

2023 HENRY COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT

**Published: January 2023
Data Collected: 2019-2022**



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THIS REPORT HAS BEEN FUNDED BY:

Henry County Commissioners

THIS REPORT HAS BEEN COMMISSIONED BY THE HENRY COUNTY HEALTH PARTNERS:

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St. Paul United Methodist Church
St. Paul's Lutheran Church
St. Peter's Lutheran Church Holgate
The Center for Child & Family Advocacy
The Ridge Project
Together We Can Make A Difference Initiatives
United Way of Henry County
Vancrest of Holgate
YWCA of Northwest Ohio

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THE 2023 HENRY COUNTY HEALTH ASSESSMENT IS AVAILABLE ON THE
FOLLOWING WEBSITES:

<http://henrycohd.org/>

<https://www.henrycountyhospital.org/>



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Dear Community Member,

It is with great pride that we share the most recent edition of the Henry County Community Health Assessment (CHA). This assessment was conducted through the collaboration of Henry County Health Partners and analyzed and compiled by Henry County Health Department.

The purpose of community health assessments is to learn about the community. The data contained within this CHA capture a snapshot of Henry County residents' health and looks at the state of health of our community. Health is more than health care. This comprehensive assessment looks at the many issues that impact health outcomes, including personal behaviors, education, income and living conditions.

Though Henry County has been conducting community health assessments since 1999, this is the first year the entire process was completed in-house at Henry County Health Department. Through the work of Dr. Krista Westrick-Payne, Ph.D., and the Community Health Services division, we are pleased to present this work. Special thanks to the Henry County Board of Commissioners for the funding of this project.

The intended use of the CHA is to be used by the community to better the health of those living, learning, working, and playing in Henry County. The comprehensive CHA can be found at www.henrycohd.org for your convenience.

In health,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Ermie".

Joy Ermie, MPH
Henry County Health Commissioner

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Executive Summary

Henry County Health Department is the lead agency for conducting a health assessment of the community and has been leading assessments since 1999. The Health Department facilitates the Henry County Health Partners, a coalition of local agencies, businesses, organizations, and residents that work to improve the quality of life and health of people who live in Henry County. Henry County Health Partners was formed 27 years ago to assess, collaborate, and strive to improve the community health system.

For the 2020-2022 Community Health Assessment process the Henry County Health Partners used the National Association of County and City Health Officials' Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP). MAPP is a community-driven strategic planning process for improving community health by looking at health through a lens of health equity and community engagement. The three assessments are:

- Community Health Status Assessment
 - Adult Community Health Status Assessment
 - Youth Community Health Status Assessment
 - Health Equity Report
- Community Partner Assessment
 - Local Public Health System Assessment
- Community Context Assessment
 - Community Focus Groups
 - Community Questions
 - Community Township profiles

This report contains a summary of each process, results, and conclusions from each of the MAPP assessments.

Methodology

Henry County Health Partners utilized the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) process to complete a community health improvement planning model.

MAPP is one of the most widely used and reputable community health improvement planning (CHIP) frameworks in the field. MAPP provides a structure for communities to assess their most pressing population health issues and align resources across sectors for strategic action. MAPP is not an agency-focused assessment process; rather, it is an interactive process that can improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and ultimately the performance of local public health systems.

The MAPP tool was developed in 2002 by the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) and is effective at engaging in community health improvement process, including initiating cross-sector partnerships, gathering community perspectives, meeting accreditation requirements, and raising awareness of health equity. In 2022, to further embed health equity and community engagement in MAPP, a revised framework - MAPP 2.0, was introduced by NACCHO.

Henry County Health Department implemented this new MAPP 2.0 framework in the 2023 Community Health Assessment as the department was chosen to be a pilot site to provide insight and review of the Community Context Assessment tool. The new framework provides a comprehensive, accurate, and timely community assessment of health and wellbeing. It maintains the need for data and information from several perspectives including qualitative and quantitative. However, the revisions add a greater emphasis on understanding community context by providing a rich perspective from those with lived experience, as well as an analysis of historical and systemic perspectives.

As part of MAPP 2.0, Phase 2: Tell the Community Story is a collection of assessments, which results in a more comprehensive, accurate, and timely community assessment of health and well-being. The following are the MAPP 2.0 framework Phase 2: Tell the Community Story assessments completed by Henry County Health Department:

- **Community Health Status Assessment-** Quantitatively describes the community, including demographics, health status, contributing factors (e.g., social determinants of health), health equity indicators, and across all these variables, existing inequities. The collection, analyzation, and compilation of data was done by Dr. Krista Westrick-Payne, Ph.D.
 - Adult Community Health Status Assessment Spring 2022
 - Youth Community Health Status Assessment Fall 2022
 - Health Equity Report Completed Summer 2022

- **Community Partner Assessment-**Measures the capacity and performance for the local public health system—all organizations and entities that contribute to the public’s health.
 - Local Public Health System Assessment Completed in September 2022

- **Community Context Assessment** - Provides an understanding of a community’s strengths, assets, and culture, recognizing that all communities have a vibrancy that must be leveraged in community improvement.
 - Community Focus Groups Completed December 2022
 - Community Questions Completed October 2022
 - Community Township Profiles December 2022

HENRY COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH STATUS ASSESSMENT

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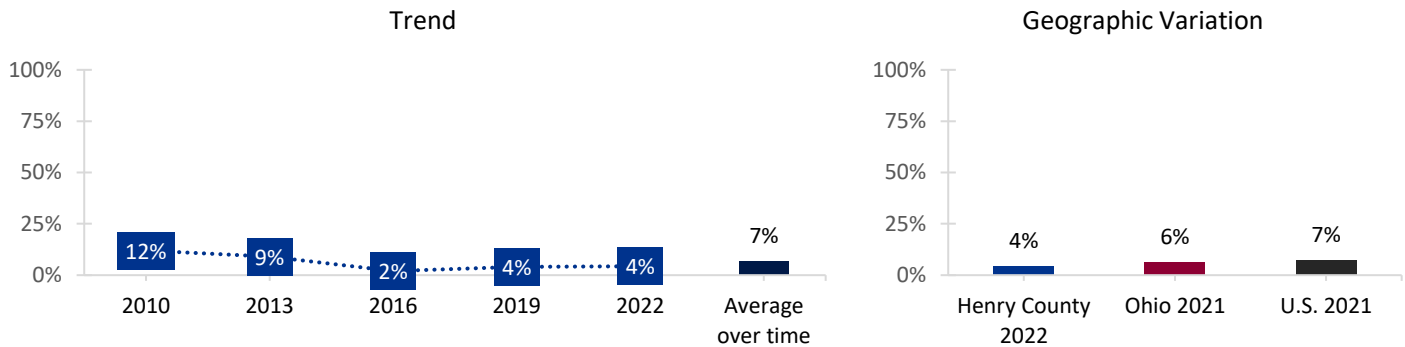
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HEALTH CARE ACCESS

HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

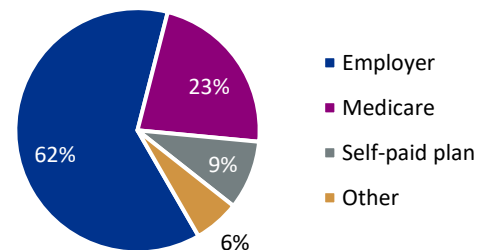
- In 2022, 96% of Henry County adults had health care coverage, leaving 4% who were uninsured. The average share (from 2010 through 2019) of all Henry County adults without health insurances was 7% (see Figure 1).
- The state and national share of uninsured adults in 2021 was slightly higher (6% and 7%, respectively) compared to Henry County (4%) in 2022.

Figure 1. Trend and geographic variation in percentage of uninsured Henry County adults



- The following types of health care coverage were most often used:
 - Employer (62%)
 - Medicare (23%)
 - Self-paid plan (9%)
 - Other (6%)

Figure 2. Sources of health care coverage among Henry County adults, 2022



- Henry County adults had the following issues regarding their health care coverage:

Table 1. Henry County adults' issues regarding health care coverage

	2019	2022	Trend
Cost	42%	34%	↓
Provider was no longer covered	7%	7%	-
Service not deemed medically necessary	9%	7%	↓
Working with their insurance company	9%	6%	↓
Service was no longer covered	5%	5%	-
Could not understand their insurance plan	4%	5%	↑
Opted out of certain coverage because they could not afford it	12%	5%	↓
Opted out of certain coverage because did not need it	5%	3%	↓
Limited visits	4%	3%	↓

\$ One-third of Henry County adults reported cost was an issue associated with their health care coverage.

- Seventy-six percent (76%) of adults went outside of Henry County for health care services in the past year. Some did so for more than one type of care – the following categories are not mutually exclusive.

Table 2. Types of care Henry County residents went outside of Henry County for

	2019	2022	Trend
Primary care	46%	42%	↓
Dental services	34%	27%	↓
Specialty care	31%	18%	↓
Dermatological (skin) care	12%	11%	↓
Mental health care/ counseling	7%	10%	↑
Ear, nose, throat care	9%	10%	↑
Cardiac care	11%	9%	↓
Pediatric care	9%	9%	–
Obstetrics/ Gynecology	21%	10%	↓
Orthopedic care	14%	9%	↓
Podiatry (foot/ ankle) care	9%	6%	↓
Cancer care	6%	3%	↓
Physical therapy	N.A.	2%	

- Adults usually visited the following places for health care services when they were sick:

Table 3. Places Henry County adults sought health care services

	2019	2022	Trend
Doctor’s office	82%	68%	↓
Urgent care center	11%	17%	↑
Somewhere else	4%	5%	↑

- Ten percent (10%) of adults indicated they had no usual place for health care services when they were sick compared to only 2% reporting so in 2019.
- Sixty-one percent (61%) of adults received medical care in the past year. Of the remaining 39% the following two reasons for not going were reported:
 - No need to go (42%)
 - Cost/ No insurance (19%)
- Ten percent (10%) of adults reported they needed to see a doctor because they were sick in the past year but did not because of cost.
- Adults preferred to access information about their health or health care services from the following:

Table 4. Preferences of Henry County adults for accessing information about health or health care services

	2019	2022	Trend
Doctor/ Health care provider	88%	86%	↓
Internet	26%	34%	↑
Family member or friend	31%	31%	=
Medical portal	20%	24%	↑
Newspaper articles or radio/ television news stories	10%	14%	↑
Social media (i.e., Facebook, Twitter, Instagram)	6%	8%	↑
Advertising or mailings from hospitals, clinics, or doctor/ health care providers’ offices	11%	6%	↓
Texts via cell phone	6%	6%	–
Faith-based community/ Church	3%	3%	=

- When accessing health care, adults felt confident enough to:

Table 5. Henry County adults felt confident in accessing health care information on the following

	2019	2022	Trend
Follow the advice of a health care provider	87%	92%	↑
Fill out medical forms accurately	92%	91%	↓
Follow instructions correctly on a medicine or prescription container	90%	90%	–
Know how to obtain health insurance that best fits their needs	49%	68%	↑

ACCESS AND UTILIZATION

ROUTINE CHECKUP IN THE PAST YEAR

- Over three-fourths (78%) of Henry County adults visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year. The average share (from 2013 through 2019) of all Henry County adults who visited a doctor for a routine checkup was lower at 64% (see Figure 3).
- The state and national share of adults visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year was just slightly lower (77% and 76%, respectively) compared to Henry County (78%).
- The share of females (79%) to have had a routine checkup in the past year was slightly higher than the share among males (77%).
- Generally, as age increased the share to report having had a routine checkup increased. The exception was among those aged 35 to 44 in which only 54% had a checkup in the past year. However, 77% had a checkup within the past 5 years.
- Those with the lowest and highest annual household incomes had the highest shares reporting a routine checkup in the past year—80% and 84%, respectively.

Among those in the middle-income ranges approaching three-fourths had a checkup.

- Regarding educational attainment, the group with the largest share to have had a routine checkup were those with some college (80%). Approaching three-fourths of those in the lowest and highest educational attainment groups.
- Three-fourths of those who lived in Napoleon city limits and those living in a rural area had a routine checkup in the past year compared to 88% among those living in a village.

Figure 3. Trend in the percentage of Henry County adults who visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year

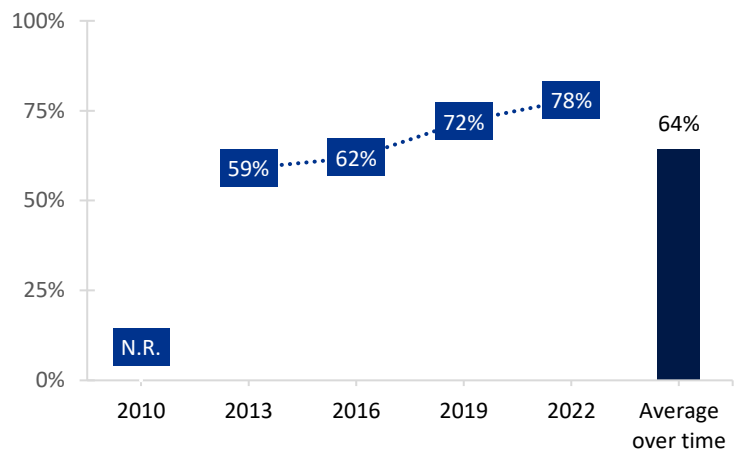
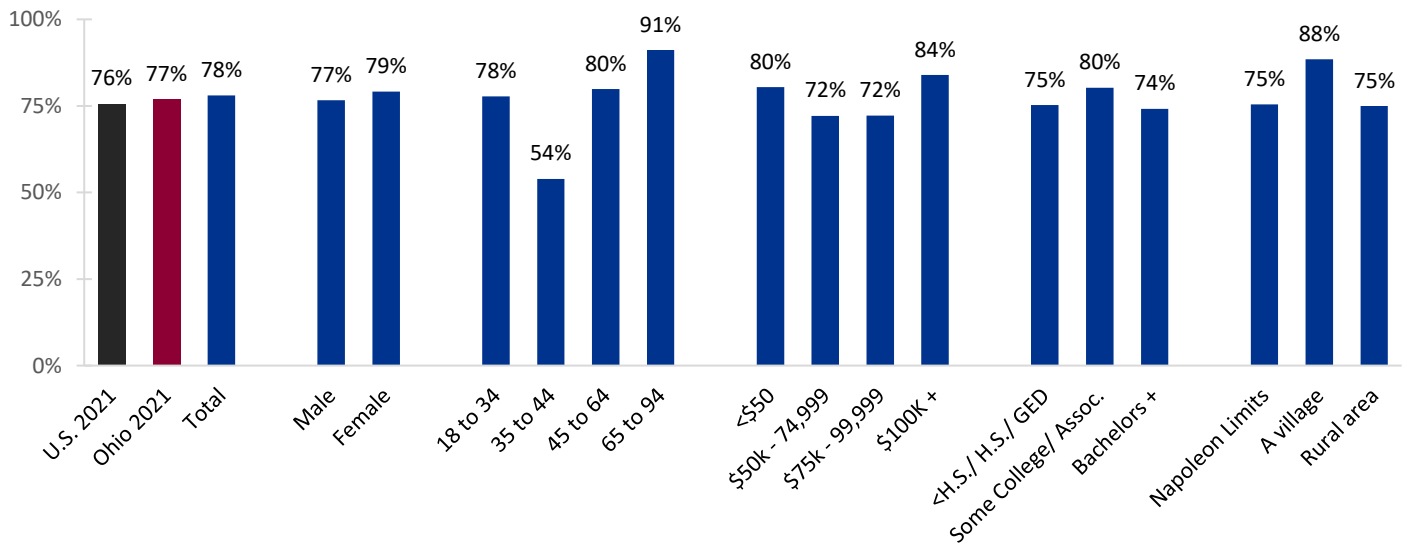


Figure 4. Variation in the percentage of adults who visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year.



PERSONAL DOCTOR

- Over three-fifths (62%) of adults reported they had one person they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider. One-quarter (25%) had more than one person they thought of as their personal health care provider. The share reporting, they did not have one at all was 12% in 2022.
- Eighty-eight percent (88%) of Henry County adults had AT LEAST one person they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider. The average share (from 2010 through 2019) of all Henry County adults who had AT LEAST one person they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider was 67% (see Figure 6).
- The state and national share of adults who had AT LEAST one person they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider was slightly lower (86% and 84%, respectively) compared to Henry County (88%).
- One quarter (25%) of adults did not get their prescriptions from their doctor filled in the past year up from 21% in 2019. Those who did not get their prescriptions filled most often gave the following two reasons:
 - Too expensive (9%)
 - Didn't think they needed it (6%)

Figure 5. Distribution of Henry County adult reports on whether they had someone they thought of as their personal doctor, 2022

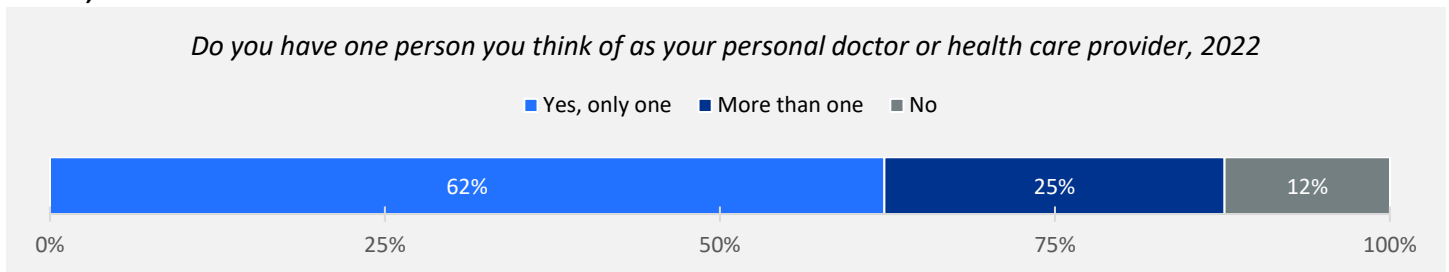
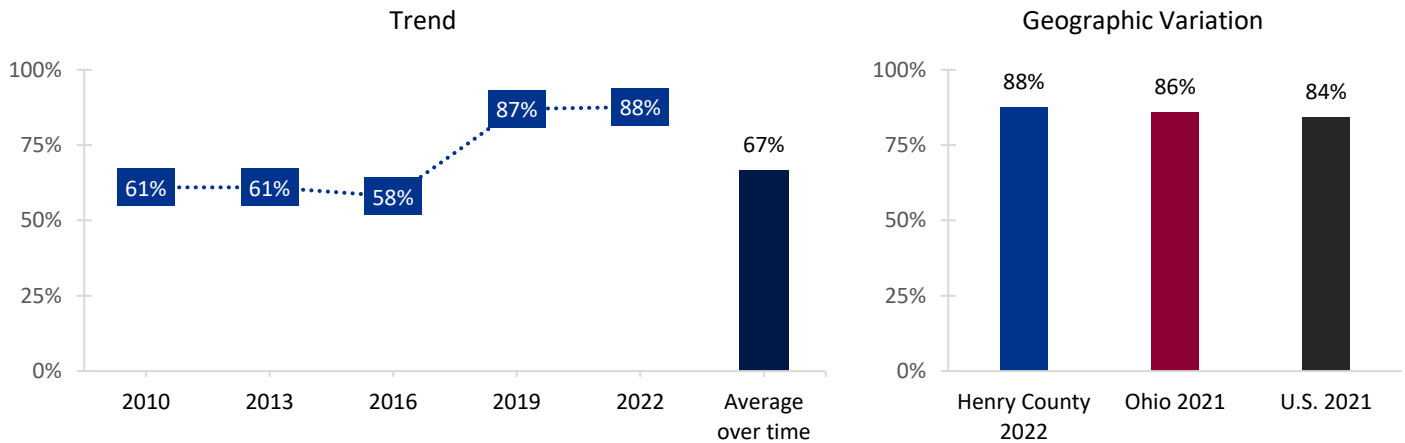


Figure 6. Trend and geographic variation in the percentage of Henry County adults who had AT LEAST one person they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider



PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

VACCINE UPTAKE

- Adults were asked about eleven different vaccines in 2022 of which nine were also asked about in 2019. Of all eleven vaccines asked about, the largest share of uptake was for the COVID-19 vaccine at 82% followed by the MMR at 81%. The HPV vaccine had the smallest uptake with only 15% reporting they had received the vaccine in their lifetime.
- Reported in the order of prevalence, Henry County adults reported they have had the following vaccines:

Table 6. Vaccine uptake among Henry County adult residents

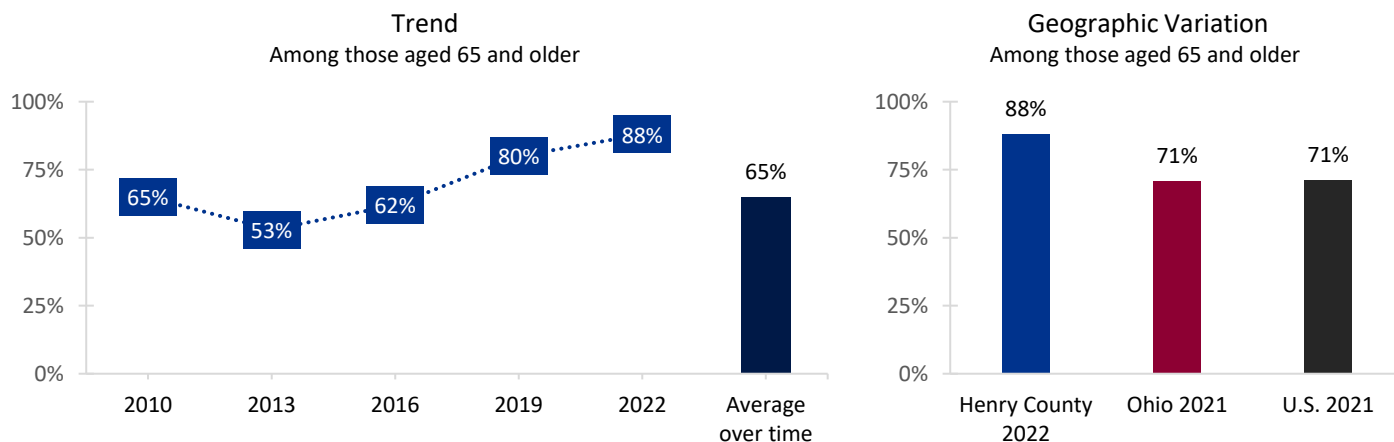
	2019	2022	Trend
COVID-19 vaccine in their lifetime	N.A.	82%	
MMR (measles) in your lifetime	81%	81%	=
Tetanus booster (Td/ Tdap) in the past 10 years	75%	77%	↑
Flu vaccine in the past year	65%	65%	=
Hepatitis B vaccine in your lifetime	46%	57%	↑
Chicken pox vaccine in their lifetime	45%	50%	↑
Hepatitis A vaccine in your lifetime	41%	48%	↑
Pneumonia vaccine in their lifetime	36%	39%	↑
Zoster (Shingles) vaccine in their lifetime	20%	32%	↑
Pertussis in the past 10 years	N.A.	32%	
Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine in their lifetime	20%	15%	↓

PNEUMOCOCCAL VACCINE

The pneumococcal disease—often referred to as pneumonia—is common in young children. However, older adults (those aged 65 and older) are at a greater risk of serious illness and death. Therefore, the CDC recommends pneumococcal vaccination for all children under the age of five and all adults aged 65 years or older. Since 2010, the Henry County Health Assessment has tracked pneumococcal vaccine uptake in individuals aged 65 and older.

- Eighty-eight percent (88%) of Henry County adults aged 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccine during their lifetime. The average share (from 2010 through 2019) of all Henry County adults aged 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccine during their lifetime was lower at 65% (see Figure 7).
- The state and national share of adults aged 65 and older to have had a pneumonia vaccine during their lifetime was a bit lower (71%) compared to Henry County (88%).

Figure 7. Percentage Who Has Had a Pneumonia Vaccine in Their Lifetime Among Those Aged 65 and Older

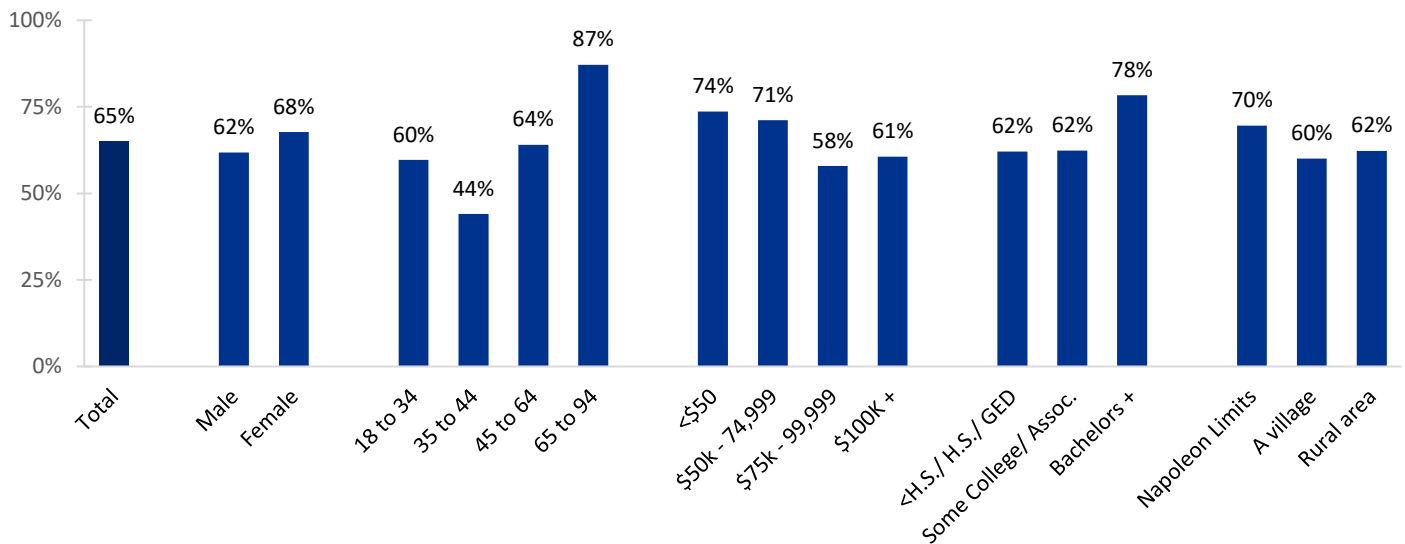


FLU VACCINE IN THE PAST YEAR

Seasonal influenza—commonly referred to as the flu—is a respiratory illness caused by viruses that infect the nose, throat, and sometimes the lungs. While for some people the flu is a mild illness, for others it can be serious and life-threatening. The National Institutes of Health recommend receiving a yearly flu vaccine to help prevent the flu.

- Sixty-five percent (65%) of Henry County adults had a flu vaccine during the past 12 months, increasing to sixty-eight percent (68%) among females compared to 62% among males.
- Regarding age, generally, as age increased the share to report a flu vaccine during the past 12 months increased. However, only 44% of those aged 35 to 44 reported receiving a flu vaccine in the past year.
- As household income increased flu vaccine uptake in the past year decreased. Those with the lowest annual household incomes had the highest shares reporting a flu vaccine in the past year at 74%. Among those in the two highest income groups about three-fifths reported they received a flu vaccine in the past year (61% and 58%, respectively).
- Regarding educational attainment, the group with the largest share to have had a flu vaccine during the past 12 months were those with at least a bachelor’s degree (78%). Among the other two educational attainment groups 62% reported they got the flu vaccine.
- The highest rate of flu vaccine update was found among those who lived in Napoleon city limits with 70% reporting they received the flu vaccine in the past year. More than three-fifths (62%) of those living in a rural area had received a flu vaccine and 60% of those living in one of Henry County’s villages.

Figure 8. Variation in percentage of Henry County adults who have had an annual seasonal flu vaccine in the past year

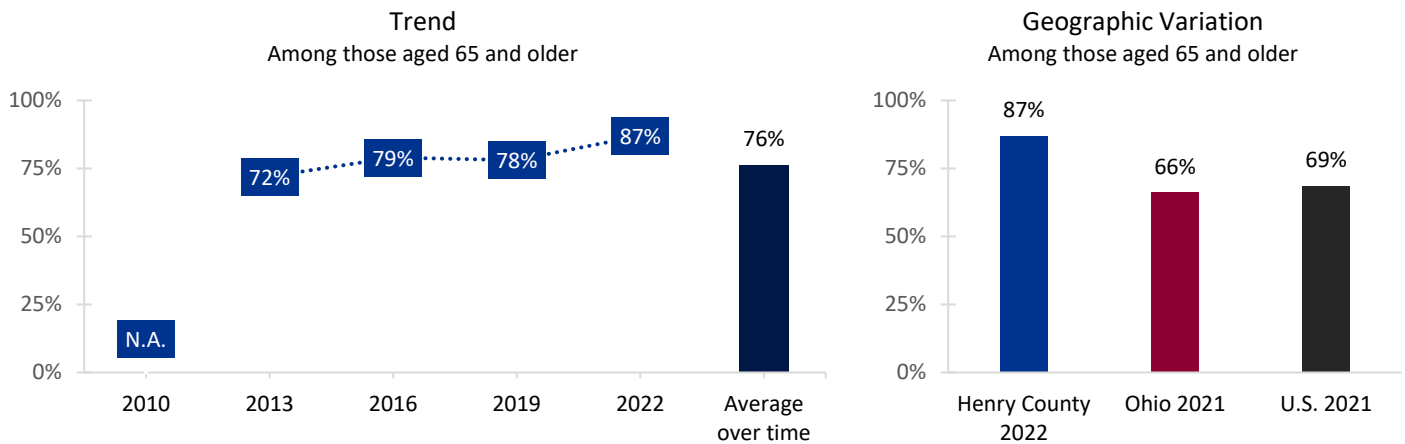


FLU VACCINE AMONG THOSE AGED 65 AND OLDER IN THE PAST YEAR

As mentioned earlier, for some individuals getting sick with the flu can be more serious than others. One characteristic that is associated with a higher risk of contracting the flu and a higher probability of complications is being aged 65 and older. Since 2013, the Henry County Health Assessment has tracked yearly flu vaccine uptake in individuals aged 65 and older.

- Eighty-seven percent (87%) of Henry County adults aged 65 and older had a flu vaccine during the past 12 months. The average share (from 2013 through 2019) of all Henry County adults aged 65 and older had a flu vaccine during the past 12 months was slightly lower at 76% (see Figure 9).
- The state and national share of adults aged 65 and older to have had a flu vaccine during the past 12 months was quite a bit lower (66% and 69%, respectively) compared to Henry County (87%).

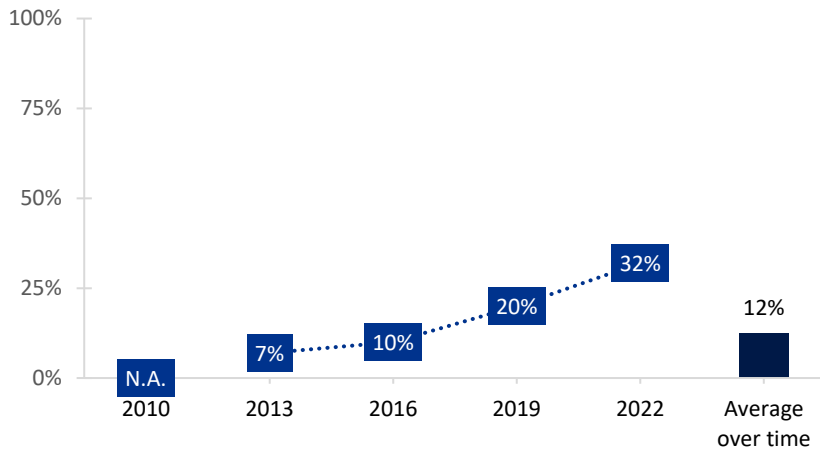
Figure 9. Trend and geographic variation in percentage of Henry County adults aged 65 and older who have had an annual seasonal flu vaccine in the past year



SHINGLES OR ZOSTER VACCINATION IN LIFETIME

- About one-third (32%) of Henry County adults had a Shingles or Zoster vaccine during their lifetime. The average share (from 2013 through 2019) of all Henry County adults was lower at 12% (see Figure 10).

Figure 10. Trend in the percentage of Henry County adults who had a Shingles or Zoster vaccination in their lifetime



PREVENTIVE HEALTH SCREENINGS AND EXAMS

SCREENING FOR COLORECTAL CANCER

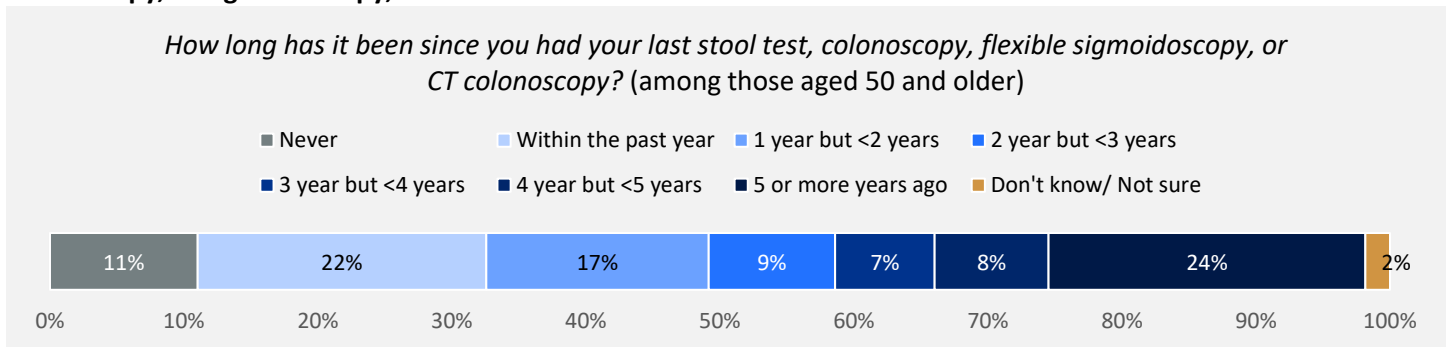
According to the American Cancer Society, colorectal cancer is the third most common cancer diagnosed in the United States. They estimated that in 2022 alone there were 106,180 new cases of colon cancer and 44,850 new cases of rectal cancer. Since the mid-1980s the rate of people diagnosed with colon or rectal cancer has decreased because more people are getting screened and people are making changes in lifestyle-related risk factors. For more information, please visit the American Cancer Society webpage, here: <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/colon-rectal-cancer/about.html>

Regarding screenings, the US Preventive Services Task Force recommends screening for colorectal cancer in all adults aged 50 to 75 years. Beginning in 2021, they also recognized a moderate net benefit to also screening adults aged 45 to 49 years increasing their recommend age range by five years. For more specific information on their recommendations please see their webpage, here:

<https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/document/RecommendationStatementFinal/colorectal-cancer-screening>

- Sixty-three percent (63%) of adults aged 50 and older had a stool test, colonoscopy, flexible sigmoidoscopy, or CT colonoscopy in the past five years.
- One-in-ten adults (11%) aged 50 and older have never had a stool test, colonoscopy, flexible sigmoidoscopy, or CT colonoscopy and 2% did not know if they had.

Figure 11. Distribution of Henry County adults aged 50 and older on how long it has been since they had a stool test, colonoscopy, or sigmoidoscopy, 2022



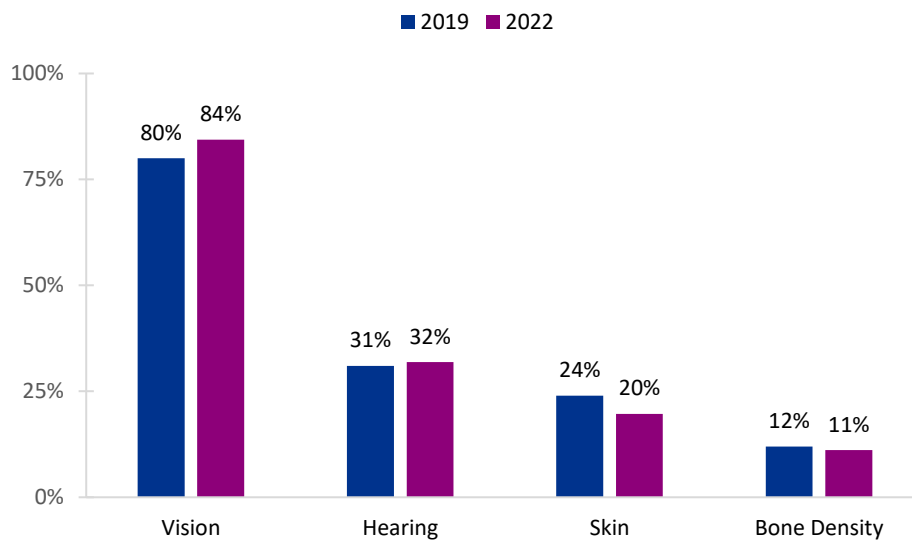
OTHER HEALTH RELATED SCREENINGS AND EXAMS

- In the past two years, Henry County adults reported getting the following checked: vision (84%), hearing (32%), skin (20%), and bone density (11%).
- Compared to 2019, the share of adults to report they had their vision or hearing checked had slightly increase whereas the share to report they had their skin or bone-density checked had decreased.

Table 7. Health related screenings and exams among Henry County adults

	2019	2022	Trend
Vision	80%	84%	↑
Hearing	31%	32%	↑
Skin	24%	20%	↓
Bone density	12%	11%	↓

Figure 12. Trend in the percentage of Henry County adults who have had the following checked in the past two years (asked to check all that apply)



WOMEN'S HEALTH

MAMMOGRAMS

Recommendations regarding health screenings can change with time as new technologies and scientific evidence regarding screenings evolve. Recommendations can also vary by organization. For the most up-to-date breast cancer screening guidelines for women, please see this document published by the Centers for Disease Control:

<https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/breast/pdf/breast-cancer-screening-guidelines-508.pdf>

- Sixty-eight percent (68%) of all adult females had a mammogram at some time in their life (up from 57% in 2019).
 - More than two-fifths (45%) had this screening in the past year, up from 36% in 2019.
- Nearing half (48%) of those aged 35 to 44 had received a mammogram in the past two years compared to 86% of those aged 45 to 64 and 84% of those aged 65 and older.
- There was very little variation by household income in the share of females who reported a mammogram—anywhere from 55% to 61% reported a screening in the past two years.
- Regarding educational attainment, the group with the largest share to have had a mammogram in the past 2 years were those with a high school diploma or less (80%). Slightly more than half (57%) of females with some college/an associate degree and slightly less than one half (49%) of those with at least a bachelor's degree had a mammogram in the past two years.
- The smallest share of females to have a mammogram in the past two years was found among those who lived in Napoleon city limits at 53%. Those who lived in one of Henry County's villages had a slightly higher share at 58%, but the highest share was found among females who lived in rural Henry County at 66%.
- Since 2013 the Henry County Community Health Status Assessment has reported the share of females aged 40 and older who had reported having a mammogram in the past two years. In 2022 82% of these females reported a mammogram in the past years, which is higher than the average share (from 2013 through 2019) of 77% (see Figure 15).
- Regarding the state and national share, only the share of females aged 50 to 74 years old who had a mammogram in the past two years were reported. The share in Henry County in 2022 was higher at 90% compared to 78% at the state- and national-levels in 2020.

Figure 13. Distribution of female residents of Henry County who reported on how long it had been since they had a mammogram, 2022

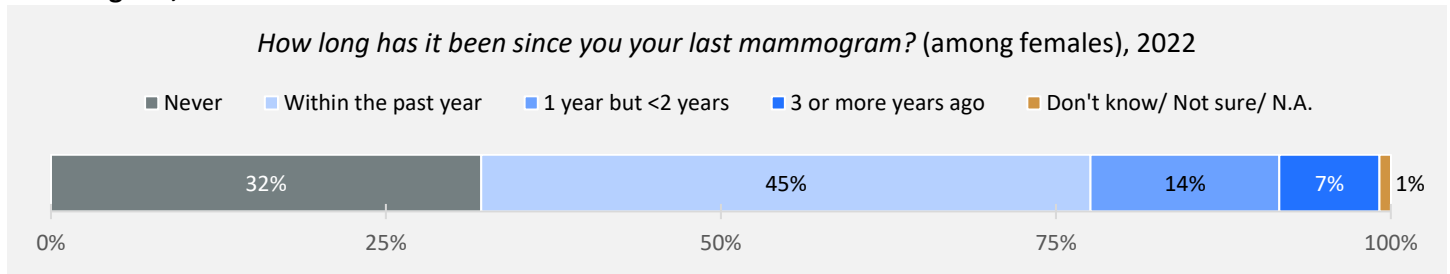


Figure 14. Variation in the percentage of female residents of Henry County who had a mammogram in the past two years, 2022

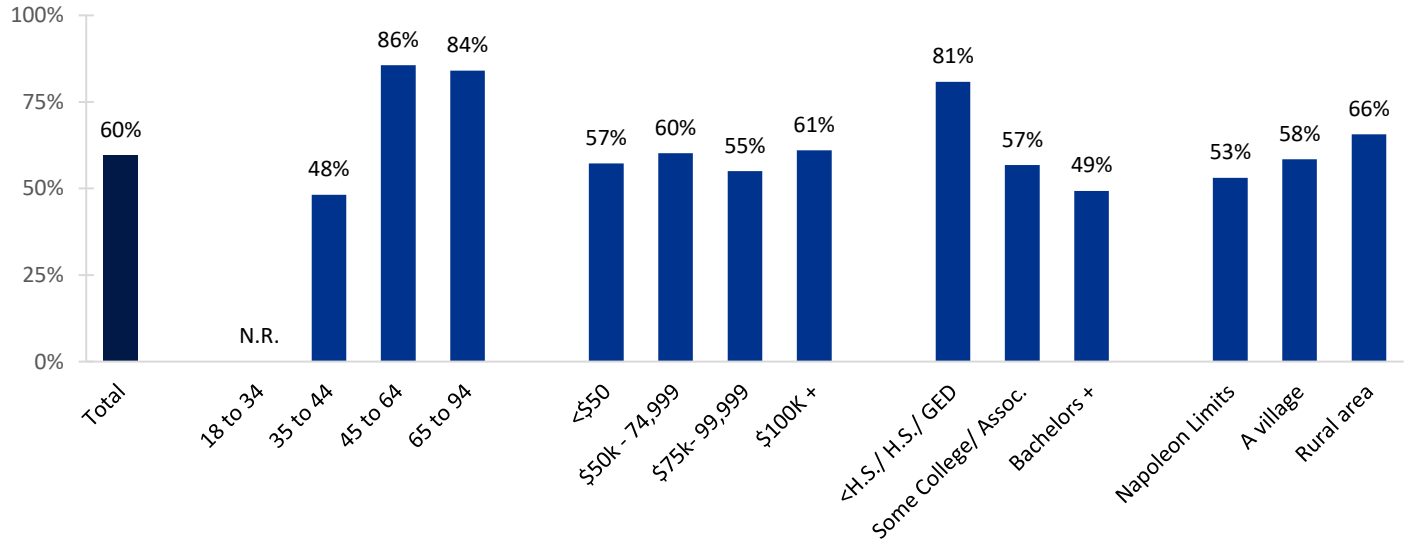
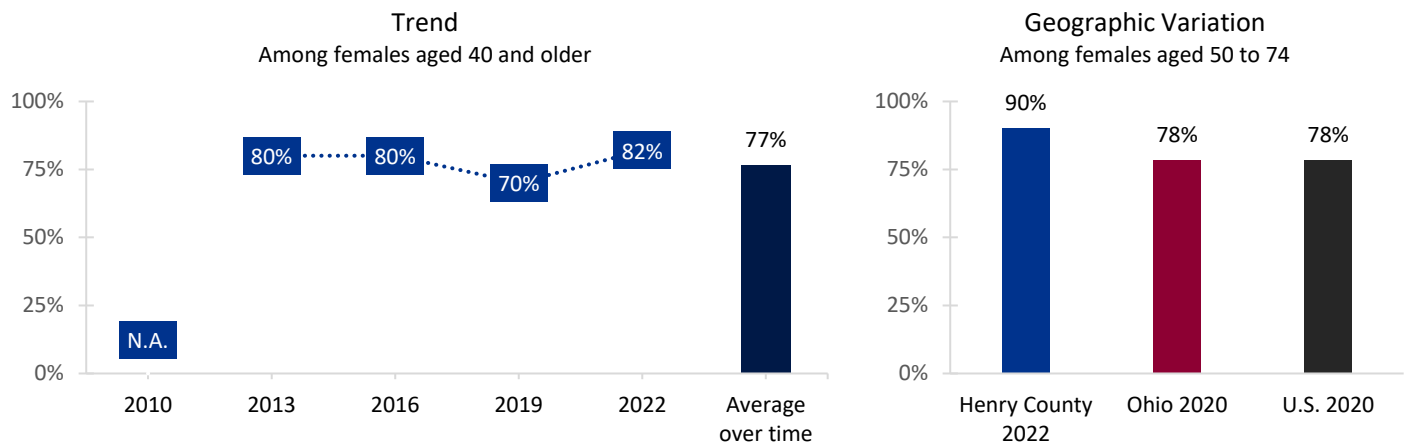


Figure 15. Trend and geographic variation in the percentage of female residents of Henry County who had a mammogram in the past two years



PAP TESTS

Pap tests are one way to screen for cervical cancer in females. According to the CDC, females should start getting Pap tests at age 21. With a normal Pap test your doctor may tell you to wait three years until your next Pap test. Following age 65 you may be told you can wait even longer. For more information on cervical cancer, see:

<https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/index.htm>

- Ninety-three percent (93%) of Henry County females had a Pap smear some time in their life, and 35% reported having had the exam in the past year (see Figure 16).
- At 81%, the share of females reporting a pap test within the CDC recommended age range and timeframe in Henry County was higher than the average share (from 2013 through 2019) of 69%. Further, the share was slightly higher than the share among women in Ohio in 2020 (77%) and the nation (78%) (see Figure 17).
- Eighty-eight percent (88%) of those aged 21 to 34 had received a pap test in the past three years decreasing slightly to 85% of those aged 35 to 44. Among those aged 45 to 64 (75%) had done so.
- There was little variation by annual household income ranging from 81% among those in top income group to 88% among those living in households with annual incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 a year.
- Regarding educational attainment, the group with the largest share to have had a pap test per CDC recommendations were those with at least a bachelor's degree (85%). The lowest share was among those with some college at 79%.
- The smallest share of females aged 21 to 65 to have had a pap test in the past three years was found among those who lived in a rural area of Henry County at 77%. Those who lived in the Napoleon city limits had the highest share at 85%.

Figure 16. Distribution of ALL female residents of Henry County who reported on time since last pap test

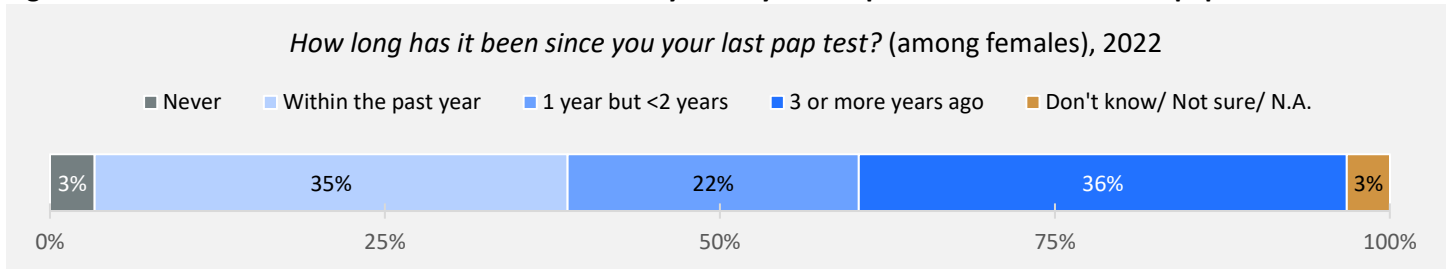
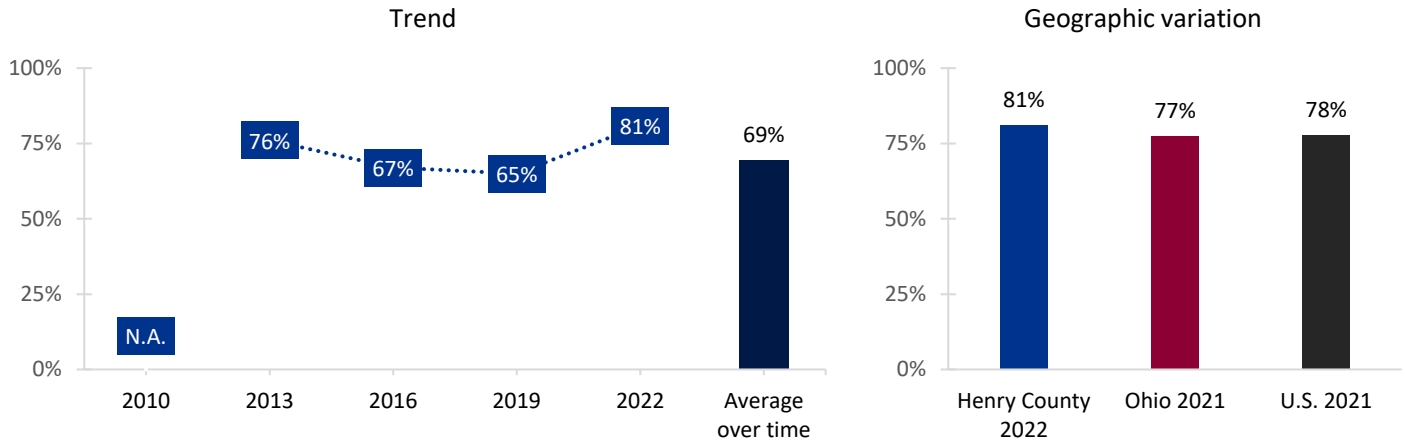
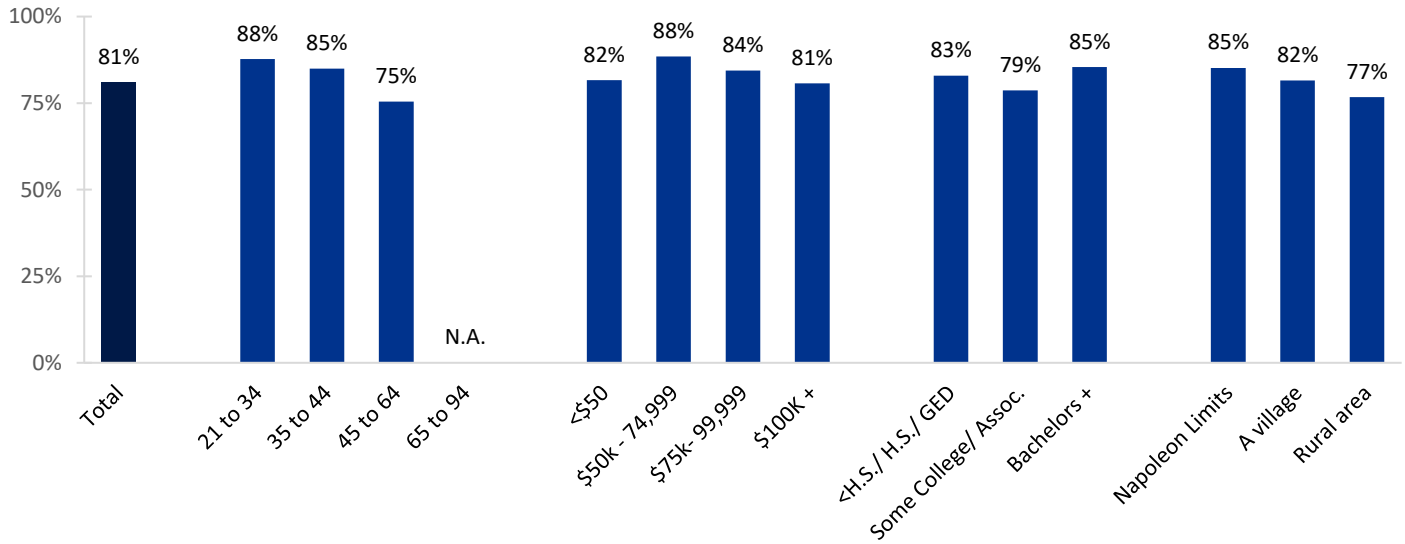


Figure 17. Trend and geographic variation in the percentage of females aged 21 to 65 in Henry County who reported having a pap test with the past THREE YEARS



* Pap smear was reported for women aged 19 and over

Figure 18. Percentage of females aged 21 to 65 who reported having a pap test within the past THREE YEARS



PREGNANCY

- In 2022 twenty-six percent (26%) of Henry County females had been pregnant in the past 5 years which was the same in 2019.
- During their last pregnancy (within the past five years), females did the following: had a prenatal appointment in the first 3 months (80%), took a multi-vitamin with folic acid (80%). In 2019 only about three-quarters had a prenatal appointment in the first 3 months (74%) or took a multi-vitamin with folic acid (73%). In 2022, two-fifths (40%) experienced depression during or after pregnancy.



