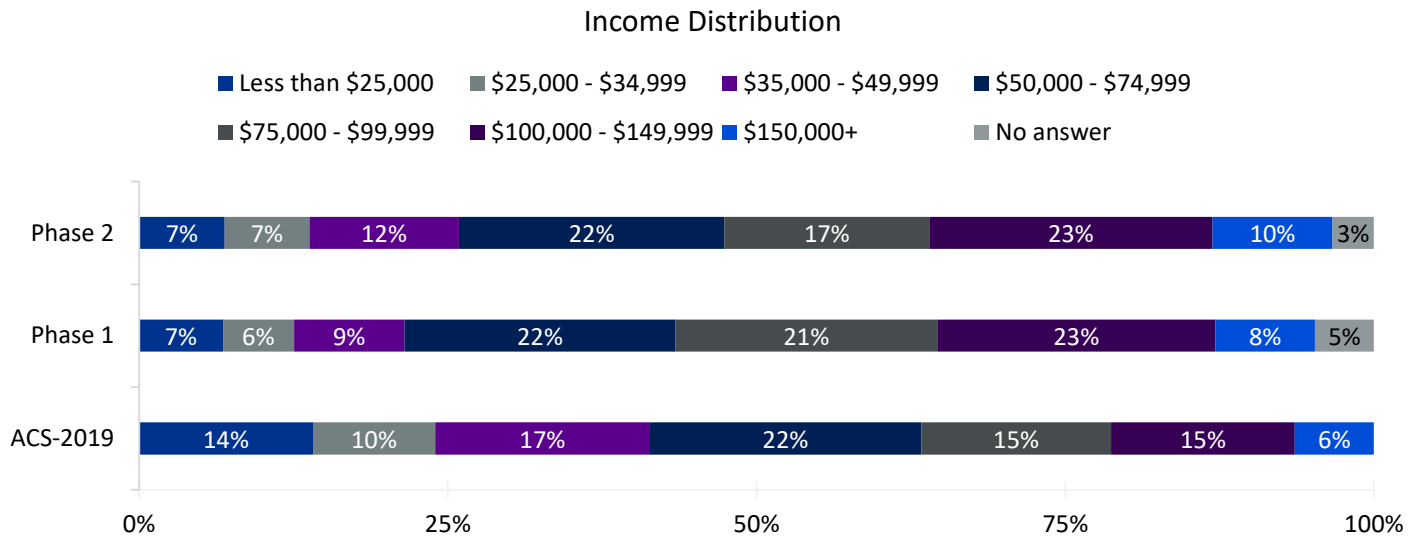


Income

In 2019 what was your total household income before taxes? *Select only one answer.*

- Less than \$25,000
- \$25,000 - \$34,999
- \$35,000 - \$49,999
- \$50,000 - \$74,999
- \$75,000 - \$99,999
- \$100,000 - \$149,999
- \$150,000 - \$199,999
- \$200,000 and above

Figure 35. Income Distribution of the Two Samples as Compared to the ACS, 2019 (5-yr est., Table S1901)

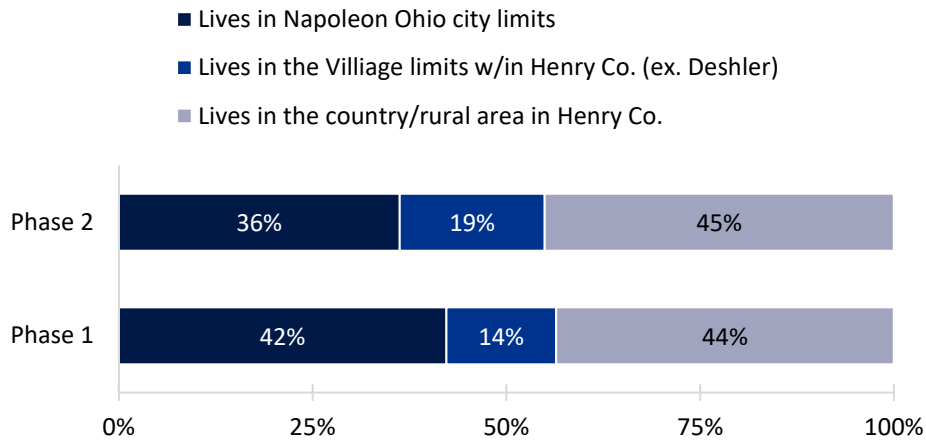


Place of Residence

Which of the following best describes where you live?