Two-fifths (40%) of Henry County women with a pregnancy in the past five years reported they experienced depression during or after pregnancy.

WOMEN’S HEALTH CONCERNS

- Women primarily used a general or family physician office (54%) or a private gynecologist office (32%) as their usual source of services for female health concerns.
- Eight percent (8%) indicated they did not have a usual source of services for female health concerns.
- Major risk factors for cardiovascular disease include high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, physical inactivity, diabetes, smoking, and physical inactivity. In Henry County, the 2022 health assessment has identified that:

Table 8. Henry County female prevalence of major risk factors for cardiovascular disease

	2019	2022	Trend	Geographic Variation
Percentage of women overweight or obese	69%	76%	↑	 76% 67% 64% HC OH US
Percentage of women diagnosed with high blood cholesterol	26%	35%	↑	 35% 34% 34% HC OH US
Percentage of women diagnosed with high blood pressure	26%	30%	↑	 30% 34% 29% HC OH US
Percentage of women inactive	N.A.	15%		 15% 29% 26% HC OH US
Percentage of women diagnosed with diabetes	10%	7%	↓	 7% 12% 10% HC OH US
Percentage of women current tobacco/ nicotine users	8%	8%	↓	 8% 18% 13% HC OH US

MEN'S HEALTH

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN (PSA) TEST

PSA is a substance made by the prostate. Levels of PSA in the blood can be higher in men who have prostate cancer as well as other conditions that affect the prostate. While there is no standard test to screen for prostate cancer, a prostate specific antigen test—which measures the level of PSA in the blood—is commonly used to screen for prostate cancer. For more information on prostate cancer, please see the CDC information page at:

https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/prostate/basic_info/index.htm

- Thirty-six percent (36%) of males had a P.S.A. at some time in their life, and 26% had this screening in the past year.
- Over two-fifths (43%) of males aged 40 and older had a P.S.A. test in the past year, and 53% had one in the past two years.

Figure 19. Distribution of males in Henry County who reported on time since last P.S.A. test, 2022

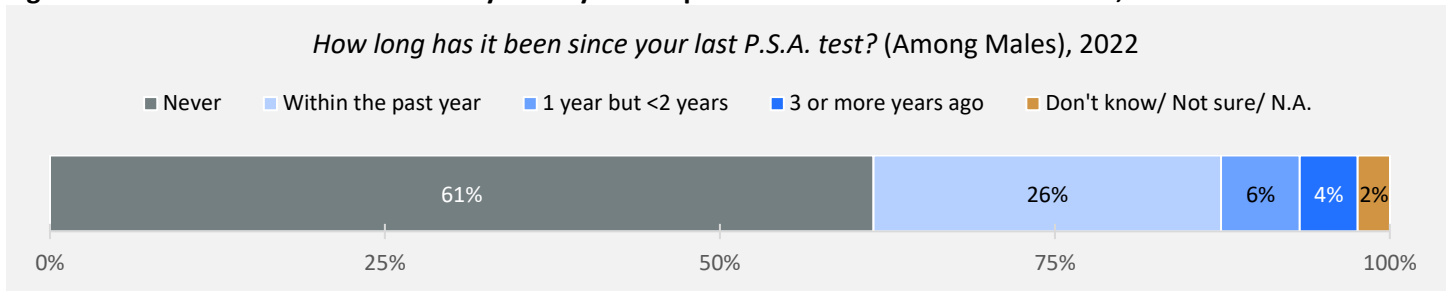
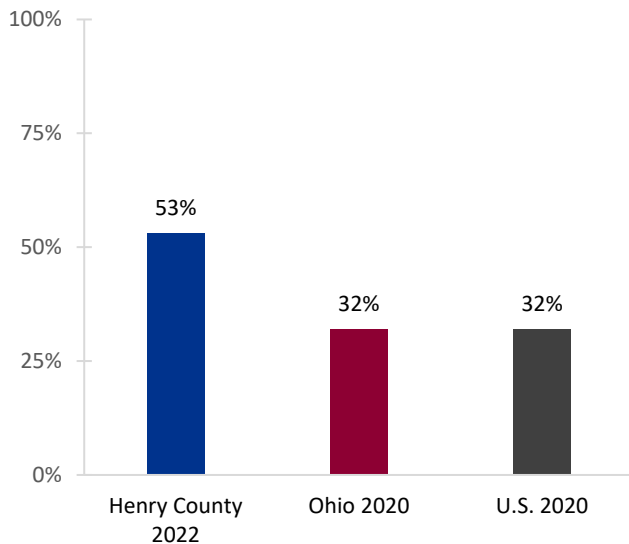


Figure 20. Geographic variation in the percentage of males over the age of 40 who reported having a P.S.A. test in the past TWO YEARS



MEN'S HEALTH CONCERNS

- Sixty percent (60%) of Henry County males rated their health as excellent or very good, compared to 53% of females.
- Larger shares of males had been diagnosed with:
 - High blood pressure (41% compared to 30% of females)
 - Diabetes (13% compared to 7% of females)
- Larger shares of Henry County males:
 - Considered overweight or obese (85% compared to 76% of females)
 - Be a current nicotine user (26% compared to 8% of females)
 - Consumed alcohol in the past 30 days (76% of males compared to 75% of females)
- Smaller shares of Henry County males had:
 - A routine check-up in the past year (77% compared to 79% of females)
 - Been to the dentist in the past year (58% compared to 74% of females)
- Smaller shares of males had been diagnosed with:
 - Arthritis (17% compared to 22% of females)
 - High blood cholesterol (33% compared to 36% of females)

Table 9. Sex differences in health factors

	Men	Women
Percentage who rated their health as excellent or very good	60%	53%
Percentage diagnosed with high blood pressure	41%	30%
Percentage diagnosed with diabetes	13%	7%
Percentage considered overweight or obese	85%	76%
Percentage current tobacco users	26%	8%
Percentage who consumed alcohol in the past 30 days	76%	75%
Percentage had a routine check-up in the past year	77%	79%
Percentage been to the dentist in the past year	58%	74%
Percentage diagnosed with arthritis	17%	22%
Percentage diagnosed with high blood cholesterol	33%	36%

ORAL HEALTH

- In the past year, 66% of Henry County adults had visited a dentist or a dental clinic, 12% had done so with the past 2 years, and 9% within the past 5 years. Twelve percent (12%) had not been for five or more years (see Figure 21).
- Regarding trends in Henry County, the share to visit the dentist in the past year as of 2022 was lower than the average share (from 2010 through 2019) of 71% (see Figure 22)
- The share in Henry County was similar to the share among all adults in Ohio (65%) and the United States (67%) (see Figure 23).
- The share of females (74%) to have visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past 12 months was higher than the share among males (58%).
- As age increased the share to have visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past 12 months increased. Slightly more than half (51%) of those aged 18 to 24 had an annual dental visit, 59% of those aged 35 to 44, jumping to nearly three-fourths (73%) of those aged 45 to 64 and 80% of those aged 65 to 94.
- Similar shares of individuals living in households with earnings less than \$100,000 a year visited the dentist in the past year—ranging from 59% to 63%. The share among those in households earning \$100,000 a year was 75%.
- The share to have been to the dentist in the past year increased as educational attainment increased. Fifty-six percent (56%) of those with a high school diploma or less had gone to the dentist in the past year compared to 65% of those with some college or an associate degree. The highest share was among those with at least a bachelor’s degree at 86%.
- The lowest share of adults to have visited a dentist in the past year was found among those who lived in Napoleon city limits at about half (52%) having done so. Nearly three-quarters (74%) of those living in a Henry County village or a rural area had been to a dentist in the past year.
- Henry County adults reported the following reasons for not visiting a dentist or dental clinic in the past year:
 - Cost (28% in 2022 compared to 40% in 2019)
 - Fear, apprehension, nervousness, pain, dislike going (24% in 2022 compared to 13% in 2019).
 - No reason to go/ had not thought of it (18% in 2022 compared to 14% in 2019)

Figure 21. Distribution of Henry County adult reports on their time since they last visited a dentist

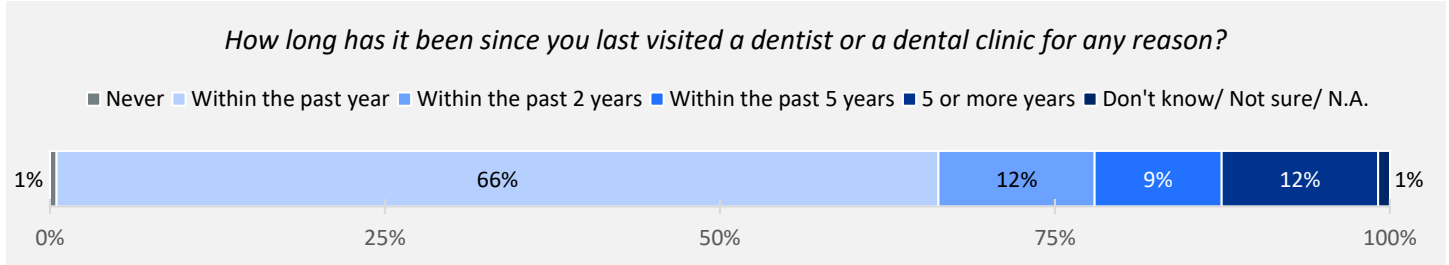


Figure 22. Trend in percentage of Henry County adults who visited a dentist or dental clinic in the PAST YEAR

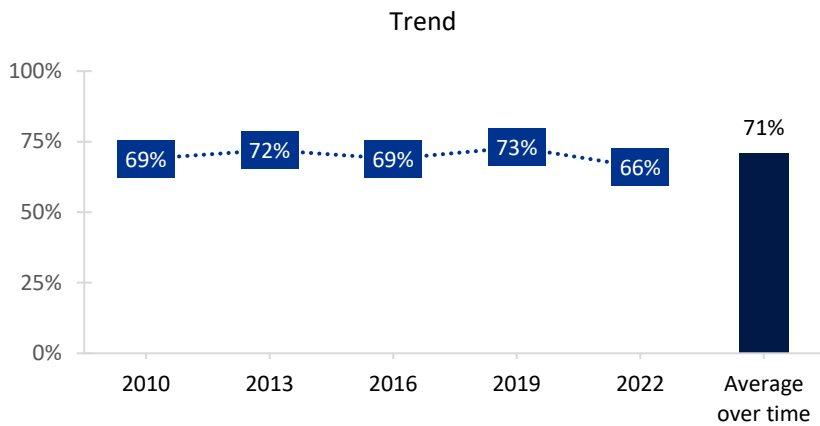


Figure 23. Variation in the percentage of adults who visited a dentist or dental clinic in the PAST YEAR

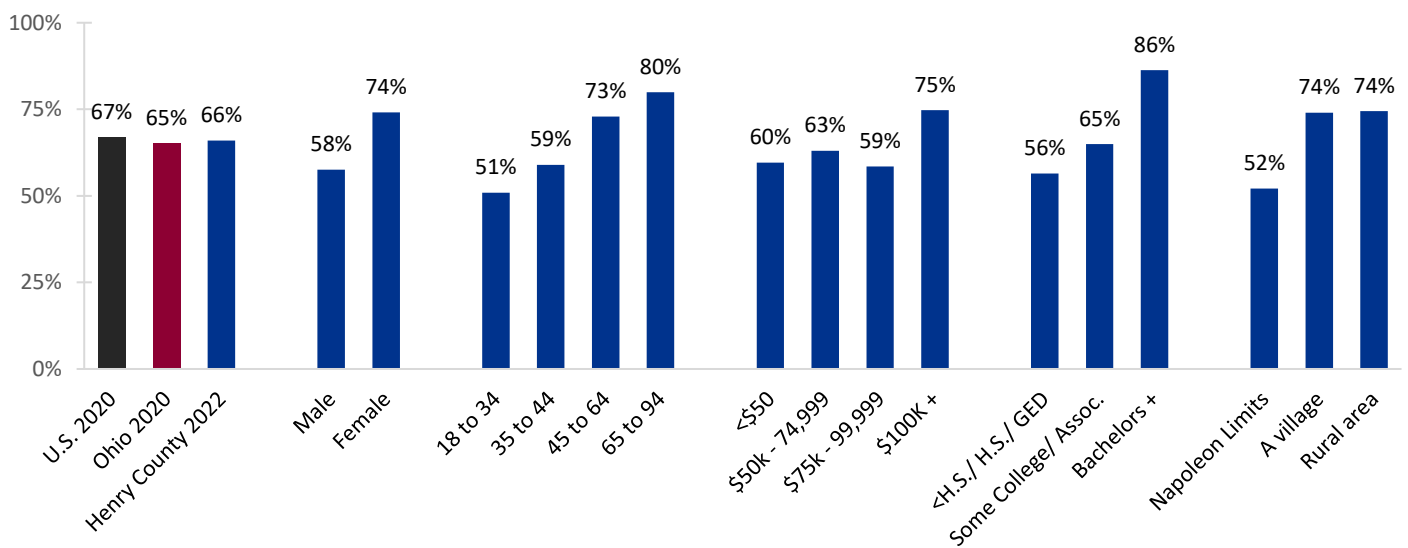


Table 10. Reasons given by Henry County residents for not going to the dentist

	2019	2022	Trend
Cost	40%	28%	↓
Fear, apprehension, nervousness, pain, dislike going	13%	24%	↑
No reason to go/ had not thought of it	14%	18%	↑

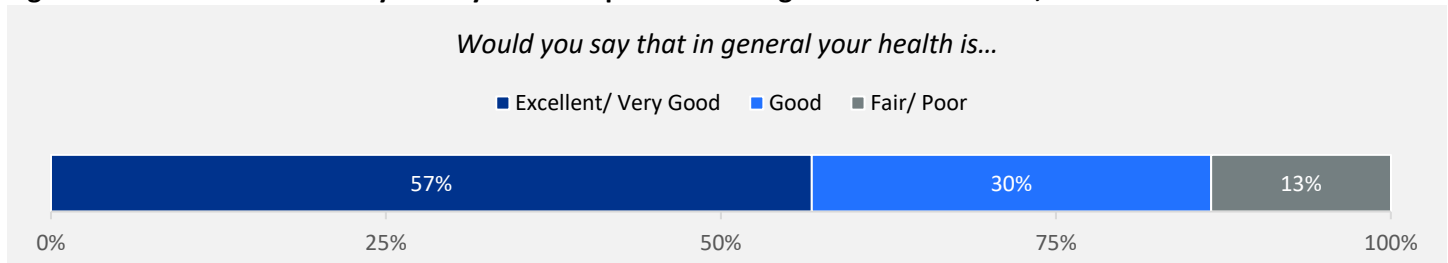
HEALTH BEHAVIORS

HEALTH STATUS PERCEPTIONS

GENERAL HEALTH STATUS

- Over half (57%) of Henry County adults rated their health as *excellent or very good*. Nearly one-third (30%) reported their general health as *good* and 13% reported it as *fair or poor* (see Figure 24).

Figure 24. Distribution of Henry County adults' reports on their general health status, 2022



RATED GENERAL HEALTH AS EXCELLENT OR VERY GOOD

- Regarding trends in Henry County, the share of adults who rated their health as *excellent or very good* in 2022 (57%) was higher than the average share (from 2010 through 2019) of 54% (see Figure 25).
- The state and national share of adults who rated their health as excellent or very good was lower (51% and 53%, respectively) compared to Henry County (57%) (see Figure 26).
- The share of females (53%) who rated their health as excellent or very good was lower than the share among males (60%).
- Generally, as age increased the share who rated their health as excellent or very good decreased. Over two-fifths (63%) in the youngest age group (18 to 24) rated their general health as excellent or very good, compared to 54% of those aged 35 to 44 and 56% of those aged 45 to 64. About half (49%) of those aged 65 to 94 rated their general health as excellent or very good.
- The lowest share rating their health as excellent or good was found among those with household incomes less than \$50,000 a year, at about half (51%). There was little variation among the other three income groups ranging from 60% to 63%.
- Regarding educational attainment, the group with the lowest share who rated their general health as *excellent or very good* were those with a high school diploma or less (53%). About three-fifths of those in the middle and highest educational attainment groups rated their health as *excellent or very good* (58% and 60%, respectively).
- The largest percentage of Henry County residents to report their general health as *excellent or very good* lived in rural areas (61%), whereas the lowest percentage was among those who lived in a village within the county (52%).

Figure 25. Trend in Henry County adults who reported their general health as *excellent or very good*

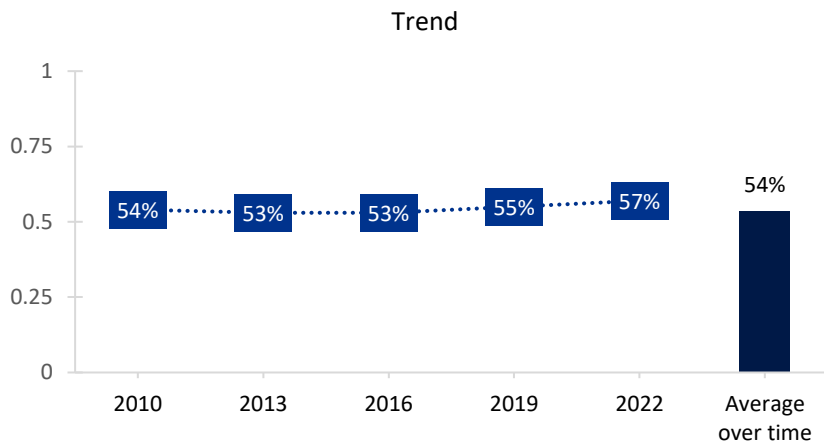
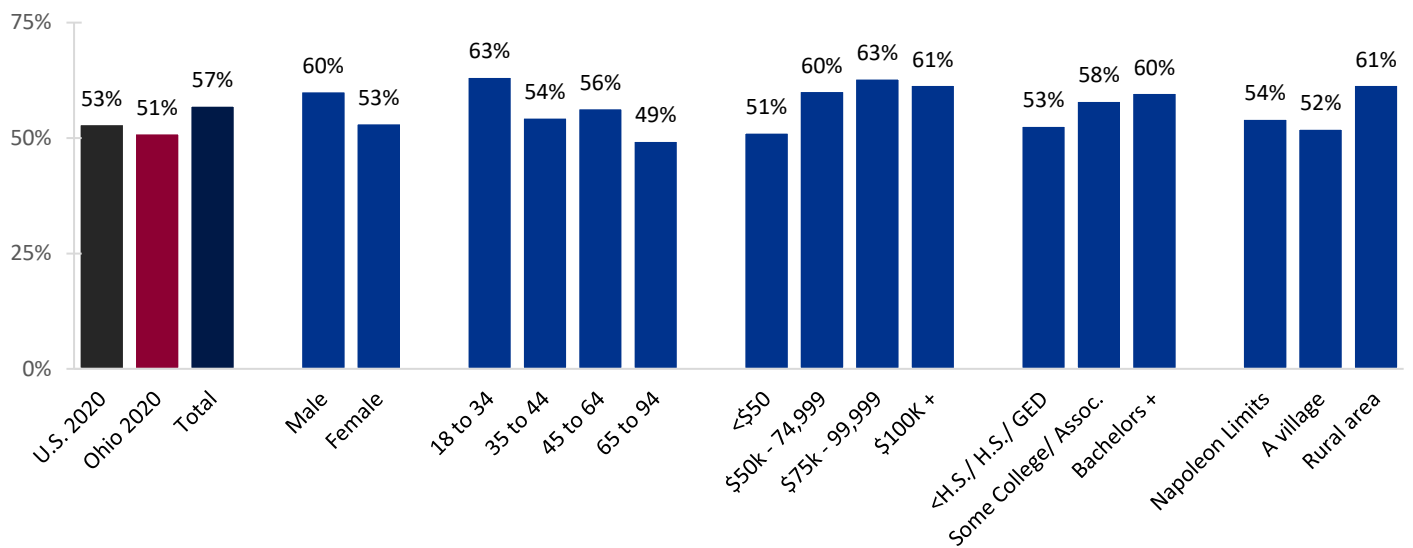


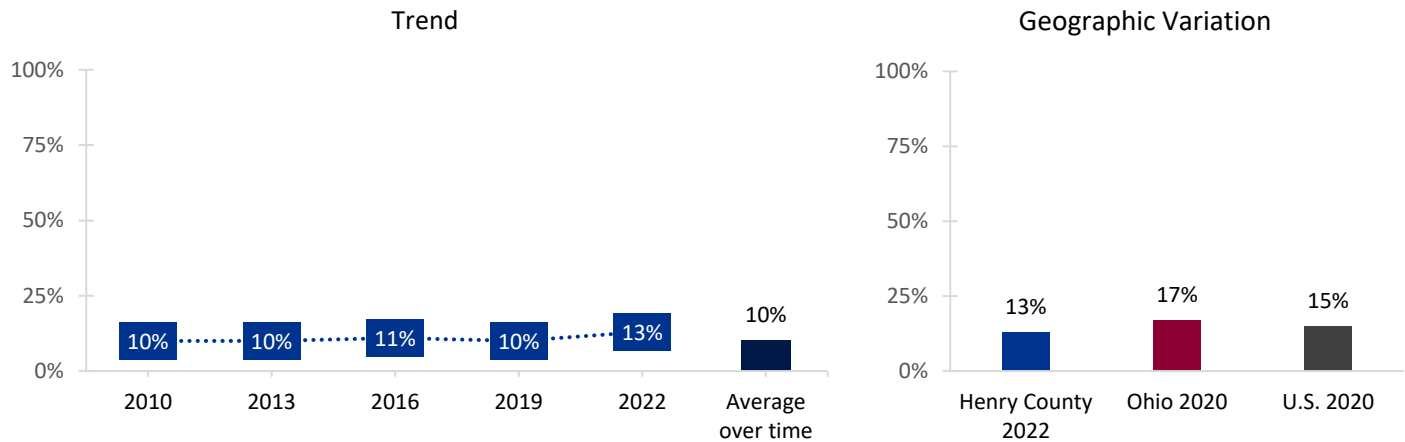
Figure 26. Variation in the percentage of adults who rated general health as *excellent or very good*



RATED GENERAL HEALTH AS FAIR OR POOR

- Regarding trends in Henry County, the share of adults who rated their health as *fair or poor* in 2022 (13%) was higher than the average share (from 2010 through 2019) of 10% (see Figure 27).
- The state and national share of adults who rated their general health as *fair or poor* was higher (17% and 15%, respectively) compared to Henry County (13%).
- Henry County adults with the following conditions had higher shares reporting *fair or poor* general health than those without said conditions.
 - Arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia (24% compared to 10%)
 - High cholesterol (18% compared to 10%)
 - High blood pressure (17% compared to 11%)

Figure 27. Trend and geographic variation in adults who reported their general health as fair or poor



PHYSICAL HEALTH STATUS

- Over one-third (36%) of Henry County adults rated their physical health as not good on four or more days in the past month.
 - On average, from 2010 through 2019, 18% of Henry County adults reported their physical health was not good on four more days in the past 30 days—half the share who reported such in 2022, alone (see first panel of Figure 29).
- Henry County adults reported their physical health as not good on an average of 5.3 days in the past month.
 - The share in 2020 was higher than the average share (from 2013 through 2019) of 3.1 days (see second panel of Figure 29).
- There was not a lot of sociodemographic variation in the share of Henry County adults who reported their physical health as not good on four or more days in the past month, except by where they lived.
 - Those in the lowest income group had the highest share at 44% and those in the highest had the lowest at 26%.
 - Nearly half (46%) of adults who lived in the Napoleon city limits reported their physical health as not good in the past month compared to 42% living in the limits of a Henry County village, and only 22% living in a rural area of Henry County (not shown).
- In 2021, the BRFSS data shows that 12% of adults in Ohio and 11% of adults in the United States reported their physical health was not good on 14 or more days in the past month. The share among adults in Henry County in 2022 was higher at 15% (not shown).

Figure 28. Distribution of Henry County adults’ reports on number of days physical in the past month was not good, 2022

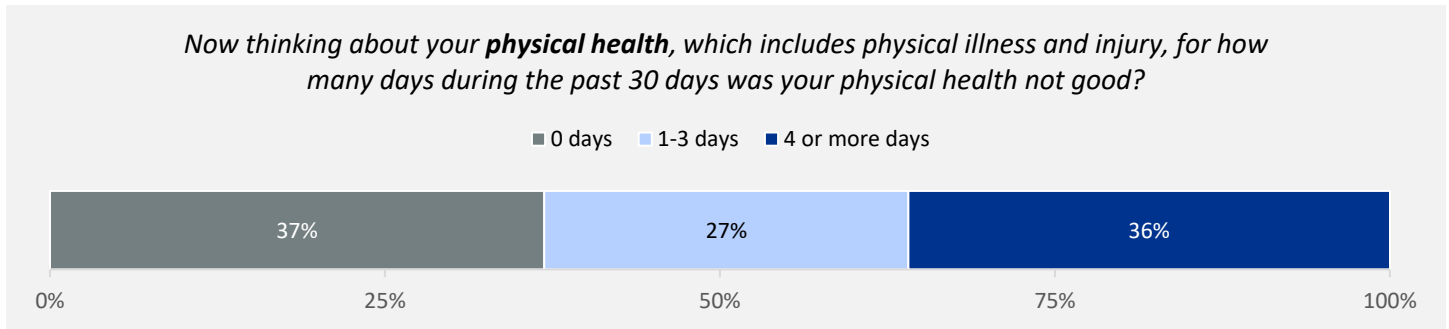
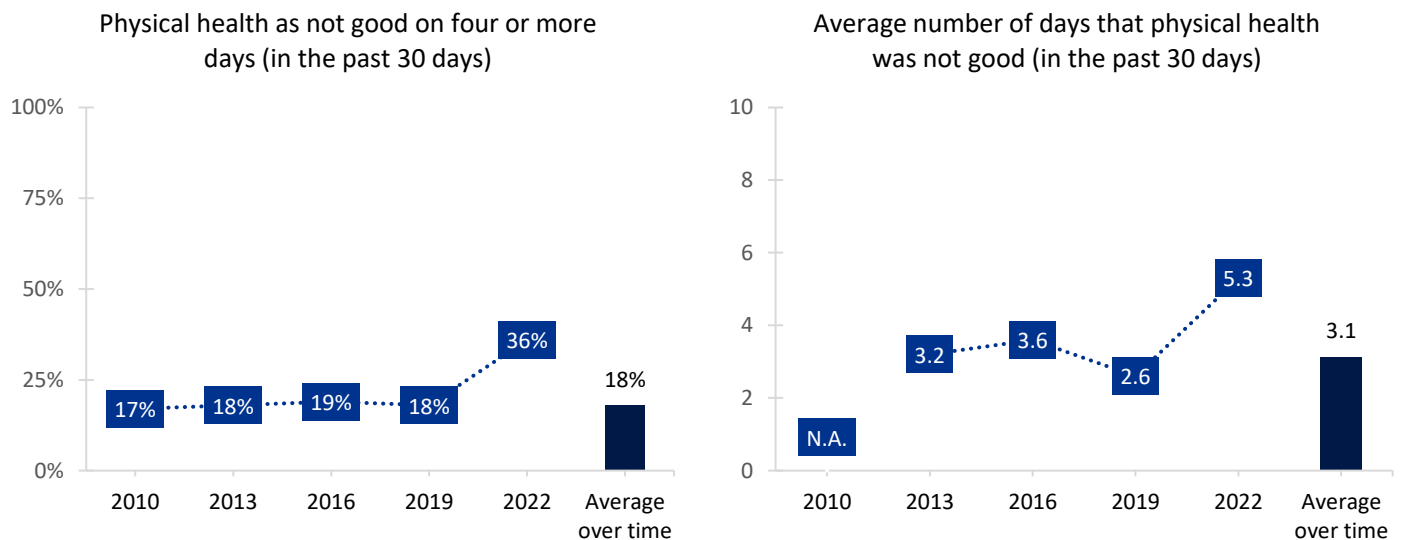


Figure 29. Trends in the percentage of Henry County adults who rated physical health as not good



MENTAL HEALTH STATUS

- The distribution of reports on number of days mental health was not good is evenly distributed with about one-third (35%) of Henry County adults reporting 0 days, about one-third (35%) reporting 1 to 13 days and about one-third (30%) reporting 14 or more days (see Figure 30).
 - The shares reporting 0 days was much larger for all adults in Ohio (57%) and the U.S. (59%) compared to Henry County.
- Henry County adults reported their mental health as not good on an average 7.8 days in the previous month.
- Henry County adults had higher shares rating mental health as not good if they:
 - Were female (31% compared to 29% of males)
 - Were aged 18 to 34 (54%) compared to those aged 65 and older (13%)
 - Had an annual household income less than \$50,000 (40% compared to 15% among those with household incomes of \$100,000 or more).
 - Lived in the city limits of Napoleon (32%) or one of the county villages (33%) compared to a rural area of the county (25%).

- Households with children did NOT have a higher share rating their mental health as poor (not shown).
- Over one-half (53%) of adults reported that poor mental or physical health kept them from doing usual activities such as self-care, work, or recreation for at least one day in the past month.
- On average, adults reported poor mental or physical health kept them from usual activities on 4.4 days in the past month.

Figure 30. Geographic variation in the distribution of adults' reports on number of days mental health in the past month was not good

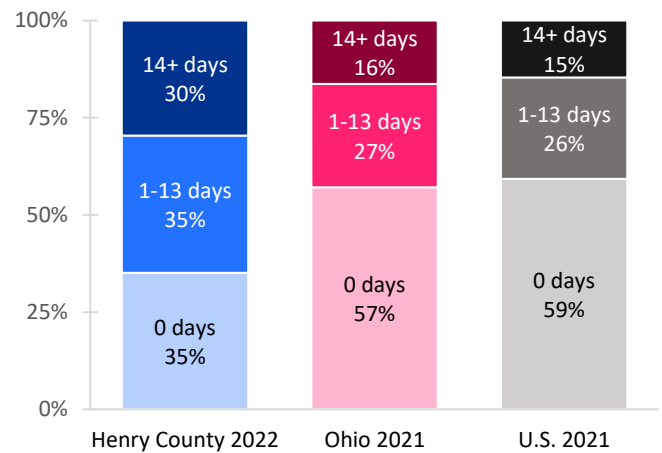
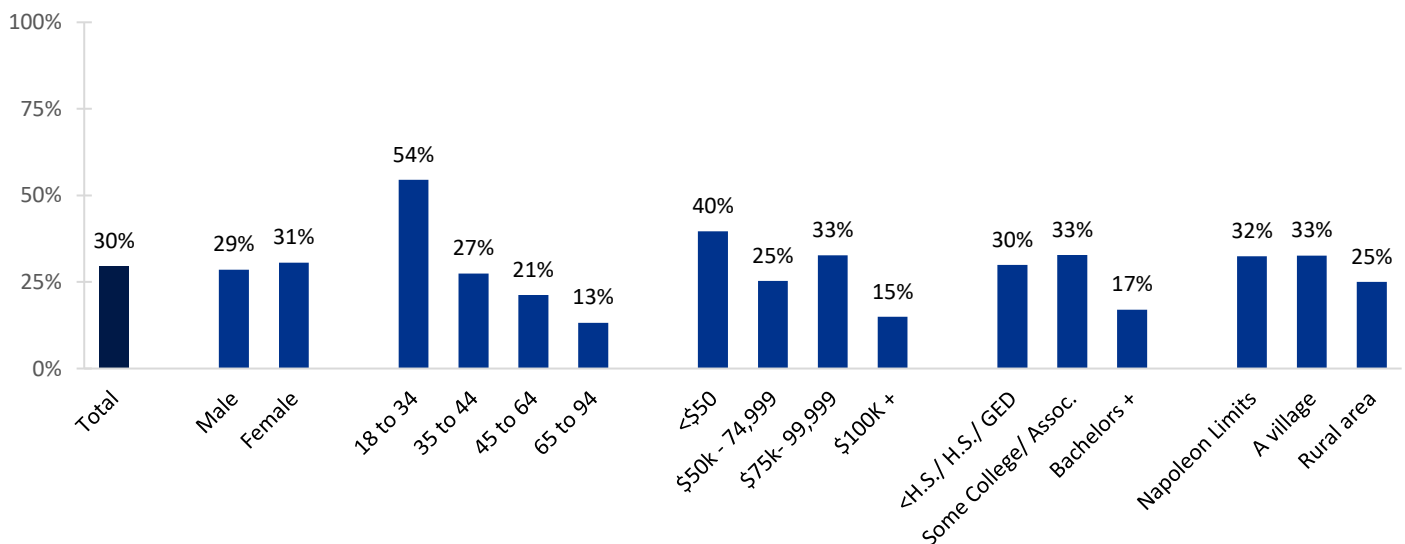


Figure 31. Variation in the percentage of Henry County adults' who reported mental health in the past month was not good on 14 or more days, 2022



Note: Due to concerns regarding data reporting quality, historical data for Henry County is unavailable.

WEIGHT STATUS

Body mass index (BMI) is a screening method used to categorize individuals as underweight, health weight, overweight, and obese by providing an indirect measure of body fat. It is not to be used to diagnose body fatness or the health of an individual. It is calculated by dividing a person’s weight (in kilograms) by the square of their height (in meters).

BMI	Weight Status
Below 18.5	Underweight
18.5 – 24.9	Healthy weight
25.0 – 29.9	Overweight
30.0 and above	Obesity

While BMI is moderately correlated with more direct measures of body fat, it is strongly correlated with a number of metabolic and disease outcomes. For more information, please see the CDC webpage:

https://www.cdc.gov/healthyweight/assessing/bmi/adult_bmi/index.html#InterpretedAdults

- Three-fourths (80%) of Henry County adults were either overweight (35%) or obese (45%) by body mass index (BMI). This puts them at elevated risk for developing a variety of preventable diseases.
- Regarding trends in Henry County, the share of adults classified as overweight per BMI in 2022 (35%) was only slightly higher than the average share (from 2010 through 2019) of 33%. The share of adults classified as obese in 2022 was approaching half (45%) which is higher than the average share (from 2010 through 2019) of 35% (see Figure 32).
- The state and national share of adults classified as overweight was about the same (33% and 34%, respectively) compared to Henry County (35%). The state and national share of adults classified as obese was lower (38% and 34%), respectively) compared to Henry County (45%) (see Figure 33).

Figure 32. Trends in the percentage of Henry County adults classified as overweight or obese per BMI

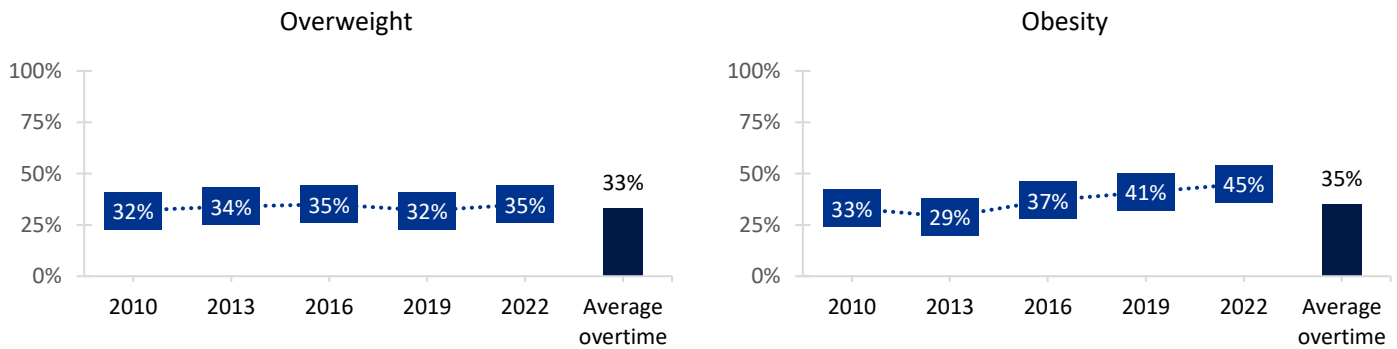
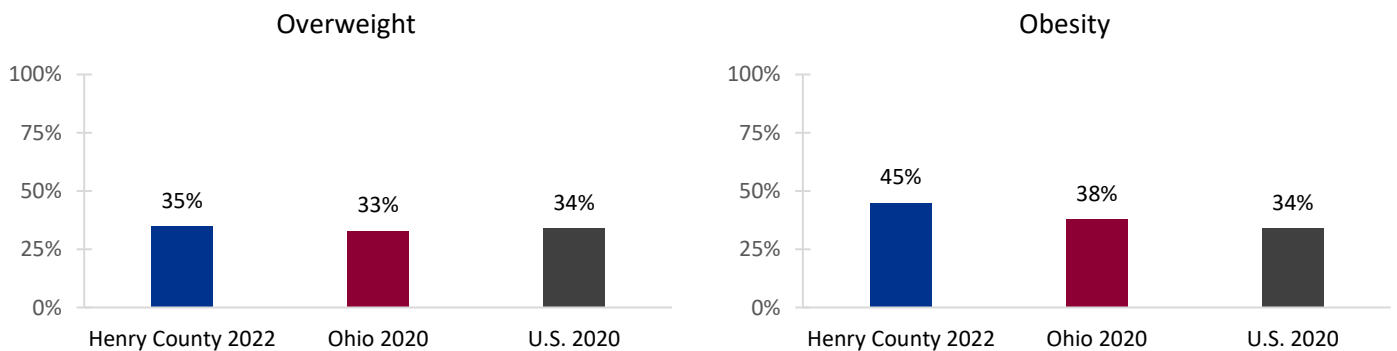


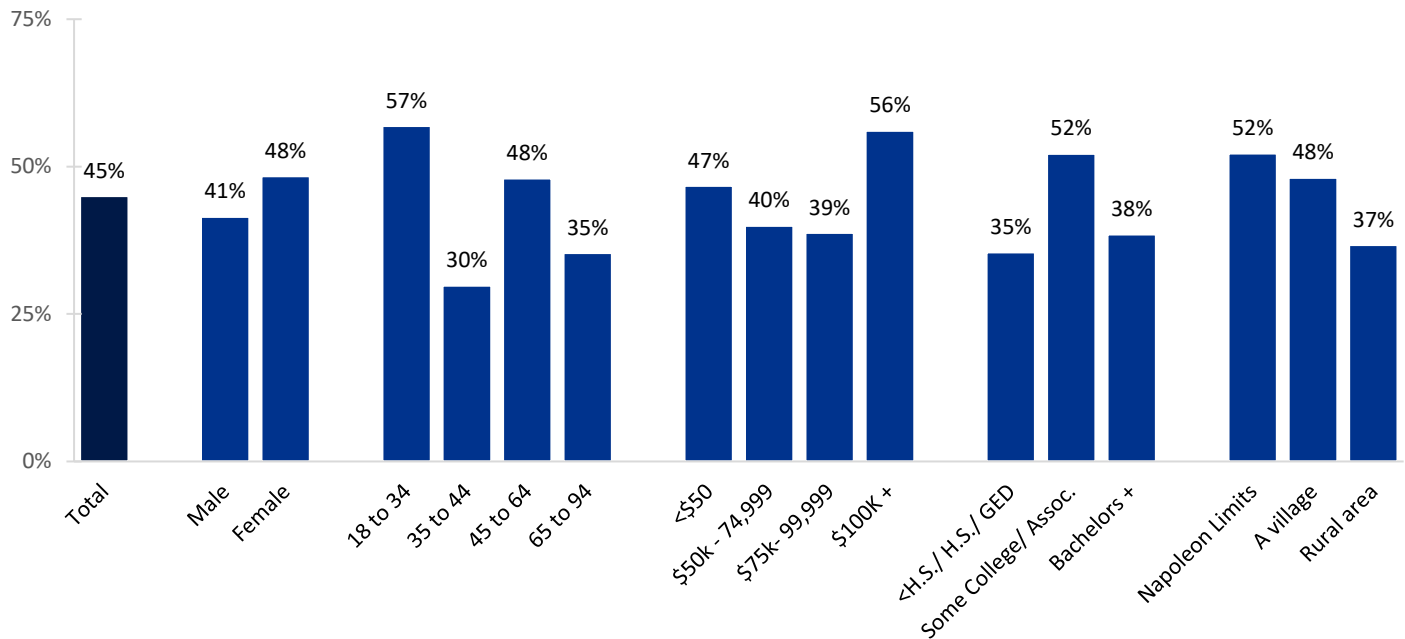
Figure 33. Geographic variation in the percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese per BMI



VARIATION IN OBESITY

- The share of females (48%) with obesity was higher than the share among males (41%).
- The share of adults with obesity by age is highly variable. Nearly three-fifths (57%) in the youngest age group (18 to 24) had obesity, however there were not many respondents in this age category meaning caution should be used in drawing conclusions. Among those aged 35 to 44 nearing one-third (30%) had obesity which was the lowest share among all age groups examined. Nearly one-half (48%) of those aged 45 to 64 had obesity, and thirty-five percent (35%) of those aged 65 to 94 also had obesity.
- The household income group with the highest share to have obesity was about those earning more than \$100,000 a year at nearly three-fifths (56%).
- Regarding educational attainment, those who had earned some college credits or an associate degree had the highest share with obesity at over half (52%).
- The lowest percentage population with obesity was found among those who lived in rural areas, at 37% whereas 52% of those who lived in the Napoleon City limits had the highest

Figure 34. Variation in the percentage of Henry County adults with obesity per BMI, 2022



NUTRITION

The CDC recognizes healthy eating as a way to achieve and maintain a healthy weight. They focus on promoting the consumption of a variety of health foods that do not limit your nutritional intake. In the [Dietary Guidelines for Americans](#) (USDA) four guidelines are recommended:

1. Follow a healthy dietary pattern at every life stage
2. Customize and enjoy nutrient-dense food and beverage choices to reflect personal preferences, cultural traditions, and budgetary considerations
3. Focus on meeting food group needs with nutrient-dense foods and beverages, and stay within calorie limits
4. Limit foods and beverages higher in added sugars, saturated fat, and sodium, and limit alcoholic beverages

They provide a number of resources to help achieve and maintain a healthy weight which can be found here:

<https://www.cdc.gov/healthyweight/index.html>

The table below indicates the number of servings of fruits, vegetables, sugar-sweetened beverages, and caffeinated beverages Henry County adults consumed daily.

- Regarding fruit, nearly four-fifths (78%) reported consuming 1 to 2 servings a day up from 71% in 2019.
- Four-fifths of Henry County adults reported consuming 1 to 2 servings of vegetables a day up from 77% in 2019.
- One-half (51%) reported they did drink sugar-sweetened beverages down from 55% in 2019.
- About one-half (51%) drank 1 to 2 servings of caffeinated beverages a day up from 46% in 2019.
- Two-fifths (41%) of adults indicated they drank 5 or more servings of water a day.

Table 11. Food and drink consumption among Henry County adults, 2022

	5 or more servings	3-4 servings	1-2 servings	0 servings	Dietary Guidelines
Fruit	N.R.	10%	78%	12%	2 cups (One serving = ½ cup)
Vegetables	N.R.	12%	80%	7%	2.5 cups (One serving = 1 cup)
Sugar-sweetened beverages	N.R.	8%	37%	51%	< 10% of calories*
Caffeinated beverages	9%	25%	51%	16%	< 400 mg (8 oz of coffee = 70 – 140 mg)
Water	41%	30%	25%	N.R.	No recommendation

Note: N.R. indicates Not Reliable, meaning too few respondents indicated this answer to report here. * A healthy dietary pattern limits added sugars to less than 10 percent of calories per day—this is not limited to beverages, but also includes foods.

- Henry County adults reported the following reasons they chose the types of food they ate:
 - The top reason given was for taste/ enjoyment at 82%.
- Adults reported the following barriers to consuming fruits and vegetables:
 - Too expensive (17% in 2022 compared to 9% in 2019)
 - I do not like the taste (3% in 2022 compared to 6% in 2019)

Table 12. Reason for choosing the types of food eaten

	2019	2022	Trend
Taste/ Enjoyment	74%	82%	↑
Ease of preparation/ Time	46%	56%	↓
Healthiness of food	55%	51%	↓
What my family prefers and what we are accustomed to eating	41%	52%	↑
Cost	50%	47%	↓
Accessibility of food	30%	23%	↓
Personally-chosen dietary restrictions	N.A.	20%	
Medically based dietary restrictions	N.A.	7%	

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

According to the current [Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans](#), each week adults need 150 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity. That breaks down to 30 minutes a day, 5 days a week.

Henry County adults were asked, during the last 30 days, how many days did you engage in some type of exercise or physical activity for at least 30 minutes?

- Fourteen percent (14%) answered they did not engage in any type of exercise or physical activity for at least 30 minutes. One quarter answered 1 to 9 days (26%) and 29% answered ten to nineteen days. Only about three-in-ten (31%) Henry County adults engaged in the recommended 150 minutes a week in the past 30 days (see Figure 35).
- Eighty-six percent (86%) of Henry County adults reported engaging in some type of exercise or physical activity for at least 30 minutes on at least one day in the past 30 days.
 - Within Henry County the highest share of adults reporting any physical activity in the past 30 days was among those living in a rural area at 90%, followed by those living in the Napoleon city limits (83%).
 - The share reporting physical activity in the past 30 days was higher among adults in Henry County compared to all the adults in Ohio (74%) and all adults in the U.S. (76%).

Figure 35. Distribution of Henry County adults reports of physical activity, 2022

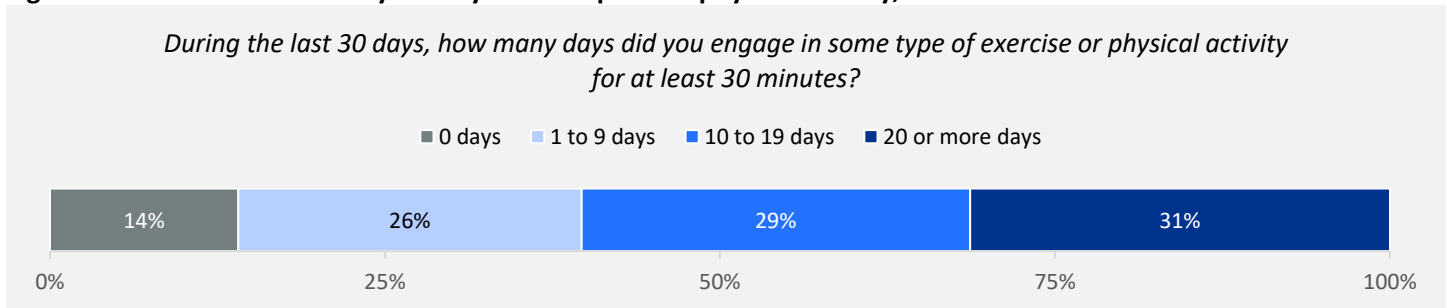
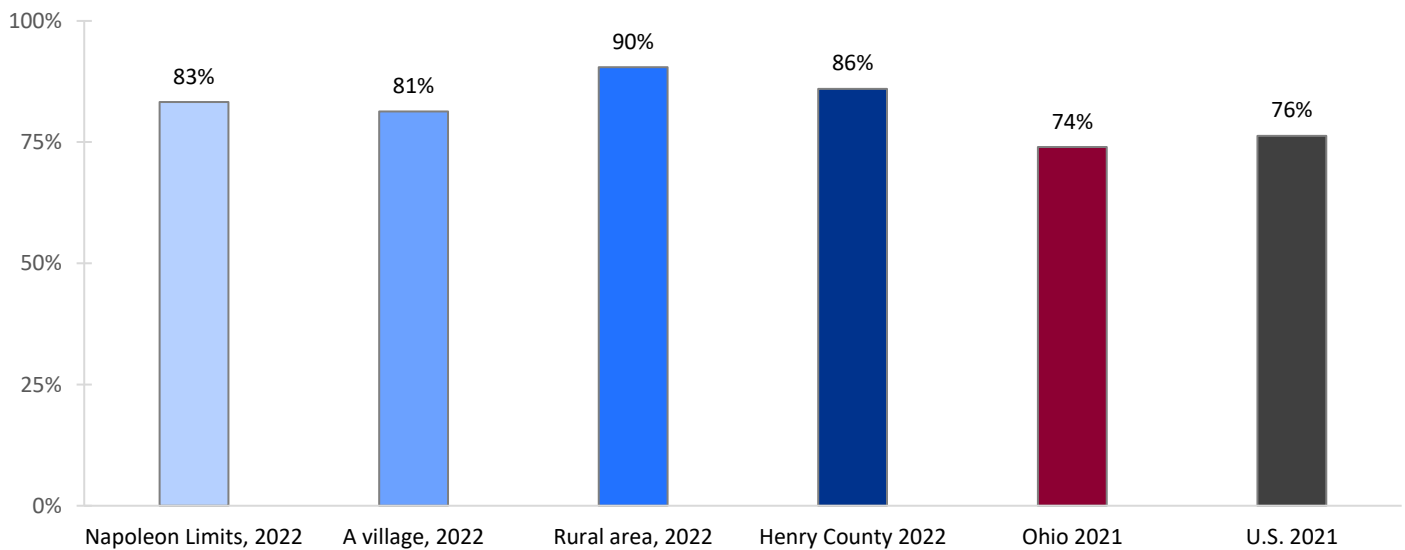


Figure 36. Geographic variation in percentage of adults reporting any physical activity in the past 30 days

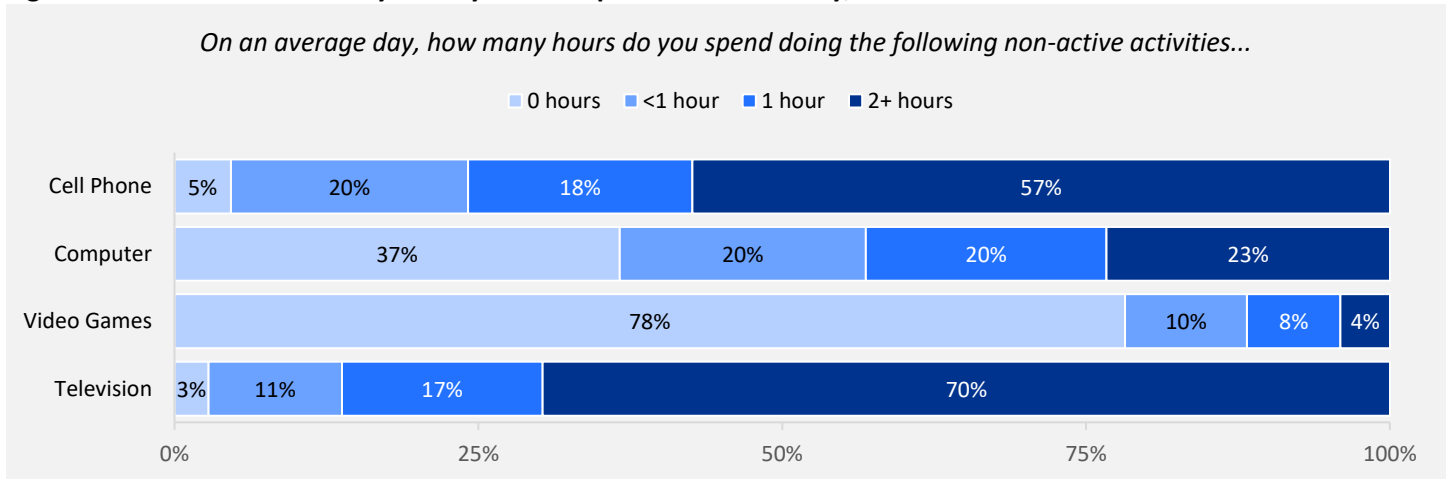


NON-ACTIVE TIME

Henry County adults were asked how many hours on an average day they spent in non-activities including watching television, playing non-active video games, using the computer outside of work, and using their cell phone to talk, text, or search the internet.

- Many – over three-fourths (78%) reported they didn’t spend any time playing video games. Over one-third (37%) reported they did not use a computer on an average day. Only five percent (5%) didn’t use their cell phones and two percent (3%) didn’t watch television.
- Seventy percent (70%) reported they spent two or more hours a day watching television. Over half (57%) spent two or more hours on their cell phone and nearly one-quarter (23%) spent two or more hours on a computer outside of work. Only 4% of Henry County adults reported they spent two or more hours playing video games.
- Adults reported the following reasons for not exercising:
 - Time (28%)
 - Weather (24%)
 - Laziness (24%)
 - Too tired (22%)
 - Pain or discomfort (16%)
 - Chose not to exercise (13%)
 - No childcare (7%)
 - No exercise partner (5%)
 - Could not afford a gym membership (5%)
 - Poorly maintained/ no sidewalks (5%)

Figure 37. Distribution of Henry County adults reports of non-activity, 2022



TOBACCO USE

Tobacco is harmful to the human body and remains the leading cause of preventable disease, disability, and death in the United States (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2014). But there is hope – if you quit smoking your risk for smoking-related diseases is lowered and you can add possible years to your life (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2010). For more information, please visit the CDC website [Smoking & Tobacco Use](#).

- Seventeen percent (17%) of Henry County adults were current nicotine users (those who used cigarettes, pipes, cigars, e-cigarettes, or other electronic vaping products, or chewing tobacco some or every day in the past year).
 - Among current nicotine users in Henry County, over half (57%) used cigarettes, pipes, or cigars. Thirty six percent (36%) used chewing tobacco and 22% had used an electronic vaping product in the past year.
 - Over one-quarter (26%) of current users reported they had stopped smoking vaping or chewing for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit nicotine.

Figure 38. Henry County adults who were regular nicotine users, 2022

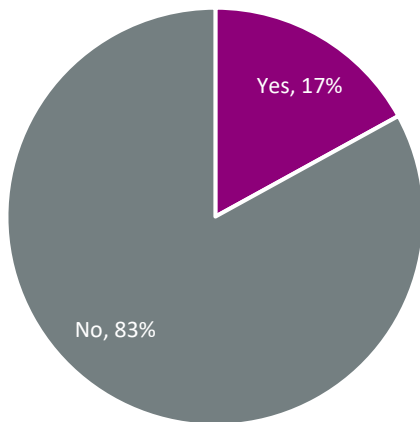
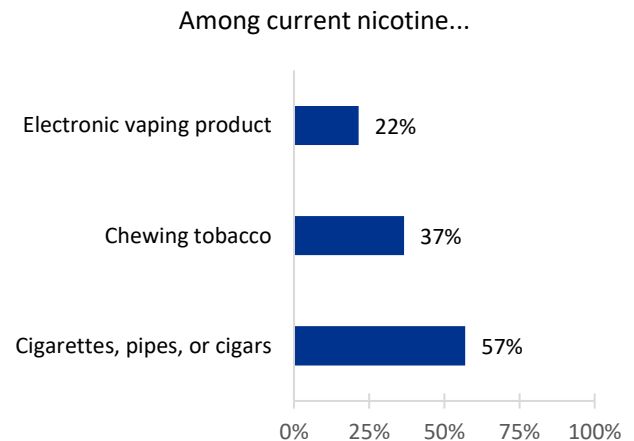


Figure 39. Type of nicotine products used by Henry County adults, 2022



Note: The above categories are not mutually exclusive.

In 2019, only 2% reported they used e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products compared to 22% in 2022.

- Ten percent (10%) of Henry County adults allowed smoking and/ or vaping in their homes.
 - Some only allowed if the windows were open, and others only if children were not in the home.
 - The share who allowed vaping was *over 3 times larger* than the share who allowed smoking.
- Sixteen percent (16%) of Henry County adults allowed smoking and/ or vaping in their cars.
 - Some only allowed if the windows were open, and others only if children were not in the car.
 - Unlike nicotine use in the home, the share who allowed vaping was slightly smaller than the share who allowed smoking (10% compared to 13%).
- Over three-fifths (65%) of adults believed e-cigarettes or other electronic vapor products was harmful to themselves, and 64% believed it was harmful to others. About one-fifth (22%) of adults did not know if electronic vapor products were harmful.

The share who allowed vaping was *over three times larger* than the share who allowed smoking.

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

In the [Dietary Guidelines for Americans](#), moderate drinking is defined as limiting consumption to 2 drinks or less a day for men and 1 drink or less a day for women. Binge drinking is defined as consuming 5 or more drinks on a single occasion for men or 4 or more for women. Further, the Guidelines stipulate that drinking less is better for an individual's health than drinking more.

ADULT CONSUMPTION IN THE PAST MONTH

- Three-fourths (75%) of Henry County adults had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month (aka current drinkers).
- Regarding trends in Henry County, the share of adults who had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month in 2022 (75%) was higher than the average share (from 2010 through 2019) of 57% (see Figure 40).
- The state and national share of adults who had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month was the same (53%) and much lower compared to Henry County adults (75%).
- Henry County adults had lower shares reporting drinking in the past month if they were:
 - Were aged 65 to 94 (64%) compared to those aged 35 to 44 (78%)
 - Had an annual household income less than \$50,000 (61%) compared to over 80% among all other income groups.
 - Lived in a village (53%) compared to a rural area of the county (83%).
- In the past month, 9% of adults reported driving a motor vehicle – a car, snowmobile, motorcycle, ATV, or something else—after having 2 or more drinks.
- Henry County adults reported the following reasons for drinking alcohol:
 - Taste/ Enjoyment (66%)
 - Social events (e.g., weddings) (45%)
 - Helps them relax/ relieve stress (38%)
 - It's normal/ part of the culture (17%)
 - They like the way it makes them feel (12%)
 - Social expectations (10%)

Figure 40. Trend and geographic variation in percentage of Henry County adults who were current drinkers (drank alcohol at least once in the past month)

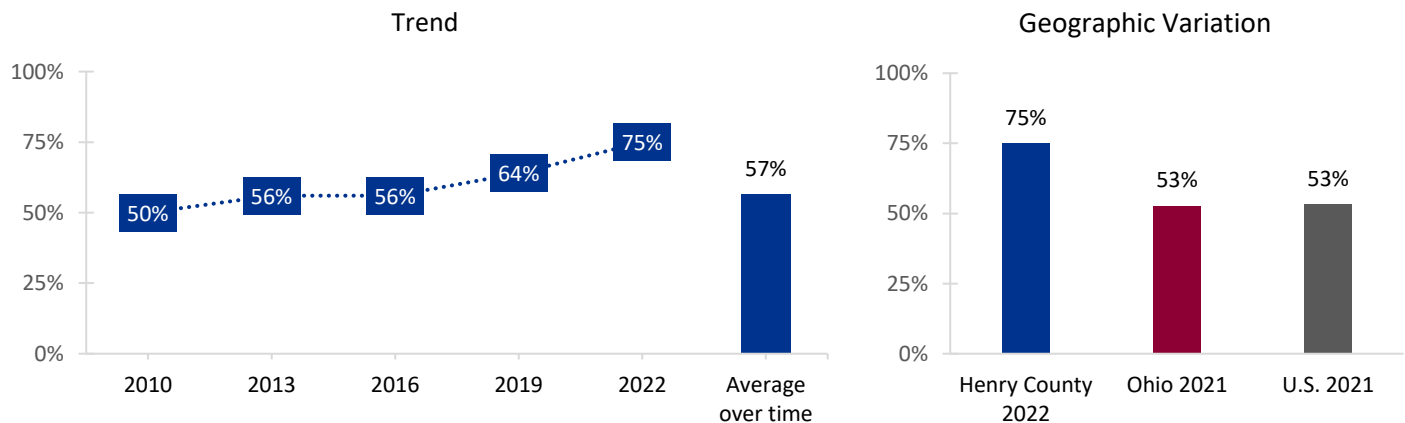


Figure 41. Variation in percentage of Henry County adults who were current drinkers (drank alcohol at least once in the past month)

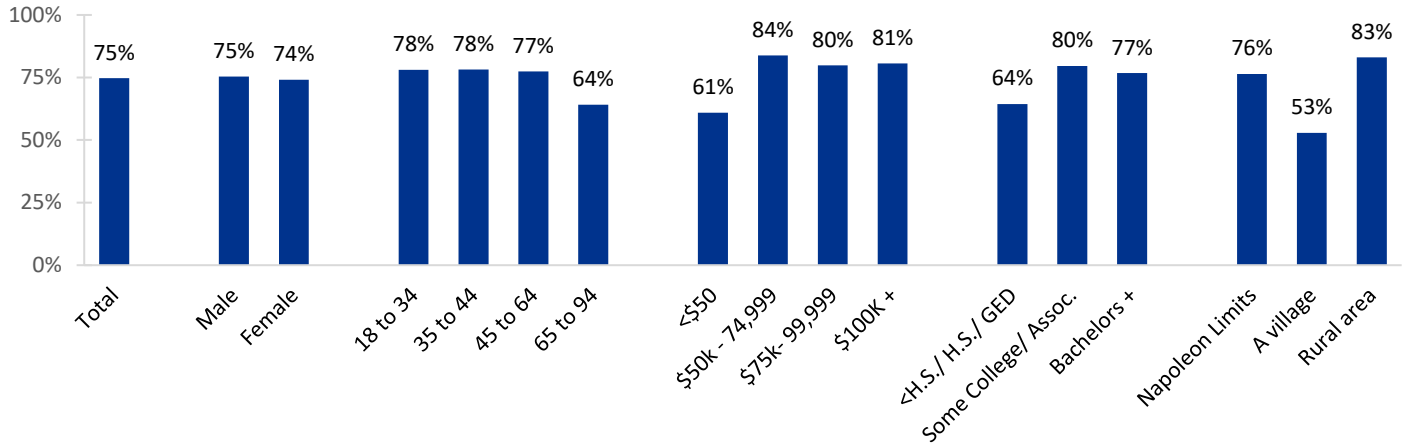
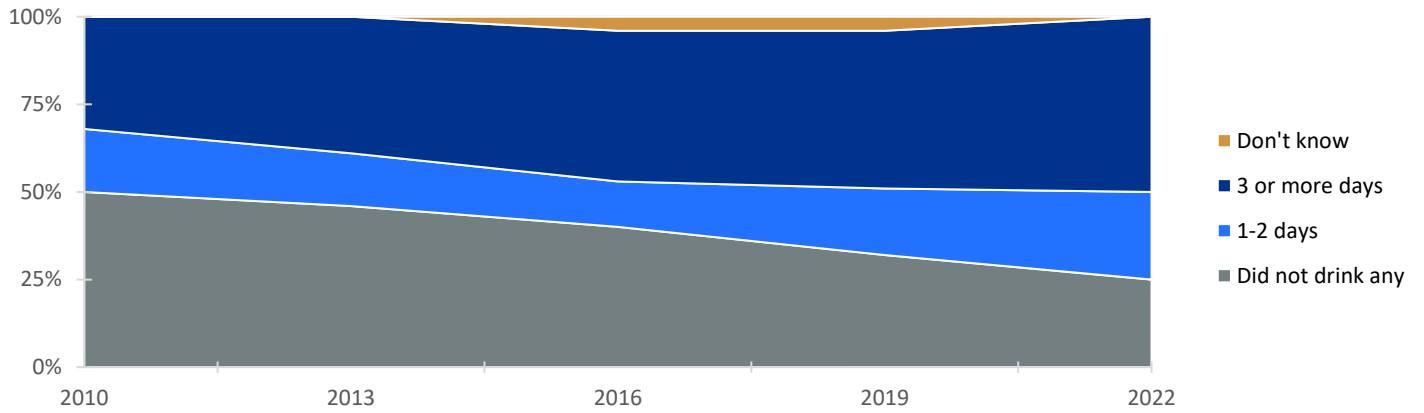


Figure 42. Trend in Henry County adults' average number of days drinking alcohol in the past month, 2010-2022



NUMBER OF DRINKS PER OCCASION

- Of those who drank, Henry County adults drank 3.0 drinks on average per occasion.
- Three-in-ten (30%) of Henry County adults reported they had five or more alcoholic drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on an occasion in the last month and would be considered binge drinkers. The share of binge drinking adults in 2022 was slightly higher than the average share (from 2010 through 2019) of 23% (see Figure 43).
- The state and national share of binge drinking adults who was similar (17% and 15%, respectively) and lower compared to Henry County adults (30%) (see Figure 41).
- Henry County adults had higher shares reporting binge drinking if they were:
 - Male (36%) compared to female (23%)
 - Were aged 35 to 44 (36%)
 - Had an annual household income greater than \$100,000 (38%)
 - Had achieved some college education or an associate degree (32%)
 - Lived in a rural area of the county (35%)

Figure 43. Trend and geographic variation in percentage of Henry County adults who were binge drinkers

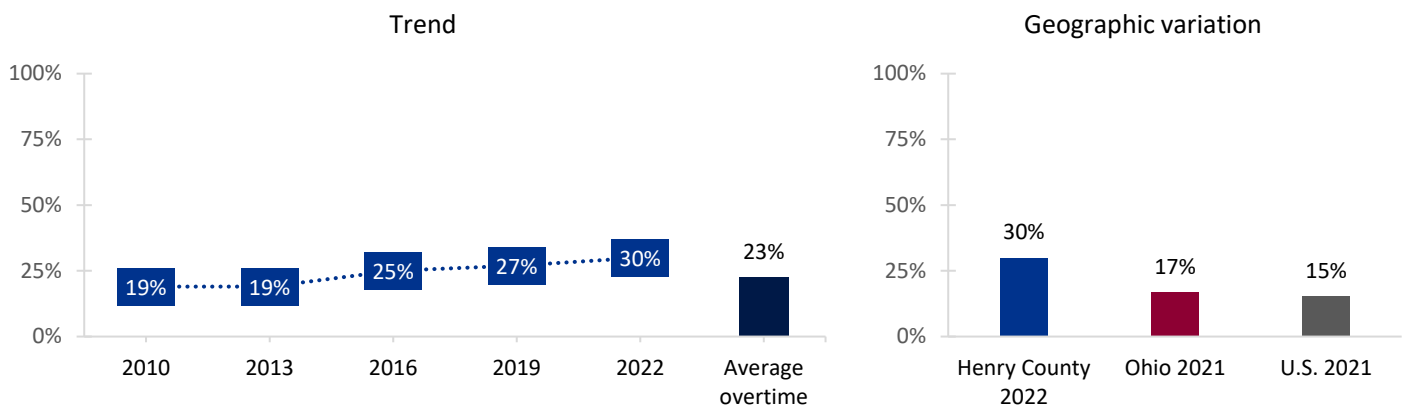
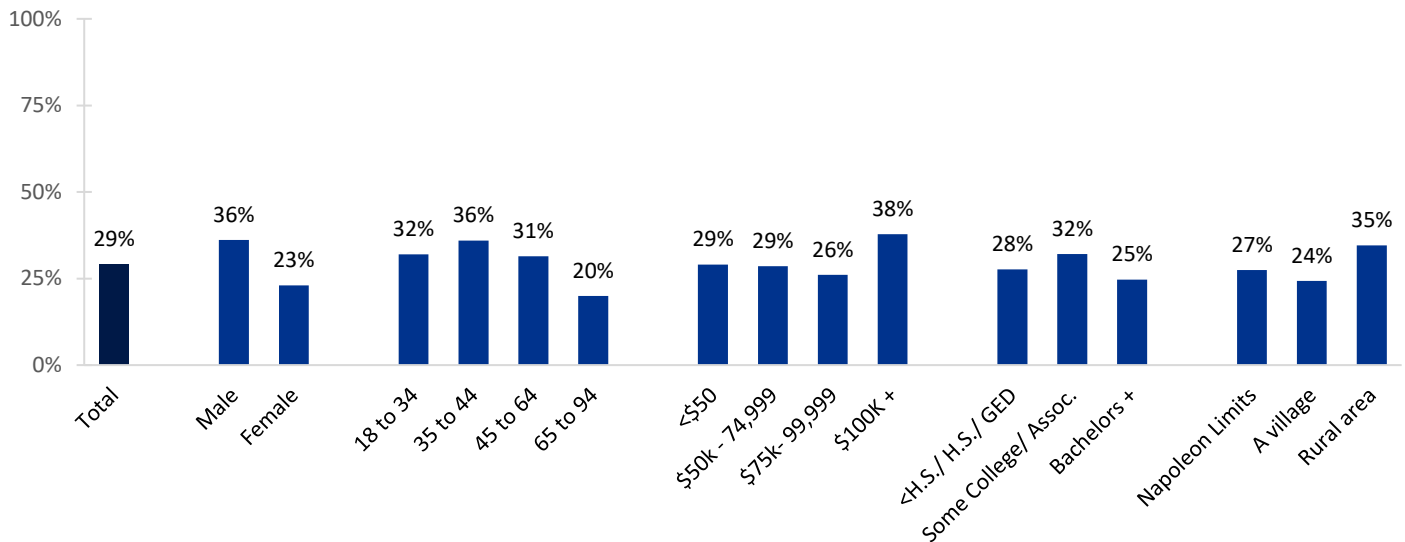


Figure 44. Variation in percentage of Henry County adults who were binge drinkers



DRUG USE

ADULT MARIJUANA USE

According to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) marijuana is the most commonly used *federally illegal* drug in the U.S. (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2020). Memory, learning, attention, decision-making, coordination, emotion, and reaction time are all effected by marijuana usage (Filby et al, 2014; Meier et al, 2012). The past Henry County Adult Community Health Surveys asked if respondents had smoked marijuana in the past 6 months. While consistently asking the question in the same manner provided for a Henry County specific trend, it did not provide for a state or national comparison in which to provide a benchmark. Therefore, in 2022 the questions were asked to align with the NSDUH to provide county, state, and national comparisons.

- Forty-five percent (45%) of Henry County adults had ever (even just once) used marijuana or hashish in their lifetime (see Figure 45).
- Thirteen percent (13%) of Henry County adults had used marijuana or hashish in the past year (see Figure 45). The share of adults who had used marijuana in the past year was slightly higher in Ohio (16%) and the United States (17%).
- Henry County adults were asked about the last time they used marijuana or hashish. More specifically, they were asked “...was it for medical reasons to treat or decrease symptoms of a health condition or was it for non-medical reasons to get pleasure or satisfaction?” Adults could report using for medical reasons only, using for non-medical reasons only, or using for both medical and nonmedical reasons.
 - Among those who had ever used marijuana, nearly nine-in-ten (88%) reported using (at least in part) for non-medical purposes. Conversely, 30% reported using (at least in part) for medical purposes.

Figure 45. Distribution of Henry County adult marijuana usage, 2022

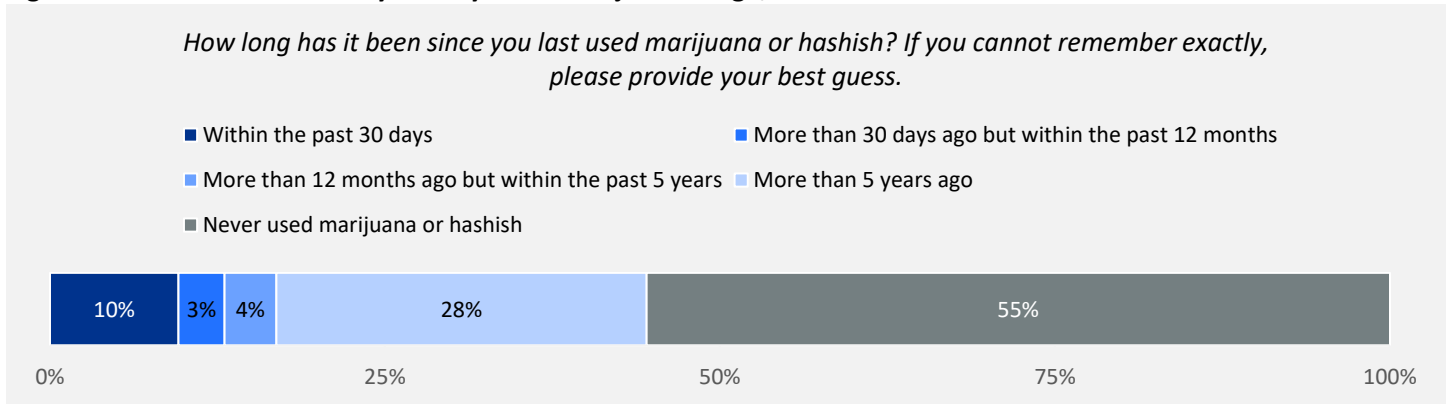
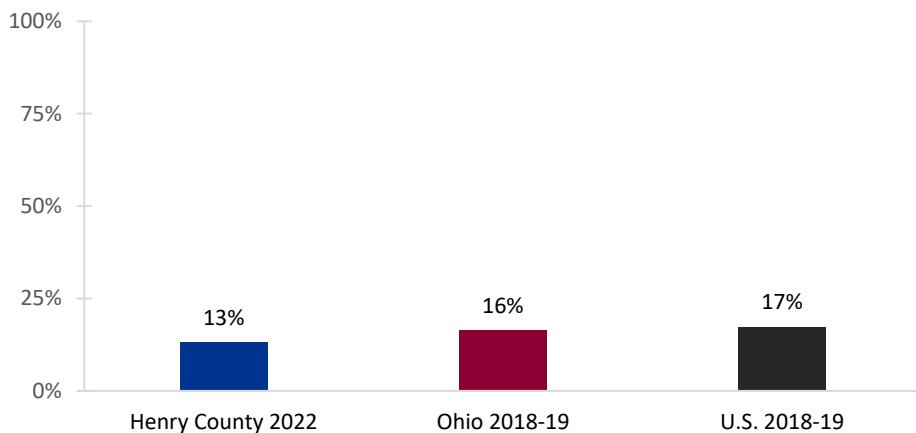


Figure 46. Geographic variation in marijuana use in the past year among adults



Source: Data for Ohio and the United States come from the 2018-19 NSDUH at [NSDUH State Estimates \(samhsa.gov\)](https://www.samhsa.gov/2k19/state-estimates)

ADULT PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVER USE

In the 2022 CHSA adults were asked a series of four questions regarding their personal use of prescription pain medications. As with the question on marijuana use, the questions on prescription pain reliever were modified to be in line with those asked in the NSDUH allowing for national comparisons. Generally, these prescription drugs belong to the opioid class because they are naturally found in the opium poppy plant. Common prescription opioids include hydrocodone (Vicodin®) oxycodone (OxyContin®, Percocet®); oxymorphone (Opana®); morphine (Kadian®, Avinza®); codeine; and fentanyl. These drugs are highly addictive and deaths from overdoses are common. More information can be found on the NIH: National Institute on Drug Abuse website and in the article [Prescription Opioids DrugFacts](#). Another common opioid is heroin, which is never prescribed in the United States.

When asked about prescription pain reliever usage, respondents were directed as follows:

These next questions are about any use of prescription pain relievers. Please do not include "over-the-counter" pain relievers such as aspirin, Tylenol, Advil, or Aleve.

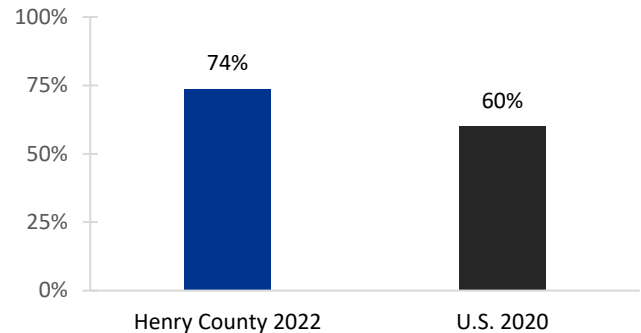
- Nearly three-fourths (74%) of Henry County adults had ever used prescription pain relievers compared to 60% of all adults in the United States (see Figure 47).
- One-quarter (25%) of Henry County adults had used prescription pain relievers in the past 12 months (see Figure 48).

When asked about prescription pain reliever usage in a way not prescribed, respondents were directed as follows:

The next question asks about using prescription pain relievers in any way a doctor did not direct you to use them. When you answer this question, please think only about your use of the drug in any way a doctor did not direct you to use it, including:

- ❖ *Using it without a prescription of your own*
- ❖ *Using it in greater amounts, more often, or longer than you were told to take it*
- ❖ *Using it in **any other way** a doctor did not direct you to use it.*
- Thirteen percent (13%) reported having used them in a way a doctor did not direct them, which is slightly higher than the national average of 10% (see Figure 49).
- When asked why they used prescription pain relievers in a way not prescribed, overwhelmingly Henry County adults said it was to relieve physical pain (81%).

Figure 47. Geographic variation in the percentage of adults to have ever used a prescription pain reliever



Source: HCHD estimates of the NSDUH 2020

Figure 48. Percentage of Henry County adults to have used prescription pain relievers in the past 12 months, 2022

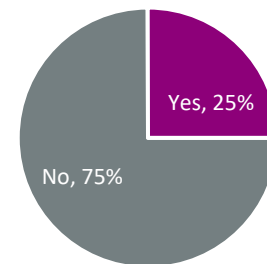
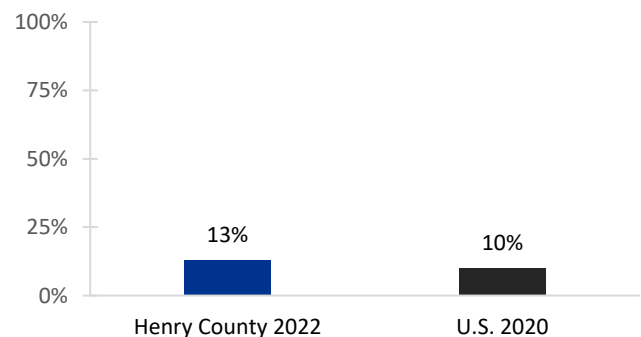


Figure 49. Geographic variation in the percentage of adults to have ever used a prescription pain reliever in a way not directed by a doctor



Source: HCHD estimates of the NSDUH 2020

ADULT PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT USE

Stimulants are a class of drugs that speed up the body's systems. They can result in a person feeling more alert, awake, energetic, or confident (Brands, Sproule & Marchman, 1998). Prescription stimulants are used to treat attention deficit disorders, narcolepsy (uncontrollable episodes of deep sleep), and to aide in losing weight. Commons examples include Adderall®, Ritalin®, Dexedrine®, and Concerta®. Nonprescription stimulants are widely available and include caffeine, nicotine, Dexatrim®, No-Doz®, Hydroxycut®, 5-Hour Energy®, amphetamines, and cocaine. High does can result in over-stimulation with symptoms such as anxiety, panic, seizures, headaches, stomach cramps, aggression, and paranoia. While dangerous alone, pairing a stimulant with other drugs can increase the risk of adverse effects. This pairing is referred to as [polydrug use](#). For information on stimulants, please see the National Institute on Drug Abuse publication [Prescription Stimulants DrugFacts](#).

When asked about prescription stimulant usage, respondents were directed as follows:

These next questions are about any use of prescription stimulants. Please do not include "over-the-counter" stimulants such as Dexatrim®, No-Doz®, Hydroxycut®, 5-Hour Energy®.

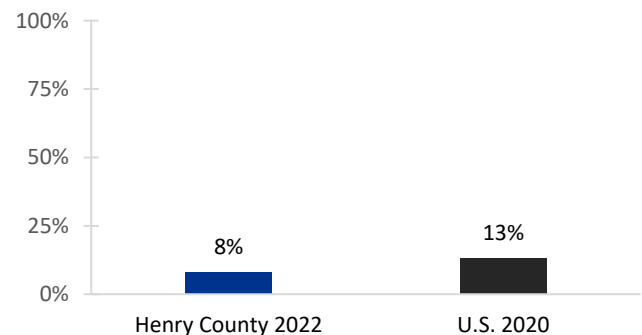
- Seven percent (8%) of Henry County adults had ever used prescription stimulants compared to 13% of all adults in the United States (see Figure 50).

Other follow-up questions were asked, but too few respondents answered to provide statistics on use within the past year or reason why they had used stimulants in the past year.

ADULTS DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS

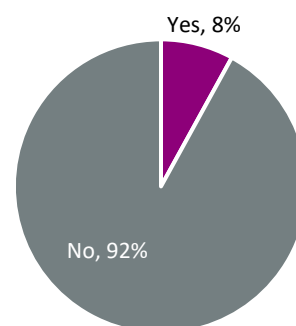
- Eight percent (8%) of Henry County adults reported driving under the influence of drugs in the past month.
- Most often, they reported driving a motor-vehicle, however some reported driving a snowmobile, motorcycle, farm machinery, gator or utility vehicle, or some other vehicle.

Figure 50. Geographic variation in the percentage of adults to have ever used a prescription stimulant



Source: HCHD estimates of the NSDUH 2020

Figure 51. Percentage of Henry County adults to have driven a motor vehicle while under the influence of prescription or non-prescription drugs during the past month, 2022



SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

- Eight-seven percent (87%) of respondents reported being sexually active.
 - Of those who were sexually active and in different-sex relationships, 43% reported they or their partner did something to prevent pregnancy the last time they had sexual intercourse.
- Eight percent (8%) of Henry County adults reported they had ever been forced or coerced into participating in some kind of sexual activity when they did not want to.

Figure 52. Percentage of Henry County adults who report being sexually active, 2022

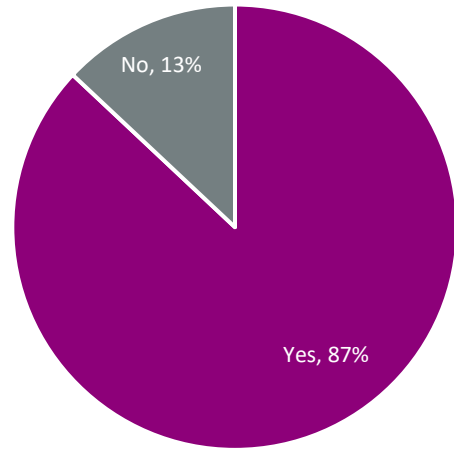
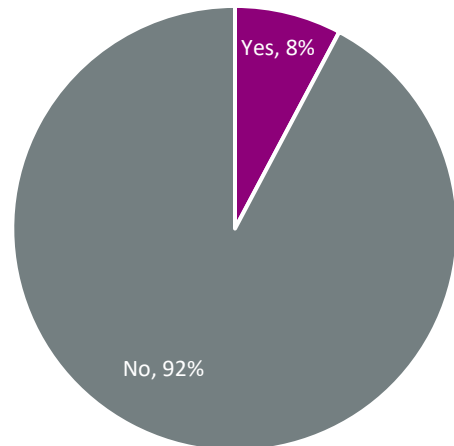


Figure 53. Percentage of Henry County adults who report ever being force or coerced into sexual activity, 2022



MENTAL HEALTH

Henry County adults were asked a series of four questions regarding their mental health in the last two weeks. More specifically, they were asked how often they had been bothered by the following?

- ❖ *Had little interest or pleasure in doing things*
- ❖ *Felt down, depressed, or hopeless*
- ❖ *Felt nervous, anxious, or on edge*
- ❖ *Had high or very high stress levels*

Distributions of their responses can be viewed in Figure 52.

- Overall, in the last two weeks, Henry County adults reported they had been bothered by the following: had high or very high stress levels (50%); felt nervous, anxious or on edge (45%); had little interest or pleasure in doing things (36%); or felt down, depressed or hopeless (34%).
- Each measure had higher shares of adults being bothered in 2022 than they had in 2019 (see Table 13).

Figure 54. Distribution of Henry County adults reports on frequency of being bothered in the past 2 weeks, 2022

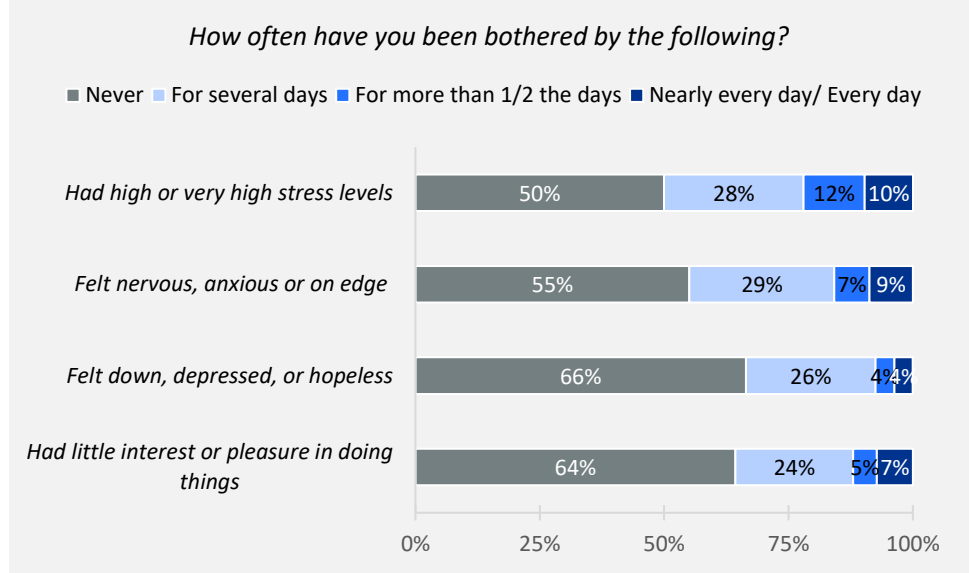


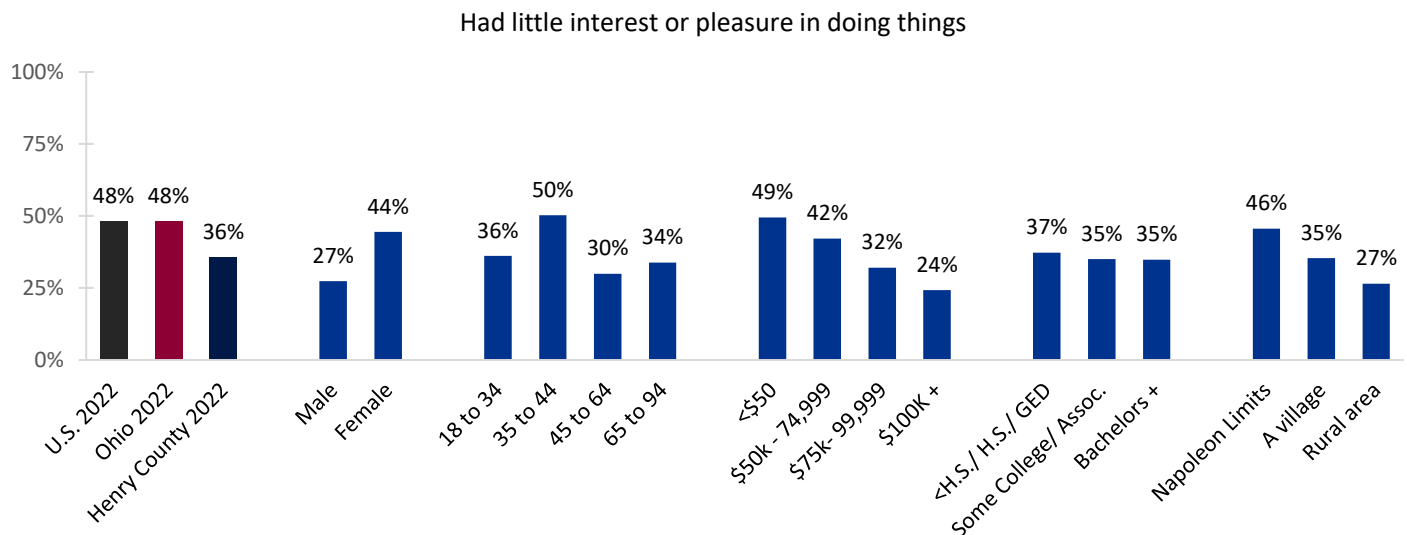
Table 13. Henry County adults' reports of frequency of being bothered in the past 2 weeks

	2019	2022	Trend
Had high or very high stress levels	36%	50%	↑
Felt nervous, anxious or on edge	37%	45%	↑
Had little interest or pleasure in doing things	30%	36%	↑
Felt down, depressed, or hopeless	31%	34%	↑

HAD LITTLE INTEREST OR PLEASURE IN DOING THINGS

- The state and national shares who reported they had little interest or pleasure in doing things in the past two weeks was approaching half (48%) and higher than the share among Henry County residents (36%).
- The share of females (44%) who reported they had little interest or pleasure in doing things for at least several days was higher than the share among males (27%).
- Regarding age variation in the share who reported they had little interest or pleasure in doing things for at least several days the highest share was reported among those aged 35 to 44 (50%), followed by those aged 18 to 34 (36%). About one-third (34%) of those aged 65 to 94 reported little interest or pleasure in doing things and 30% of those aged 45 to 64 reported as such.
- As annual household income increased the share who reported they had little interest or pleasure in doing things for at least several days decreased. Nearing half (49%) of those with an annual household income less than \$50,000 had little interest or pleasure in doing things compared to slightly less than one-quarter (24%) among those in the highest annual household income group.
- There was little variation by educational attainment.
- The largest percentage of Henry County residents who reported they had little interest or pleasure in doing things for at least several days lived in Napoleon city limits (46%), whereas the lowest percentage was among those who lived in rural areas of the county (27%).

Figure 55. Variation in the percentage of adults who reported they had little interest or pleasure in doing things for at least several days in the past two weeks

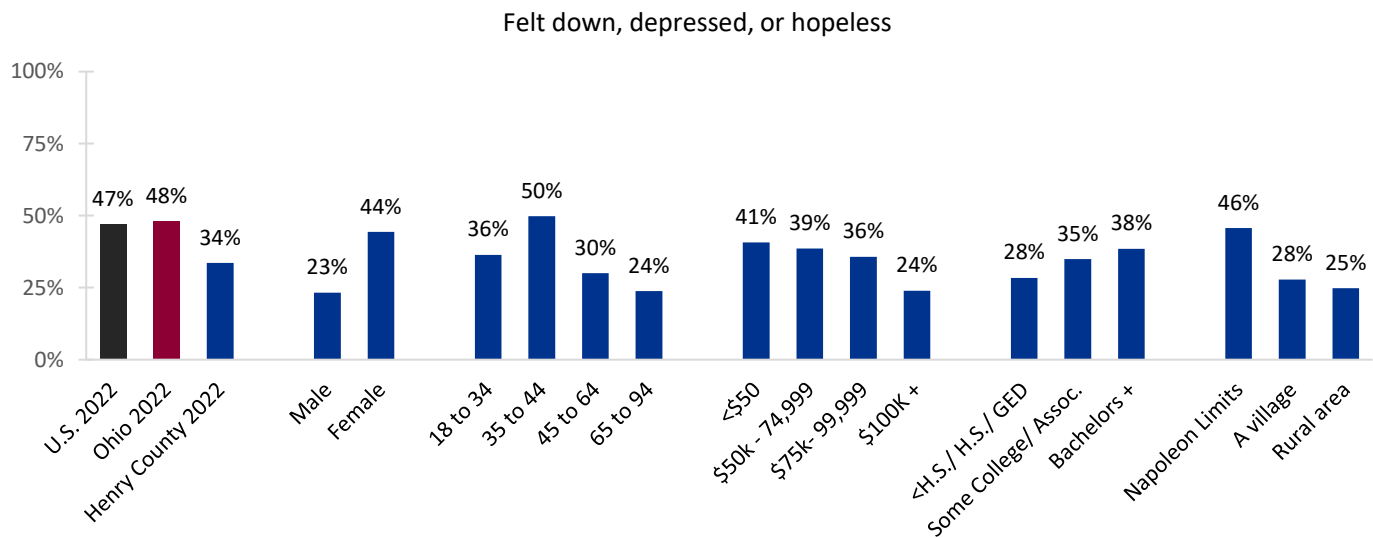


Data Source: State and National estimates came from week 48 of (collected July 27 – August 8) the U.S. Census Bureau’s Household Pulse Survey

FELT DOWN, DEPRESSED, OR HOPELESS

- The state and national shares who reported they felt down, depressed or hopeless in the past two weeks was approaching half (48% and 47%, respectively) and higher than the share among Henry County residents (34%).
- The share of females (44%) who reported they felt down, depressed, or hopeless for at least several days was higher than the share among males (23%).
- Regarding age variation in the share who reported they felt down, depressed, or hopeless for at least several days the highest share was reported among those aged 35 to 44 (50%), followed by those aged 18 to 34 (36%). The smallest share was among those age 65 to 94 at 24%.
- As annual household income increased the share who reported they felt down, depressed, or hopeless for at least several days decreased. Over two-fifths (41%) of those with an annual household income less than \$50,000 had felt down, depressed, or hopeless compared to about one-quarter (24%) among those in the highest annual household income group.
- As educational attainment increased so too did the share who reported they felt down, depressed, or hopeless in the past two weeks. Twenty-eight percent (28%) of those with a high school education or less felt down, depressed, or hopeless compared to 35% of those with some college/ an associate degree and 38% among those with at least a bachelor's degree.
- The largest percentage of Henry County residents to who reported they felt down, depressed, or hopeless for at least several days lived in Napoleon city limits (46%), whereas only 25% of those who lived in a Henry County village or a rural area of the county reported as such.

Figure 56. Variation in the percentage of adults who reported they felt down, depressed, or hopeless for at least several days in the past two weeks

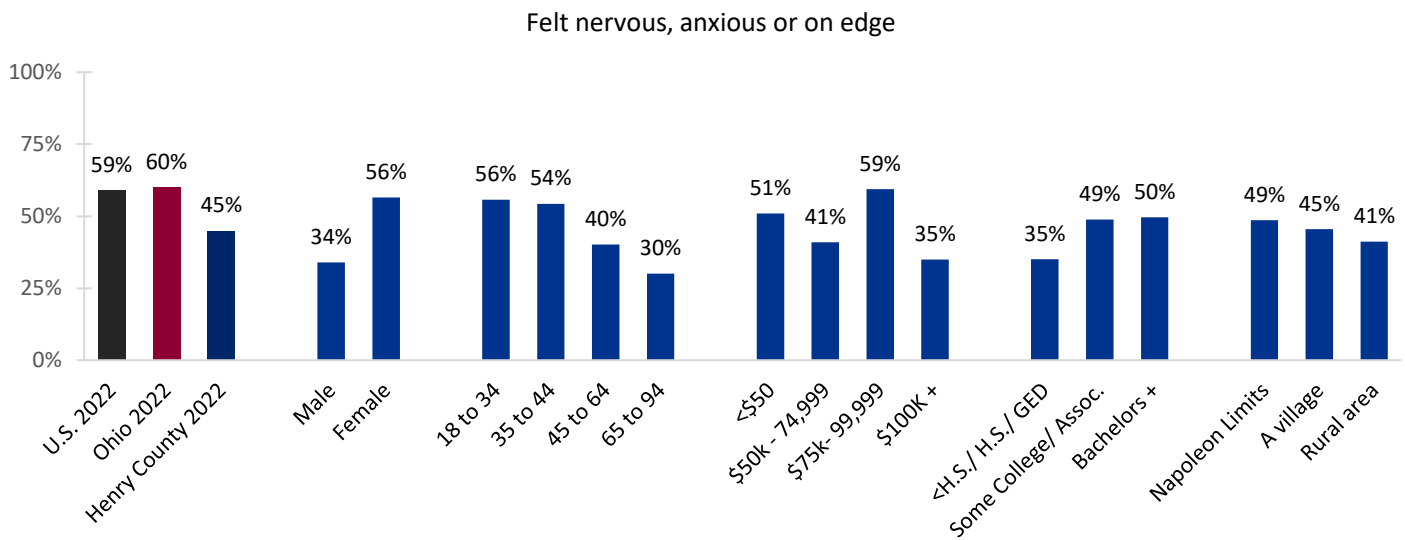


Data Source: State and National estimates came from week 48 of (collected July 27 – August 8) the U.S. Census Bureau's Household Pulse Survey

FELT NERVOUS, ANXIOUS OR ON EDGE

- The state and national shares who reported they felt nervous, anxious or on edge in the past two weeks was about three-fifths (60% and 59%, respectively) and higher than the share among Henry County residents (45%).
- The share of females (56%) who reported they felt nervous, anxious or on edge for at least several days was higher than the share among males (34%).
- As age increased the share who reported they felt nervous, anxious or on edge for at least several days decreased, ranging from a high of 56% among those aged 18 to 34 to a low of 30% among those aged 65 to 94.
- There was quite a bit of variation in the share who reported they felt nervous, anxious or on edge for at least several days decreased. The highest share (59%) was among those with household incomes of \$75,000 to \$99,999 a year. The lowest share was among those who had annual household incomes of \$100,000 a year at 35%.
- The smallest share who reported they felt nervous, anxious or on edge in the past two weeks was among those with a high school education or less at 35%. About half of those with some college/ an associate degree (49%) or with at least a bachelor’s degree (50%) felt nervous, anxious or on edge in the past two weeks.
- The largest percentage of Henry County residents to who reported they felt nervous, anxious or on edge for at least several days lived in Napoleon city limits (49%), whereas 45% of those who lived in a Henry County village and 41% of those living in a rural area of the county reported as such.

Figure 57. Variation in the percentage of adults who reported they felt nervous, anxious or on edge for at least several days in the past two weeks

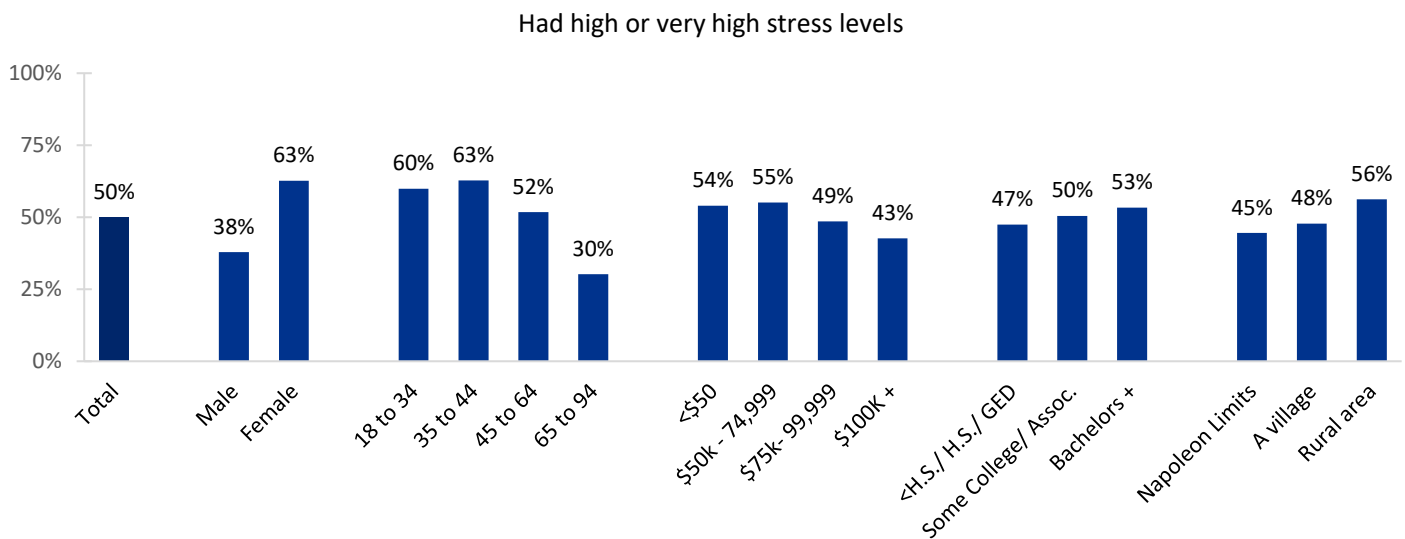


Data Source: State and National estimates came from week 48 of (collected July 27 – August 8) the U.S. Census Bureau’s Household Pulse Survey

HAD HIGH OR VERY HIGH STRESS LEVELS

- The share of females (63%) who reported they had high or very high stress levels for at least several days was higher than the share among males (38%).
- As age increased the share who reported they had high or very high stress levels for at least several days decreased, ranging from a high of 63% to a low of 30% among those aged 65 to 94.
- As annual household income increased the share who reported they had high or very high stress levels for at least several days decreased ranging from a high of 55% to a low of 43%.
- The smallest share who reported they had high or very high stress levels in the past two weeks was among those with a high school education or less at 47%. Half (50%) of those with some college/ an associate degree or with at least a bachelor’s degree (53%) had high or very high stress levels in the past two weeks.
- The largest percentage of Henry County residents to who reported they had high or very high stress levels for at least several days were those who lived in in a rural area of Henry County (56%), whereas 48% of those who lived in a Henry County village and 45% of those living in the Napoleon city limits reported as such.

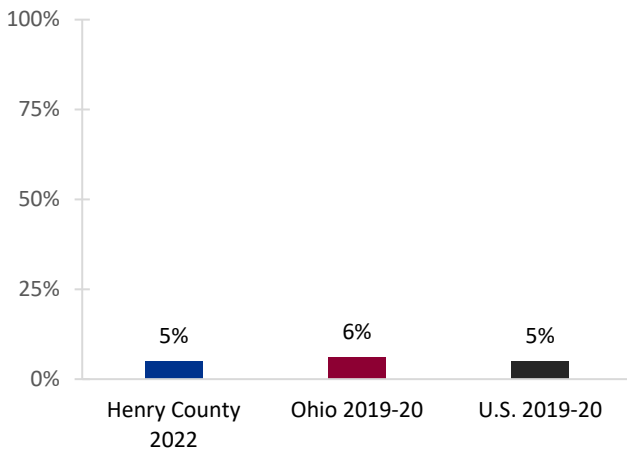
Figure 58. Variation in the percentage of adults who reported they had high or very high stress levels for at least several days in the past two weeks



SUICIDALITY

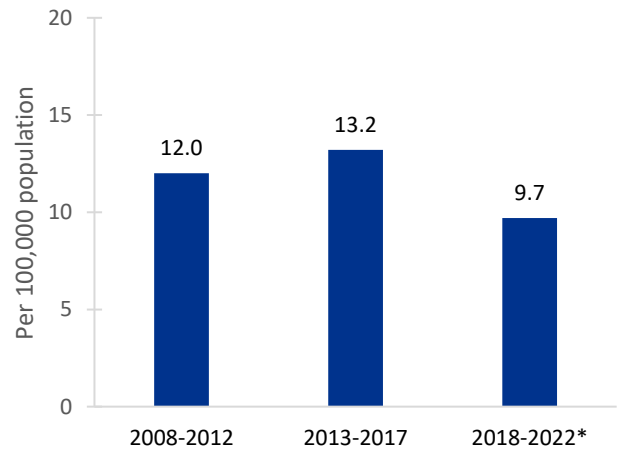
- Five percent (5%) of Henry County adults considered attempting suicide in the past year. This share is about the same as the share of adults in Ohio (6%) and in the United States (5%).
- Two respondents reported they had attempted suicide in the past year.
- The 2020 age-adjusted suicide rate for the United States was 13.5 per 100,000 individuals and 13.8 per 100,000 Ohioans (CDC Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System, 2020).
- County level data are not available via WISQARS but are available for Henry County via the Ohio Department of Health. Because Henry County is small these rates are reported as 5-year averages. Figure 60 indicates that rates for Henry County had increased slightly but appears to have come down a bit in the most recent timeframe (9.7). Note, however, the data for the years 2021 and 2022 are preliminary and the five-year average for 2018-2022 is subject to change

Figure 59. Geographic variation in the share of adults reporting to have serious thoughts of suicide in the past year



Source: HCHD estimates of the NSDUH 2019-20

Figure 60. Trend in age-adjusted 5-year suicide rates for Henry County



Source: Ohio Department of Health, retrieved January 5, 2023

Note: This calculation is made among suicides that **occurred** in Henry County among Ohio residents

* Data for the years 2021 and 2022 are preliminary

CAUSES OF ANXIETY, STRESS, OR DEPRESSION

- Henry County adults indicated the following caused them anxiety, stress, or depression (see Table 14). In 2022, job stress was the number one reported cause of anxiety, stress, or depression with one-third (33%) of adults reporting as such up from 28% in 2019.