- I live in the Napoleon Ohio city limits
- I live in the limits of a village within Henry County Ohio (examples include, Holgate, Liberty Center, Deshler)
- I live out in the country (in a rural area) in Henry County Ohio
- I do not live in Henry County Ohio

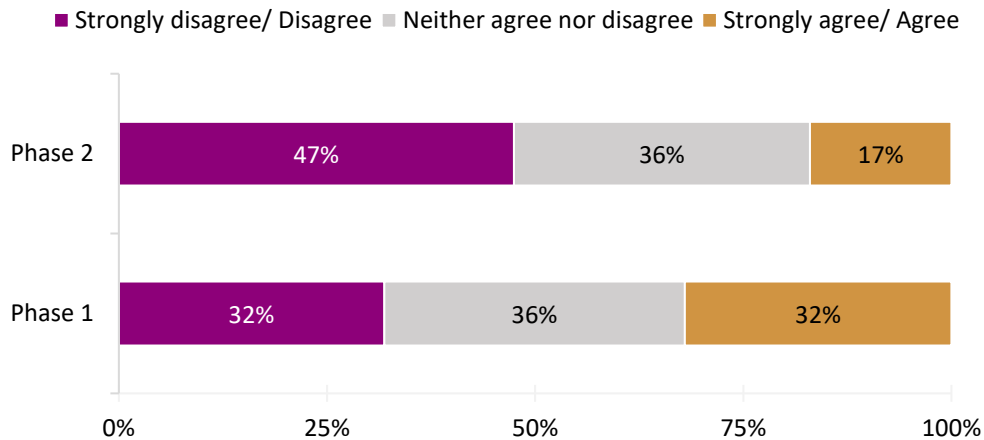
Figure 36. Distribution of Respondents' Types of Geographical Residence



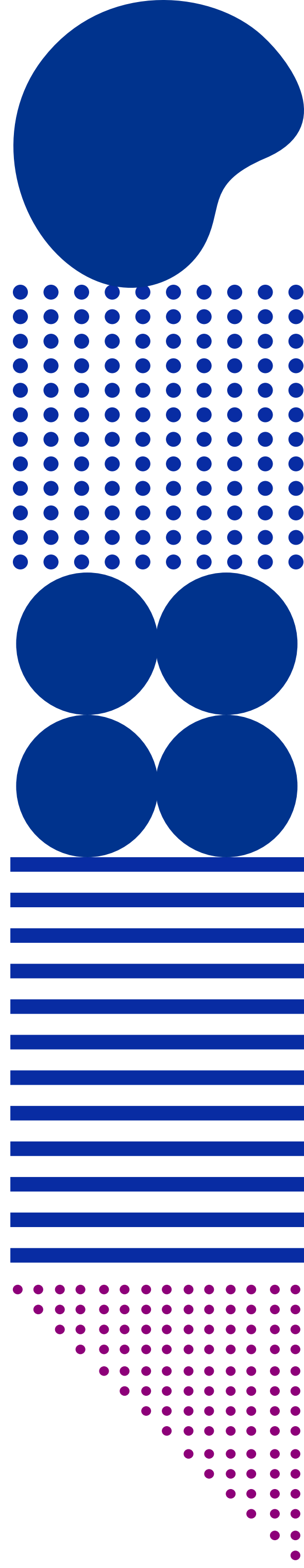
Living in a rural area protects an individual from contracting coronavirus.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Agree
- Strongly agree

Figure 37. Distribution of Agreement That Living in a Rural Community Protects Individuals from Covid-19



SURVIVE, RECOVER, & THRIVE



The Road Ahead.

The Henry County Health Department and all the Henry County Health Partners are lucky to live, work, and play in a community that has residents so willing to participate in the ways they have. We look forward to finding new and innovative ways to serve our local community in the future.



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