Table 14. Causes of anxiety, stress, or depression

	2019	2022	Trend
Job stress	28%	32%	↑
Financial stress	34%	26%	↓
Raising/ Caring for children	20%	23%	↑
Marital/ Dating relationships	12%	15%	↑
Death of close family member or friend	18%	14%	↓
Family member is sick	20%	14%	↓
Poverty/ No money	16%	12%	↓
Other stress at home	14%	11%	↓
Fighting in the home	12%	9%	↓
Social media	2%	8%	↑
Family member with a mental illness	2%	7%	↑
Caring for parent	6%	7%	↑
Other causes	7%	10%	↑

- Henry County adults experienced the following in the past 12 months:
 - Death of a family member or close friend (38%)
 - A close family member had to go into the hospital (33%)
 - They were a caregiver (9%)
 - They had bills they could not pay (8%)
 - A decline in their own health (8%)
 - Someone close to them had a problem with drinking or drugs (7%)
 - Someone in their household lost their job or had their work hours reduced (7%)
 - They moved to a new address (6%)

DEALING WITH STRESS

- Respondents were asked... *Where do you get the social and emotional support you need?* Most often Henry County adults reported receiving support from *family* (64%). Over one-fifth (21%) of adults said they did not need support, or they could handle “it” [stress] themselves. One-tenth (10%) indicated they don’t get the support they need. The remaining adults indicated they got the social and emotional support they needed from the following in Table 15.

Table 15. Where adults get the social and emotional support, they need

	2019	2022	Trend
Family	59%	64%	↑
Friends	54%	52%	↓
God/ Prayer	44%	38%	↓
Church	27%	26%	↓
A professional	5%	6%	↑
Neighbors	5%	5%	=
Internet	5%	4%	↓
Community	4%	4%	=

- Henry County adults reported they dealt with stress in a number of different ways. Most often—with 44% reporting as such—they reported they *either ate more or less than normal*. Table 16 shows all the ways in rank order.

Table 16. How adults deal with stress

	2019	2022	Trend
Either eat more or less than normal	30%	41%	↑
Talk to someone they trust	44%	39%	↓
Work on a hobby	29%	32%	↑
Listen to music	24%	31%	↑
Prayer/ Meditation	44%	29%	↓
Exercise	33%	26%	↓
Sleep	20%	22%	↑
Work	19%	18%	↓
Drink alcohol	16%	16%	=
Take it out on others	8%	9%	↑
Smoke tobacco	4%	7%	↑
Call a professional	4%	5%	↑
Other	14%	10%	↓

- Nearly one-quarter (24%) of Henry County adults took prescription medication in the last 4 weeks to help with their emotions, concentration, behavior, or mental health.
- Six percent (6%) reported they received counselling or therapy in the last 4 weeks from a mental health professional such as a psychiatrist, psychologist, psychiatric nurse, or clinical social worker. However, 11% reported they needed counseling or therapy in the last 4 weeks but did not get it.
 - For reference, data from the NSDUH captures the share of adults with unmet need in the past **year** of which 8.4% of Ohioans and 7.4% of Americans reported in 2019-2020.

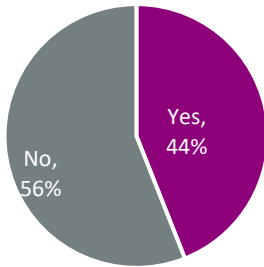
- Adults reported they would do the following if someone they knew was severely depressed, in crisis or suicidal:
 - Talk to them (78%)
 - Try to calm them down (51%)
 - Call a crisis line (41%)
 - Call 9-1-1 (26%)
 - Take them to the ER (22%)
 - Call a friend (17%)
 - Call your spiritual leader (15%)
 - Text crisis line (12%)

SLEEP

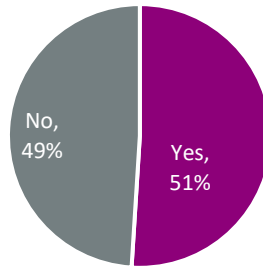
- Forty-four percent (44%) of adults reported they had trouble falling and staying asleep, 51% reported they wake up feeling rested and 14% reported they sleep too much.

Figure 61. Henry County adult reports on their sleep, 2022

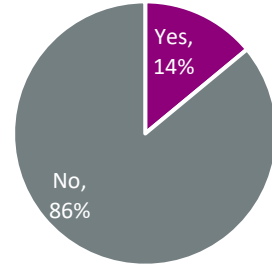
Trouble falling and staying asleep



Wake up feeling rested



Sleep too much



CHRONIC DISEASE

CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH

HEART DISEASE AND STROKE

- Five percent (5%) of adults reported they had survived a heart attack or myocardial infarction.
- Five percent (5%) of Henry County adults reported they had angina, coronary heart disease, or congestive heart failure.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE (HYPERTENSION)

- Over one-third (35%) of adults had been diagnosed with high blood pressure. And additional 4% had been diagnosed as such, but only while pregnant. The average share (from 2010 through 2019) of all Henry County adults was slightly lower at 32% (see Figure 62).
- The state and national share of adults diagnosed with high blood pressure were similar (36% and 32%, respectively) compared to Henry County (35%).
- Higher shares of the following types of individuals had been diagnosed with high blood pressure:
 - Aged 65 or older (51%)
 - Those classified as underweight (46%) and obese (46%)
 - Males (41%)
 - Those without any college education (39%)
- Nearly one-in-ten (9%) of adults were told they were pre-hypertensive/ borderline high.
- One-third (33%) of adults are currently taking prescription medication for high blood pressure.
- Ninety percent (90%) of adults had their blood pressure checked within the past year.

Figure 62. Trend and geographic variation in percentage of Henry County adults diagnosed with high blood pressure

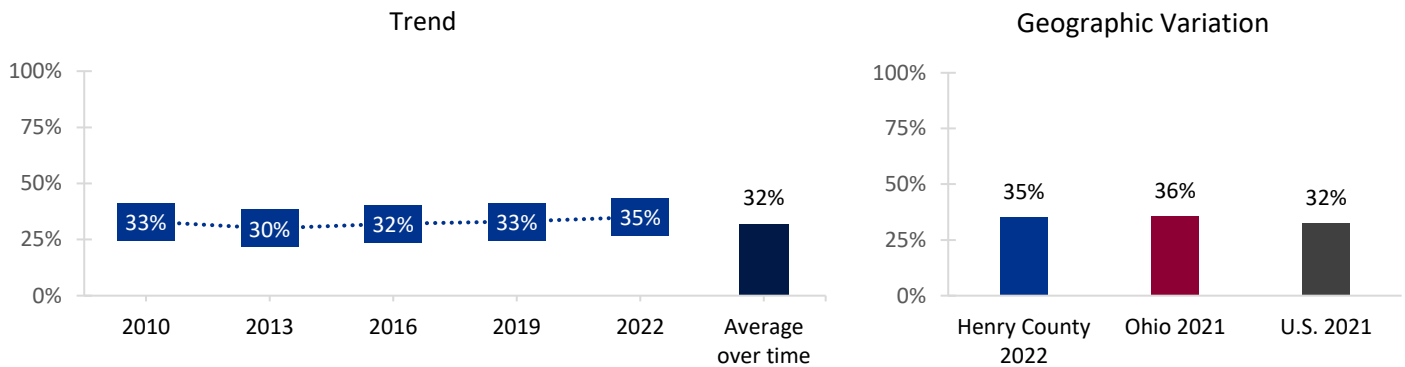
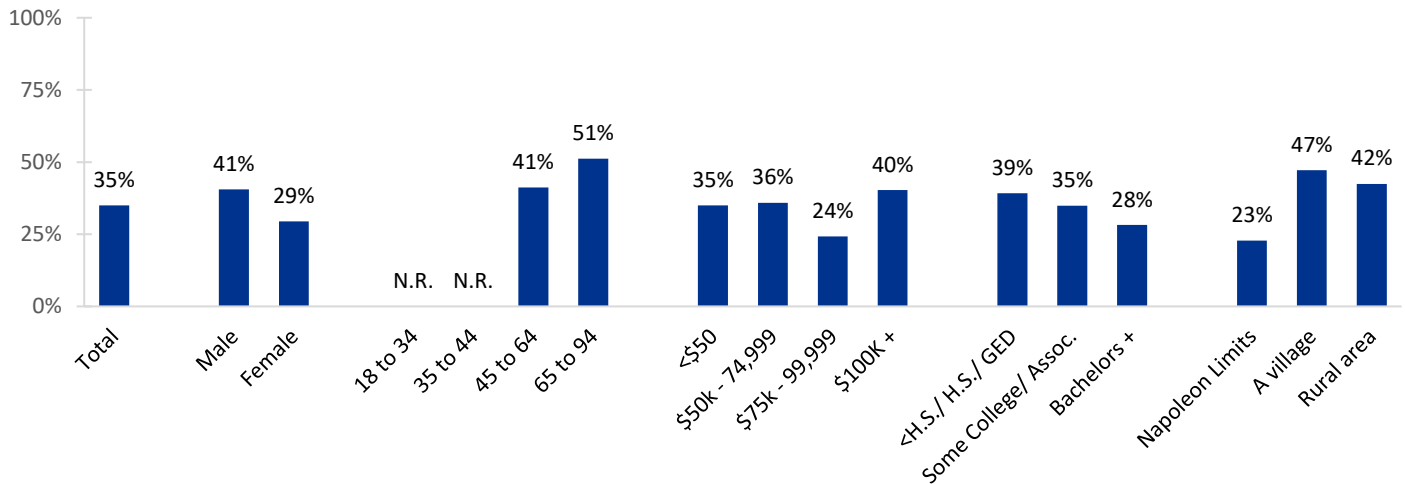


Figure 63. Variation in percentage of Henry County adults diagnosed with high blood pressure, 2022



HIGH BLOOD CHOLESTEROL

- Thirty-five percent (34%) of adults had been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol which is slightly higher than the average overtime of 31% (see Figure 64, Trend).
- The state and national share of adults diagnosed with high cholesterol were similar (36%) to Henry County (34%) (see Figure 62, Geographic Variation).
- Sixty-seven percent (66%) of adults had their blood cholesterol checked within the past year.
 - Among those who have had their blood cholesterol checked, 38% had been diagnosed with high blood pressure.
- Higher shares of the following types of individuals had been diagnosed with high blood pressure:
 - Those aged 65 or older (59%).
 - Those with an annual household income less than \$50,000 (43%) and those with an annual household income of at least \$100,000 (40%).
 - Those with a high school diploma or less (41%).
- Nearly one-quarter (24%) of adults are currently taking prescription medication for high blood cholesterol.

Figure 64. Trend and geographic variation in percentage of Henry County adults diagnosed with high blood cholesterol

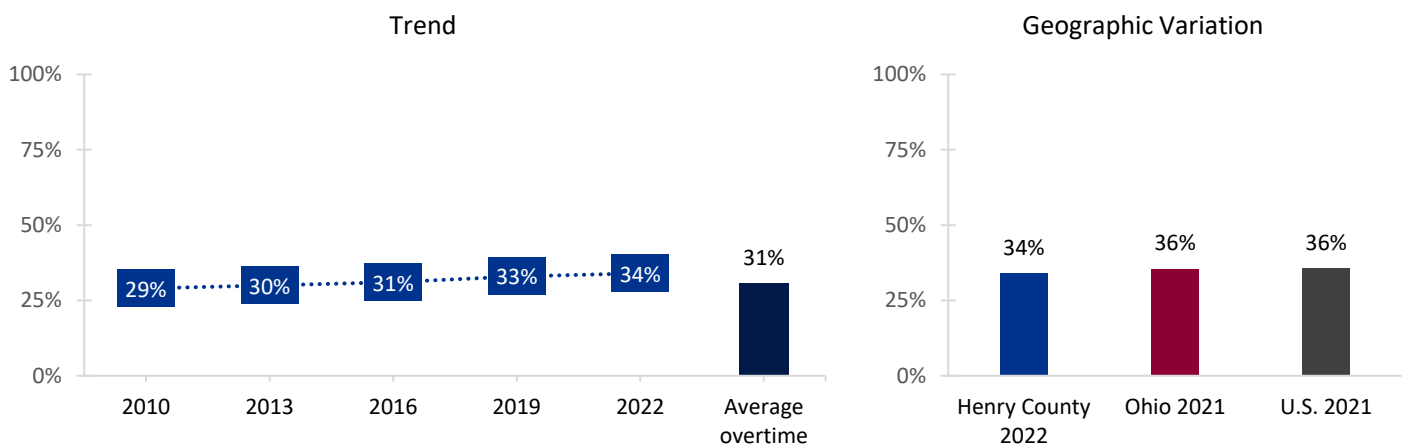
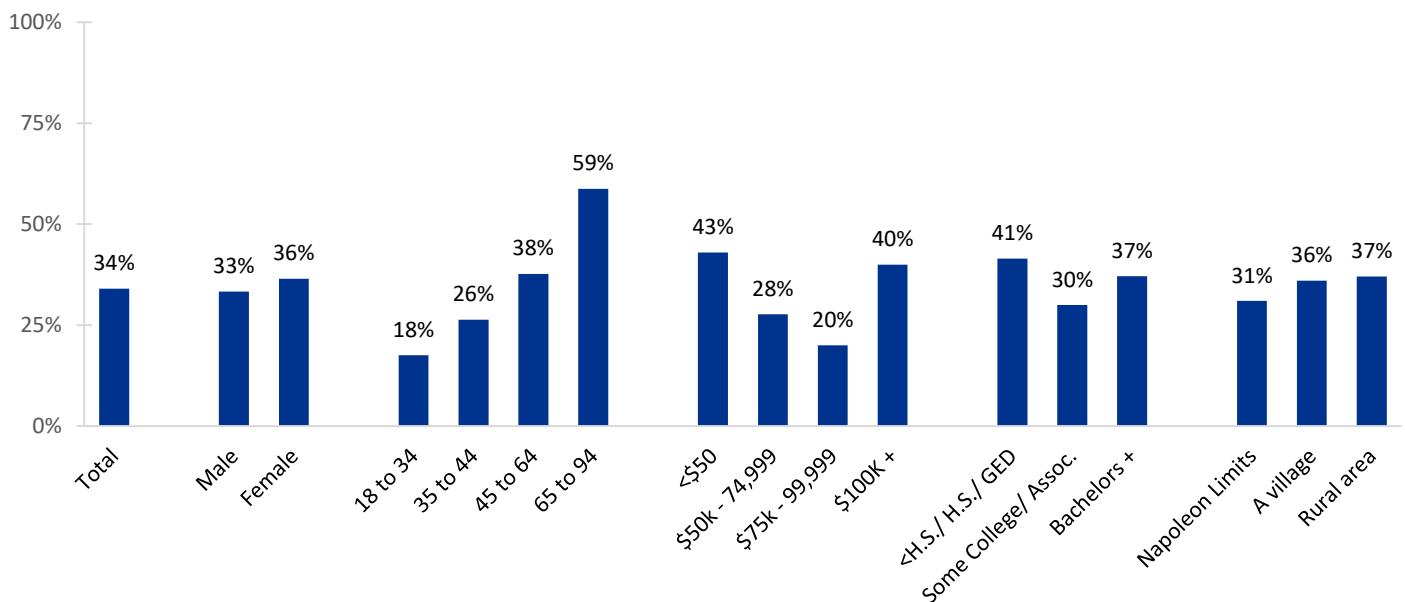


Figure 65. Variation in Henry County adults diagnosed with high blood cholesterol, 2022



CANCER

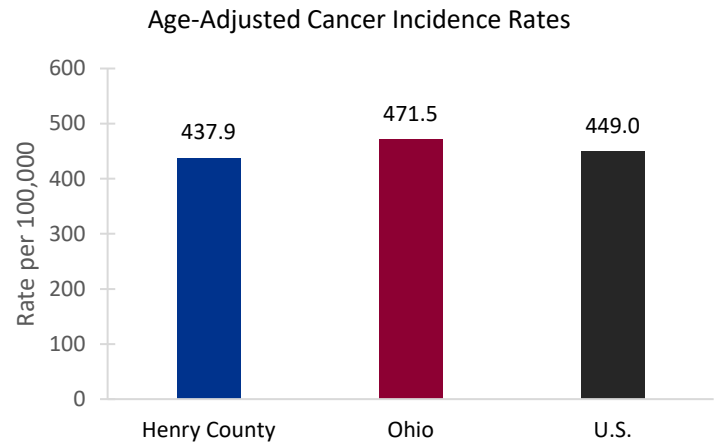
NEW CASES (INCIDENCE)

Data from the National Cancer Institute and the Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System reports the age-adjusted cancer incident rate for all cancers declined in Ohio from 488.4 per 100,000 in 1999 to 468.0 per 100,000 in 2019 (significant difference, $p < .05$) (not shown). The overall trend in the United States was one of decline as well going from 481.2 per 100,000 in 1999 to 438.6 per 100,000 in 2019 (significant difference, $p < .05$) (not shown).

Because Henry County has such a small population, cancer incidence rates are reported over 5-year periods with the most recent available for the period 2015-2019.

- We see in Figure 66 that the incident rate in Henry County was 437.9 per 100,000 people which was lower than Ohio's five-year incident rate of 471.5 and the U.S. five-year incident rate of 449.0.
- These data also indicate the incidence rate in Henry County was higher among males (476.5) compared to females (407.0). The incident rate among non-Hispanic Whites was higher (437.4) than among Hispanics (409.8).

Figure 66. Geographic variation in the average annual age-adjusted cancer incidence rates, 2015-2019



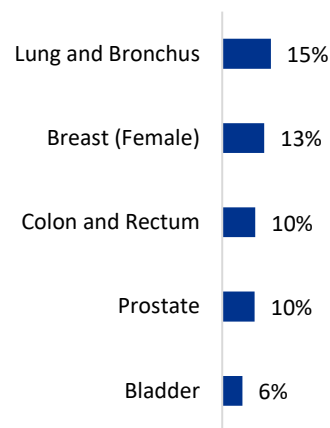
Sources: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, Ohio Department of Health, 2022; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute

TOP FIVE CANCERS BY PERCENTAGE OF NEW CANCER CASES

The Ohio Department of Health also provides lists of the top five most diagnosed cancers in Henry County for the years 2014-2018.

- They were cancer of the lung and bronchus (15%), breast (female) (13%), colon and rectum (10%), prostate (10%), and bladder (6%).
- Data from 2015-2019 indicate the incident rate for lung and bronchus cancer for Henry County was 63.6 per 100,000 people which was lower than the state rate of 66.7 but higher than the national incident rate of 56.0.
- The incident rate for female breast cancer in Henry County was 120.4 per 100,000 people which was lower than the state rate of 130.6 and the national rate of 128.0.
- The incident rate for colon and rectum cancer in Henry County was 42.0 per 100,000 which was higher than the state rate of 40.5 and national rate of 38.0.
- The incident rate for prostate cancer in Henry County was 102.3 per 100,000 which was lower than the state rate of 112.5 and national rate of 110.0.

Figure 67. Percentage of New Invasive Cancer Cases by Site/ Type in Henry County, 2014-2018



Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, Ohio Department of Health, 2021.

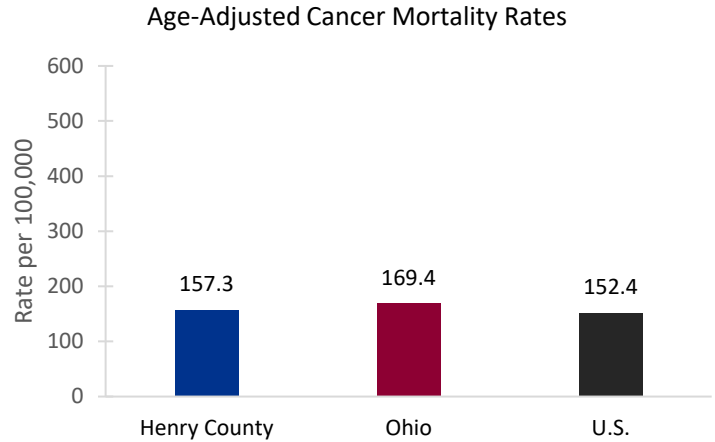
DEATHS (MORTALITY)

The National Cancer Institute and the Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System also provides data on the age-adjusted cancer mortality rate for all cancers. In Ohio the annual rates of cancer deaths declined from 215.1 per 100,000 in 1999 to 162.8 per 100,000 in 2019 (significant difference, $p < .05$). The overall trend in the United States was one of decline as well going from 200.7 per 100,000 in 1999 to 146.0 per 100,000 in 2019 (significant difference, $p < .05$).

Again, because Henry County has such a small population, cancer mortality rates are reported over 5-year periods with the most recent available for the period of 2015-2019.

- We see in Figure 68 that the cancer mortality rate in Henry County was 157.3 per 100,000 people which was lower than Ohio's five-year mortality rate of 169.4 but higher than the U.S. five-year mortality rate of 152.4.
- These data also indicate the cancer mortality rate in Henry County was higher among males (201.7) compared to females (119.8).

Figure 68. Geographic variation in the average annual age-adjusted cancer mortality rates, 2015-2019



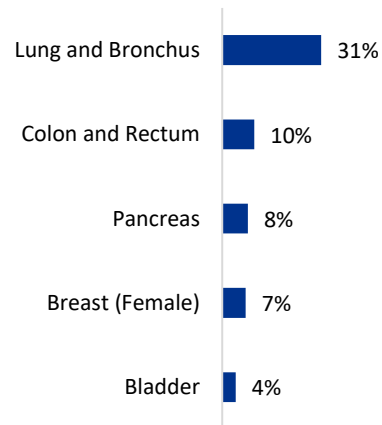
Sources: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, Ohio Department of Health, 2022

TOP FIVE CANCERS BY PERCENTAGE OF NEW CANCER DEATHS

The Ohio Department of Health also provides lists of the top five most deadly cancers in Henry County for the years 2014-2018.

- They were cancer of the lung and bronchus (31%), colon and rectum (10%), pancreas (8%), breast (female) (7%), and bladder (4%).
- Data from 2015-2019 indicate the mortality rate for lung and bronchus cancer for Henry County was 46.8 per 100,000 people which was higher than the state rate of 45.0 and the national rate of 36.7.
- The mortality rate for female breast cancer in Henry County was 23.1 per 100,000 people which was higher than the state rate of 21.6 and the national rate of 19.9.
- The mortality rate for colon and rectum cancer in Henry County was 15.8 per 100,000 which was higher than the state rate of 14.8 and national rate of 13.4.
- The mortality rate for prostate cancer in Henry County was 12.8 per 100,000 which was lower than the state rate of 19.4 and national rate of 18.9.

Figure 69. Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Site/ Type in Henry County, 2014-2018



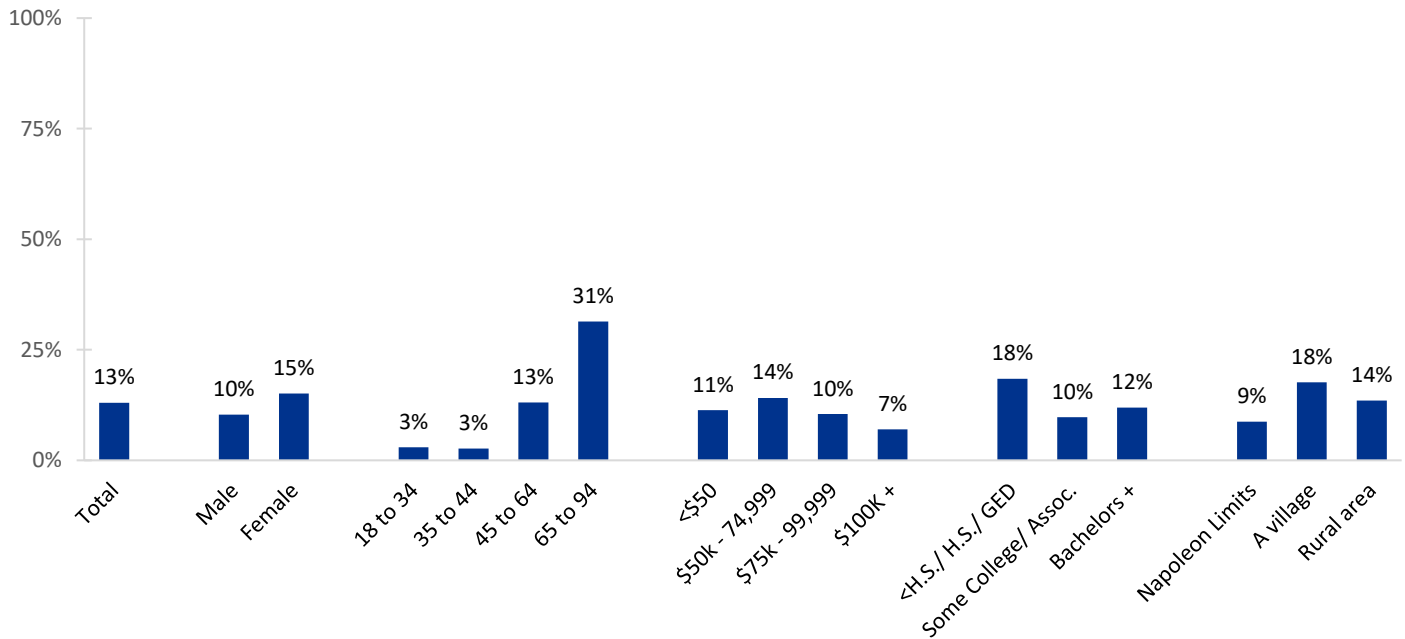
Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, Ohio Department of Health, 2021

PREVALENCE

As of 2022, thirteen percent (13%) of Henry County adults reported they had been diagnosed with cancer at some point in their lives compared to 12% in 2019.

- The share ever receiving a cancer diagnosis increased to 15% among females, 31% among those aged 65 and older, 18% among those with a high school diploma or less, and 18% among those living in the limits of a Henry County village (see Figure 70).
- Of those diagnosed with cancer, they reported the following types (ordered from most frequently occurring to least frequently occurring): other skin cancer, breast cancer, prostate cancer, melanoma, colon/ intestinal cancer, cervical cancer, endometrial/ uterine cancer, Leukemia, lung cancer, non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma, renal cancer, stomach cancer, oral cancer, bladder cancer, or bone cancer (not shown).

Figure 70. Variation in Henry County adults diagnosed with any type of cancer in their lifetimes



The most often reported type of cancer among Henry County adult respondents who had ever received a cancer diagnosis was *other skin cancer* at **39%**.

ARTHRITIS

About one-fifth (19%) of Henry County adults were told by a health professional that they had some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia.

- The average share (from 2010 through 2019) of all Henry County adults was higher at 32% (see Figure 71 Trend).
- The state and national share of adults diagnosed with some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia were higher compared to Henry County (see Figure 71 Geographic Variation).
- The share increased to over two-fifths (43%) among those aged 65 and older.
- Prevalence by income was highest among those with an annual household income less than \$50,000 at 31%.

Figure 71. Trend and geographic variation in percentage of Henry County adults with arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia

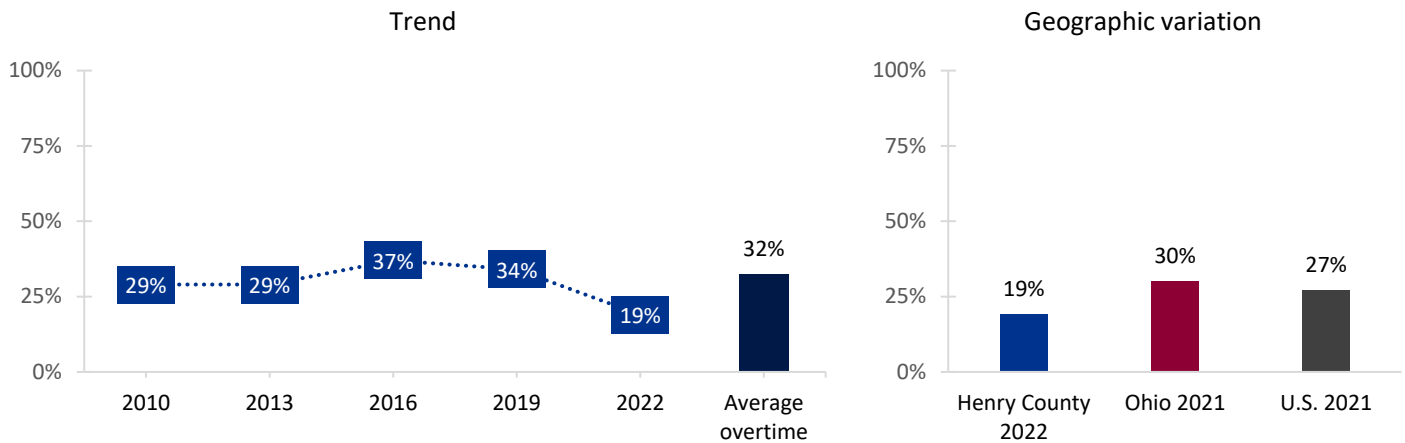
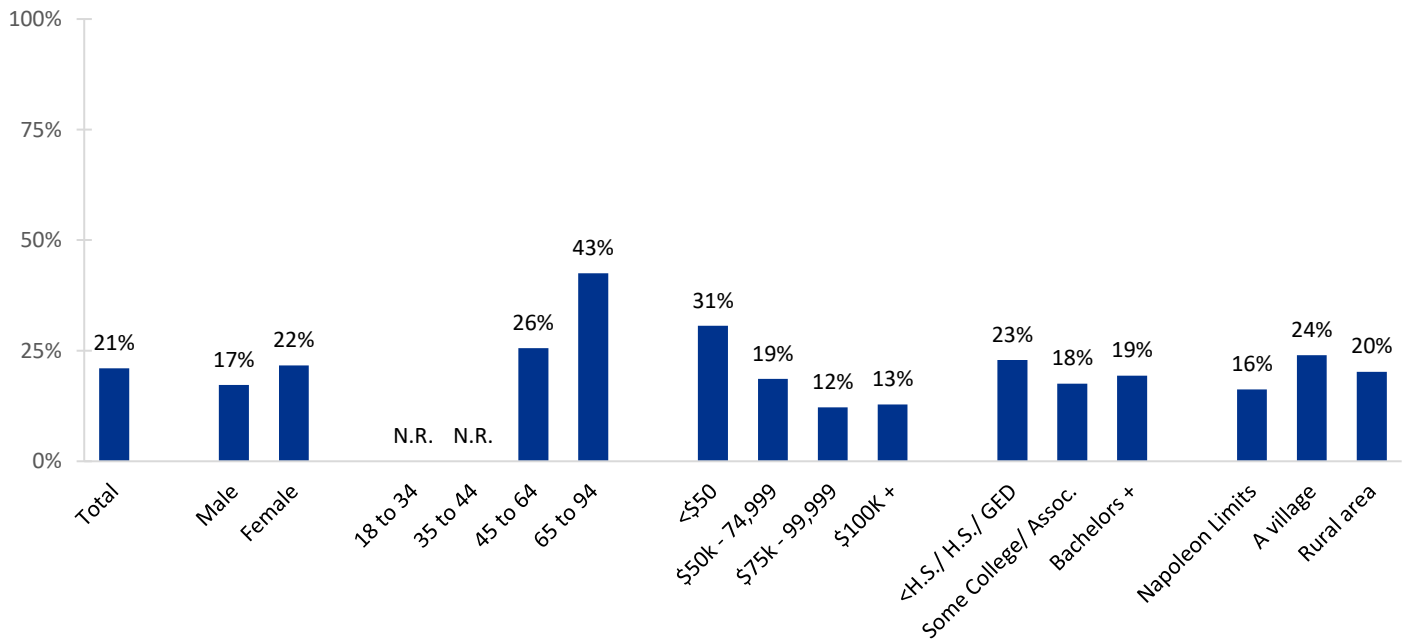


Figure 72. Variation in Henry County adults diagnosed with arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia, 2022

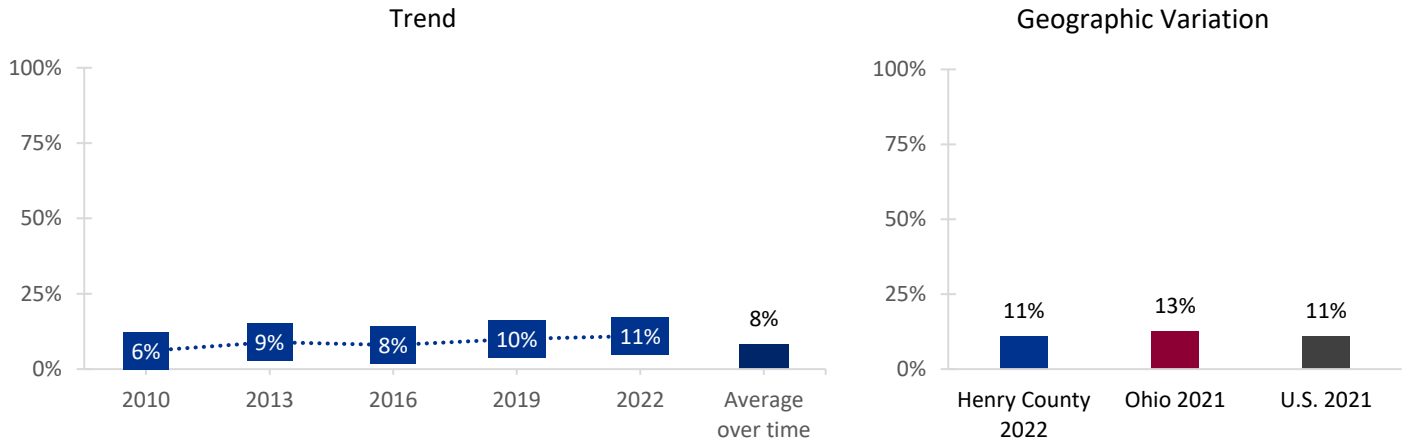


DIABETES

Eleven percent (11%) of Henry County adults had been diagnosed with diabetes.

- The average share (from 2010 through 2019) of all Henry County adults was lower at 8% (see Figure 73 Trend).
- The state share of adults diagnosed with diabetes was higher at 13% compared to Henry County, but the same as the national level (11%) (see Figure 71 Geographic Variation).
- The share was larger among males (13%) compared to females (7%) and increased to 19% among those aged 65 and older.
- Over one-third (34%) of adults with diabetes rated their health as fair or poor compared to 13% among all adults.

Figure 73. Trend and geographic variation in percentage of Henry County adults diagnosed with diabetes

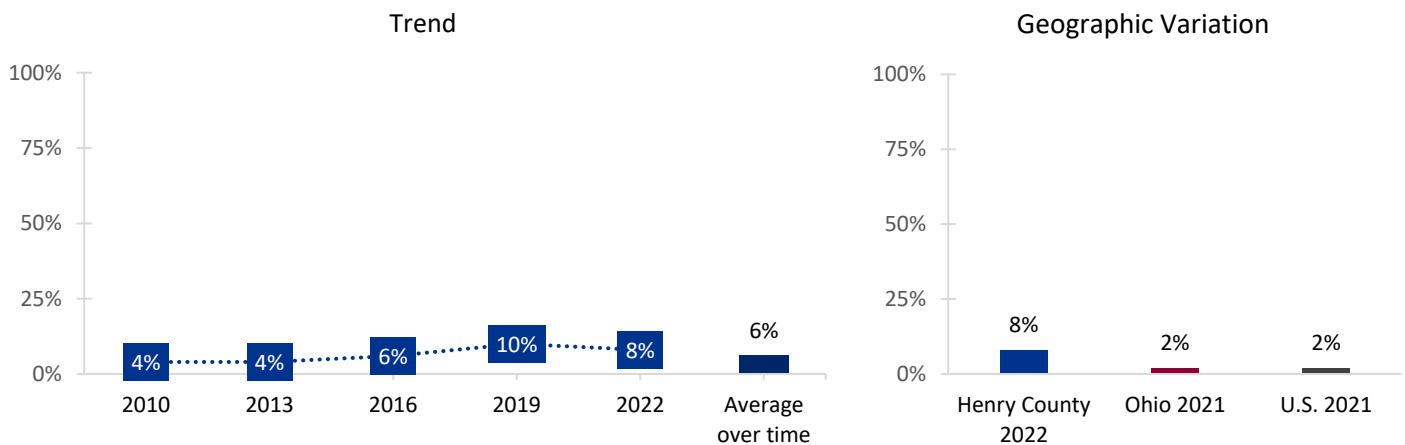


PRE-DIABETES

Eight percent (8%) of adults had been diagnosed with pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes.

- The average share (from 2010 through 2019) of all Henry County adults was lower at 6% (see Figure 74 Trend).
- The state and national shares of adults diagnosed with pre-diabetes were lower at 2% each (see Figure 74 Geographic Variation).

Figure 74. Trend and geographic variation in percentage of Henry County adults diagnosed with pre-diabetes



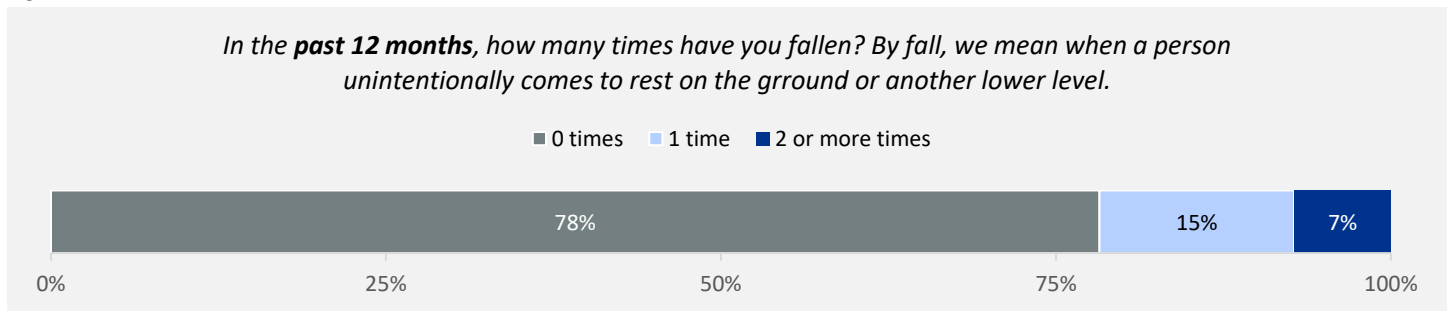
QUALITY OF LIFE

FALLS

According to the CDC, falls were the leading cause of nonfatal unintentional emergency department visits among all adults in the United States with over 5.5 million visits recorded in 2020 (CDC, NEISS All Injury Program operated by the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), WISQARS, retrieved 12-29-2022). The rate of deaths by falls in 2020 for the state of Ohio was 19.43 per 100,000 adults aged 18 and older and for the U.S. it was 16.38 (NCHS Vital Statistics System for numbers of deaths. Bureau of Census for population estimates), WISQARS, retrieved 12-29-2022).

- Twenty-two percent (22%) of Henry County adults had fallen in the past year (see Figure 75), increasing to 34% among those aged 65 and older. Six percent (7%) of adults had fallen two or more times.
 - In 2019, the share of Henry County adults reporting they had fallen in the past year was about one-quarter (26%).
- Over one-third (36%) of Henry County adults reported at least one fall said at least one fall had caused an injury that limited their regular activities for at least a day or caused them to see a doctor.

Figure 75. Distribution of Henry County adult reports on whether they had experienced falls in the past 12 months, 2022



IMPAIRMENTS AND HEALTH PROBLEMS

- Among those who were limited in some way, Table 17 provides the most limiting problems or impairments reported by Henry County adults in rank order. Back or neck problems are the most often reported issue (35%) followed by arthritis (33%).

Table 17. Problems or impairments that limit adults in Henry County

	2019	2022	Trend
Back or neck problem	42%	35%	↓
Arthritis	46%	33%	↓
Fitness level	24%	26%	↑
Chronic pain	18%	22%	↑
Sleep problems	11%	14%	↑
Walking problem	25%	13%	↓
Lung/ Breathing problem	13%	12%	↓
Hearing problem	11%	9%	↓
Chronic illness (diabetes, cancer, heart, stroke related problems)	23%	8%	↓
Asthma	14%	7%	↓
Fractures, bone/ joint injury	11%	7%	↓
Other impairments or problems	8%	13%	↑

- In the past 12 months, 8% of adults reported needing help with personal care needs (such as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around the house). Twelve percent (12%) needed help with routine needs (such as everyday household chores, doing necessary business, shopping, or getting around for other purposes). Six percent (6%) reported needing help with both.
- Over half (51%) of Henry County adults reported they weren't always able to get help with personal care or routine needs when they needed it.

Figure 76. Percentage of Henry County Adults who reported needing help with personal care or routine needs, 2022

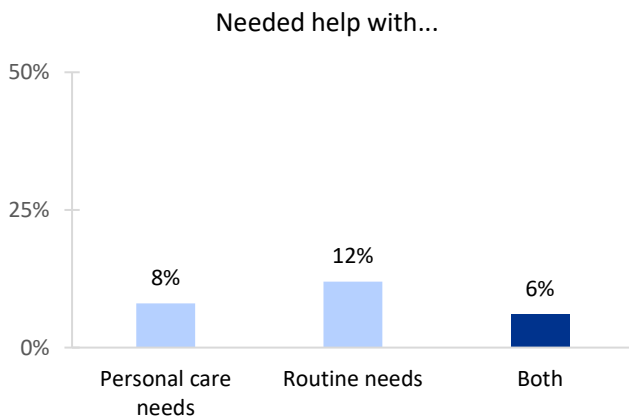
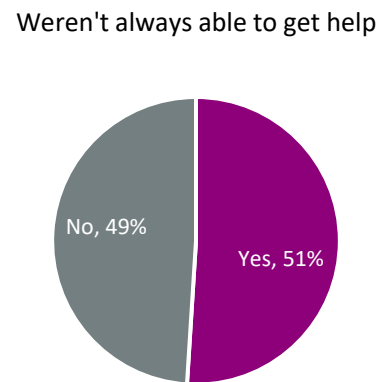


Figure 77. Percentage of Henry County adult who reported whether they received the help they needed, 2022



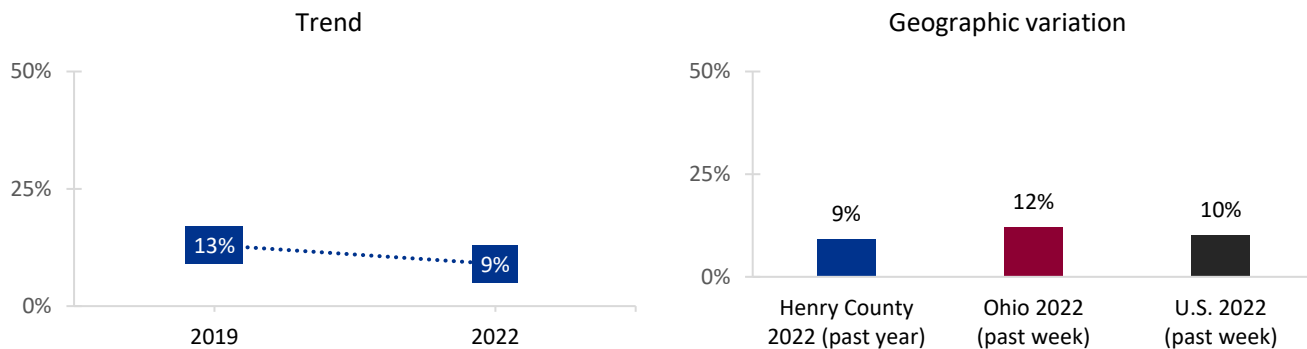
SOCIAL CONDITIONS

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

FOOD INSECURITY

- Nine percent (9%) of Henry County adults reported experiencing at least one of the following in the past 12 months: loss of food assistance; loss of income that led to food insecurity; had to choose between paying bills and buying food; went hungry or ate less to provide more food for their family; was hungry but did not eat because did not have money for food; was worried their food would run out.
 - Of all issues related to food hardship, most often, Henry County adults reported they had to choose between paying bills and buying food (4% of all respondents; 40% of all who had experienced any food hardship).
 - In 2019, the share of Henry County residents' reporting experiencing food insecurity was higher at 13%.
 - Data from the Census Bureau's Household Pulse Survey collected in the summer of 2022 measures food sufficiency in the last seven days at the state and national level. The data reveal 12% of all Americans and 10% of Ohioans reported food insufficiency.

Figure 78. Trend and Geographic variation in food insecurity, 2022



Data Source: State and National estimates came from week 48 of (collected July 27 – August 8) the U.S. Census Bureau's Household Pulse Survey

ASSISTANCE

- Twenty percent (20%) of Henry County adults reported receiving assistance with at least one of the following in the past year: affordable childcare; clothing; credit counseling; dental care; diapers; drug or alcohol addiction; employment; food; tax preparation; health care; home repair; legal aid services; Medicare; mental illness issues; prescription assistance; rent/ mortgage; transportation; and utilities.
 - Most often, Henry County adults reported they received assistance with Medicare (3% of all respondents; 11% of respondents who received any assistance which is similar to 2019 when 12% reported receiving assistance).
 - Five percent (5%) of respondents noted they had received food assistance in the past year which is higher than the 2% who reported as such in 2019.
 - In the state of Ohio, respondents were asked if they had received free groceries within the last 7 days and 6% answered affirmatively. The national share was also 6%.
- Nine percent (9%) of Henry County adults reported there was a time in the past 12 months in which they were not able to pay their mortgage, rent or utility bills.
 - The Household Pulse Survey indicated that 7% of those with mortgages or rental agreements in Ohio were NOT currently caught up on their payments, and in the United States the figure was 9%.
- Eight percent (8%) (down slightly from 9% in 2019) of Henry County adults reported having at least one of the following transportation issues: no car; no driver's license/ suspended licenses; cannot afford gas; disabled; limited public transportation available or accessible; no public transportation available or accessible; cost of public or private transportation; do not feel safe to drive.

ABUSE

Abuse can come in many forms and occur in many different situations. It is estimated to affect 10 million people in the United States every year (Huecker, King, Jordan, & Smock, 2022). National estimates from the CDC show one-in-seven (14%) of children experienced child abuse and neglect in the last year, 1 in 4 (25%) girls and 1 in 13 (8%) boys experienced child sexual abuse, about two-fifths (41%) of women and one-quarter (26%) of men experienced intimate partner violence, and about 1 in 10 (10%) people aged 60 and older living at home experienced some form of elder abuse.

- Nearly three-in-ten (29%) of Henry County adults reported they had been threatened or abused in their lifetimes. This is higher than the 20% reported in 2019. Nearly half (47%) of individuals who report being threatened or abused report abuse by more than one individual. Individuals who threatened or abused them included:
 - A parent (17%)
 - A spouse (12%)
 - A person from outside their home (9%)
 - Someone else (6%)

Figure 79. Percentage of Henry County adult who reported they had been threatened or abused in their lifetimes, 2022

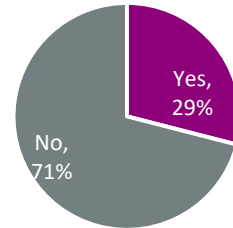


Table 18. Henry County Adults’ reports of abusers

	2019	2022	Trend
Parent	9%	17%	↑
Spouse or partner	12%	12%	=
Person from outside their home	6%	9%	↑
Someone else	2%	6%	↑

- Among the twenty-nine percent (29%) of Henry County adults who reported they had been threatened or abused in their lifetimes the following types of abuse were reported:
 - Verbal abuse (79%)
 - Emotional abuse (72%)
 - Physical abuse (42%)
 - Sexual abuse (32%)
 - Financial abuse (23%)

Figure 80. Types of abuse experienced by adults in Henry County, 2022

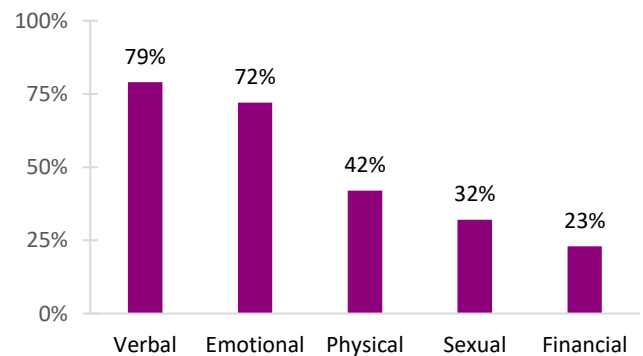


Table 19. Henry County Adults’ reports of types of abuse

	2019	2022	Trend
Verbal	49%	79%	↑
Emotional	43%	72%	↑
Physical	32%	42%	↑
Sexual	21%	32%	↑
Financial	13%	23%	↑

ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES (ACEs)

ACEs are events that occur in childhood that are potentially traumatic. They can include violence, abuse, and living in a family with mental health or substance use issues. The CDC provides three sobering statistics about ACEs:



1 in 6 adults experienced four or more ACEs.



5 of 10 of the top 10 leading causes of death are associated with ACEs.



The number of adults with depression could be reduced by as much as 44% by preventing ACEs.

Preventing ACEs is a public health issue. It is estimated that preventing ACEs could lower the prevalence of many health conditions, including cases of depression, heart disease, and overweight/ obesity (Vital Signs, 2019). For more information, please see the following CDC websites:

[Vital Signs | Adverse Childhood Experiences: Preventing early trauma to improve adult health](#)

[Violence Prevention | Adverse Childhood Experiences](#)

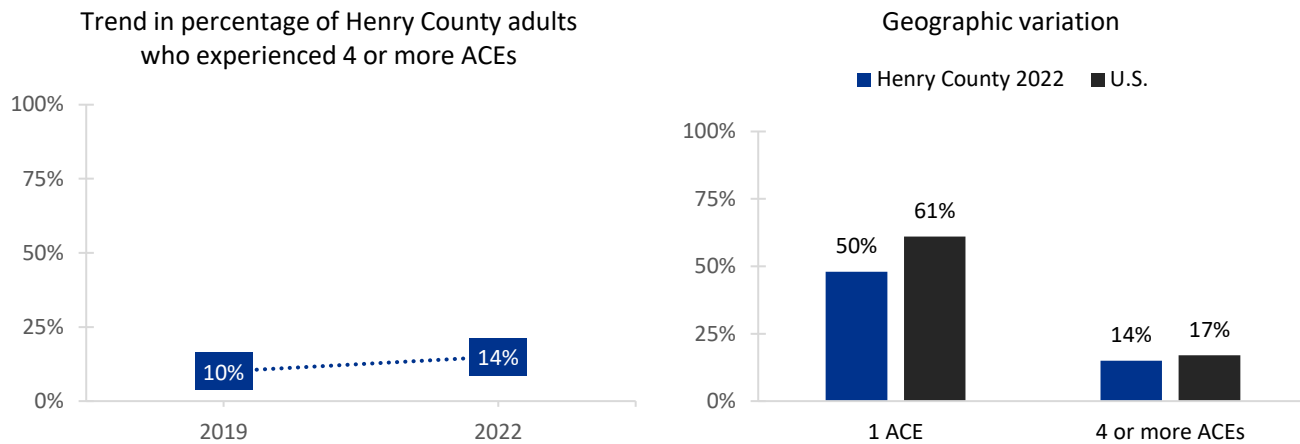
- Half (50%) of Henry County adults experienced at least one of the following adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) which is lower than the national estimates of 61%. Below is the prevalence of experiences given from most frequently experienced to least:

Table 20. Henry County adults' reports of adverse childhood events

	2019	2022	Trend
A parent or adult in their home swore at them, insulted them, or put them down	18%	27%	↑
Their parents were separated or divorced	16%	22%	↑
They lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal	14%	21%	↑
They lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic	15%	19%	↑
Not including spanking, a parent or adult in their home hit, beat, kicked, or physically hurt them in some way	9%	13%	↑
Parents or adults in their home slapped, hit, kicked, punched, or beat each other up	8%	10%	↑
Someone at least five years older than them touched them sexually	3%	11%	↑
Someone at least five years older than them tried to make them touch them sexually	7%	6%	↓
They lived with someone who used illegal street rugs, or who abused prescription medications	4%	5%	↑
Someone at least five years older than them or an adult forced them to have sex	1%	2%	↑
They lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail, or other correctional facility	1%	1%	=

- Fourteen percent (14%) of Henry County adults had four or more ACEs in their lifetime compared to 10% among Henry County residents in 2019 and 17% nationally.

Figure 81. Trend and geographic variation in adult experiences of adverse childhood experiences (ACE)



OTHER EXPERIENCES

- Henry County adults experienced the following the past 12 months:
 - Death of a family member or close friend (38%)
 - A close family member had to go into the hospital (33%)
 - They were a caregiver (10%)
 - They had bills they could not pay (8%)
 - Someone close to them had a problem with drinking or drugs (8%)
 - A decline in their own health (7%)
 - Someone in their household lost their job or had their work hours reduced (6%)

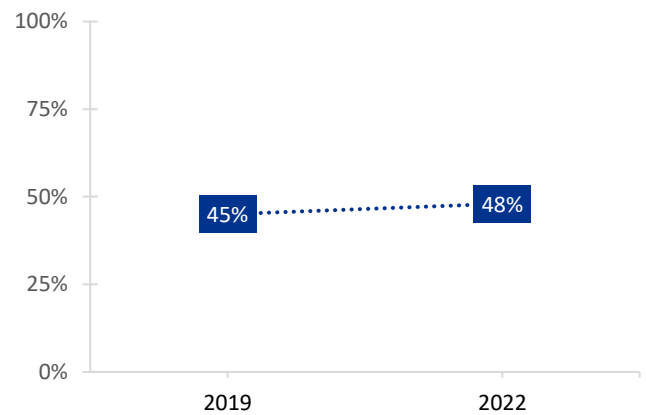
Table 21. Henry County adults’ reports of other experiences in the past year

	2019	2022	Trend
Death of a family member or close friend	28%	38%	↑
A close family member had to go into the hospital	42%	33%	↓
They were a caregiver	6%	10%	↑
They had bills they could not pay	10%	8%	↓
Someone close to them had a problem with drinking or drugs	2%	8%	↑
A decline in their own health	12%	7%	↓
Someone in their household lost their job or had their work hours reduced	6%	6%	=

DRIVING AND RIDING SAFETY

- Nearly half (48%) of Henry County adults reported they drove while distracted (they talked on a hand-held cell phone or text, read, eat, used internet on cell phone, applied make-up, shaved, etc.) in the past 30 days.
- To reduce risk of injury, Henry County adults reported they use the following:
 - Wore seatbelts (94%)
 - Wore sunscreen (54%)
 - Wore life jackets (24%)
 - Wore motorcycle/ ATV/ snowmobile helmets (8%)
 - Wore bike helmets (9%)

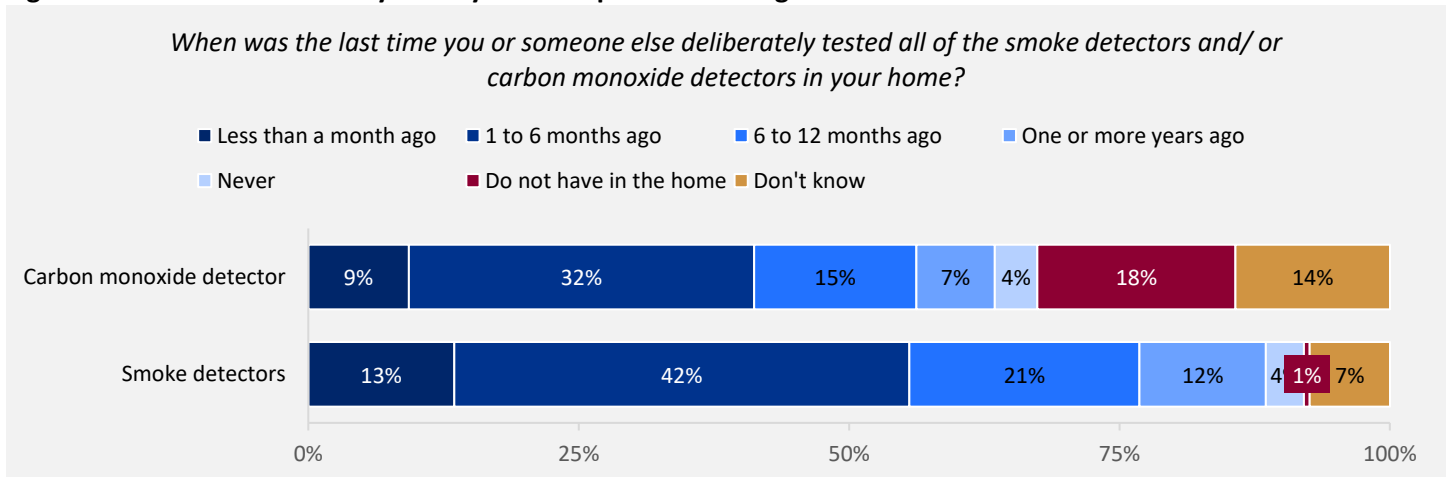
Figure 82. Trend in share of Henry County adults reporting distracted driving



HOME SAFETY: SMOKE AND CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS

- Adults reported they or someone else deliberately tested all of the smoke detectors in their home less than a month ago (13%), 1 to 6 months ago (42%), 6 to 12 months ago (21%), one or more years ago (12%), and never (4%). Less than 1% reported they did not have smoke detectors in the home, and 7% did not know.
- Adults report they or someone else deliberately tested all of the carbon monoxide (CO) detectors in their home less than a month ago (9%), 1 to 6 months ago (32%), 6 to 12 months ago (15%), one or more years ago (7%), and never (4%). Eighteen percent (18%) reported they did not have carbon monoxide detectors in the home, and 14% did not know.

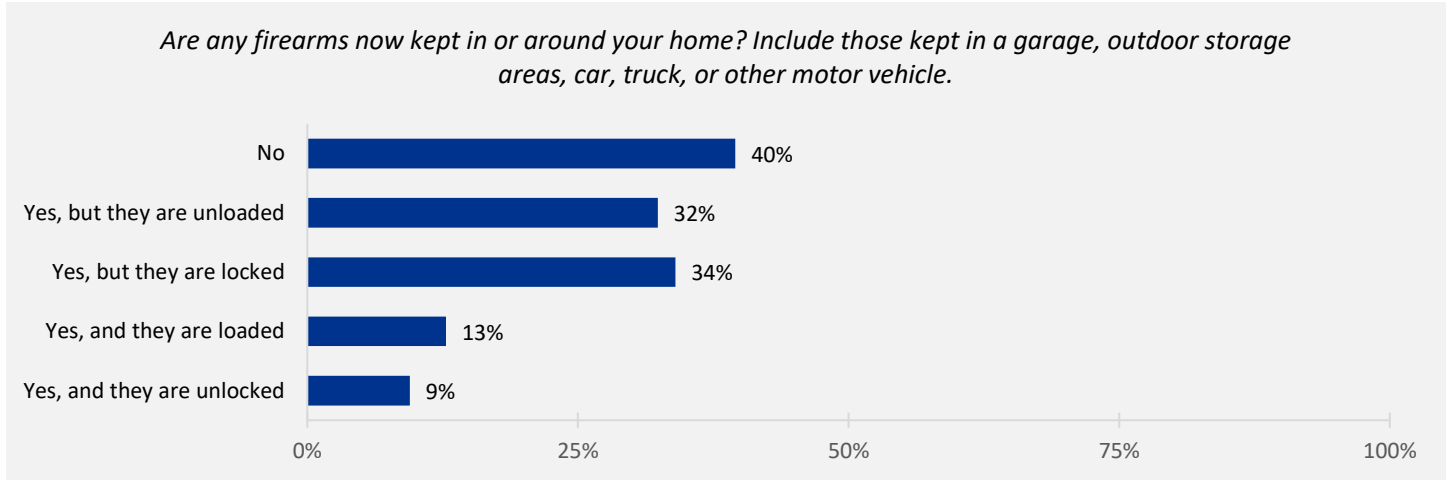
Figure 83. Distribution of Henry County adults reports on testing of home detectors



HOME SAFETY: FIREARMS

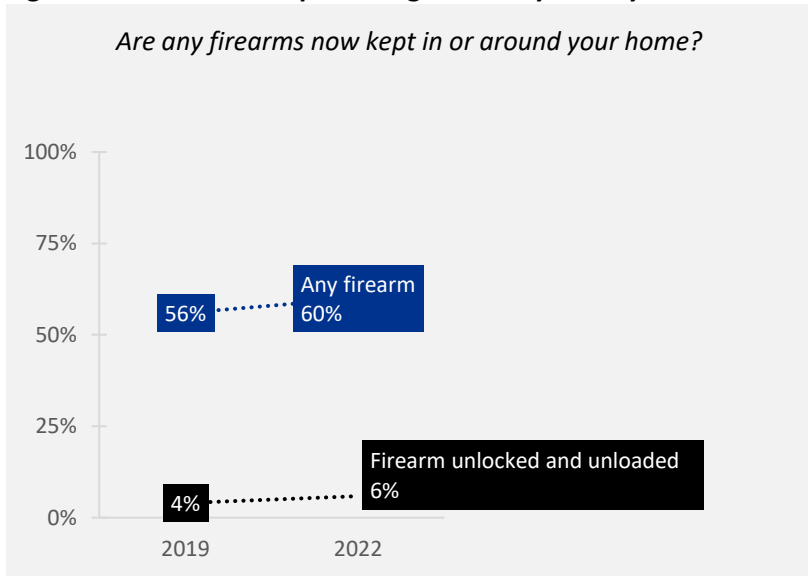
- One-third (32%) of Henry County adults reported they had a firearm in or around their home, but it was unloaded compared to 13% who reported they had a firearm that was loaded (see Figure 84).
- About one-third (34%) reported they had a firearm in or around their home, but it was locked, whereas 9% reported they had a firearm arm but it was unlocked.
 - 6% reported they were unlocked AND loaded which is higher than the share reported in 2019 (4%).
 - Two fifths (60%) of Henry County adults kept a firearm in or around their home in 2022 compared to 56% in 2019 (see Figure 85).

Figure 84. Percentage of Henry County adults who kept a firearm in or around their home, 2022



Note: The above distributions are not mutually exclusive

Figure 85. Trends in the percentage of Henry County adults who kept a firearm in or around their home



“Healthy citizens are the greatest asset any country can have.”

– *Winston Churchill*

- Henry County adults indicated the following motivated them to make positive changes in their health:
 - Support from family and friends (54%)
 - To have more energy (53%)
 - Health knowledge (33%)
 - Setting example for family/ children (33%)
 - A health scare/ fear of illness (25%)
 - Financial incentives (12%)
 - Incentives other than financial (vacation time) (11%)
 - Exposure to a healthy environment (11%)
 - Discounted services (10%)
- Seventy percent (70%) of Henry County adults reported using at least one of the following digital technologies to improve their health in order of usage:
 - Mobile phone/ tablet applications (e.g., tracking personal activity, diet, fitness, weight loss, etc.) (52%)
 - Wearable technology (e.g., consumer or medical devices that collect information about an individual’s health, such as fitness, vitals, and lifestyle) (33%)
 - Internet sources (e.g., WebMD, Mayo Clinic) (25%)
 - Health information and/ or advice from articles and videos shared on social media (e.g., Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Snapchat, Tik Tok, etc.) (23%)
 - Online exercises and/ or workouts (15%)
 - Virtual healthcare services (e.g., telemedicine) (14%)
 - Social media accounts from healthcare brands (5%)
 - Online support groups and/ or coaches (5%)
- Among those who report using digital technologies to improve their health 69% report using more than one type of technology and over one-third (35%) use three or more.

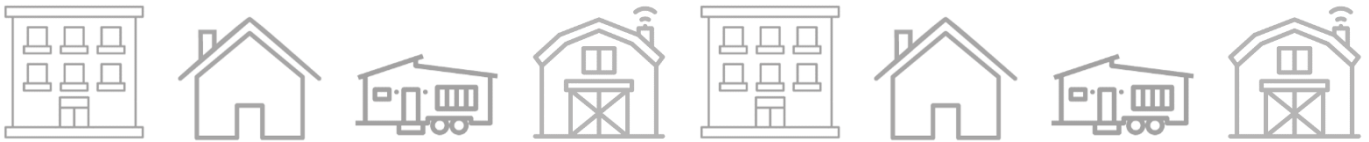
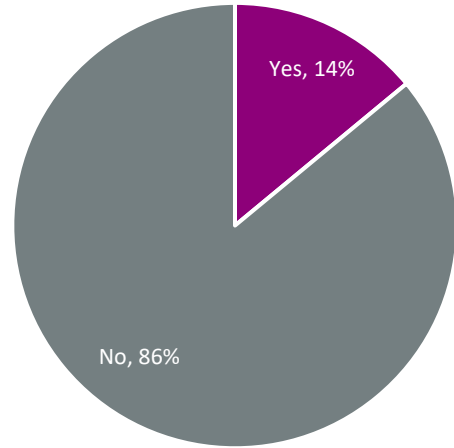
ENVIRONMENT CONDITIONS

ENVIRONMENT HEALTH

Fourteen percent (14%) of Henry County adults reported at least one of the following threatened their health or their family's health in the past year:

- Mold or moisture issues
- Insects (mosquitos, ticks, flies)
- Plumbing problems
- Structural problems (foundation, roof, porches)
- Air quality
- Rodents (mice or rats)
- Agricultural chemical (pesticides, insecticides, fertilizers)
- Unsafe water supply/ wells
- Temperature regulation (heating or air conditioning)
- Chemicals found in household products (cleaning agents, pesticides, automotive products)
- Sewage/ wastewater problems
- Bed bugs
- Sanitation issues
- Asbestos

Figure 86. Percentage of Henry County adults who reported environmental conditions threatened their health or their family's health in the past year



PARENTING

- Ninety-six (96%) of Henry County adults surveyed reported their youngest child had received all the recommended immunizations which is higher than the reported 88% in 2019. When asked why their youngest child had not received all the recommended immunizations for their age, responses included:
 - Fear of adverse effects; personal beliefs; religious beliefs; do not think immunization is necessary; doctor/healthcare provider has not recommended; pre-existing health conditions.



96% of Henry County adults surveyed reported their youngest child had received all the recommended immunizations.

- Overwhelmingly, among Henry County adults whose youngest child was born in the past 5 years, reported their youngest child slept in a crib/ bassinette without bumper pads, blankets, or toys (81%). About one-half (51%) reported their youngest child slept in bed with them or another person. About one-half (49%) also reported their youngest child slept in a pack-n-play.
 - Other places parents reported their child slept were, a car seat; swing; couch or chair; floor; a crib/ bassinette WITH bumper pads, blankets, or toys.
- Among Henry County adults whose youngest child had been born in the past 5 years, over three-fourths (78%) reported they or their spouse breastfed their youngest child down from 84% in 2019. Sixteen percent (16%) reported their youngest child was breastfed for less than 6 months and 6% reported their youngest child was never breastfed.



Over three-fourths (78%) reported they or their spouse breastfed their youngest child.

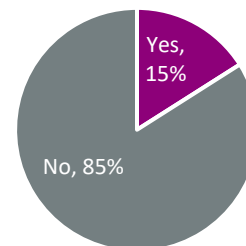
- Among Henry County adults whose youngest child was not too big for a car seat, 94% reported their child always rode in a car seat. In 2019, 65% reported as such.
- Among Henry County adults whose youngest child was not too big for a booster seat, 63% reported their child always rode in a booster seat.
- Among Henry County adults whose youngest child was big enough to not sit in a car seat or booster seat, 59% reported their child always wore a seat belt with no booster seat.



94% reported their child always rode in a car seat.

- Fifteen percent (15%) of Henry County parents (or someone in their household) lost income in the past 12 months due to one of their children's behavioral/ emotional problems, illnesses, injuries, medical appointments, unreliable, or lack of childcare.
- The most frequently reported reason for loss of income was medical appointments (62% among those who had children and reported a loss of income).

Figure 87. Percentage of Henry County parents who reported they lost income in the past 12 months due to one of their children



2022 HENRY COUNTY YOUTH COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY REPORT

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YOUTH HEALTH BEHAVIORS

WEIGHT

BODY MASS INDEX OR BMI

The Body Mass Index (BMI) attempts to measure body fat content by taking an individual's weight in kilograms and dividing it by their height in meters squared. While simple to calculate, BMI does not consider muscle mass, bone density, overall body composition, and racial and sex differences. Many experts consider it a flawed measure. Due to the controversy surrounding BMI, we have opted to focus on Henry County youths' perceptions of their weight status and their resulting behavior.

HENRY COUNTY YOUTH SELF-PERCEPTIONS OF WEIGHT STATUS

- In 2022, nearing half (45%) of youth described themselves as *at about the right weight*, 37% described themselves as *slightly or very overweight*, and 18% as *very or slightly underweight* (see Figure 1).
- The average share (from 2010 through 2019) of Henry County Youth who described themselves as *slightly or very overweight* was 29% (see Figure 2). The share in 2022 was higher at 37%.
 - The share of female youth in Henry County who described themselves as slightly or very overweight was higher (41%) than their male counterparts (32%). Among LGBTQ identifying youth more than half (56%) described themselves as overweight.
 - The share of youth who described themselves as slightly or very overweight increased with age. Among those aged 13 and younger slightly more than one-third (35%) described themselves as overweight, whereas 37% of those aged 14 to 16 described themselves as such. Among those aged 17 and older, over two-fifths (42%) described themselves as overweight.
 - Similar shares of non-Hispanic White and non-Hispanic Multiracial youth described themselves as slightly or very overweight (36% and 35%, respectively). The share among Hispanic youth was higher at 43%.
 - The national share of high schoolers who described themselves as slightly or very overweight was lower (32%) compared to the share among Henry County high schoolers at 40%.

Figure 1. Distribution of Henry County youth reports of their weight perceptions, 2022

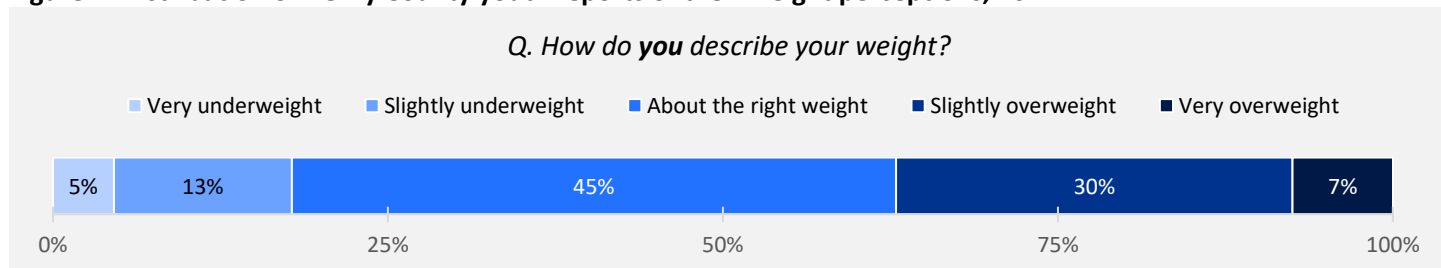
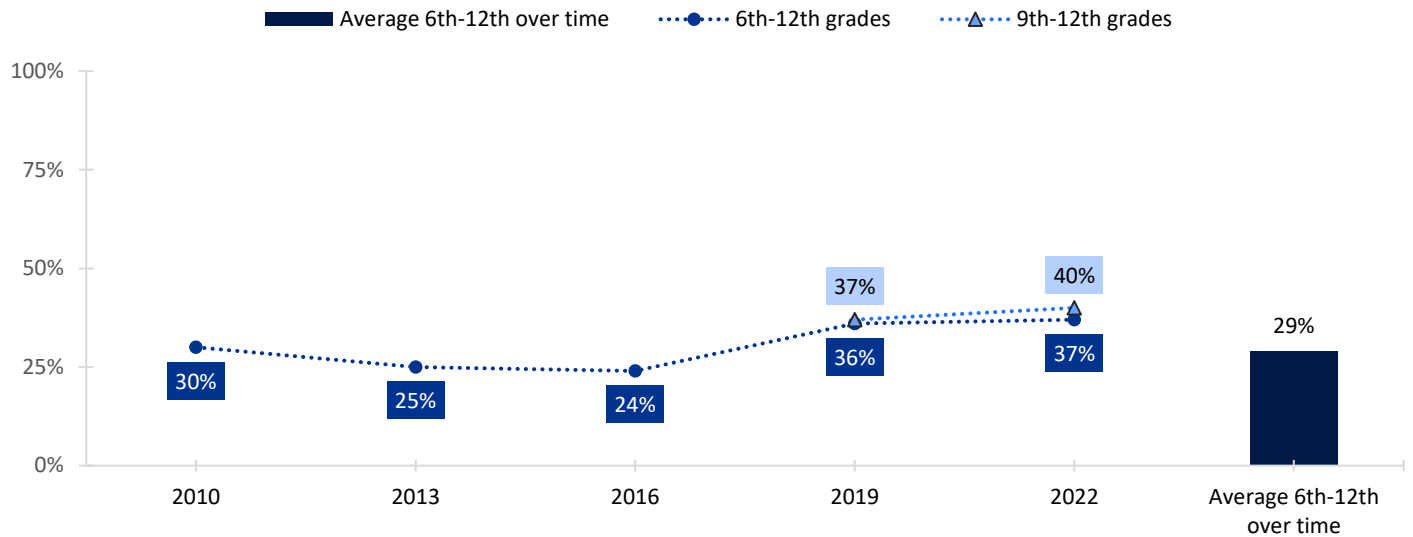
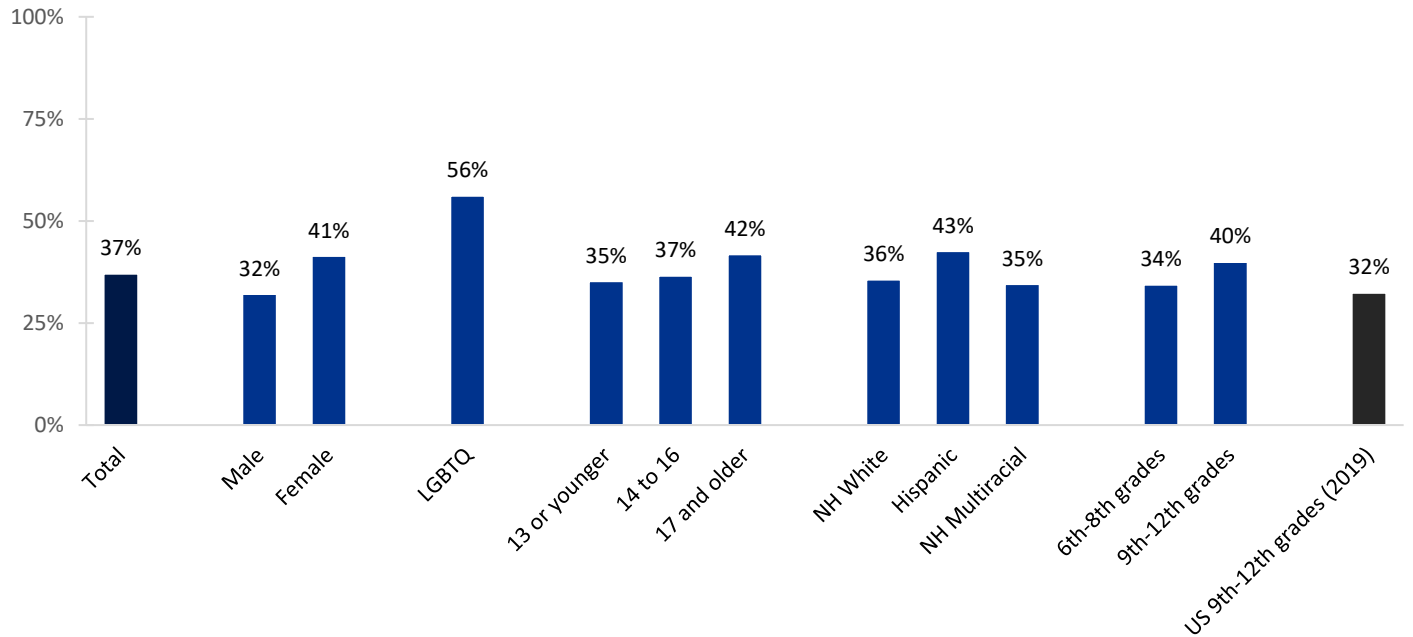


Figure 2. Trends in the percentage of youth reporting their weight as slightly or very overweight



Note: The average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 - 2019.

Figure 3. Variation in the percentage of youth reporting their weight as slightly or very overweight



HENRY COUNTY YOUTH WEIGHT MANAGEMENT

- In 2022, nearly half (47%) of youth reported they were trying to lose weight in the past 30 days. One-fifth (21%) were not trying to do anything about their weight, 17% were trying to gain weight, and 15% were trying to stay the same weight.
- The average share (from 2010 through 2019) of Henry County Youth reporting they had tried to lose weight in the past 30 days was 45%. The overall share in 2022 was only slightly higher at 47%.
 - The share of youth reporting they had tried to lose weight in the past 30 days was larger among females (57%) compared to males (37%). There were also over half (57%) of LGBTQ identifying youth who reported trying to lose weight in the past 30 days.
 - There was very little age variation in the share of Henry County youth who reported they had been trying to lose weight in the past 30 days. Among those aged 13 and younger 45% reported trying to lose weight and among those aged 14 and older 47% reported as such.
 - Some racial/ ethnic variation exists. Hispanic youth had the largest share reporting trying to lose weight at about half (51%) followed by 46% of non-Hispanic White youth. Slightly more than one-third (36%) of non-Hispanic Multiracial youth reported trying to lose weight.
 - Among all high schoolers in the US, the share trying to lose weight was slightly higher than Henry County high schoolers at 48% and 47%, respectively.

Figure 4. Distribution of Henry County youth reports of what they are trying to do about their weight, 2022

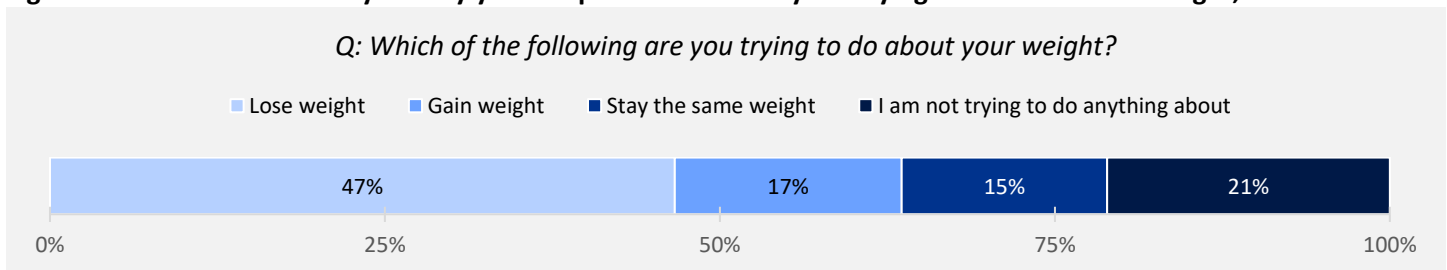
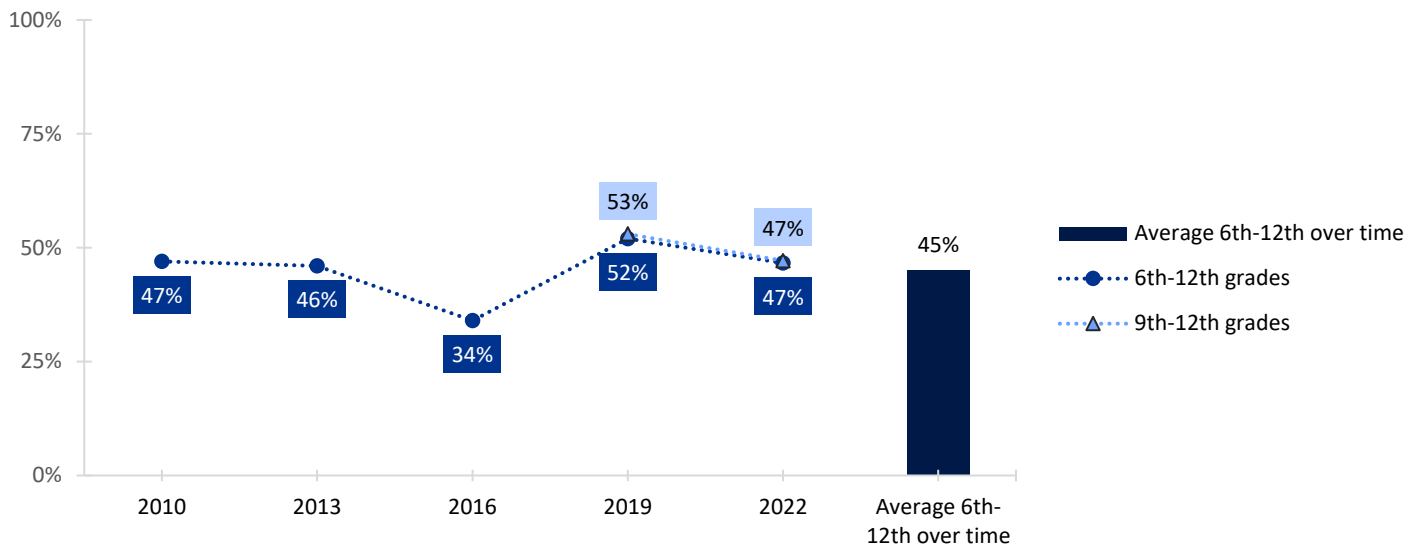
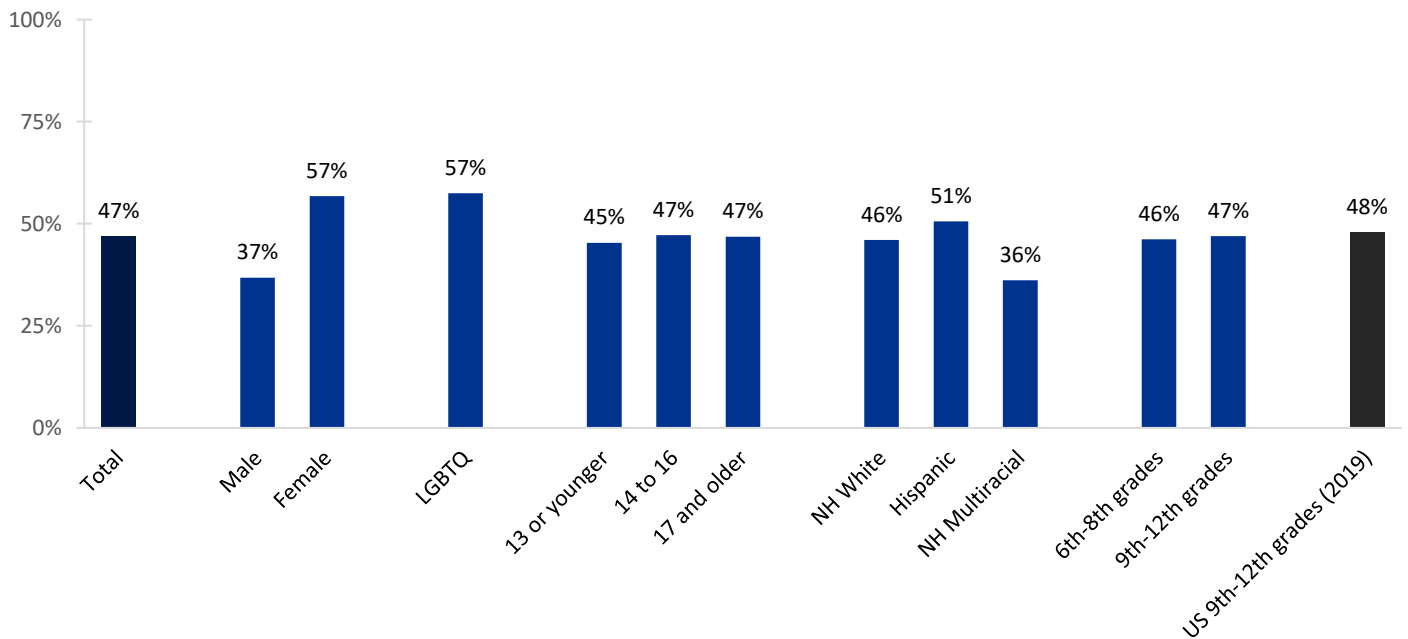


Figure 5. Trends in the percentage of Henry County youth reporting they had tried to lose weight (in the past 30 days)



Note: The average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 - 2019.

Figure 6. Variation in the percentage of Henry County youth reporting they had tried to lose weight (in the past 30 days)



NUTRITION/ DIETARY BEHAVIORS

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The Dietary Guidelines for Americans (Dietary Guidelines), 2020 – 2025 released by the U.S. Departments of Agriculture (USDA) and the Health and Human Services (HHS) provides recommendations on what to eat and drink to meet nutrient needs, promote health, and prevent disease. It is advised that female adolescents (those aged 14 through 18) consume anywhere from 1,800 and 2,400 calories per day and that males consume anywhere from 2,000 to 3,200 calories per day. For females this equates to 2.5 – 3.0 cups of vegetables a day and 1.5 – 3.0 cups of fruit. For males, this equates to 2.5 – 4.0 cups of vegetables and 2.0 – 2.5 cups of fruit. See Dietary Guidelines for more information – [hyperlink](#). You can also learn how to eat healthy with MyPlate - [hyperlink](#).

- Most often, Henry County youth reported eating 2-3 servings of fruit (42%) and vegetables (40%) a day. Three-in-ten ate four or more servings of fruit and over one-quarter (28%) ate four or more servings of vegetables.
 - Therefore, nearly three-quarters (72%) of Henry County youth consumed the recommended servings of fruit per day and 68% consumed the recommended servings of vegetables.
- Ninety percent (90%) had at least one serving of fruit and 88% had at least one serving of vegetables.
 - About two-fifths (39%) of youth ate 4 or more servings of fruits and/ or vegetables per day, 42% ate two to three servings, and 13% had 1 serving. Five percent (5%) of youth ate zero servings of fruits and/ or vegetables per day.
 - The share of Henry County youth who ate zero servings of fruits and/ or vegetables per day (5%) was twice as low as the share in Ohio overall (10%).

Table 1. Percent distribution in youth consumption of fruits and vegetables among all Henry County youth, 2022

The table below indicates the number of servings Henry County youth had of fruit, vegetables, and numerous beverages per day.

	0 servings	1 serving	2-3 servings	4 or more servings	Total
Fruit	10%	18%	42%	30%	100%
Vegetables	12%	20%	40%	28%	100%

BEVERAGES

The Dietary Guidelines recommend we limit foods and beverages higher in added sugars, saturated fat, and sodium. A small amount found in nutrient-dense foods is fine to help meet food group recommendations (while staying within calorie ranges). More specifically, “beverages that are calorie-free—especially water—or that contribute beneficial nutrients, such as fat-free and low-fat milk and 100% juice should be the primary beverages consumed. Coffee, tea, and flavored waters also are options, but the most nutrient-dense options for these beverages include little, if any, sweeteners or cream”

- The most frequently consumed beverage among Henry County youth was plain water – 94% of youth drank at least one serving a day. Two-thirds (66%) drank four or more servings a day.
 - Six percent (6%) of Henry County youth consumed zero servings of plain water, which was slightly higher than the national share (4%).

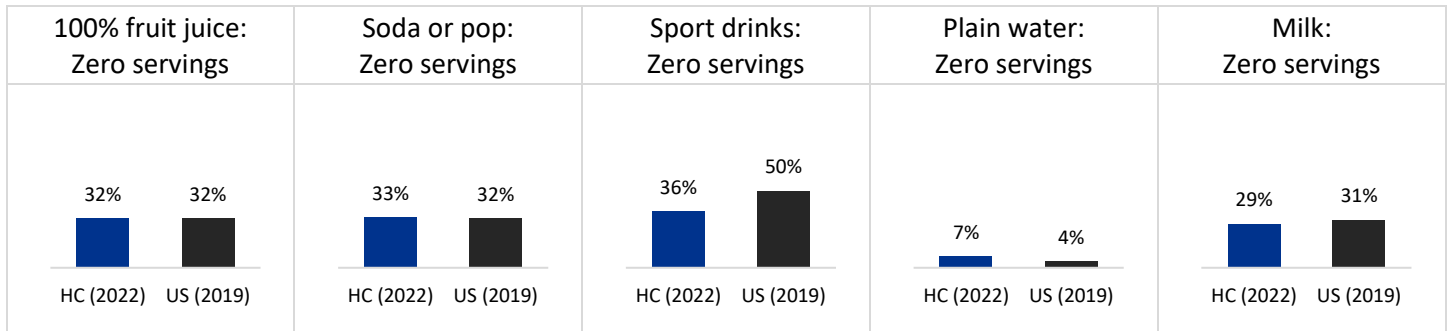
Table 2. Percent distribution in consumption of beverages (by type) among all Henry County youth, 2022

The table below indicates the number of servings Henry County youth had of fruit, vegetables, and numerous beverages per day.

	0 servings	1 serving	2-3 servings	4 or more servings	Total
Beverages					
Soda or Pop	31%	24%	30%	15%	100%
100% fruit juice	30%	24%	28%	18%	100%
Sport drinks	35%	22%	29%	14%	100%
Plain water	6%	5%	23%	66%	100%
Milk	24%	19%	29%	28%	100%

Table 3. Geographic variation in high schoolers consumption of beverages (by type)

The table below indicates the share of youth who—on an average day in the past week—had zero servings of fruit, vegetables, and numerous beverages per day.



Note: The following abbreviations are used in this table: HC represents Henry County, US represents United States.

BREAKFAST

The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends youth eat breakfast as part of a healthy dietary pattern. Eating breakfast is associated with better memory, better test scores, better attention span, healthier body weights, and improved overall nutrition. Visit <https://www.healthychildren.org/> for more information. As such, for 2022 we added a question to the Youth Questionnaire about whether they ate breakfast. This question was also asked in the YRBS allowing for comparisons of Henry County high schoolers with high schoolers in Ohio and the US.

- In 2022, over one-third (35%) of Henry County youth ate breakfast on all seven days in the past week. In other words, 65% did not eat breakfast on all 7 days (see Figure. 8).
 - The share not eating breakfast on every day was slightly higher among females (68%) compared to males (62%). Over three-quarters (78%) of LGBTQ youth did not eat breakfast every day.
 - There was age variation in the share eating breakfast every day – younger students had smaller shares not eating every day (59%) compared to those aged 14 to 16 (67%) and those aged 17 and older (70%).
 - There was also racial/ ethnic variation with non-Hispanic Whites with the smallest share not eating every day (62%) and Hispanics with the largest (77%).
 - The share who did not eat breakfast on all 7 days increases to 70% among high schoolers. This share was smaller than the state of Ohio (74%) but larger than the US (67%).
- Nearly two-fifths (19%) did not eat breakfast on any day in the past week (see Figure. 9).
 - Similar trends are evident in Figure 9 as are in Figure 8—a larger share of females (20%) reported not eating any breakfast in the past 7 days compared to 17% among males. One-quarter (25%) of LGBTQ youth did not eat breakfast last week.
 - The share not eating breakfast was smaller among the youngest age group (14%).
 - Non-Hispanic White students had the smallest share not eating breakfast (18%) and Hispanics had the highest (21%).
 - The share who did not eat breakfast on any day increased to 21% among high schoolers. This share was larger than the state of Ohio (20%) and the US (17%).

Figure 7. Distribution of Henry County youth reports on number of days they ate breakfast, 2022

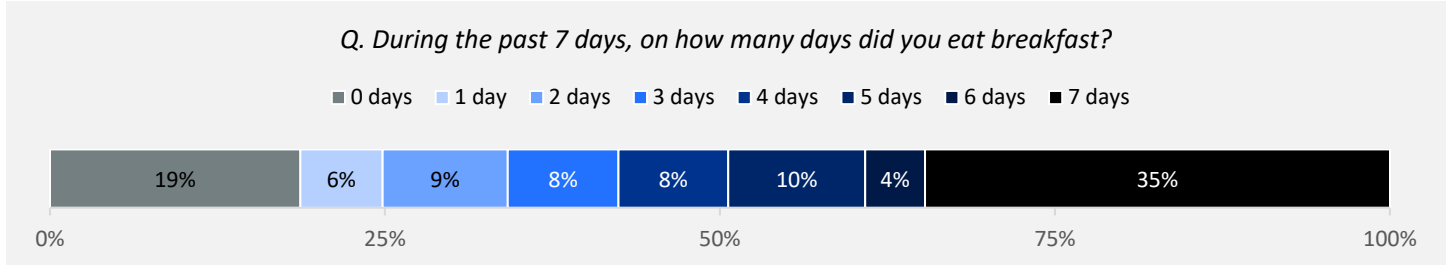


Figure 8. Variation in the percentage of youth who did not eat breakfast on all 7 days

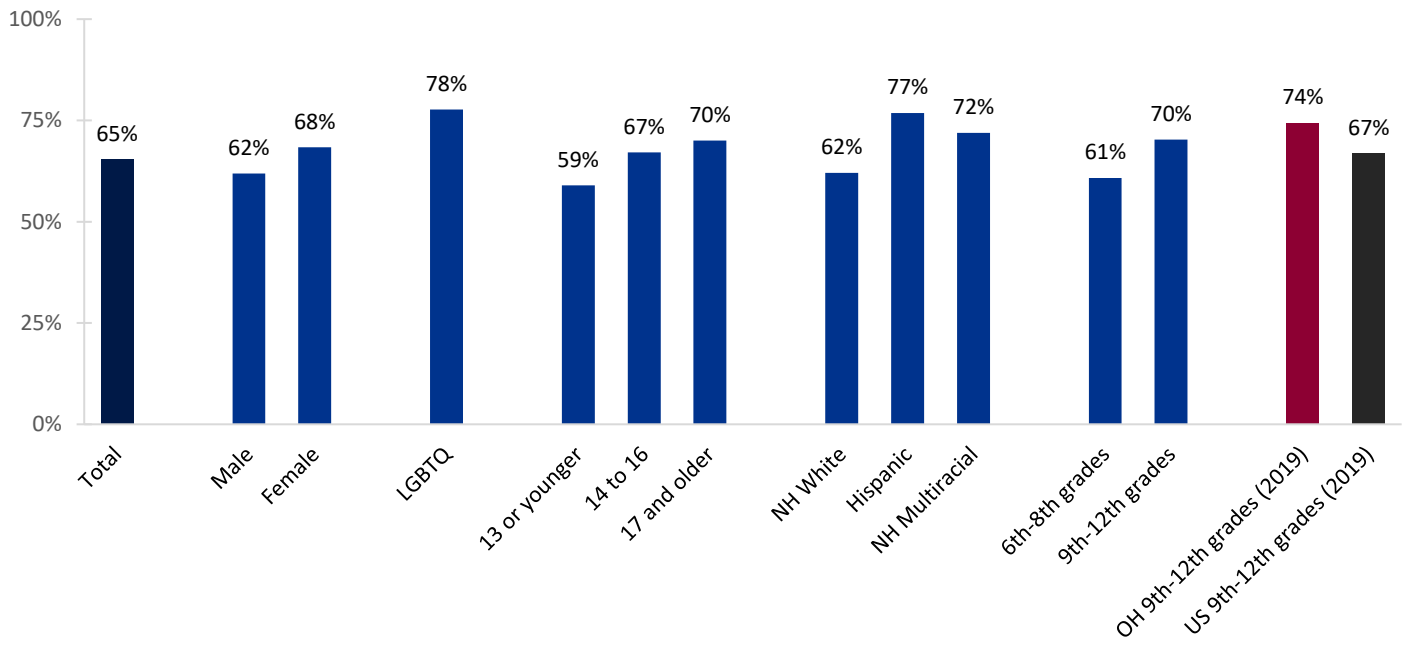
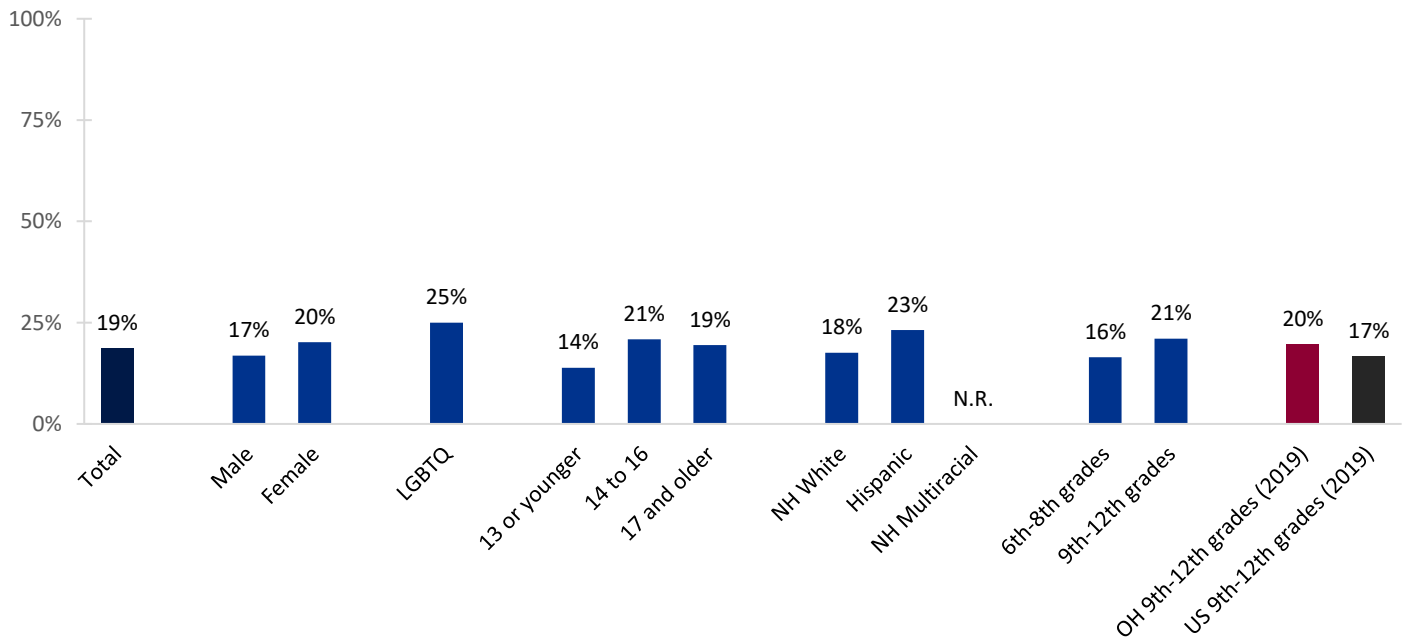


Figure 9. Variation in the percentage of youth who did not eat breakfast in the past 7 days



PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

The CDC recommends that children and adolescents ages 6 through 17 should be doing at least an hour of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity a day. See Physical Activity Guidelines for School-Aged Children and Adolescents for more information - [hyperlink](#).

- During the past week, youth participated in at least 60 minutes of physical activity at the following frequencies:
 - Three or more days (73%)
 - Five or more days (55%)
 - Every day (33%)
 - Zero days (13%)
- The average share (from 2010 through 2019) of Henry County youth reporting they were physically active for at least 60 minutes a day **every day** in the past week was 28% (see Figure 11).
 - The overall share in 2022 was slightly higher at 33%. Among Henry County high schoolers in 2022, 28% reported being physically active every day in the past week. The share among Henry County high schoolers was higher than the share in Ohio (24%) and the U.S. (23%).
- There was also sociodemographic variation in the share of youth who reported they were physically active **every day** of the week in 2022.
 - Again, the share among males was higher (41%) compared to females (26%).
 - The share among LGBTQ youth was lower than the share overall, 16% versus 33%, respectively.
 - There was also age variation—those aged 17 and older had a smaller share—less than one quarter compared to over one-third among those under the age of 17.

Figure 10. Distribution of Henry County youth reporting on their physical activity in the past 7 days, 2022

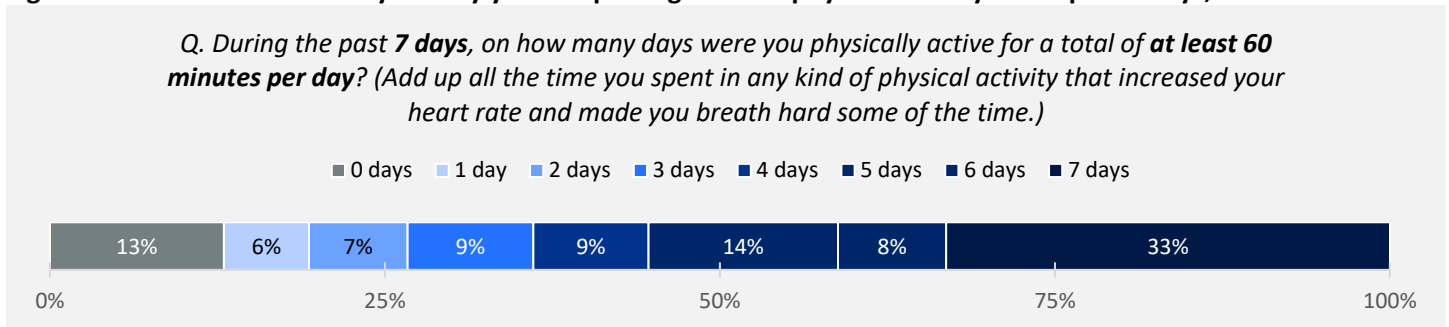
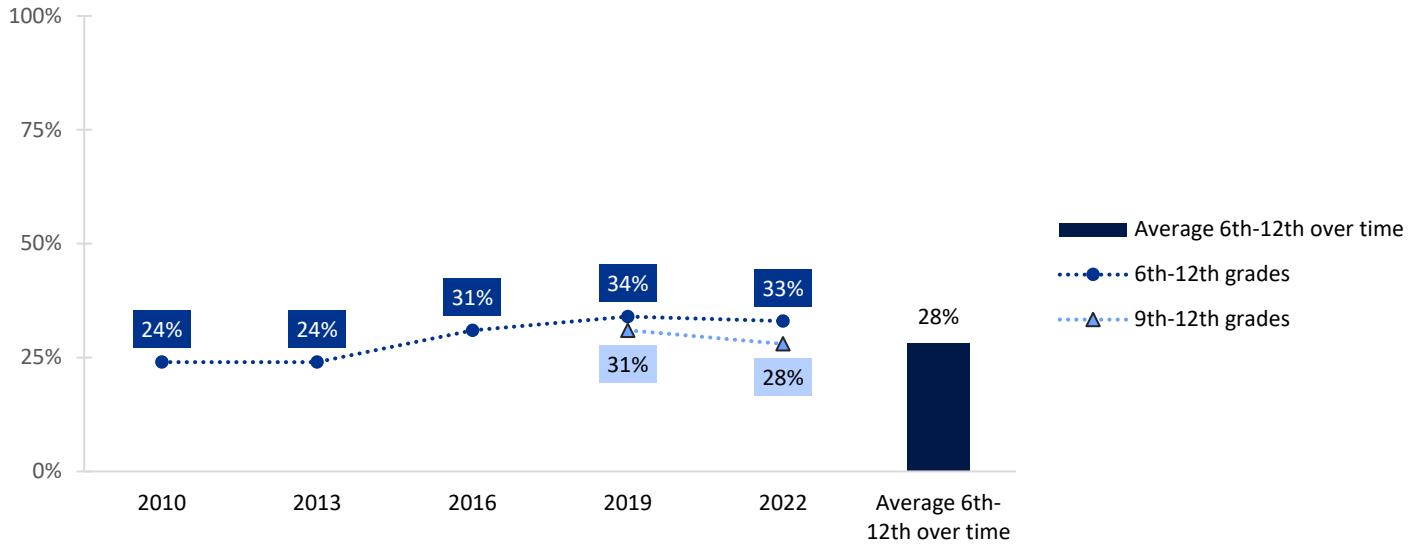
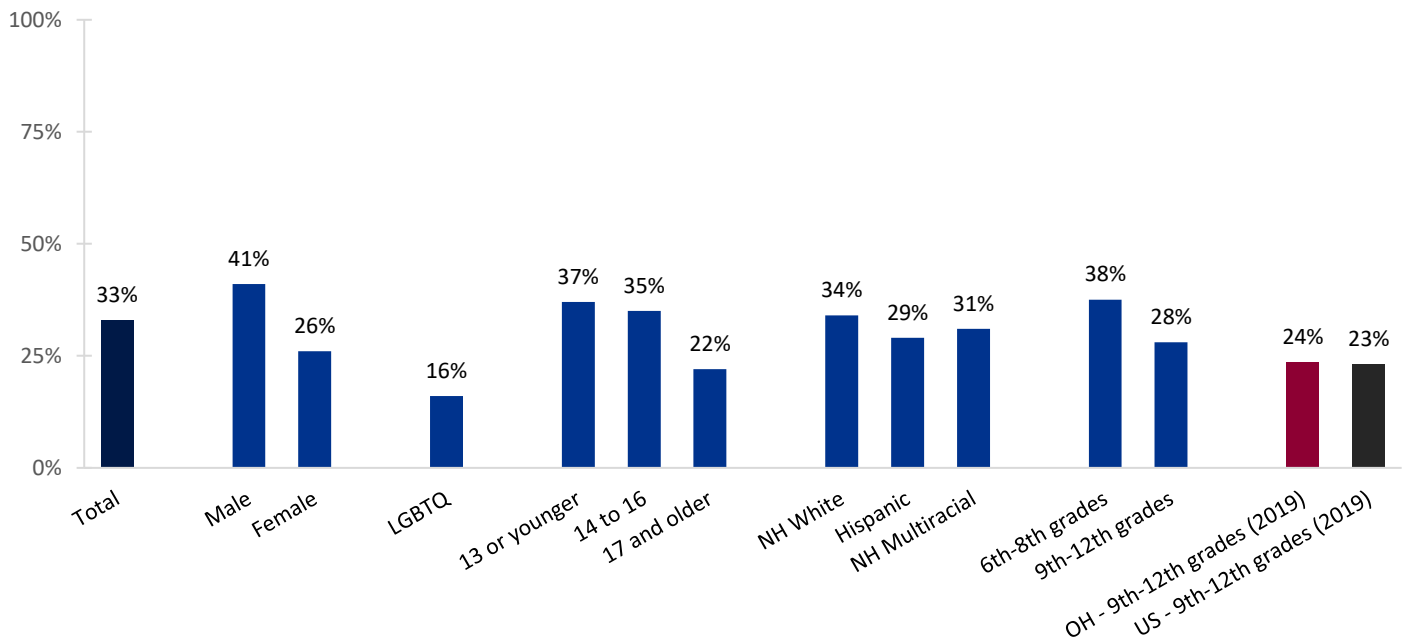


Figure 11. Trends in the percentage of Henry County youth physically active for at least 60 minutes on every day in the past week



Note: The average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 - 2019.

Figure 12. Variation in the percentage of youth physically active for at least 60 minutes on every day in the past week



SCREEN TIME

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) highlights both the benefits and risks of media use (AKA screen time) on the health of teenagers. In a [2016 policy statement](#) the AAP recognizes that research evidence does not support a one-size fits all approach. They recommend parents work with their pediatricians to develop a [Family Media Use Plan](#) for each of their children. Further, parents should strive for consistent limits on the time their children use digital media to prevent it from taking the place of sleep, physical activity, and other beneficial health behaviors.

In the previous Youth Community Health Status Assessment Questionnaires youth were asked to report individually “on an average school day, how many hours do you spend doing the following activities (outside of school)?” for each of the following devices: TV, video games (non-active), computer/ tablet, cell phone (text, talk, internet). In 2022, to lessen respondent burden, the Questionnaire was changed, and youth reported on ALL devices, together. As such, trends are not available for this question.

- Small shares of youth reported less than one hour of screen time a day (6%) or only one hour a day (6%). Sixteen percent (16%) reported 2 hours of screen time, 22% reported 3 hours, and 19% reported four hours. Nearly one-third reported five or more hours of screen time per day.
 - Nearly three-quarters (72%) of Henry County youth reported they spent an average of 3 or more hours in a school day in front of a TV, computer, smartphone, or other electronic device watching shows or videos, playing games, accessing the Internet, or using social media.
- Among Henry County youth, screen time was more prevalent among females—three-quarters reported three or more hours per day compared to 69% among males. Usage among LGBTQ identifying youth was like that of females at 76%.
- Screen time also increased with age. Among the youngest (aged 13 and younger), 67% reported 3 or more hours of screen time compared to 80% among those aged 17 and older.
- There was little racial and ethnic variation in screen time—the highest share using three or more hours a day was found among non-Hispanic White youth at 73% following by Hispanic youth at 71%. Seventy percent (70%) of non-Hispanic Multiracial youth reported three or more hours of screen time a day.

Figure 13. Distribution of Henry County youth reports of their “screen time,” 2022

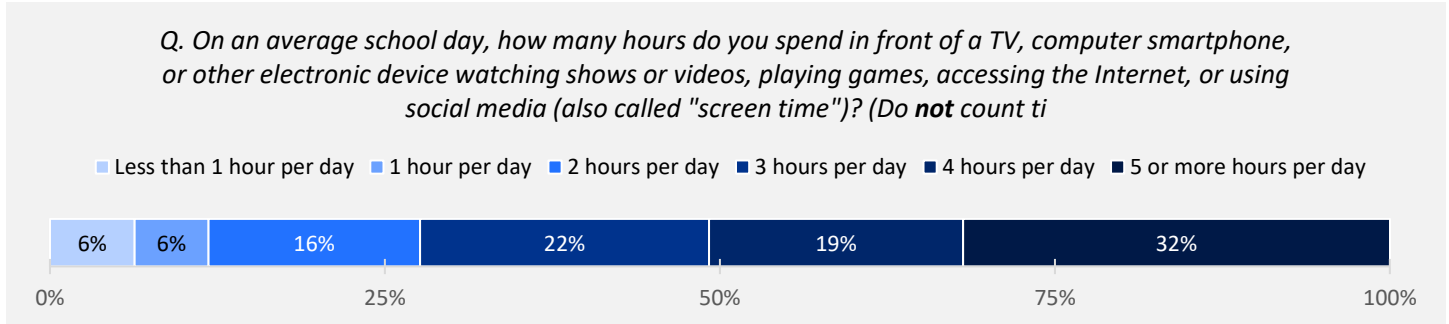
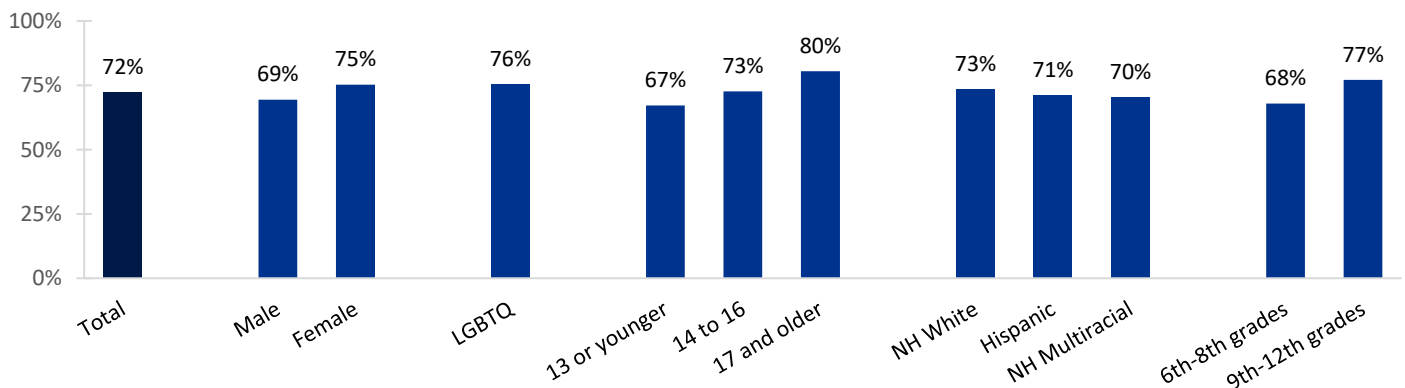


Figure 14. Variation in the percentage of Henry County youth reporting they spend three or more hours of screen time per school day (not counting time spent doing schoolwork), 2022



SPORTS TEAMS

In a meta-analysis published in 2020, researchers concluded team sports had positive associations with numerous outcomes in young athletes ([Zuckerman et al., 2020](#)). More specifically, participation in sports is associated with lower odds of tobacco, alcohol, and drug use as well as lower odds of depression and anxiety. Overall, the studies reviewed reported improved behavioral, psychological, and social health outcomes. As such, a new question in the 2022 Youth Questionnaire asked Henry County youth to report on the number of sports teams they played on in the past year.

- Nearly one-third (30%) of Henry County youth did not play on any sports teams in the previous 12 months. Almost one-quarter played on one team and 17% played on two teams. Nearly one-third (30%) reported playing on 3 or more sports teams.
 - Seventy percent (70%) of Henry County youth reported they played on at least one sports team.
- There was some sociodemographic variation in sports team participation.
 - The share of female youth and male youth in Henry County playing on at least one sports team was similar at 71% and 70%, respectively. LGBTQ youth reported much smaller shares playing on at least one team at slightly less than half (47%).
 - The share of youth playing on at least one team declined with age, such that among the youngest (aged 13 and younger) 73% did so compared to 66% among those age 17 and older.
 - The share among Hispanic youth participating in at least one sport (65%) was also smaller than their White (72%) and Multiracial counterparts (74%).
 - Compared to the state of Ohio and the nation, Henry County high schoolers had a larger share playing on at least one sports team in the past year. Among those Ohioans in high school 57% played on at least one sports teams and among high schoolers in the US 57% played on at least one sports team, compared to 66% of Henry County students in high school.

Figure 15. Distribution of Henry County youth reports of sports team participation, 2022

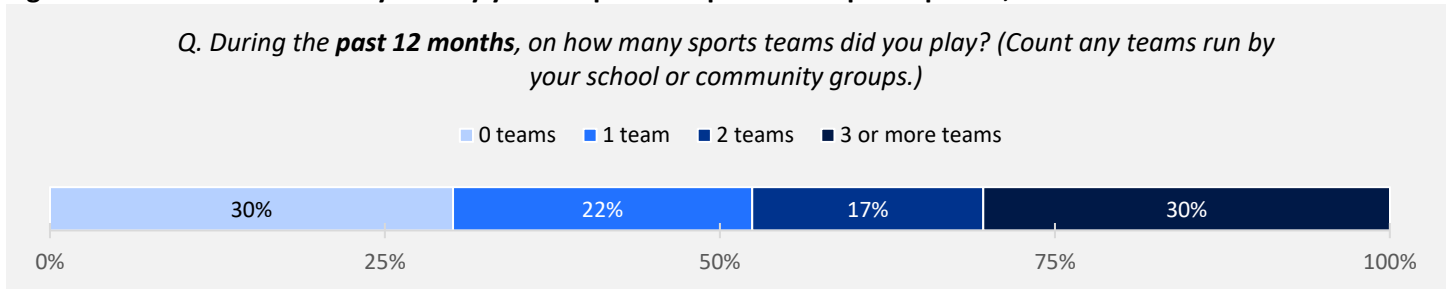
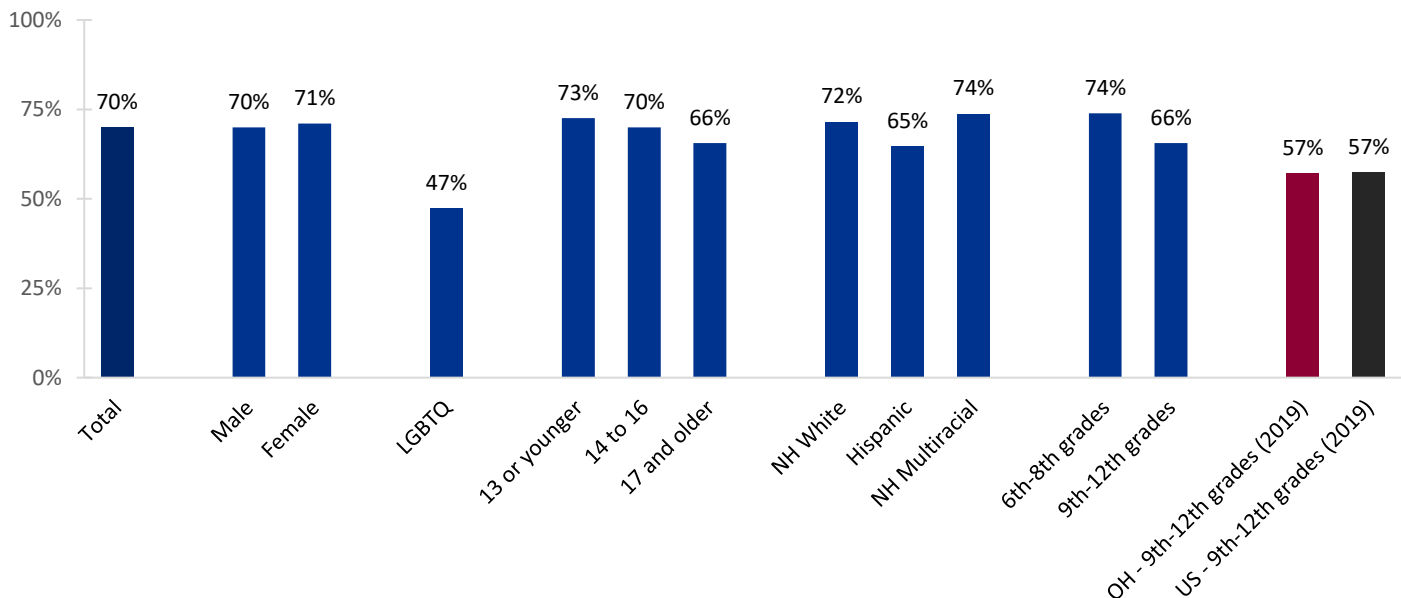


Figure 16. Variation in the percentage of youth who played on at least one sports team



CONCUSSIONS

The CDC has developed a special initiative—HEADS UP Concussion in Youth Sports—to help ensure the health and safety of young athletes. This initiative offers a free, online course for coaches, parents, sports officials, athletic trainers, and others. More information on HEADS UP can be found here – [hyperlink](#). Understanding the signs of concussion are important because:

Teens who continue to play while having concussion symptoms or who return to play too soon—while the brain is still healing—have a greater chance of getting another concussion. A repeat concussion that occurs while the brain is still healing from the first injury can be very serious and can affect a teen for a lifetime. It can even be fatal.

- In the past year, 15% of youth had a concussion—a blow or jolt to the head that causes problems such as headaches, dizziness, being dazed or confused, difficulty remembering or concentrating, vomiting, blurred vision, or being knocked out—in the past 12 months while playing a sport or being physically active. This share in 2022 was smaller than in 2019 when 19% reported experiencing a concussion. Among those who had experienced at least one concussion, 40% had experienced more than one.
 - Concussions were more common among male youth (18%) compared to female youth (12%). Fourteen percent of LGBTQ youth reported a concussion in the past 12 months.
 - The age group to have the highest share experiencing at least one concussion was those aged 14 to 16 (16%). Those aged 17 and older had the smallest share (13%).
 - Hispanic youth had a higher share reporting a concussion at 17% compared to their White counterparts (14%).
 - Nationally, similar shares of high schoolers experienced a concussion as those in Henry County, however a slightly smaller share of all Ohio high schoolers had (13%).

Figure 17. Distribution of Henry County youth reports of concussions in the past 12 months, 2022

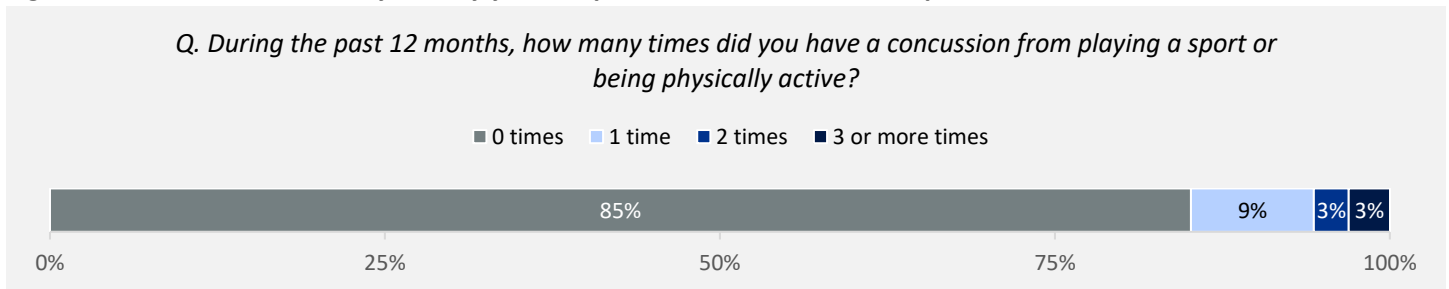
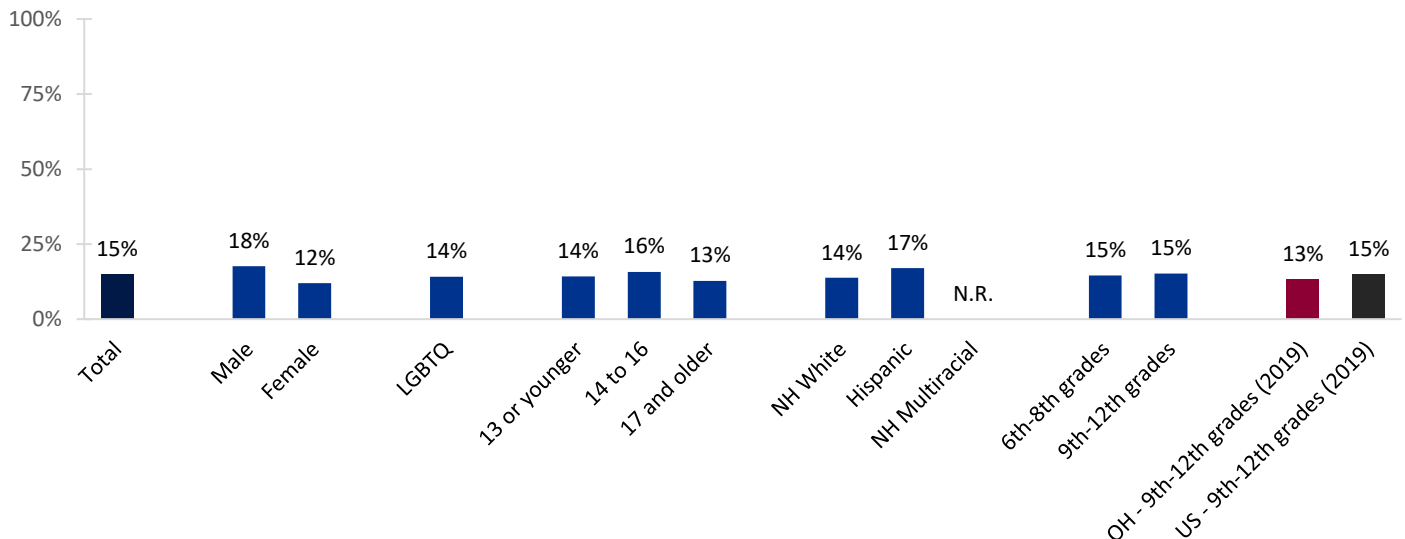


Figure 18. Variation in the percentage of youth who experienced a concussion in the past 12 months



TOBACCO USE

CIGARETTE SMOKING

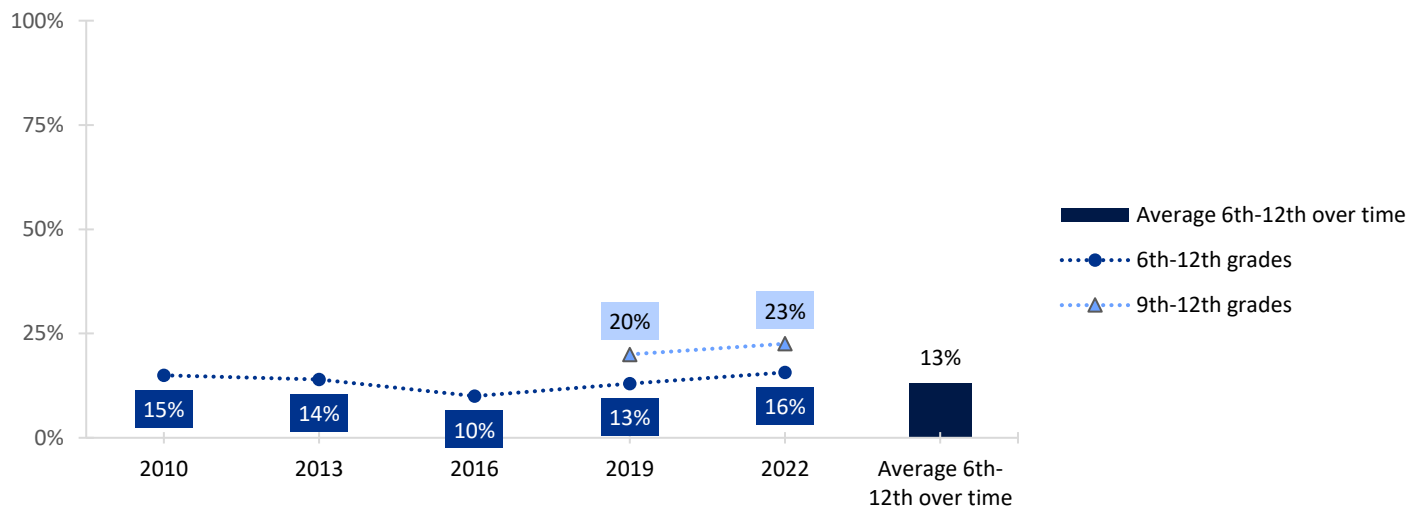
According to the CDC [Office on Smoking and Health](#) (OSH) it is estimated that each day, about 1,600 youth try their first cigarette. Smoking leads to disease and disability and harms nearly every organ of the body and tobacco use in the United States is the leading cause of preventable disease, disability, and death. As such, the mission of OSH is:

To develop, conduct, and support strategic efforts to protect the public’s health from the harmful effects of tobacco use.

EVER TRIED CIGARETTE SMOKING

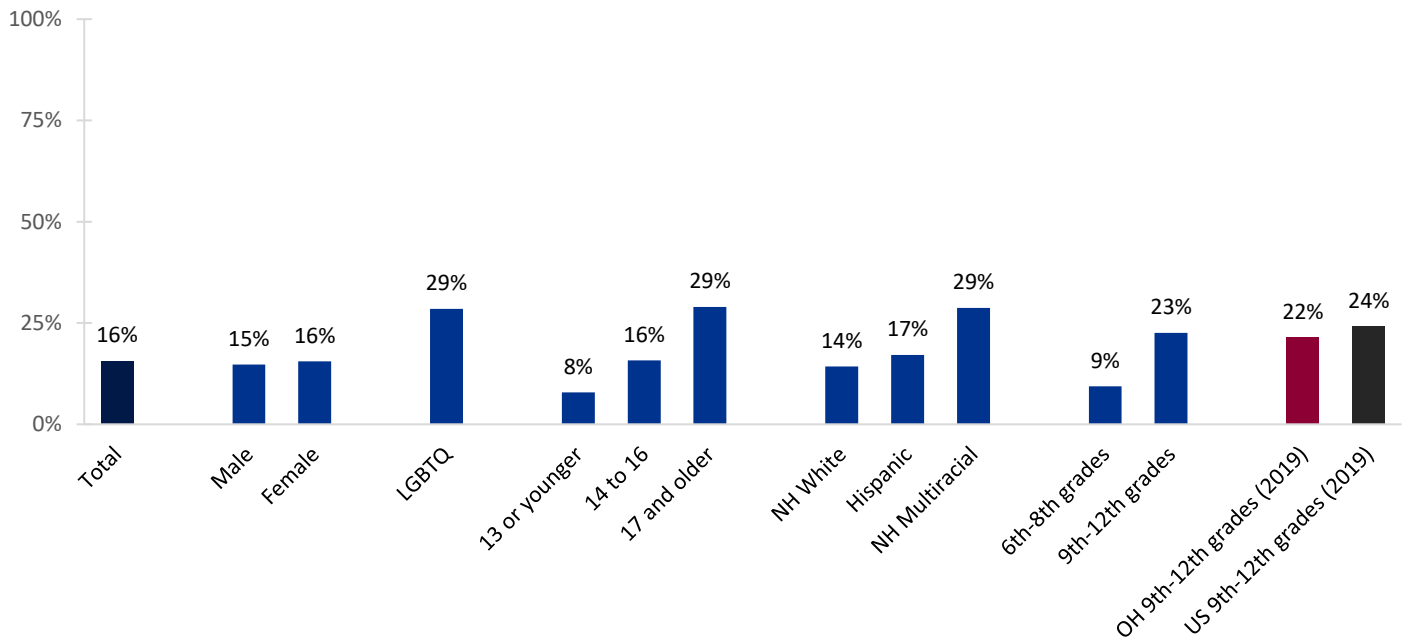
- Henry County youth were asked if they had “...ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.” Sixteen percent (16%) of all Henry County youth had tried cigarette smoking, increasing to 29% among those aged 17 and older.
- The average share (from 2010 through 2019) of all Henry County youth reporting they had ever tried smoking was 13% (see Figure 19). The overall share in 2022 was slightly higher at 16%.
 - Similar shares of female and male youth had ever tried smoking, 16% and 15%, respectively. Nearly three-in-ten (29%) of LGBTQ identifying youth had ever smoked.
 - The share to report they had ever smoked increased with age. The smallest share (8%) was found among those aged 13 years and younger. Among those aged 14 to 16 the share was twice as large as their younger peer at 16%. Nearly three-in-ten youth aged 17 and older had ever smoked.
 - There was also variation by race/ethnicity. The smallest share to try smoking was found among non-Hispanic White youth at 14%. Seventeen percent of Hispanic youth had ever smoked and nearly three-in-ten non-Hispanic Multiracial youth had ever smoked.
 - Among Henry County high schoolers in 2022, 23% reported ever smoking. The national share of high schoolers to report ever smoking was slightly larger (24%), but the share among all Ohio high schoolers (22%) was slightly lower compared to those in Henry County (see Figure 20).
- Among those who had ever smoked, the largest share did so between for the first time between the ages 13 and 14 (32%). Nearly one-in-five (19%) were 8 years old or younger when they first smoked.

Figure 19. Trends in percentage of Henry County youth who had ever tried cigarette smoking



Note: the average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 – 2019.

Figure 20. Variation in the percentage youth who report they had ever tried cigarette smoking

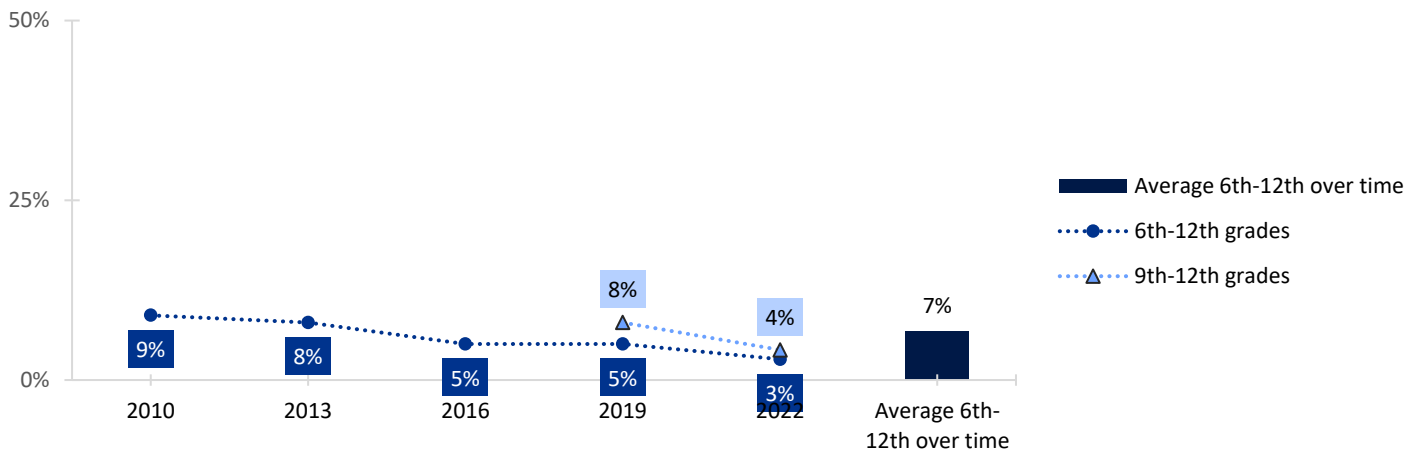


CURRENT SMOKERS

Current smokers are defined as those who report having smoked on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

- The average share (from 2010 through 2019) of all Henry County youth reporting they were current smokers was 7%. The overall share in 2022 was lower at 3%. Among high school students only 4% were considered current smokers.

Figure 21. Trends in percentage of Henry County youth who were current smokers



Note: The average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 - 2019.

ELECTRONIC VAPOR PRODUCTS

Although cigarette use among youth has been declining, the type of tobacco products available to and popular with middle and high school students has changed. One of the newest products on the market are electronic cigarettes that convert liquid solutions into a vapor and are inhaled. The CDC considers e-cigarettes unsafe for kids, teens, and young adults. Most contain nicotine, which is harmful to adolescent brain development. The e-cigarette aerosol that users breathe and exhale from the device can contain nicotine, ultrafine particles, flavorings such as diacetyl, which is linked to serious lung disease, VOCs (volatile organic compounds), cancer-causing chemicals, and heavy metals. They can also contain other harmful substances. Because these products are new, we only have data on Henry County youth’s usage in the years 2019 and 2022.

EVER TRIED VAPING

- Over one-fifth (23%) of Henry County youth had ever used an electronic vaping product.
 - Having ever tried a vapor product was slightly higher among female youth in Henry County (26%) compared to male youth (19%). Among LGBTQ youth 41% reported ever vaping.
 - The oldest age group—those aged 17 and older—had the highest share to ever vaped at 44%. Among those aged 13 and younger 17% had ever vaped and among those aged 14 to 16 21% had ever done so.
 - Non-Hispanic Multiracial youth had a higher share to have ever tried an electronic vapor product at 34%, followed by Hispanic youth at 30% and 21% among non-Hispanic White youth.
 - The state and national share of high schoolers who has ever tried an electronic vapor product was larger at about half (48% and 50%, respectively) (see Figure 23). compared to Henry County high school students of which 32% had ever vaped.

Figure 22. Trends in percentage of Henry County youth who ever tried electronic vapor products

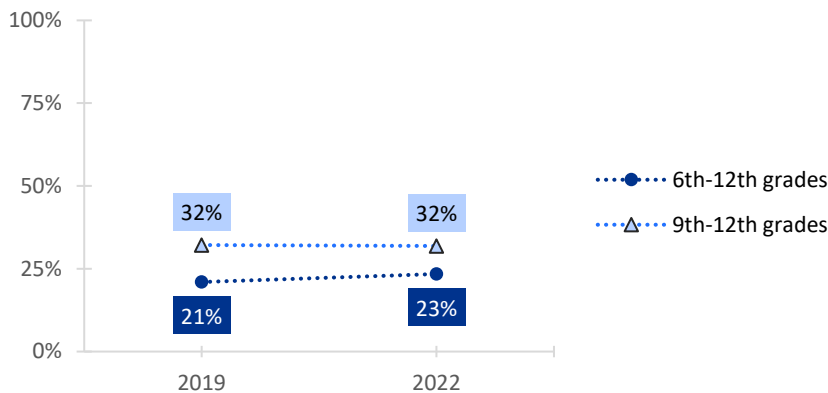
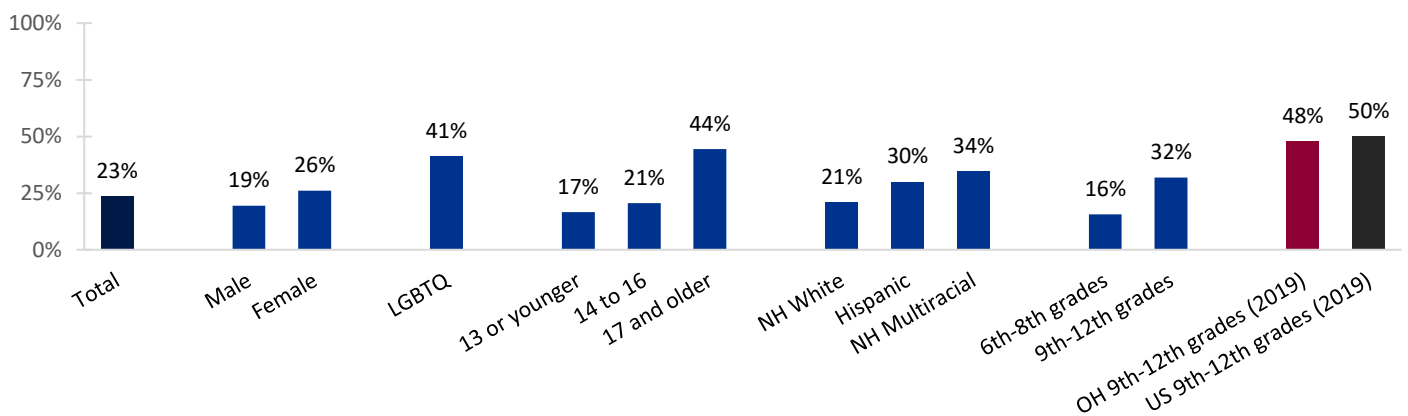


Figure 23. Variation in the percentage of Henry County youth ever tried electronic vapor products



CURRENT VAPERS

Current electronic vapor product users are defined as those who report having vaped on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

- About one-in-ten (11%) of Henry County youth were current electronic vapor product users, having used one at some time in the past 30 days, increasing to 15% among high schoolers.
 - The share of current vapor product users was higher among female youth in Henry County (13%) compared to male youth (8%). Among LGBTQ youth 22% reporting having vaped in the past 30 days.
 - Those aged 17 had twice the share currently vaping (20%) compared to those aged 14 to 16 (10%).
 - Hispanic youth had more than double the share reporting being a current vaper (19%) compared to their non-Hispanic White counterparts (8%).
 - The state and national share of high schoolers who were current vapor product users was larger (30% and 33%, respectively) than high schoolers in Henry County (15%).
- Over three-fifths (62%) of youth reported they get vapor products from friends or family members.

Figure 24. Trends in percentage of Henry County youth who were current electronic vapor product users

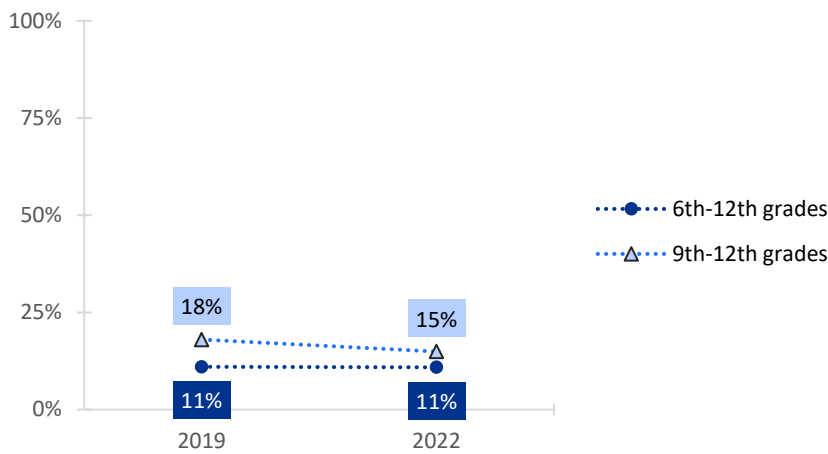


Figure 25. Variation in the percentage of youth who were current electronic vapor product users

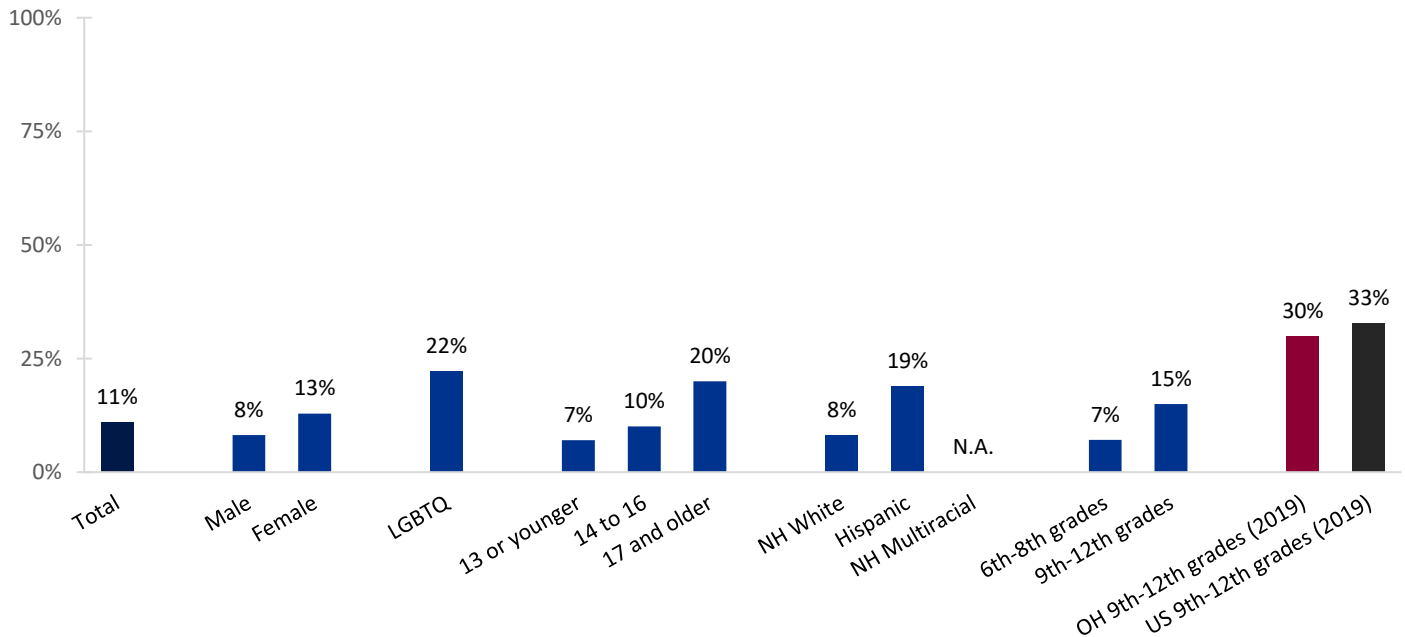


Table 4. Behaviors of Henry County Youth

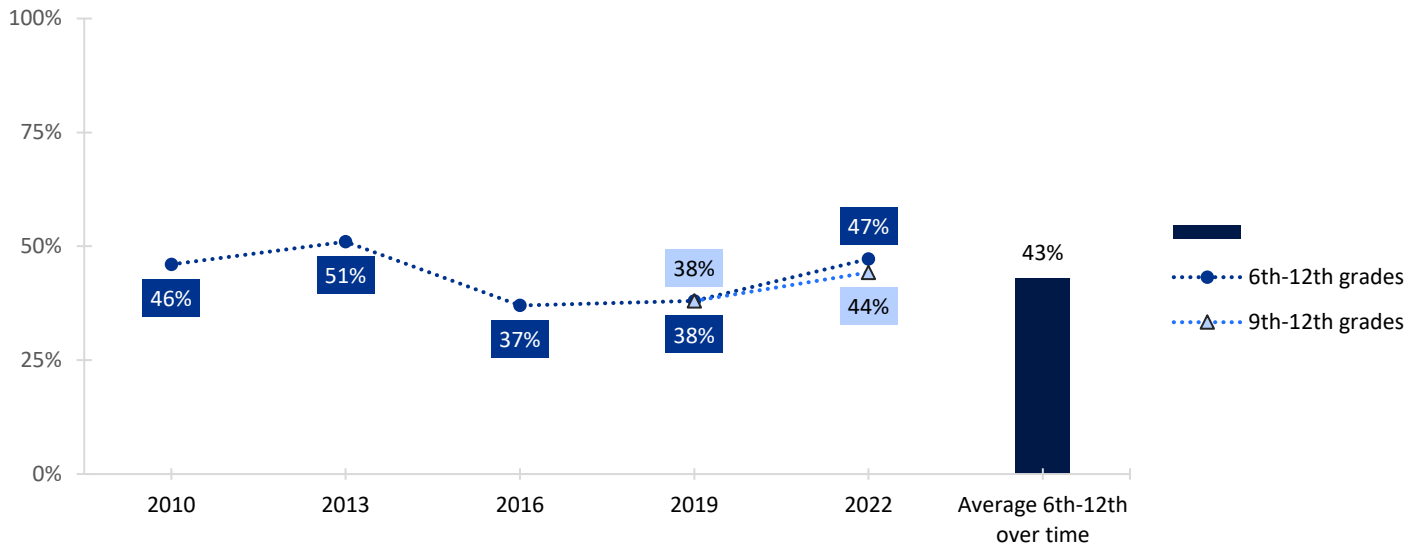
Current Smokers and/ or Current Vapers vs. Non-Current Smokers/ Vapers

Youth Behaviors	Current Smoker/ Vaper	Non-Current Smoker/ Vaper
Bullied (in the past 12 months)	57%	34%
Had at least one drink of alcohol (in the past 30 days)	58%	8%
Currently participate in extracurricular activities	88%	90%
Used marijuana (in the past 30 days)	48%	N.A.
Experienced three or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) (in their lifetime)	72%	25%
Seriously considered attempting suicide (in the past 12 months)	45%	14%
Attempted suicide (in the past 12 months)	32%	6%
Misused prescription medication (in the past 30 days)	23%	5%

QUITTING TOBACCO

- Among youth who had smoked or vaped in the past year, nearly half (47%) reported they had tried to quit using all tobacco products. This share is slightly larger than the 43% average from 2010 through 2019.
- When limited to only high school students the share was slightly lower at 44%.

Figure 26. Trends in the percentage Henry County youth who tried to quit using all tobacco products in the past 12 months



Note: The average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 - 2019.

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

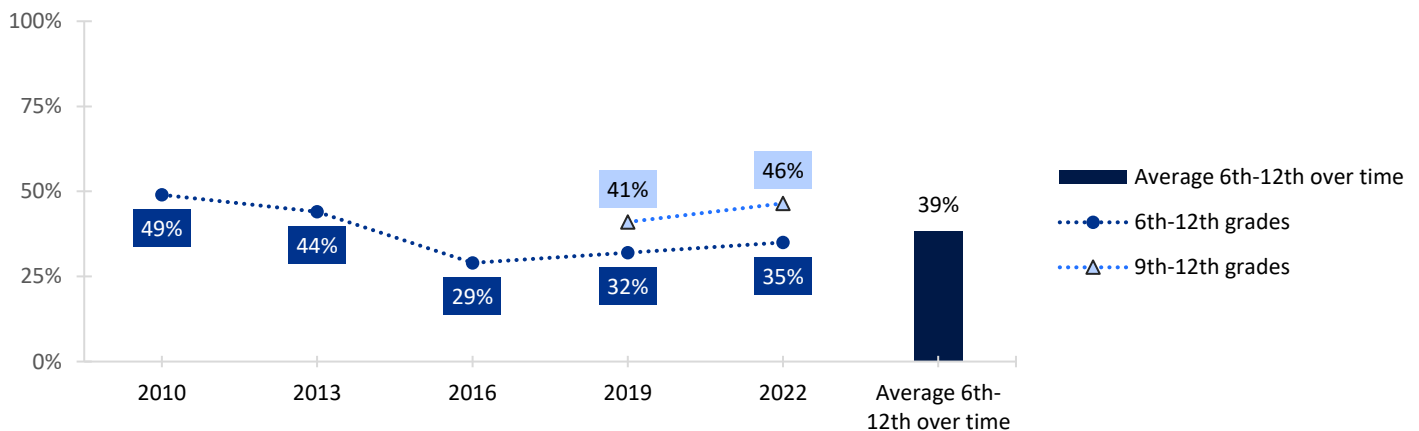
According to the CDC, alcohol is the most used substance among young people in the U.S. (CDC, 2020). Underage drinking is dangerous and thus a significant public health problem. Youth who drink are more likely to experience school, social, legal, physical, and cognitive problems. Early and excessive drinking can lead to the disruption of normal growth, sexual development, and changes in brain development. It is also linked to increased risk of physical and sexual violence, suicide and homicide, motor vehicle crashes and other unintentional injuries (Jones, Clayton, Deputy, Roehler, Ko, Esser, 2020; US. Department of Health and Human Services, 2016; Miller, Naimi, Brewer, & Jones, 2007; Esser, Guy, Zhang, & Brewer, 2019 cite).

EVER TRIED ALCOHOL

Henry County youth were asked to report on their consumption of alcohol. More specifically, whether they drank beer, wine, flavored alcoholic beverages, and liquor such as rum, gin, vodka, or whiskey. They were instructed NOT to include drinking a few sips of wine for religious purposes.

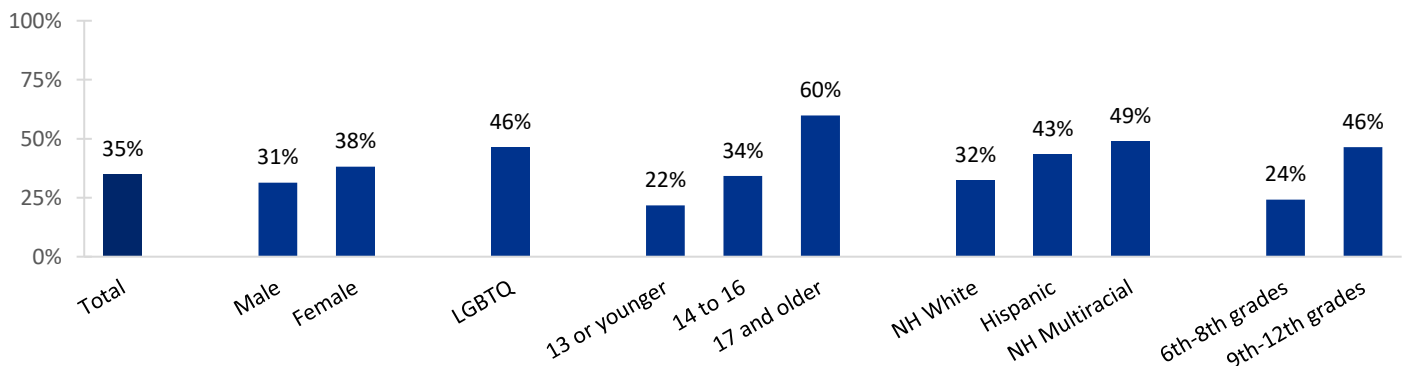
- About one-third (35%) of youth had at least one drink of alcohol in their lifetime, increasing to 46% of those in high school. The average share (from 2010 through 2019) of all Henry County youth reporting they had at least one drink of alcohol in their lifetime was 39% (see Figure 27).
 - The share who had ever drunk alcohol was higher among female youth in Henry County (38%) compared to male youth (31%). Among LGBTQ youth 46% reporting they had drunk alcohol.
 - Those aged 17 and older had nearly twice the share to have ever drunk (60%) compared to those aged 14 to 16 (34%) and nearly three times higher than those aged 13 or younger (22%).
 - Non-Hispanic Multiracial youth had the highest share to have ever drunk alcohol (49%) followed by Hispanic youth (43%). About one-third (32%) of non-Hispanic White youth reported ever having tried alcohol.

Figure 27. Trends in the percentage of Henry County youth who ever tried an alcoholic beverage



Note: The average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 - 2019.

Figure 28. Variation in the percentage of youth who ever tried an alcoholic beverage



CURRENT DRINKERS

- Forty-two percent (42%) of youth had at least one drink in the past 30 days (and considered a “current drinker”). Eight percent (8%) reported having a drink on 1 or 2 days, 2% on 3 to 5 days and 3% on 6 or more days in the past 30 days. The share increases to 21% among high schoolers in Henry County. The average share (from 2010 through 2019) of all Henry County youth reporting were current drinkers was 16% (see Figure 30).
 - The share who had ever drunk alcohol was higher among female youth in Henry County (16%) compared to male youth (12%). Among LGBTQ youth 19% reporting they had drunk alcohol.
 - Those aged 17 had more than twice the share to of current drinkers (33%) compared to those aged 14 to 16 (12%).
 - Hispanic youth had the highest share of current drinkers (19%). Among their non-Hispanic White counterparts, 13% were current drinkers.
 - The state and national share of high schoolers who currently drink (26% and 29%, respectively) were larger than the share among Henry County high schoolers (21%) (see Figure 31).

Figure 29. Distribution of Henry County youth reports of alcohol consumption in the past 30 days, 2022

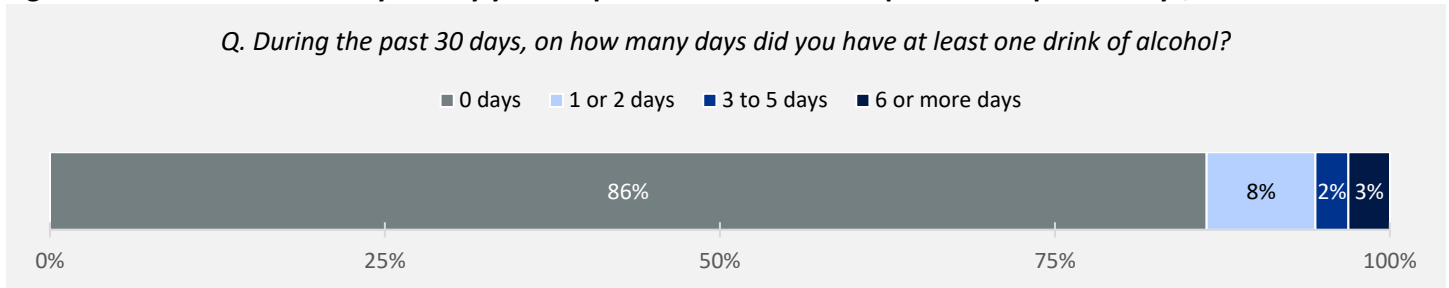
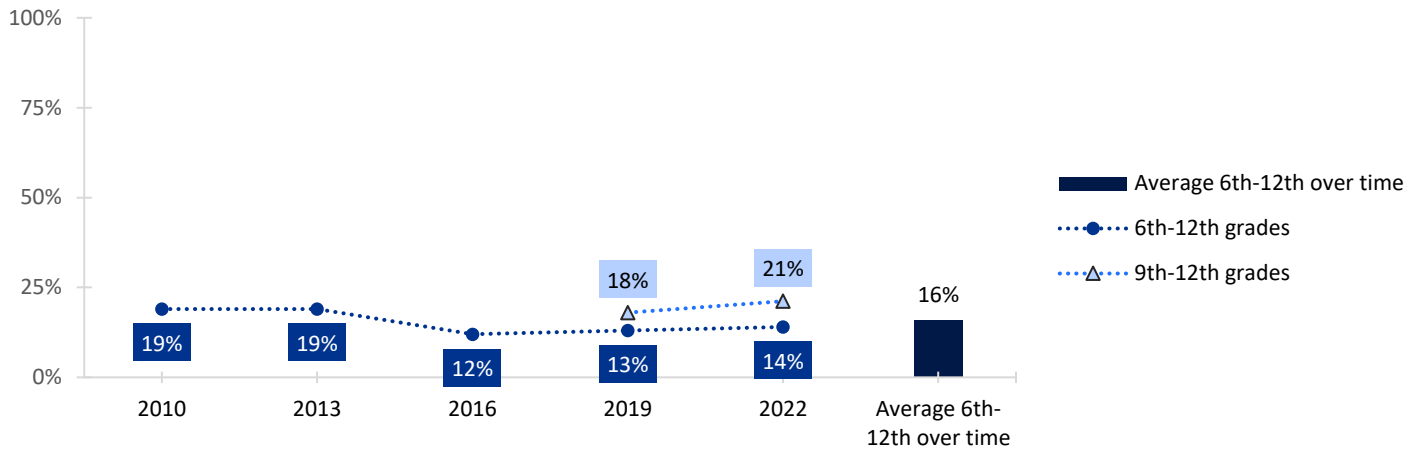


Figure 30. Trends in the percentage of Henry County youth who were current drinkers



Note: The average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 - 2019.

Figure 31. Variation in the percentage of youth who were current drinkers

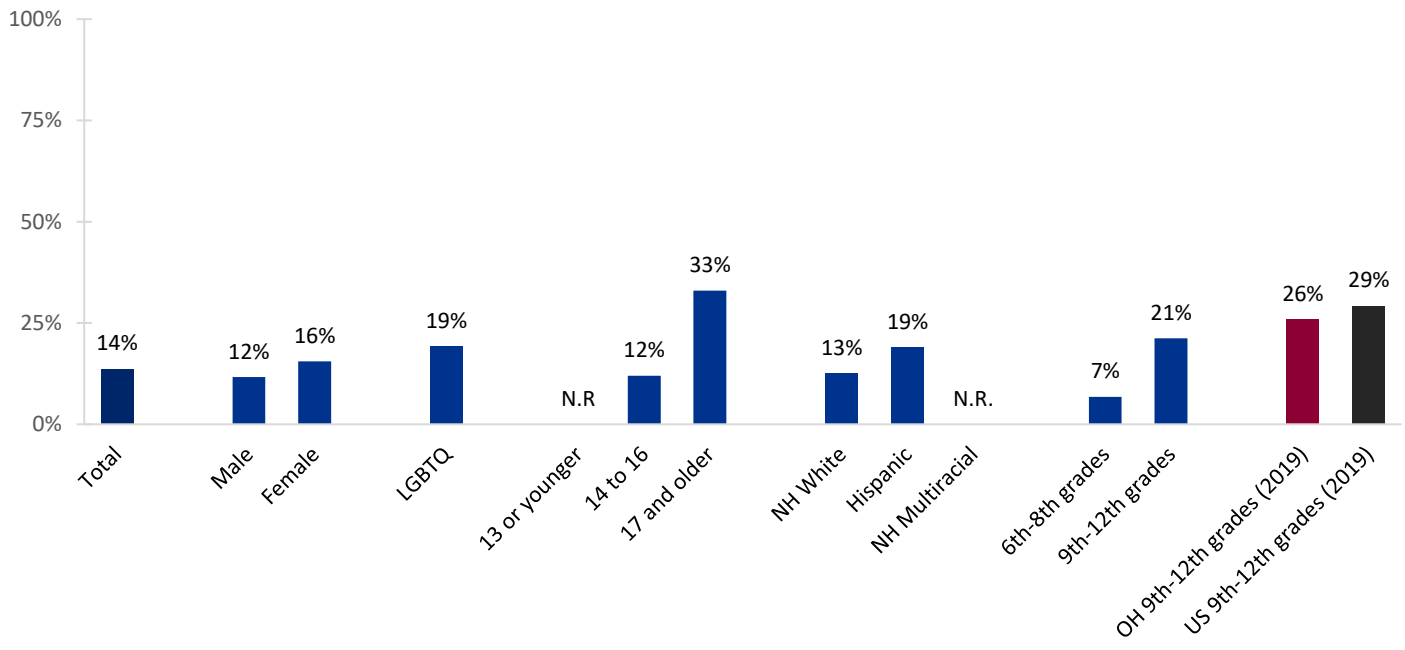


Table 5. Behaviors of Henry County Youth

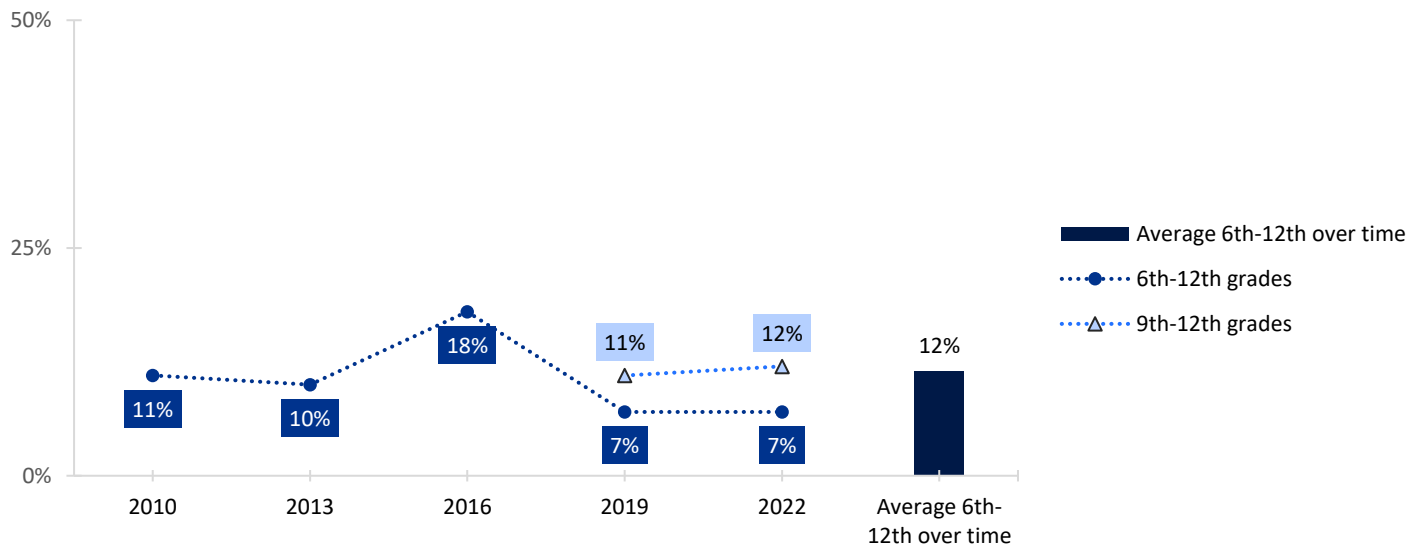
Current Drinkers vs. Non-Current Drinkers

Youth Behaviors	Drinker	Non-Drinker
Currently participate in extracurricular activities	N.R.	89%
Bullied (in the past 12 months)	47%	35%
Used marijuana (in the past 30 days)	36%	2%
Experienced three or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) (in their lifetime)	56%	26%
Seriously considered attempting suicide (in the past 12 months)	34%	15%
Attempted suicide (in the past 12 months)	19%	7%
Misused prescription medication (in the past 30 days)	18%	5%
Smoked and/ or Vaped (in the past 30 days)	47%	5%

BINGE DRINKERS

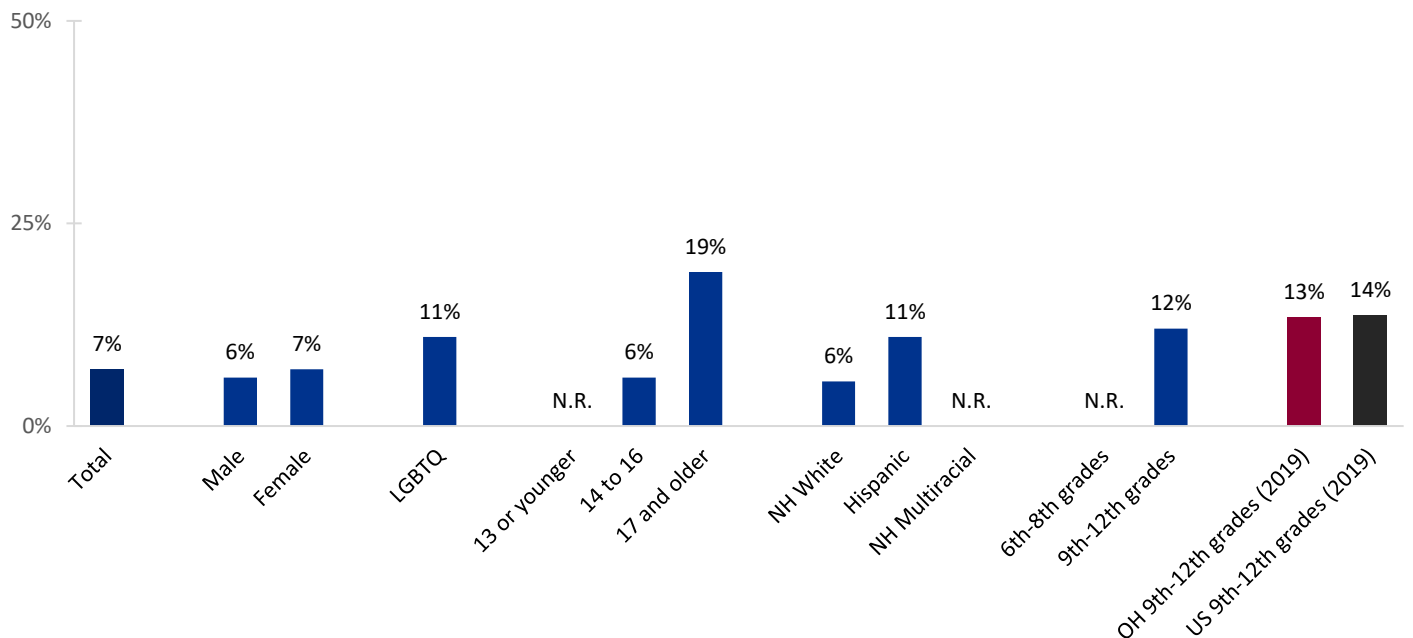
- Based on all youth surveyed, 7% had five or more alcoholic drinks on an occasion in the last month and would be considered binge drinkers, increasing to 12% of those in high school. Of those who drank, half (49%) were defined as binge drinkers. The average share (from 2010 through 2019) of all binge drinking Henry County youth was 12% (see Figure 32).
 - The share of binge drinkers among female youth in Henry County (6%) was like that of males (7%). Among LGBTQ youth 11% reported binge drinking.
 - Three times the share of those aged 17 were binge drinkers (19%) compared to those aged 14 to 16 (6%).
 - Eleven percent (11%) of Hispanic youth reported binge drinking. Among their non-Hispanic White counterparts, 6% reported binge drinking.
 - The state and national share of binge drinking high schoolers (13% and 14%, respectively) were like the share among Henry County high schoolers (12%) (see Figure 33).

Figure 32. Trends in the percentage of Henry County youth who were binge drinking in the past month



Note: The average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 - 2019.

Figure 33. Variation in the percentage of youth who were binge drinking in the past month



AGE OF DRINKING ONSET

- Of all youth, 15% had drunk alcohol for the first time before the age of 13 (see Figure 34).
 - Five percent (5%) had their first drink at age 8 years old or younger, 3% at age 9 or 10 years old, and 6% had their first drink at age 11 or 12 years or age. Nearly one-in-ten (9%) reported they took their first drink between the ages of 13 and 14, and 11% started drinking between the ages of 15 and 18.
- The average share (from 2010 through 2019) of Henry County youth who reported drinking before the age of 13 was 18%. Interestingly, 12% of high schoolers reported drinking prior to age 13 (see Figure 35).

Figure 34. Distribution of Henry County youth reports of the age in which they first tried alcohol, 2022

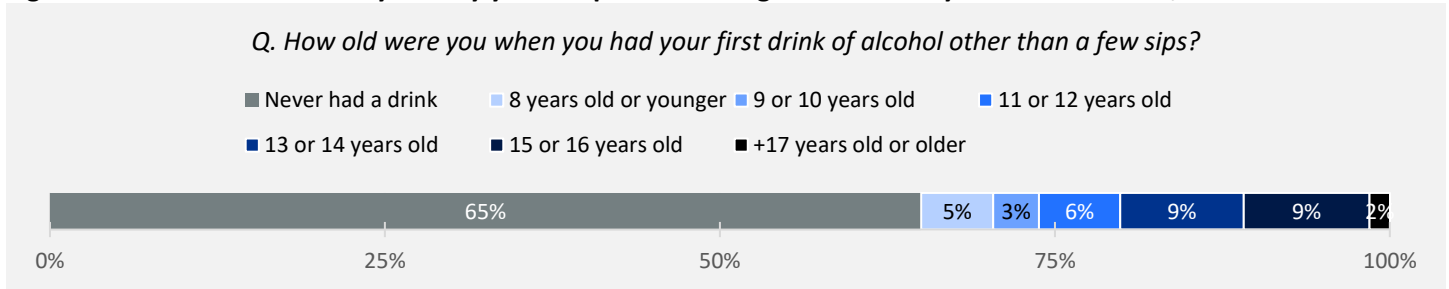
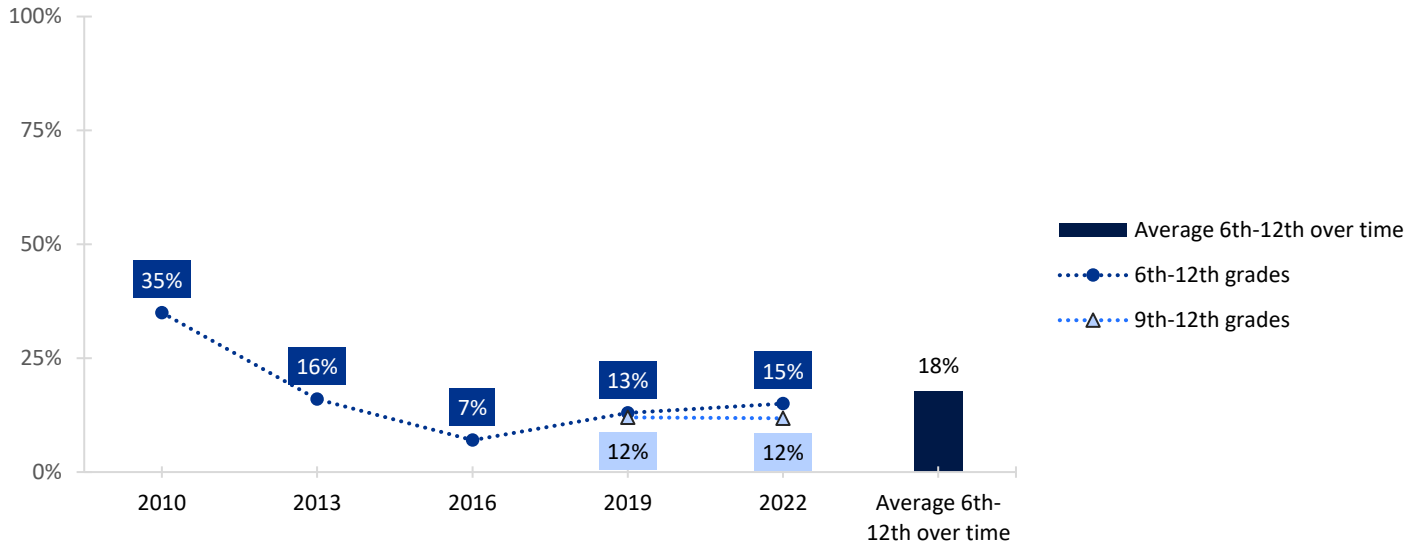


Figure 35. Trends in the percentage of Henry County youth who drank for the first time before age 13

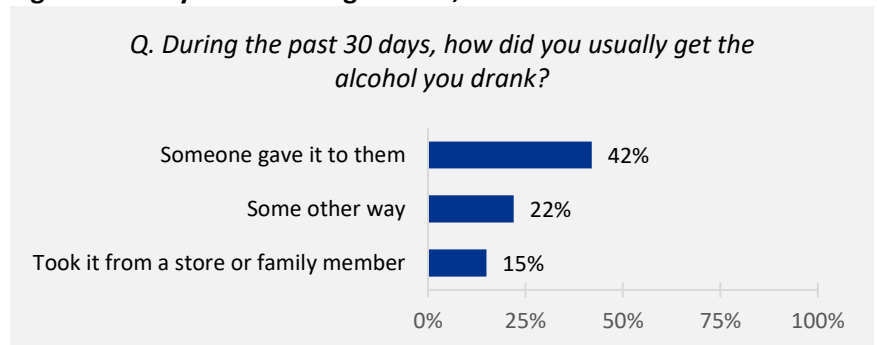


Note: The average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 - 2019.

WAYS OF OBTAINING ALCOHOL

- Youth drinkers reported the following ways of obtaining their alcohol:
 - Someone gave it to them (42%)
 - Took it from a store or family member (15%)
 - Some other way (22%)

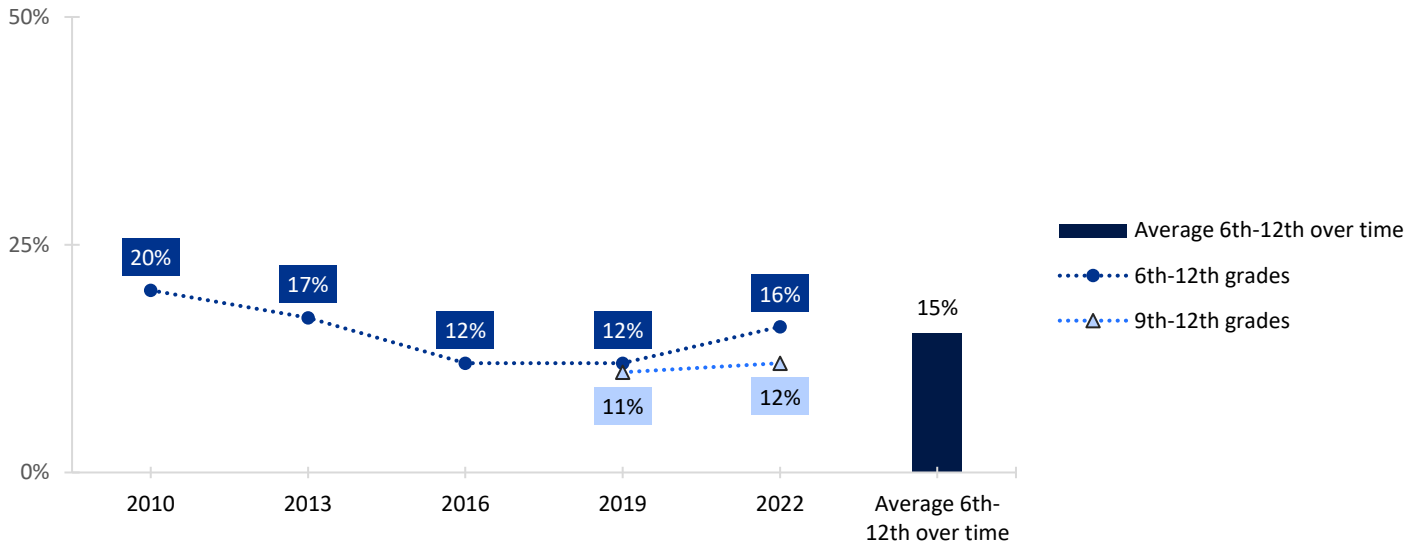
Figure 36. Ways of obtaining alcohol, 2022



ALCOHOL AND MOTOR VEHICLES

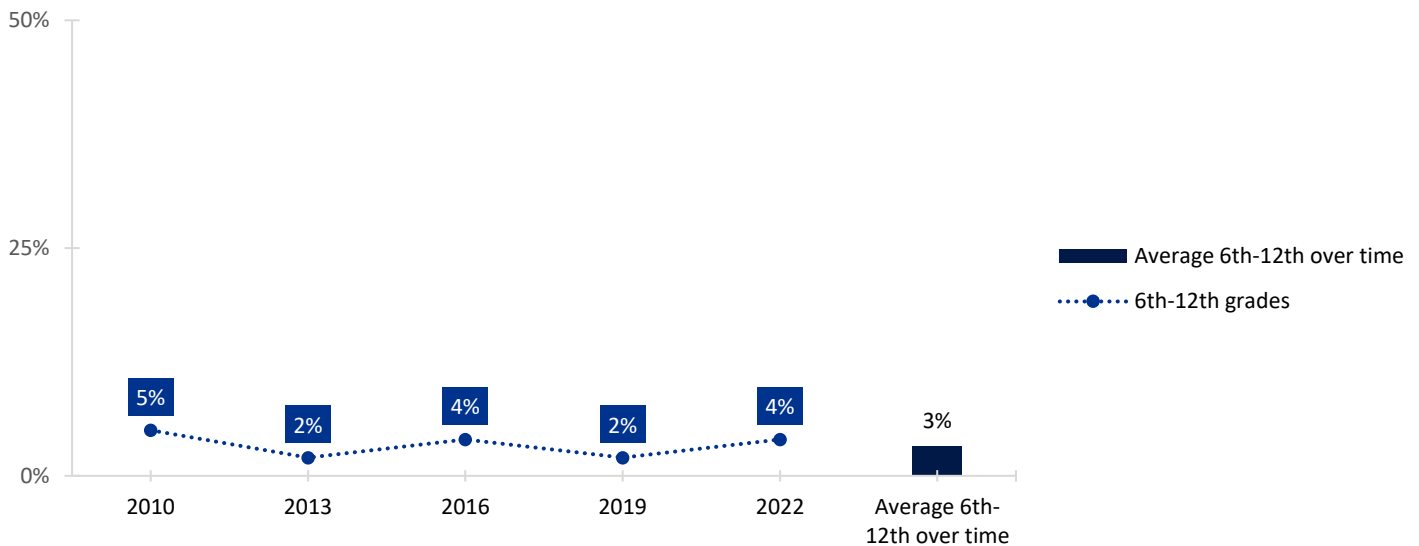
- During the past month, 16% of all Henry County youth had ridden in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol. A slightly smaller share of high schoolers (12%) reported riding in a car driven by someone who had been drinking. Nationally, 17% of high schoolers reported riding with someone who had been drinking (not shown).
 - The average share (from 2010 through 2019) of Henry County youth who reported riding with someone who had been drinking was 15% (see Figure 37).
- Four percent (4%) of youth drivers had driven a car in the past month after they had been drinking alcohol.
 - The average share (from 2010 through 2019) of Henry County youth who reported drinking and driving in the past 30 days was 3% (see Figure 38).

Figure 37. Trends in the percentage of Henry County youth who rode with a driver who had been drinking in the past 30 days



Note: The average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 - 2019.

Figure 38. Trends in the percentage of Henry County youth drivers who report having driven a car in the past month after consuming alcohol



Note: the average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 - 2019.

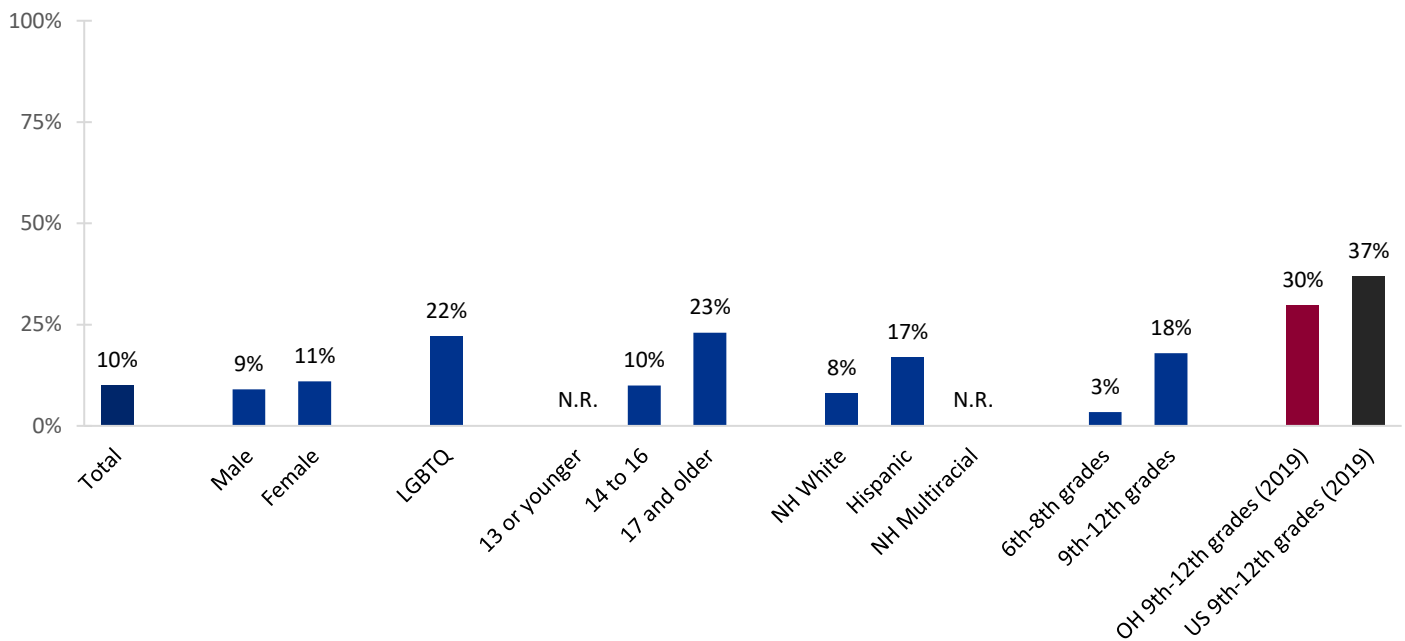
DRUG USE

MARIJUANA

EVER TRIED MARIJUANA

- One-in-ten (10%) of Henry County youth had ever tried marijuana, increasing to nearly one-fifth (18%) of those in high school. Among those in middle school, only 3% reported having ever tried marijuana.
 - The share of female youth in Henry County to have ever tried marijuana (11%) was larger than the share among males (9%). Among LGBTQ youth nearly one-quarter (22%) reported ever trying marijuana.
 - Two times the share of those aged 17 had tried marijuana (23%) compared to those aged 14 to 16 (10%).
 - Seventeen percent (17%) of Hispanic youth ever tried marijuana. Among their non-Hispanic White counterparts, 8% reported they had tried marijuana.
 - The state and national share of high schoolers to have ever tried marijuana (30% and 37%, respectively) were three times or more higher than the share among Henry County high schoolers (see Figure 39).

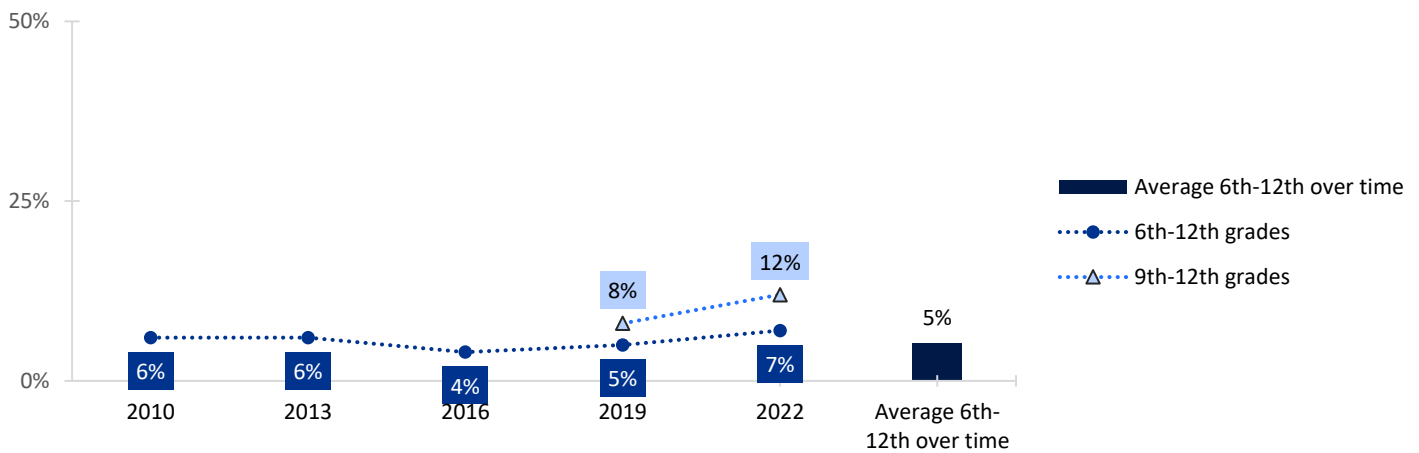
Figure 39. Variation in the percentage of youth who ever tried marijuana



CURRENT MARIJUANA USERS

- Seven percent (7%) of all Henry County youth had used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days, increasing to 12% of those in high school. The average share (from 2010 through 2019) of all Henry County youth who reported using marijuana at least once in the past 30 days was 5% (see Figure 40).
 - The share of female youth in Henry County to have used marijuana in the past month (7%) was like the share among males (6%). Among sexual minority youth 15% reported using marijuana in the past month.
 - Nearly three times the share of those aged 17 had used marijuana in the past month (17%) compared to those aged 14 to 16 (6%).
 - About one-in-ten (11%) of Hispanic youth used marijuana in the past month. Among their non-Hispanic White counterparts, 5% reported they had used marijuana in the past thirty days.
 - The state and national share of high schoolers considered current marijuana users (16% and 22%, respectively) were higher than the share among Henry County high schoolers (see Figure 41).
- Three percent (3%) of youth tried marijuana before the age of 13. The modal age (age group most often reported) was age 15 or 16, representing 34% of those who had ever tried marijuana.

Figure 40. Trends in the percentage of Henry County youth who used marijuana in the past month



Note: The average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 - 2019.

Figure 41. Variation in the percentage of youth who used marijuana in the past month

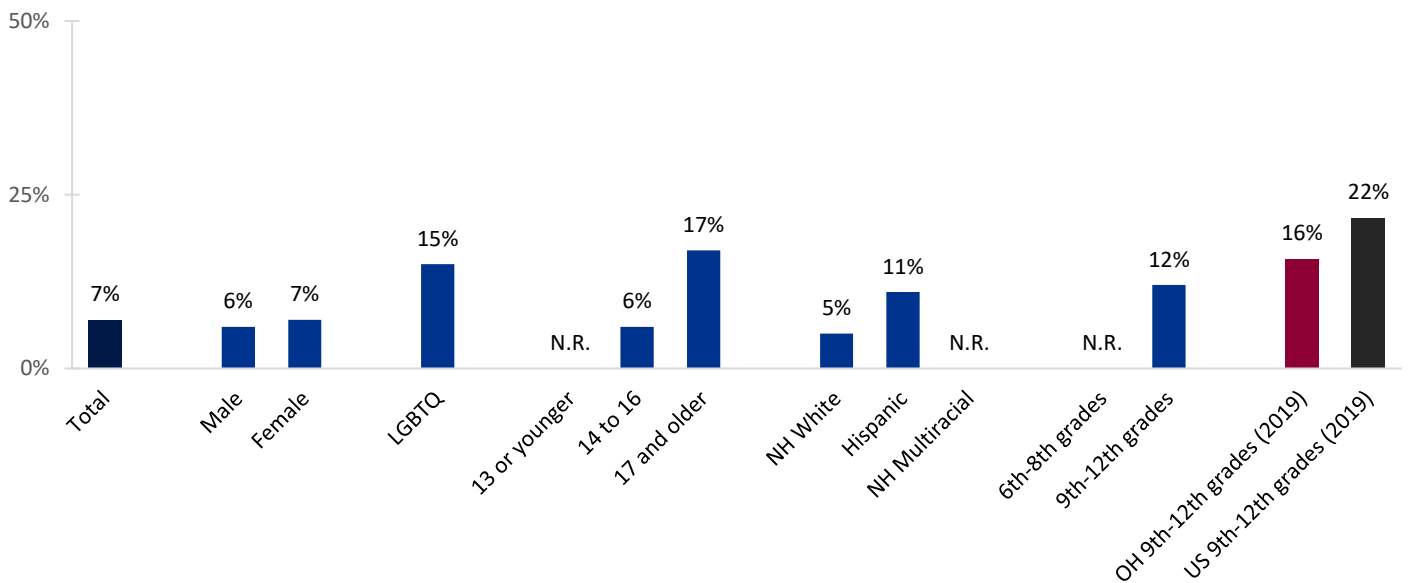


Table 6. Behaviors of Henry County Youth

Current Marijuana User vs. Non-Current Marijuana User

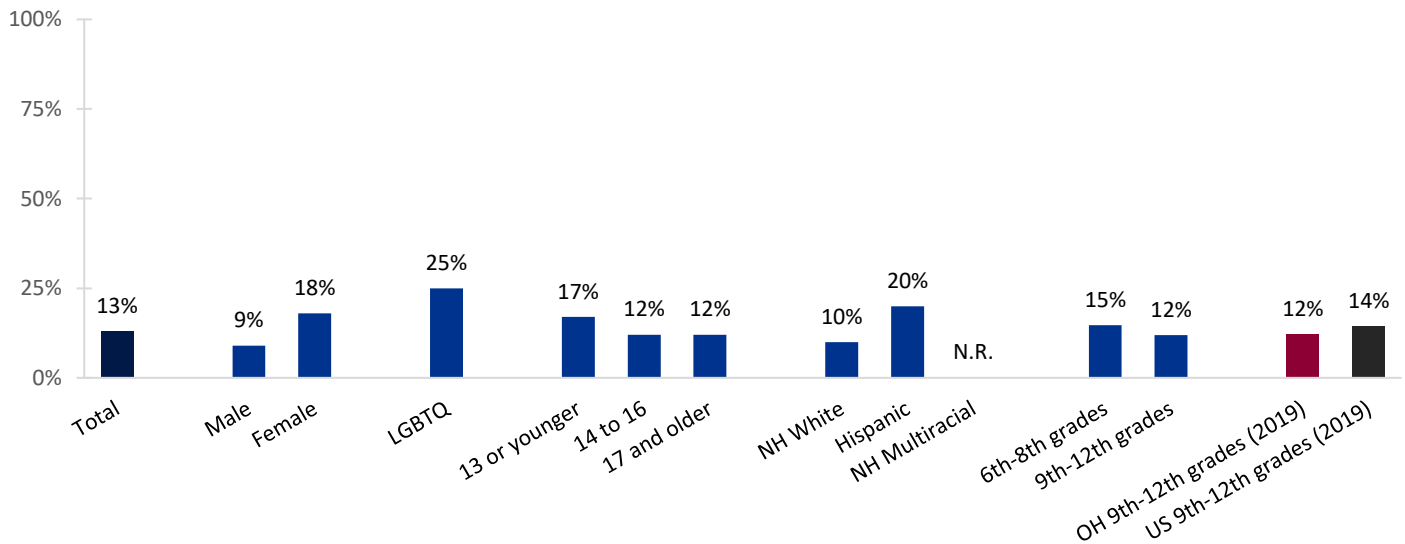
Youth Behaviors	Current Marijuana User	Non-Current Marijuana User
Had at least one drink of alcohol (in the past 30 days)	72%	10%
Currently participate in extracurricular activities	92%	90%
Bullied (in the past 12 months)	45%	36%
Experienced three or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) (in their lifetime)	79%	27%
Seriously considered attempting suicide (in the past 12 months)	45%	15%
Attempted suicide (in the past 12 months)	30%	7%
Misused prescription medication (in the past 30 days)	28%	5%
Smoked and/ or Vaped (in the past 30 days)	78%	6%

YOUTH USAGE OF PRESCRIPTION PAIN MEDICINE

Given the increasing usage and threat of prescription pain medications a new question was added the Henry County Youth status assessment to capture whether youth in our county had **ever** used prescription pain medication in ways not prescribed to them. More detail regarding specific types of medication were also provided. This change brings the question in line with the way it is asked on the YRBSS allowing for national- and state-level comparisons. Specifically, Henry County youth were asked to report on whether they had ever used prescription pain medication (such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, Fentanyl, and Percocet) without a doctor’s prescription or differently from how a doctor had told them to use it.

- Thirteen percent (13%) reported **ever** using prescription pain meds not prescribed to them or differently than how a doctor told them to use it.
 - The share of female youth in Henry County to have ever used prescription pain meds was twice as high (18%) compared to their male counterparts (9%). Among LGBTQ youth one-quarter (25%) reported ever using prescription pain meds in ways not prescribed to them.
 - The share of those aged 13 or younger to report having used prescription pain meds (17%) was higher than their older counterparts (12%).
 - Two-in-ten (20%) of Hispanic youth used prescription pain meds in ways not prescribed to them. Among their non-Hispanic White counterparts, 10% reported doing so.
 - The state and national share of high schoolers who reported ever using prescription pain meds (12% and 14%, respectively) was like the share among Henry County high schoolers at 12% (see Figure 42). Interestingly, the share among Henry County youth in middle school was higher than the share among Henry County high schoolers at 15%.
- In the **past month**, 7% of youth reported using prescription pain meds not prescribed to them or differently than how a doctor told them to use it. In 2019 2% of youth reported doing so.

Figure 42. Variation in the percentage of youth who ever used prescription drugs not prescribed to them or differently than how a doctor told them to use it

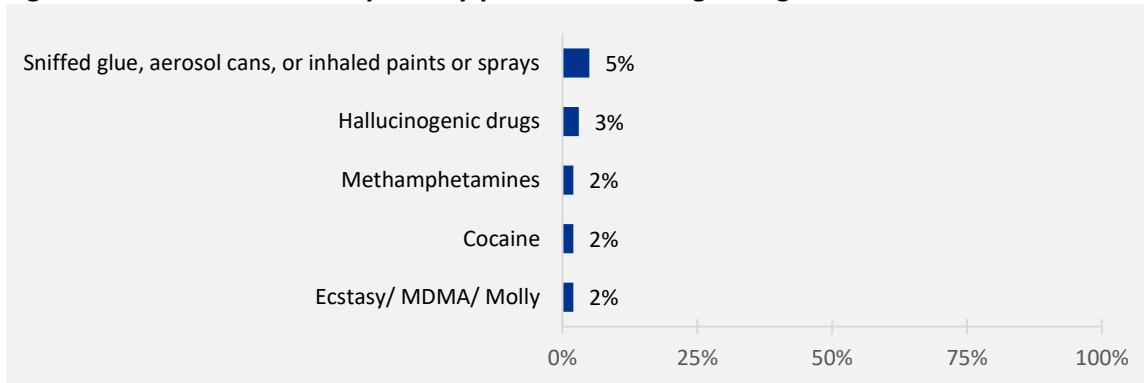


OTHER DRUG RELATED MEASURES

Henry County youth were asked about their usage and frequency of usage of a variety of different illegal drugs. Generally, the share to report ever using these different drugs was low.

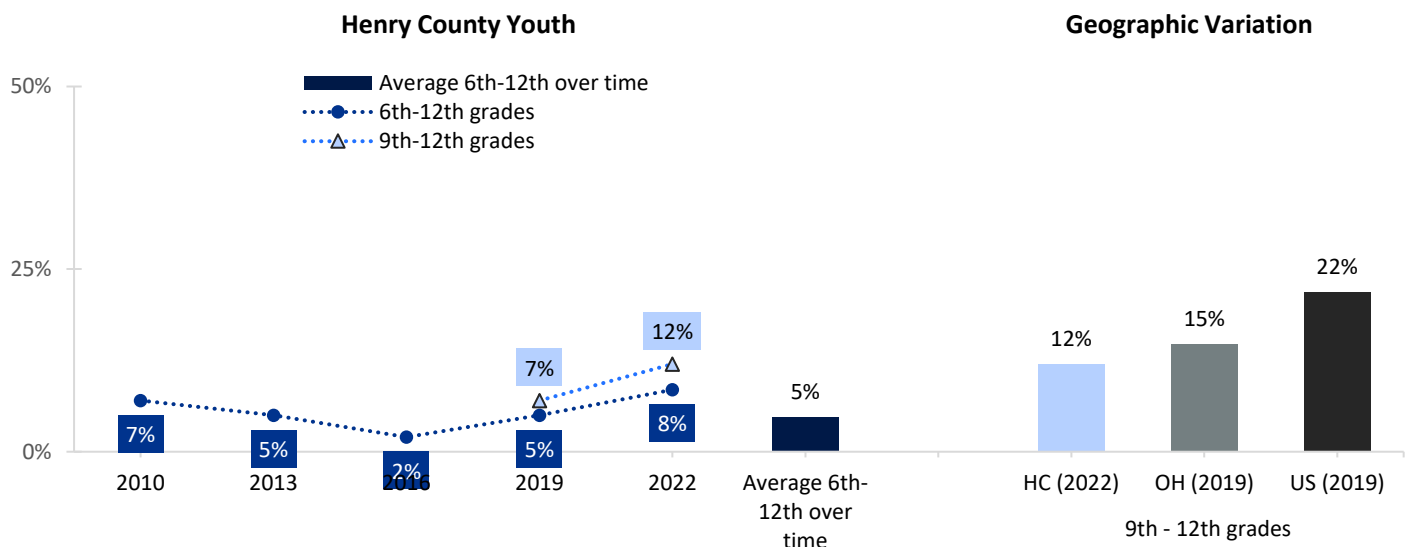
- Henry County youth reported having tried the following in their lifetime:
 - Sniffed glue, aerosol cans, or inhaled paints or sprays (5%)
 - Hallucinogenic drugs (3%)
 - Ecstasy/ MDMA/ Molly (2%)
 - Cocaine (2%)
 - Methamphetamines (2%)

Figure 43. Prevalence of Henry County youths' use of illegal drugs.



- During the past 12 months, 8% of all Henry County youth reported that someone had offered, sold, or given them an illegal drug on school property. The share among high schoolers was higher at 12%.
- The state and national share of high schoolers who reported being offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (15% and 22%, respectively) were larger than the share among Henry County high schoolers at 12% (see Figure 44).

Figure 44. Trends and geographic variation in the percentage of youth who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (in the past 12 months)















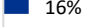



Note: The average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 - 2019. HC denotes Henry County, OH denotes Ohio, and US denotes United States.

REASONS FOR NOT USING DRUGS

- The top three reasons given in 2019 for not using drugs remained in the top three in 2022 and didn't change dramatically. Generally, students reported they didn't do drugs because their parents would be upset (63%), their personal values (59%), and legal consequences (51%).

Table 7. Reasons reported by Henry County youth for not using drugs in 2019 and 2022

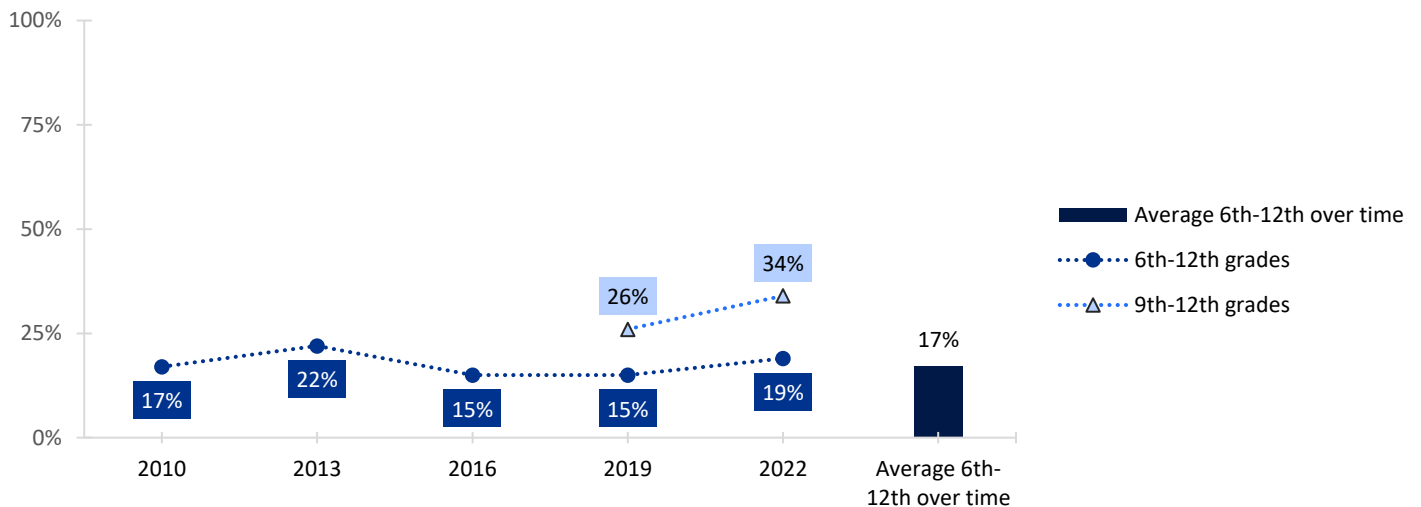
Reason	Percentage	Trend
Parents would be upset	2022  63% 2019  61%	↑
Personal values	2022  59% 2019  61%	↓
Legal consequences	2022  51% 2019  52%	↓
Kicked out of extra-curricular activities	2022  44% 2019  49%	↓
Health problems	2022  35% 2019  40%	↓
Their friends would not approve	2022  34% 2019  40%	↓
Random student drug testing	2022  25% 2019  29%	↓
Other reasons	2022  16% 2019  24%	↓

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

EVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

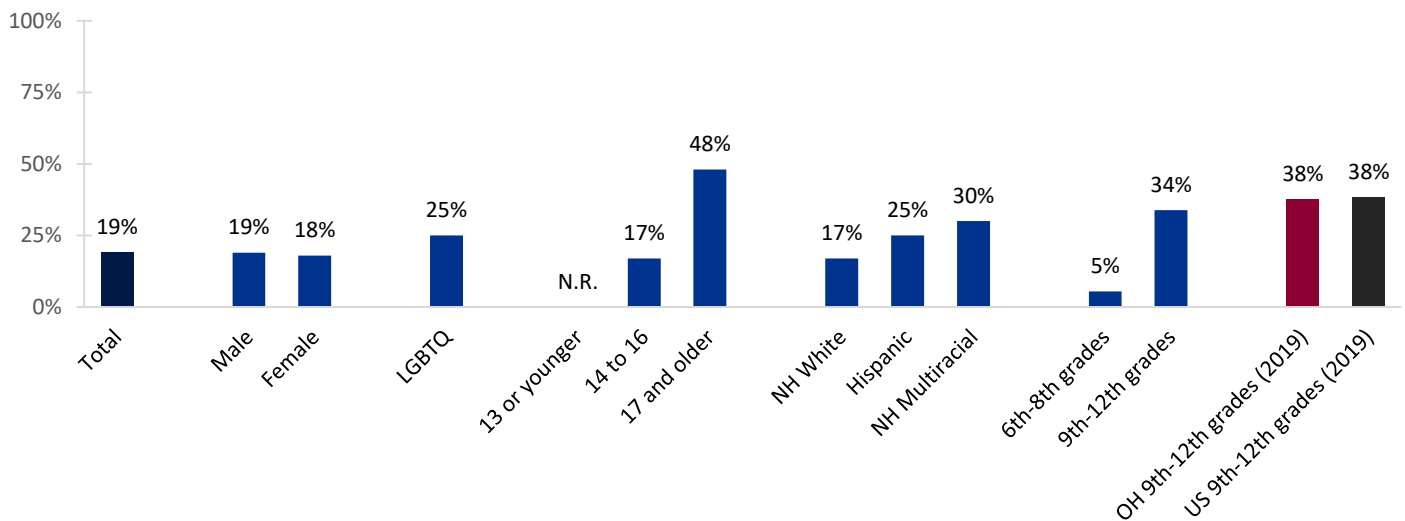
- Nearly two-fifths (19%) of Henry County youth had ever had sexual intercourse, increasing to one-third (34%) of those in high school. On average (from 2010 through 2019) 17% of Henry County youth had ever had sexual intercourse.
 - The share of female youth in Henry County to have ever had sexual intercourse was similar (18%) to their male counterparts (19%). Among LGBTQ youth one-quarter (25%) reported having had sexual intercourse.
 - The share of those aged 14 to 16 to report having had sexual intercourse (17%) was much lower than their counterparts aged 17 and older (48%).
 - Three-in-ten non-Hispanic Multiracial youth ever had sexual intercourse. One-quarter (25%) of Hispanic youth ever had sexual intercourse. Among their non-Hispanic White counterparts, 17% reported doing so.
 - The state and national share of high schoolers who reported ever having had sexual intercourse (38% and 38%, respectively) was slightly higher than the share among Henry County high schoolers at 34% (see Figure 46).

Figure 45. Trends in the percentage of Henry County youth who have ever had sexual intercourse



Note: The average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 - 2019.

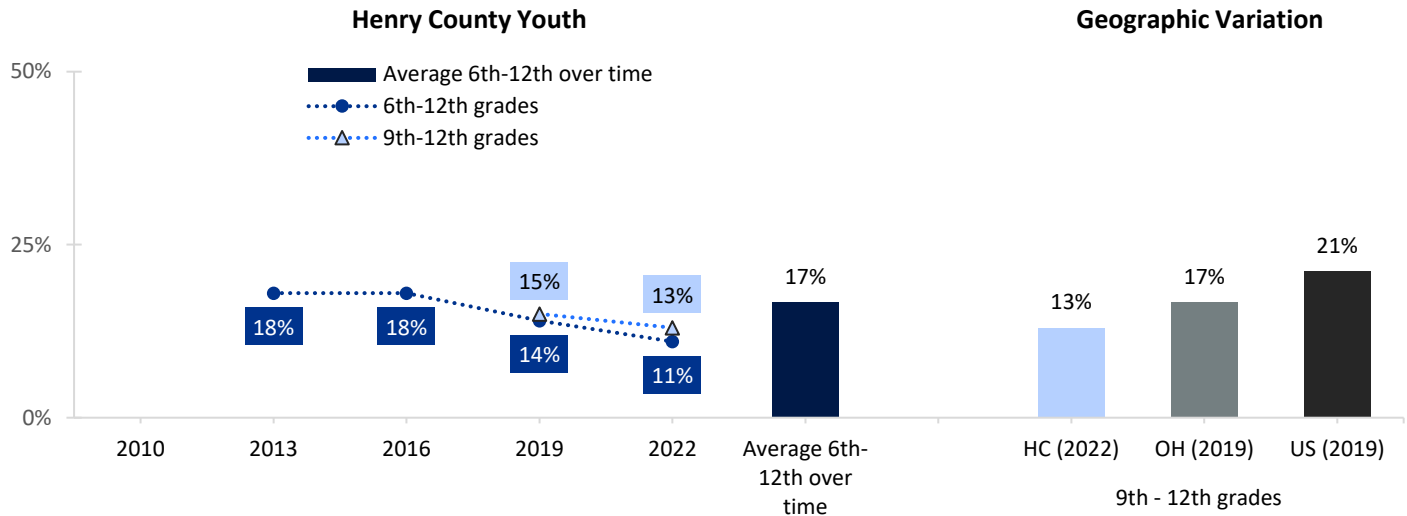
Figure 46. Variation in the percentage of youth who have ever had sexual intercourse



ALCOHOL AND/OR DRUG USE AND SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

- Of sexually active youth, 11% had drunk alcohol or used drugs before their last sexual encounter increasing slightly to 13% of those in high school. This share is smaller than the previous three-year average of 17%.
- The state and national share of high schoolers who reported they had drunk alcohol or used drugs before their last sexual encounter (17% and 21%, respectively) were larger than the share among Henry County high schoolers at 13% (see Figure 47).

Figure 47. Trends and geographic variation in the percentage of youth who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among sexually active youth)

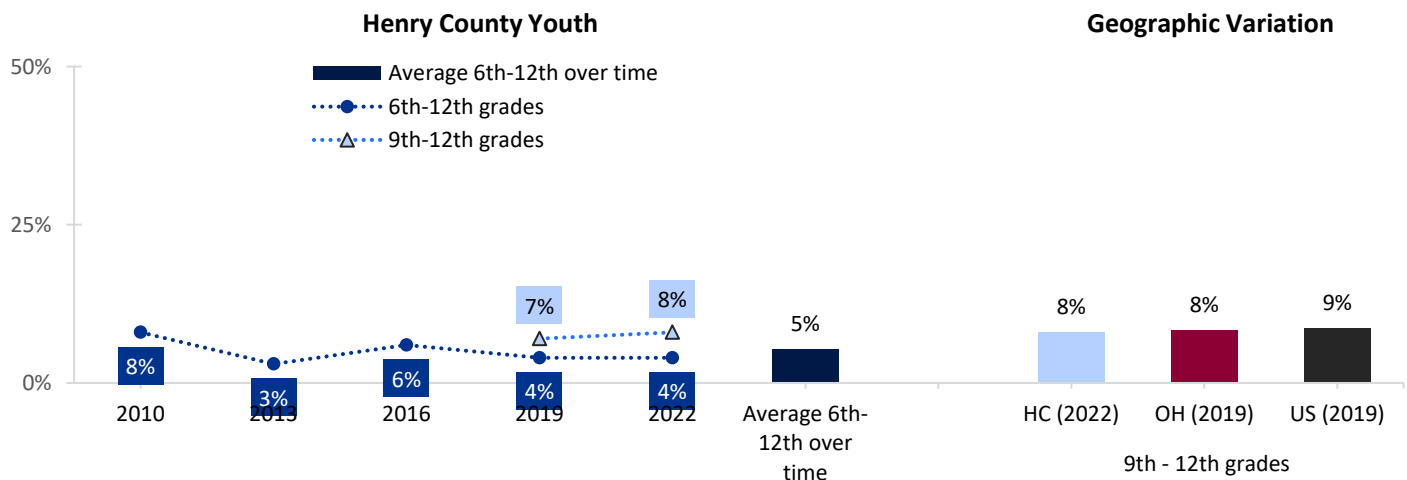


Note: The average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2013 - 2019. HC denotes Henry County, OH denotes Ohio, and US denotes United States.

NUMBER OF SEXUAL PARTNERS

- Four percent (4%) of all youth have had four or more sexual partners in their lifetime doubling to 8% among those in high school. The share among Henry County high schoolers was like the state (8%) and the nation (9%).
 - Of sexually active youth, 47% had one sexual partner and 53% had multiple partners in their lifetime. More specifically, nearly one-quarter (23%) had four or more sexual partners.

Figure 48. Trends and geographic variation in the percentage of youth who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (of all youth during their life)

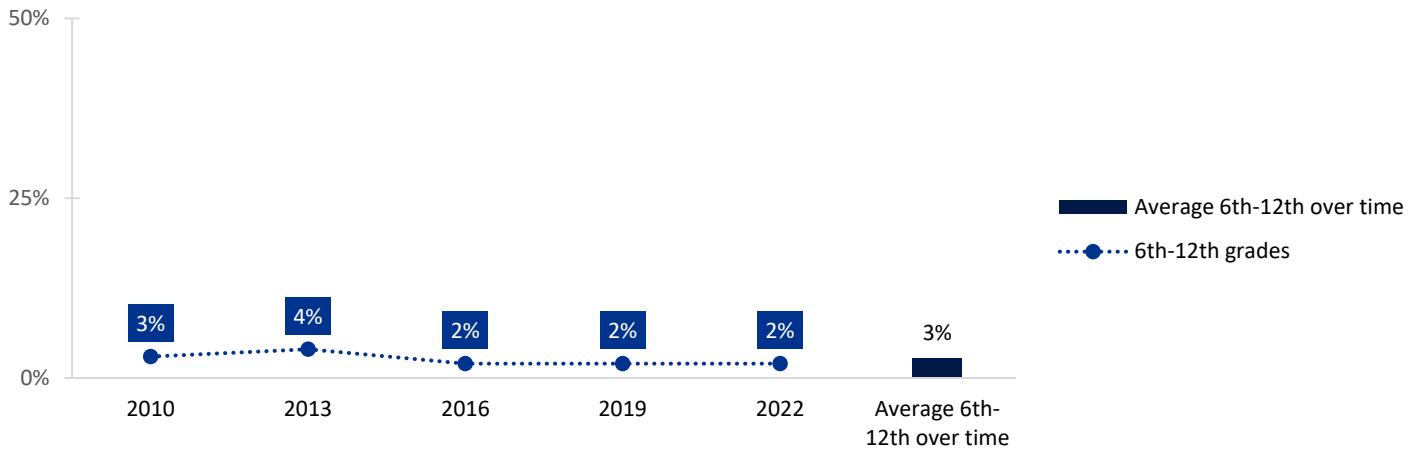


Note: The average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 - 2019. HC denotes Henry County, OH denotes Ohio, and US denotes United States.

AGE OF SEXUAL DEBUT

- Among all youth, 2% were sexually active before the age of 13.
 - Of sexually active youth, 13% had engaged in intercourse by the age of 13, and another 46% had done so by 15 years of age. The modal age (age most often reported by sexually active youth) was 15 years of age.

Figure 49. Trends in the percentage of Henry County youth who had sexual intercourse before the age of 13 (for the first time of all youth)

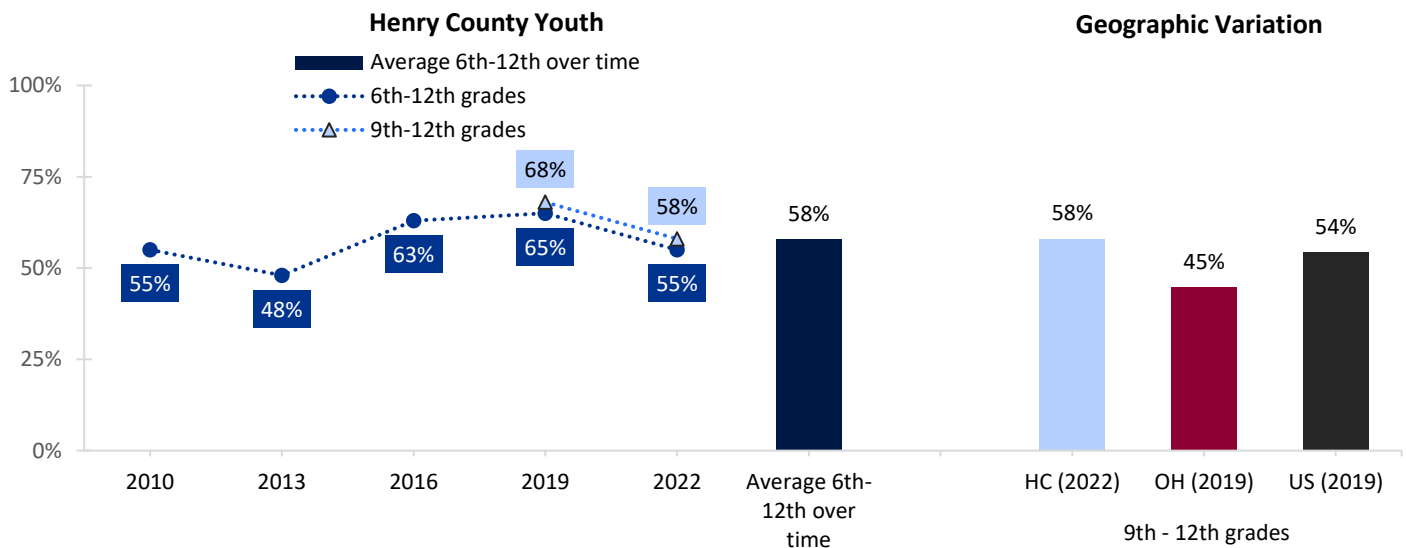


Note: The average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 - 2019.

CONDOM USE

- Over half (55%) of sexually active youth reported using condoms the last time they had sexual intercourse.
- There was little variation by age with 58% of high schoolers reporting condom use the last time they had sexual intercourse. However, the share among Henry County high schoolers using condoms the last time they had intercourse was higher than that among all high schoolers in Ohio (43%) and the nation (54%).

Figure 50. Trends and geographic variation in the percentage of youth who used a condom (during last sexual intercourse)



Note: The average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 - 2019. HC denotes Henry County, OH denotes Ohio, and US denotes United States.

BIRTH CONTROL

- When asked about methods used to prevent pregnancy, one-tenth (10%) of Henry County youth reported not using any method to prevent pregnancy and two-tenths (21%) reported not being sure if any method was used the last time, they had sexual intercourse with a different-sex partner.
 - The share of Henry County high schoolers who reported not using any method to prevent pregnancy (11%) was like the overall share of 10%.
 - The state and national share of high schoolers who reported not using any method to prevent pregnancy (12% and 12%, respectively) was also like the share among Henry County high schoolers (see Figure 55).

Figure 51. Distribution of Henry County youth reports of pregnancy prevention methods

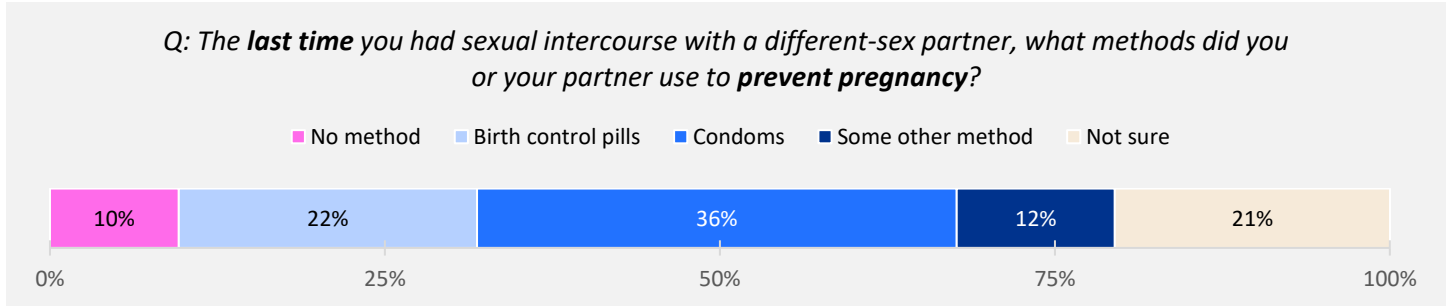
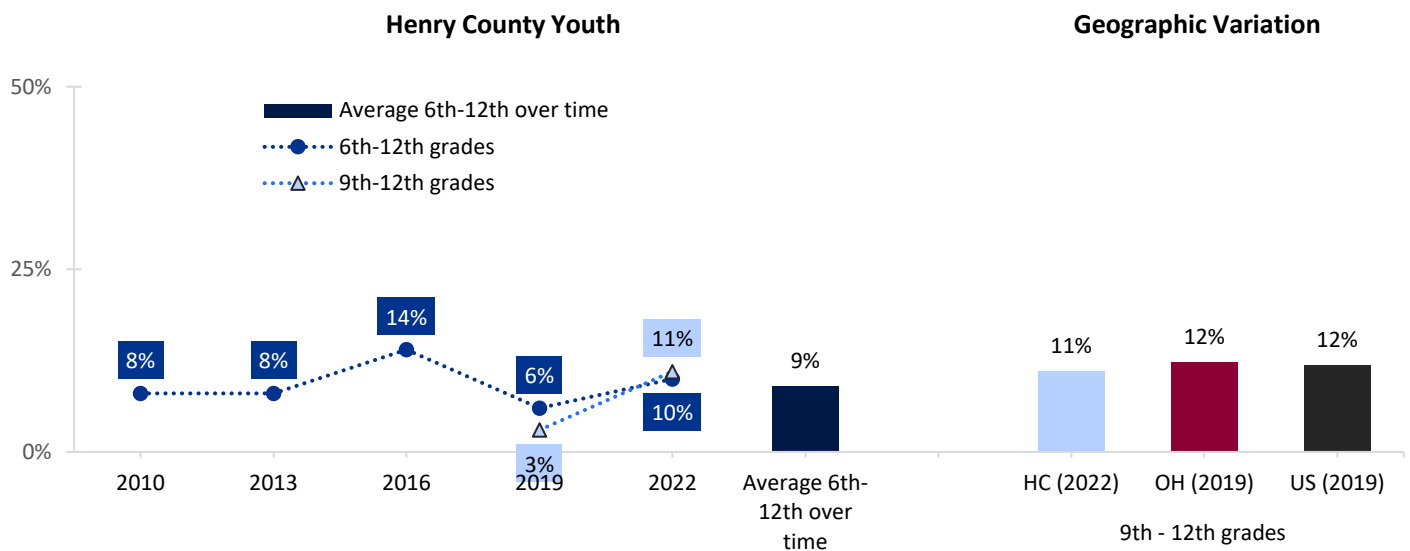


Figure 52. Trends and geographic variation in the percentage of youth who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse



Note: The average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 - 2019. HC denotes Henry County, OH denotes Ohio, and US denotes United States.

MENTAL HEALTH

THINGS THAT BOTHERED THEM OVER THE PAST TWO WEEKS

Prior to the COVID 19 Pandemic the CDC had recognized that poor mental health was a growing problem for adolescents. CDC Acting Principal Deputy Director Debra Houry, M.D., M.P.H. stated “the COVID-19 pandemic has created traumatic stressors that have the potential to further erode students’ mental wellbeing.” As such, when designing the 2022 Youth Community Health Status Assessment, several new questions were added to get a better snapshot of what Henry County youth were experiencing. These new questions focused on youth’s recent feelings and experiences.

- Henry County youth were asked to report on things that may have bothered them over the **past two weeks**. Most often—with over half reporting at least several days in the past two weeks (54%)—youth reported being bothered by feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge.
- Generally, female youth, sexual minority youth, non-White youth, and older youth had higher shares reporting being bothered *nearly every day* or *every day* by having little interest or pleasure in doing things, feeling down, depressed, or hopeless, not being able to stop or control worrying, and feeling nervous, anxious or on edge in **the past two weeks**.

Figure 53. Distribution of Henry County youth reporting on things that bothered them over the past two weeks, 2022

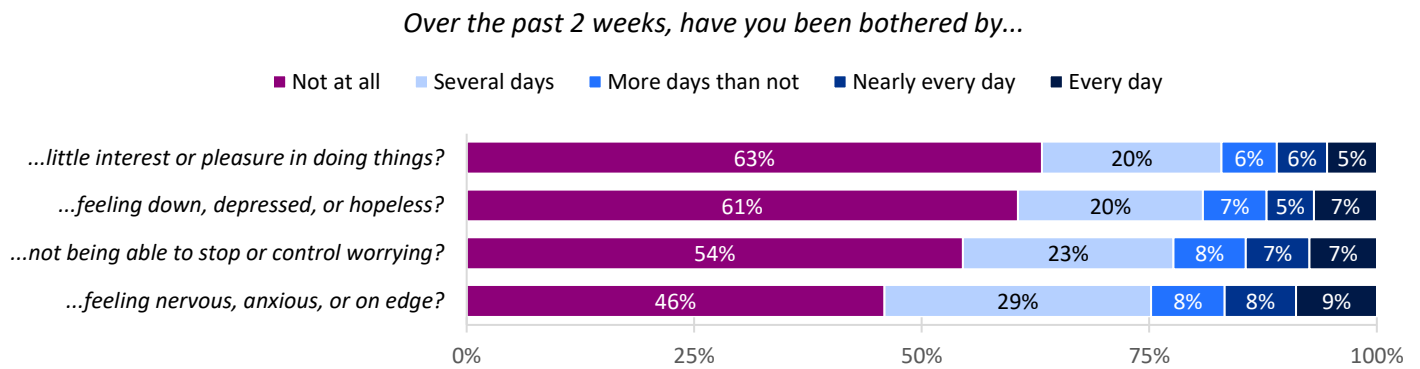
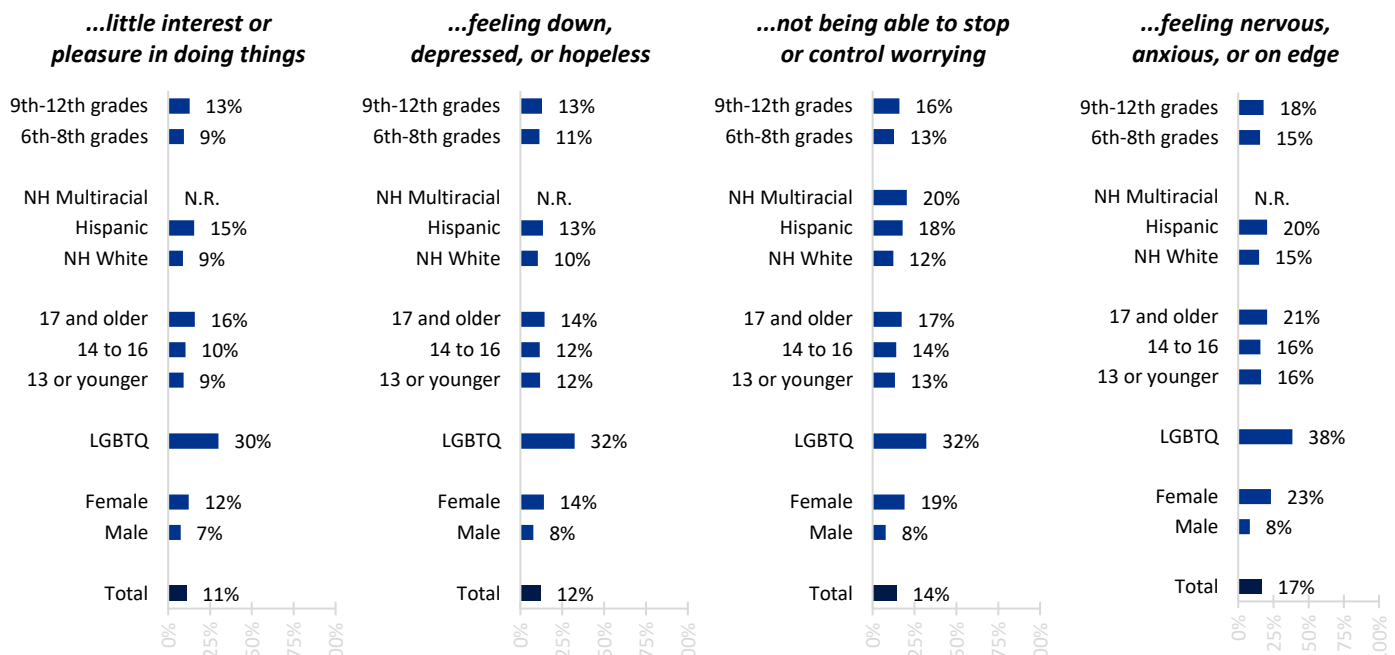


Figure 54. Variation in the percentage of Henry County youth reporting *nearly every day* or *every day* on things that bothered them in the past two weeks

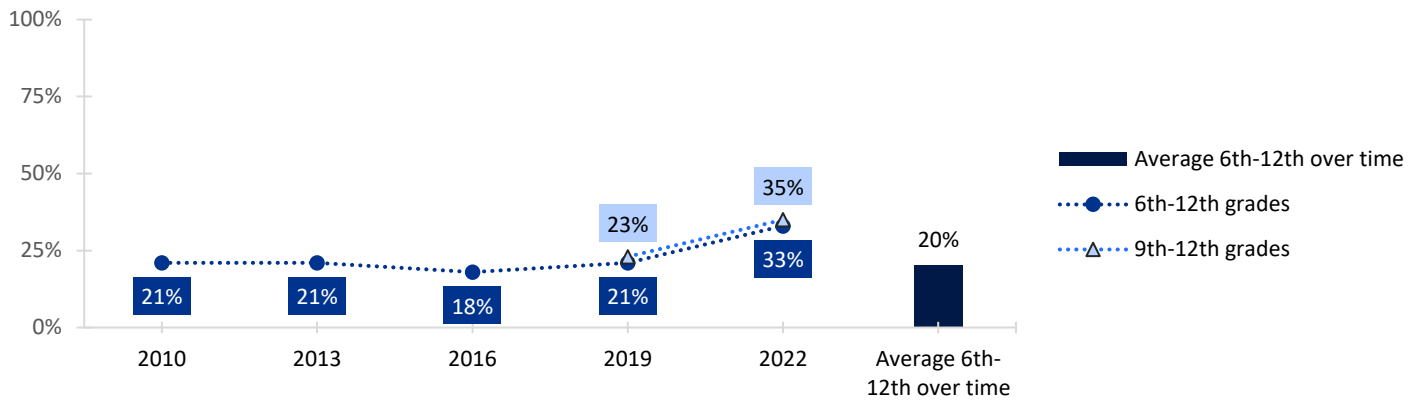


EVER FEEL SO SAD OR HOPELESS ALMOST EVERY DAY FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN A ROW

A mental health question that has been asked on the Youth Community Health Status Assessment that was repeated in 2022 prompted youth to reflect on their past year and asked...*During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?*

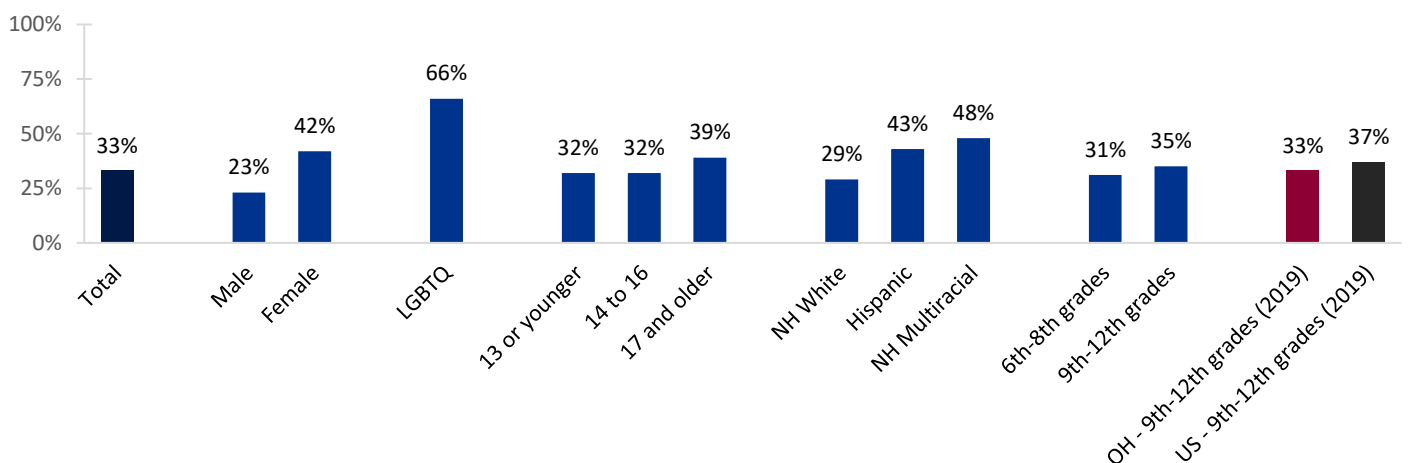
- One-third (33%) of youth reported yes – they felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities, increasing to 35% among those in high school. The share is a bit larger than the average of 20% from 2010 through 2019.
 - The share of female youth in Henry County who felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities was much higher (42%) than their male counterparts (23%). Among sexual minority youth two-thirds (66%) reported they felt sad or hopeless almost every day.
 - The share of those aged 13 and younger and those aged 14 to 16 who reported they felt sad or hopeless almost every day (32%) was slightly lower than their counterparts aged 17 and older (39%).
 - Three-in-ten non-Hispanic White youth reported they felt sad or hopeless almost every day increasing to over two-fifths (43%) of Hispanic youth. Nearly one-half (48%) of non-Hispanic Multiracial youth reported as such.
 - The state and national share of high schoolers who reported they felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities (33% and 37%, respectively) was similar to the share among Henry County high schoolers at 35% (see Figure 56).

Figure 55. Trends in the percentage of Henry County youth who felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row in the past 12 months



Note: the average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 - 2019.

Figure 56. Variation in the percentage of youth who felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row in the past 12 months



NOT GOOD MOST OF THE TIME OR ALWAYS IN THE PAST 30 DAYS

Another new mental health question introduced in the 2022 Youth Community Health Status prompted youth to reflect on their past thirty days and asked...*During the past 30 days, how often was your mental health not good? (Poor mental health includes stress, anxiety, and depression.)*

- Nearly one-third (29%) of youth reported their mental health was “never” not good. About one quarter (23%) responded “rarely” and about one quarter (23%) responded “sometimes.” There were 16% who responded, “most of the time” and nearly one-in-ten (9%) responded “always.” When this question is analyzed most often researchers examine the total share who responded, “most of the time” and “always.”
 - The share of female youth in Henry County who reported their mental health was not good most of the time or always in the past 30 days (29%) was higher than their male counterparts (18%). Among sexual minority youth half (51%) reported their mental health as not good most of the time or always.
 - The share did not vary much by age, but those aged 13 and younger had the lowest share at 22%, followed by those aged 14 to 16 at 25% and 28% among those aged 17 and older.
 - Non-Hispanic White youth had the smallest share at 23% with Hispanic and non-Hispanic Multiracial youth both at 28%.
 - The share responding most of the time and always was just under one-quarter (22%) among middle schoolers and slightly higher than one-quarter (27%) among high schoolers.

Figure 57. Distribution of Henry County youth reports on their mental health in the past 30 days, 2022

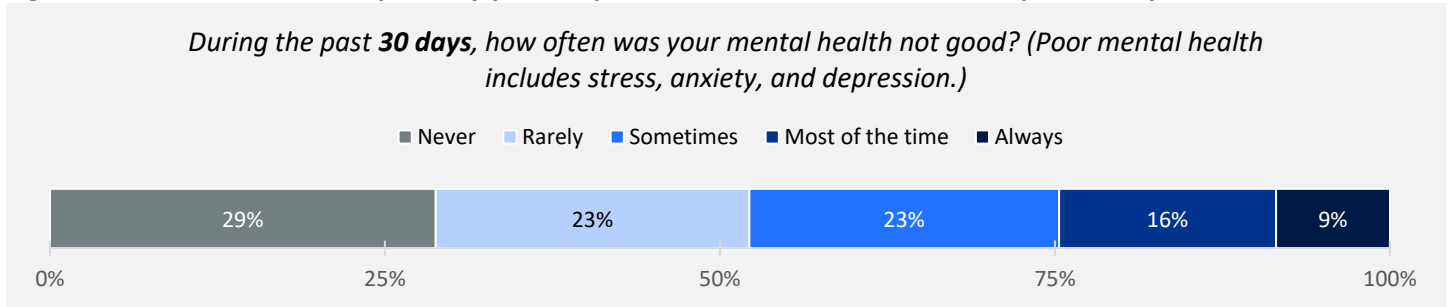
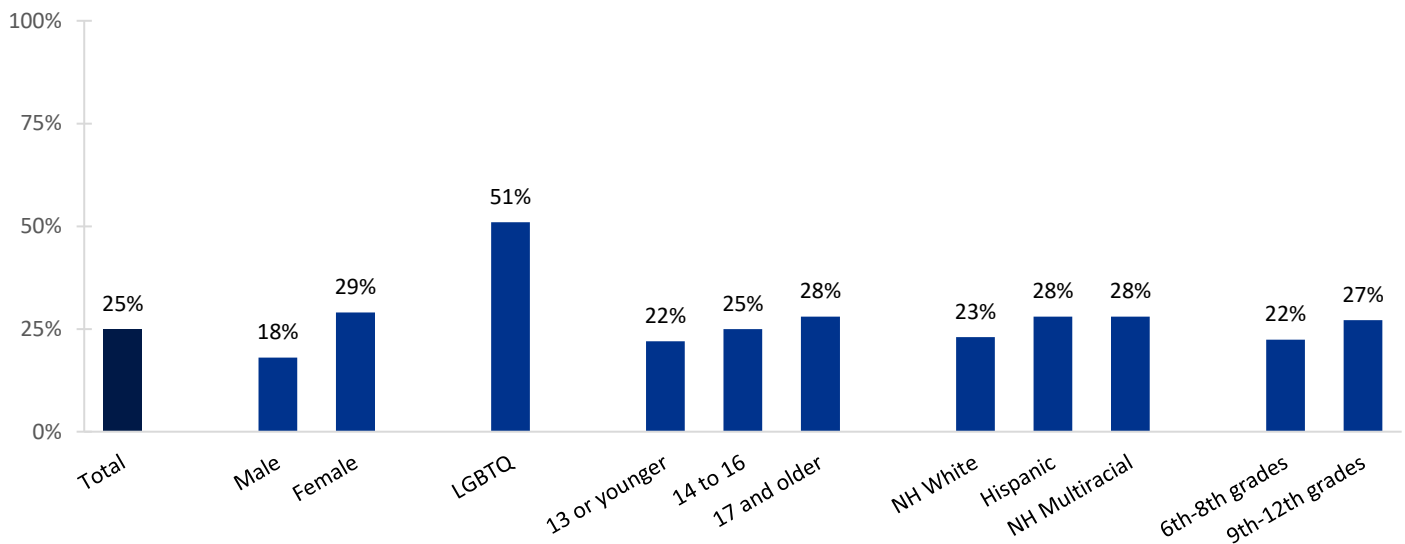


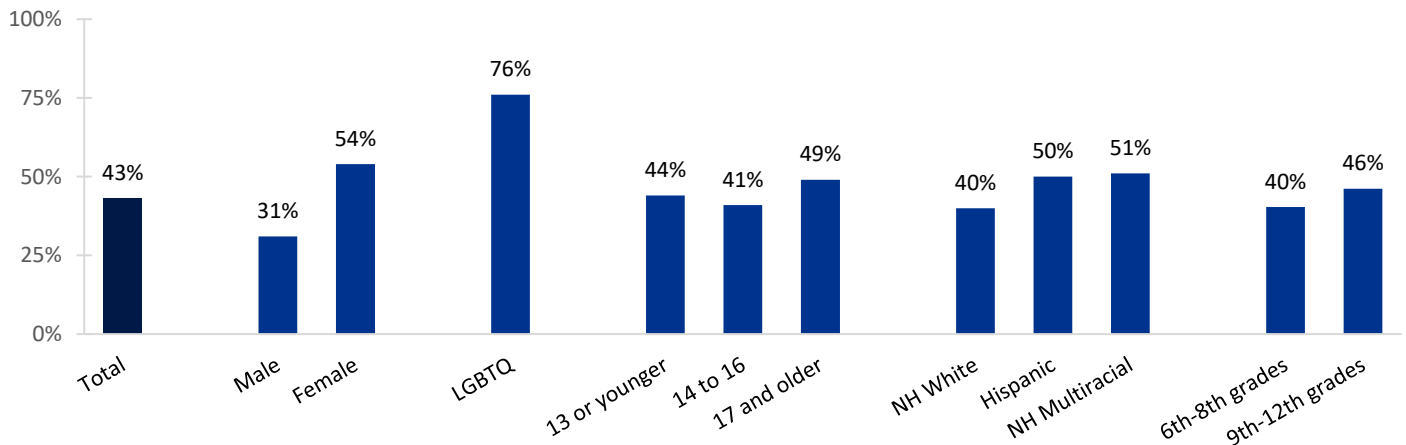
Figure 58. Variation in the percentage of Henry County youth who reported their mental health was not good “most of the time” or “always” during the past 30 days



The next new question added to the Youth Community Health Status Assessment was designed to measure students' perceived impact of their health. Specifically, students were asked to respond yes or no to the following question... Because of physical, mental, or emotional problem, do you have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?

- More than two-fifths (43%) of youth reported they had difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions because of physical, mental, or emotional problems.
 - The share increased to over half (54%) among females (31% among males), and more than three-quarters (76%) among LGBTQ identifying youth.
 - Prevalence was also higher among racial and ethnic minority youth—Whites 40% compared to about half of Hispanic (50%) and Multiracial youth (51%).
 - The share to indicate a difficulty was also slightly higher among high schoolers (46%) compared to middle schoolers (40%).

Figure 59. Variation in the percentage of Henry County youth who report difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions



SUICIDALITY

If you or someone you know has serious thoughts of self-harm, please seek help immediately.

- Call the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline at 988
- Text “START” to 741-741 or use the Lifeline Crisis Text line at crisistextline.org or chat at crisischat.org. In Ohio, you can also text “4HOPE.”
- Call 911
- Go to your nearest emergency room

While it may be difficult to discuss suicide, doing so is an important step to understanding and educating ourselves about its risks and consequences with the overarching goal of preventing deaths by suicide. Suicidality includes both suicidal ideation (i.e., thoughts of death, from fleeting and unwanted thoughts to a preoccupation with death that may involve detailed planning) and actual suicide attempts. Death by suicide is the 2nd leading causes of death among those aged 10-19 years old. To better understand and equip those who serve and interact with Henry County youth we expanded the section on suicidality to now include three questions.

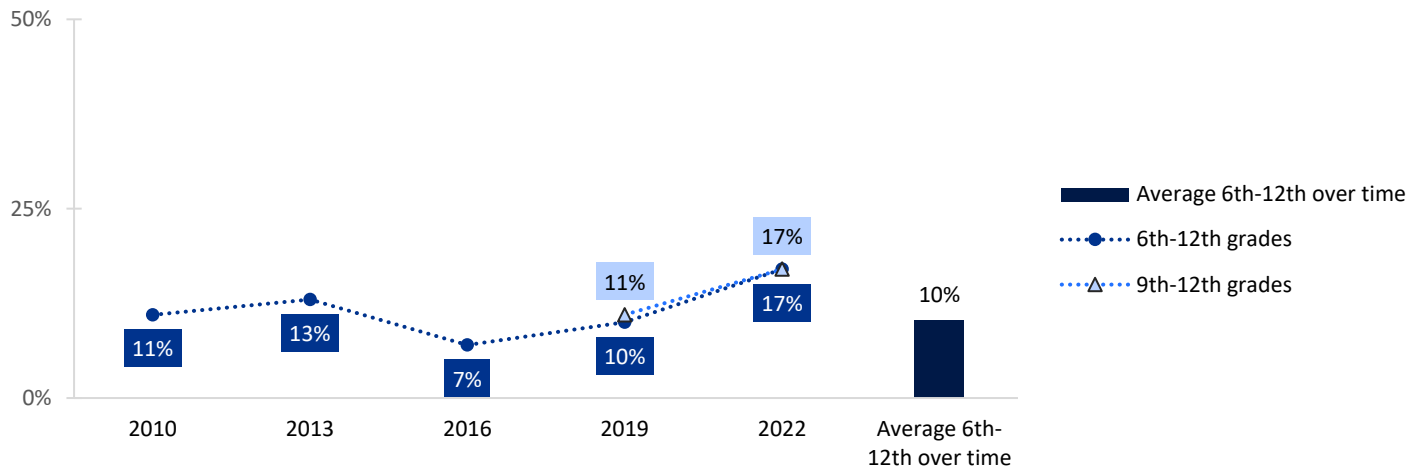
1. *During the past **12 months**, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?*
2. *During the past **12 months**, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?*
3. ***If you attempted suicide** during the past **12 months**, did any attempt result in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?*

CONSIDERING SUICIDE

Regarding trends in the share of Henry County youth who reported seriously considering attempting suicide in the past 12 months, on average (from 2010 through 2019) about one-in-ten youth reported doing so. In the most recent data collection, 17% of all youth reported seriously considering suicide in the past year. The share among high schoolers was the same at 17%.

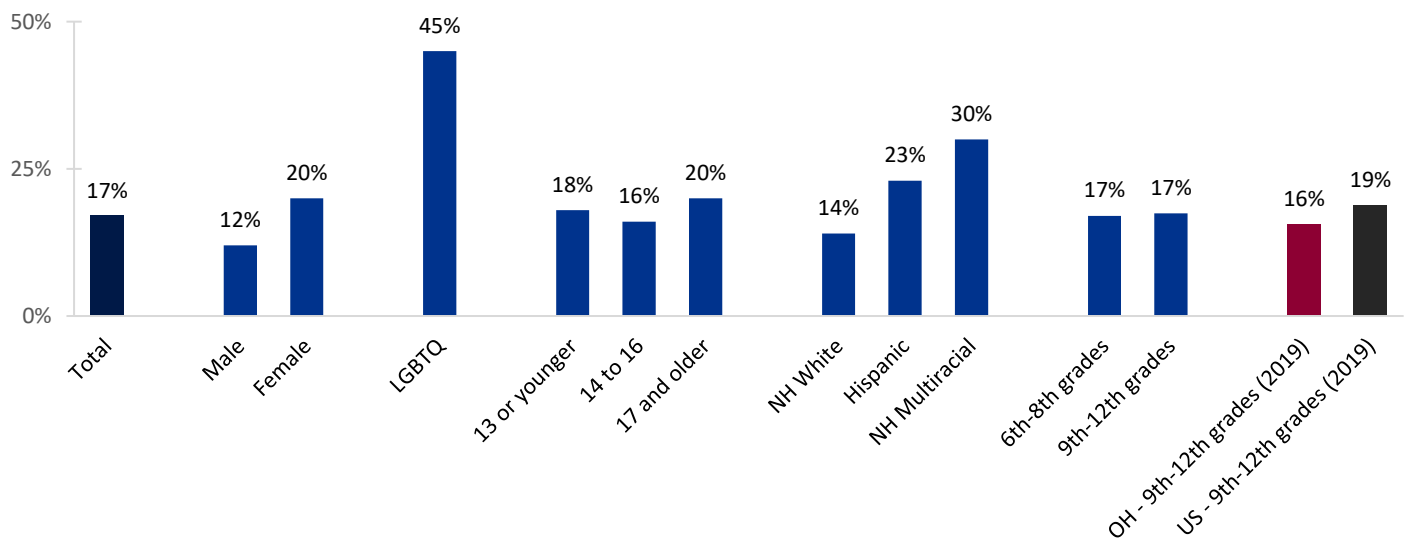
- Two-in-ten female youth (20%) reported seriously considering attempting suicide which is higher than the share among male youth (12%). Among sexual minority youth approaching half (45%) reported considering suicide.
- The share varied slightly by age, with the highest share among those aged 17 and older (20%), followed by 18% of those aged 13 and younger, and 16% among those age 14 to 16.
- Non-Hispanic White youth had the smallest share at 14%, increasing to 23% among Hispanic youth. Three-in-ten non-Hispanic Multiracial reported seriously contemplating suicide in the past year.
- Compared to the state of Ohio (16%) and the nation (19%), the share of Henry County youth who have seriously considered attempting suicide falls in the middle (17%)—slightly higher than the state and slightly lower than the nation.

Figure 60. Trends in the percentage of Henry County youth who reported seriously considering attempting suicide in the past 12 months



Note: the average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th 12th graders over the period of 2010 - 2019.

Figure 61. Variation in the percentage of youth who reported seriously considering attempting suicide in the past 12 months

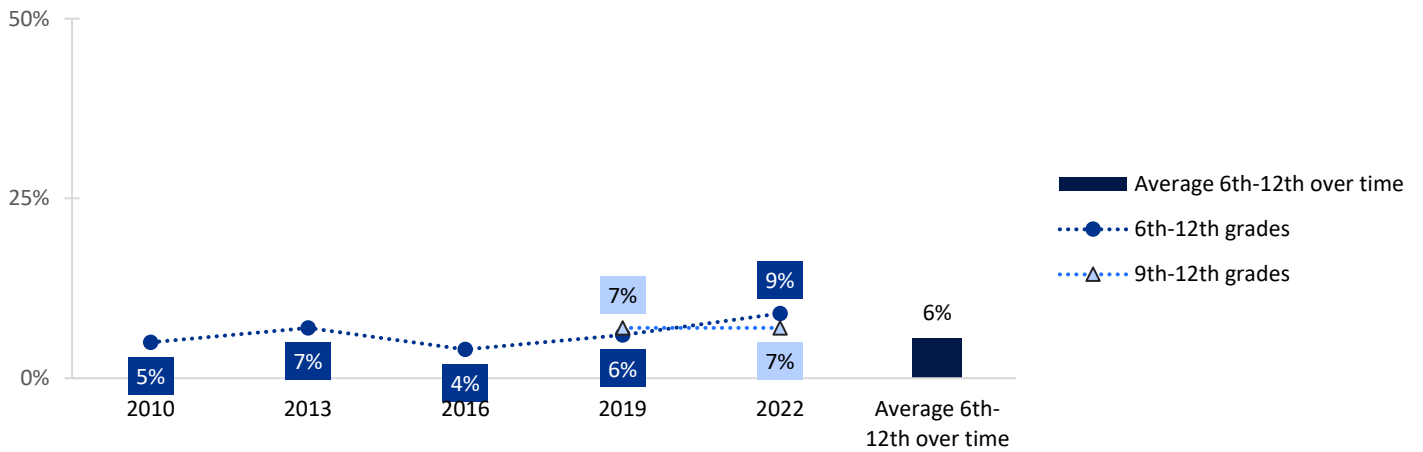


ATTEMPTING SUICIDE

Regarding trends in the share of Henry County youth who reported attempting suicide in the past 12 months, on average (from 2010 through 2019) 6% of youth reported doing so. In the most recent data collection, 9% of all youth reported they had attempted suicide in the past year. The share among high schoolers was slightly lower at 7%.

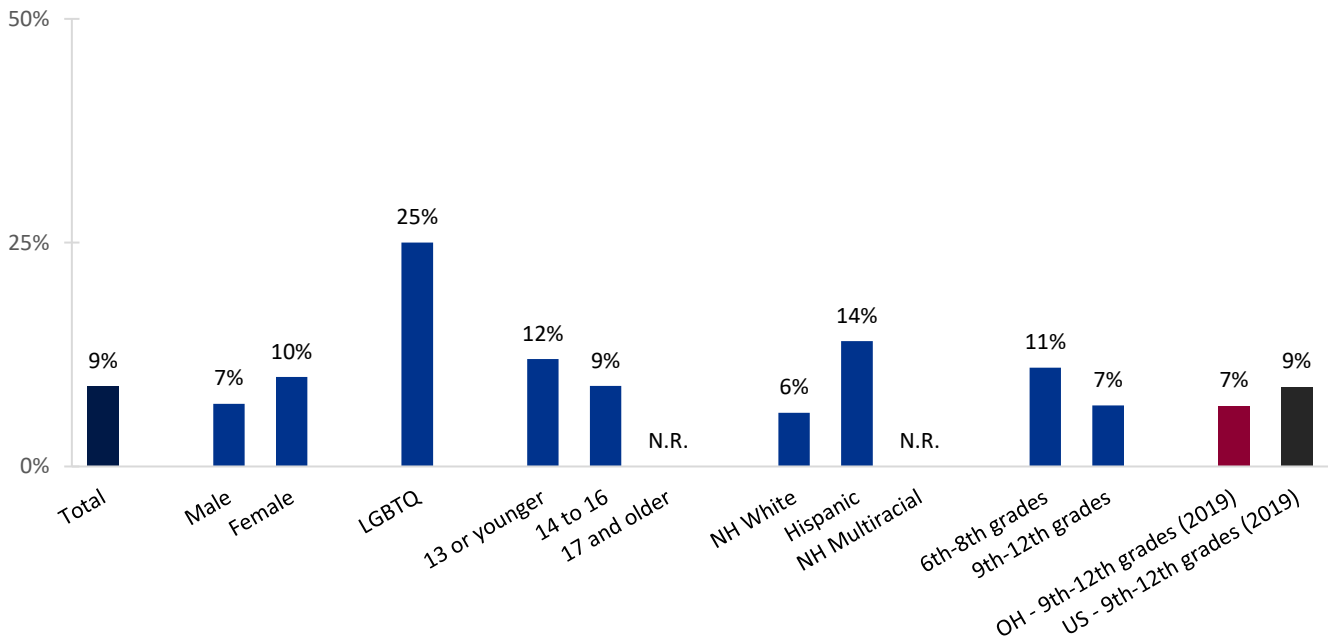
- One-in-ten female youth (10%) reported attempting suicide which is higher than the share among male youth (7%). Among sexual minority youth, one-quarter (25%) reported they had attempted suicide in the past 12 months.
- The share declined with age, with the highest share among those aged 13 or younger (12%), followed by 9% of those aged 14 to 16. Too few youths aged 17 and older reported attempting suicide to report a percentage.
- Non-Hispanic White youth had the smallest share to report they attempted suicide in the past year at 6%, more than doubling to 14% among Hispanic youth.
- Among high schoolers in Henry County and the state of Ohio overall, 7% reported attempting suicide. The share among the nation was slightly higher at 9%.

Figure 62. Trends in the percent of Henry County youth who attempted suicide in the past 12 months



Note: the average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 - 2019.

Figure 63. Variation in the percentage of youth who had attempted suicide in the past 12 months

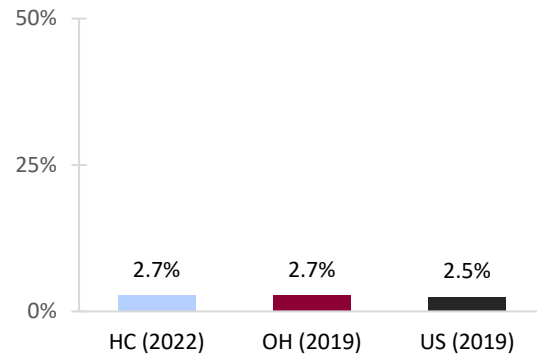


INJURY FROM SUICIDE ATTEMPTS

Asking youth about any injuries they may have experienced due to suicide attempts is new to the Henry County survey but has been asked at both the state and national level among high schoolers.

- Among ALL Henry County youth 2.6% reported suffering an injury due to a suicide attempt that required treatment from a medical professional (not shown).
- Among high schoolers this increased to 2.7%. This share is in line with high schoolers in the state of Ohio, in which 2.7% reported an injury, and the nation in which 2.5% reported such.
- In Henry County, if the share experiencing an injury is limited to those who had made a suicide attempt in the past year, 14% reported an injury increasing to 15% among high schoolers.


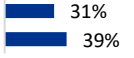

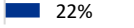
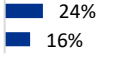
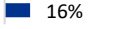
Figure 64. Geographic variation in the share of high schoolers who suffered injury from suicide attempt



Sources: Henry County Youth Community Health Status Assessment; YRBSS, 2019

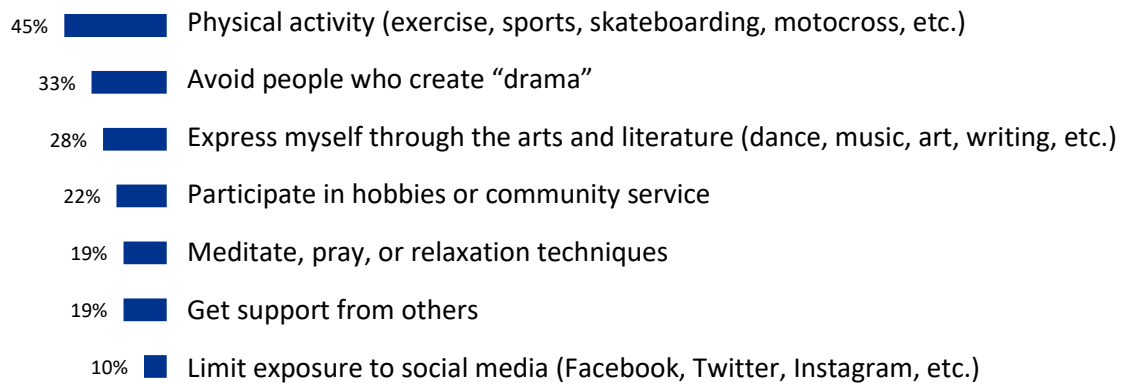
CAUSES OF ANXIETY, STRESS, OR DEPRESSION

Table 8. Youth reports of things that caused them anxiety, stress, or depression

Causes	Percentage	Trend
Academic success	2022  47% 2019  41%	↑
Self-image	2022  43% 2019  31%	↑
Fighting with friends	2022  37% 2019  38%	↓
Sports	2022  36% 2019  37%	↓
Peer pressure	2022  35% 2019  29%	↑
Death of a close family member or friend	2022  31% 2019  39%	↓
Other stress in the home	2022  29% 2019  23%	↑
Fighting at home	2022  27% 2019  18%	↑
Being bullied	2022  25% 2019  20%	↑
Dating relationship	2022  24% 2019  22%	↑
Breakup	2022  24% 2019  16%	↑
Parent divorce/ separation	2022  18% 2019  14%	↑
Poverty/ No money	2022  16% 2019  10%	↑

Social media	2022 ■ 15% 2019 ■ 12%	↑
Current news/ world events/ political environment	2022 ■ 15% 2019 ■ 7%	↑
Sick parent	2022 ■ 12% 2019 ■ 12%	=
Caring for younger siblings	2022 ■ 12% 2019 ■ 11%	↑
Alcohol or drug use in the home	2022 ■ 9% 2019 ■ 5%	↑
Sexual orientation	2022 ■ 7% 2019 ■ 3%	↑
Not having enough to eat	2022 ■ 6% 2019 ■ 4%	↑
Not having a place to live	2022 ■ 4% 2019 ■ 3%	↑
Other	2022 ■ 10% 2019 ■ 11%	↓

- Youth reported the following ways of dealing with anxiety, stress, or depression:



SELF-HARM

Self-harm is a complex issue. For some people self-harm is used as a coping mechanism—a form of release—a tangible way to deal with painful emotions. Typically, when people self-harm it is not done as a suicide attempt, but self-harm is dangerous. It can lead to scarring, uncontrolled bleeding, infections, guilt or shame, increased feelings of helplessness or worthlessness, addiction to the behavior, and isolation from friends and loved ones. The Crisis Text Line offers alternative methods for pushing through, processing, and coping with emotions including: (1) texting HOME to 741-741 to connect with a real human to help you cool down (2) get creative—art is a scientifically proven way of working through emotions (3) try meditation or prayer—apps like Headspace are a great way to try out meditation (4) talk to a professional.

- One-third (33%) of Henry County youth reported they purposefully hurt themselves in their lifetime by cutting, scratching, burning, hitting, or biting. Slightly more than one-in-ten (12%) reported trying it only once or twice, 8% reported 3 to 9 times, 4% 10 to 19 times, 3% 20 to 39 times, and 6% reported 40 times or more in their lifetime.
- Regarding trends, the share of Henry County youth who reported they had purposefully hurt themselves, on average (from 2010 through 2019) slightly more than two-fifths (21%) of youth reported self-harm. In the most recent data collection, one-third (33%) of all youth reported self-harm, with the share among high schoolers being slightly lower at 31%.
 - The share of female youth in Henry County who reported they purposefully hurt themselves was higher (41%) than their male counterparts (23%). Among LGBTQ identifying youth nearly three-quarters (72%) reported they had used self-harm.
 - The share of youth who reported purposefully hurt themselves varied with age. Among those aged 13 and younger approaching two-fifths (38%) reported purposefully hurt themselves and a similar rate was also found among those aged 17 and older (37%). Among those in the middle age group—14-to-15—slightly less than three-in-ten (29%) reported as such.
 - The lowest incidence of self-harm was found among those youth who reported being non-Hispanic White (29%), followed by Hispanic youth with 40% reporting self-harm. Nearing half (47%) of non-Hispanic Multiracial youth reported they had ever purposefully hurt.

Figure 65. Distribution of Henry County youth reports on lifetime experience of self-harm

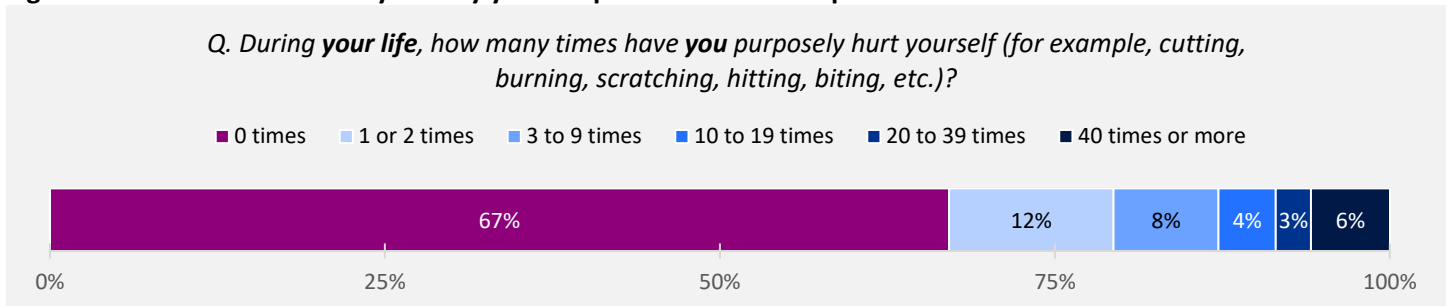
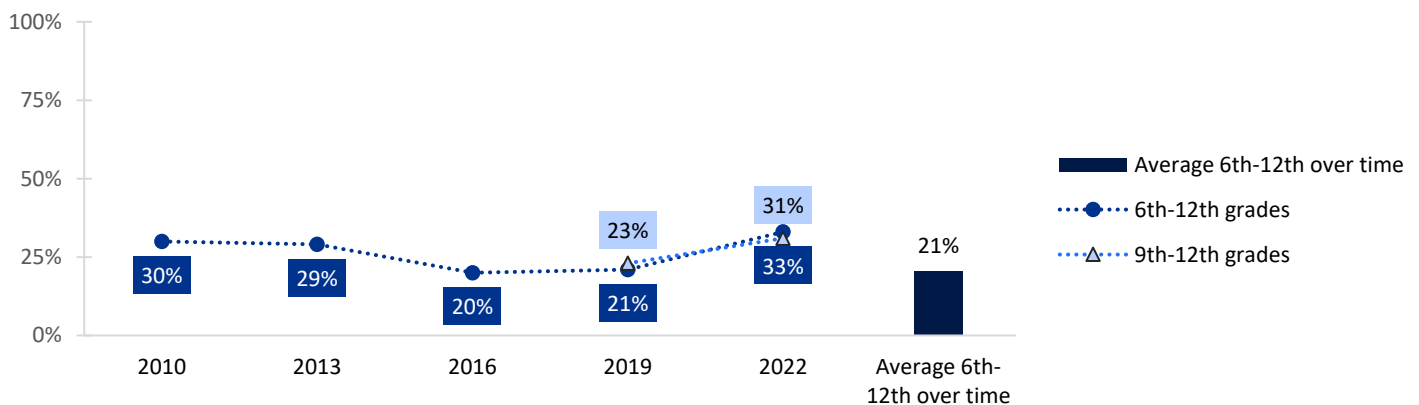


Figure 66. Trends in the percent of Henry County youth who ever purposefully hurt themselves

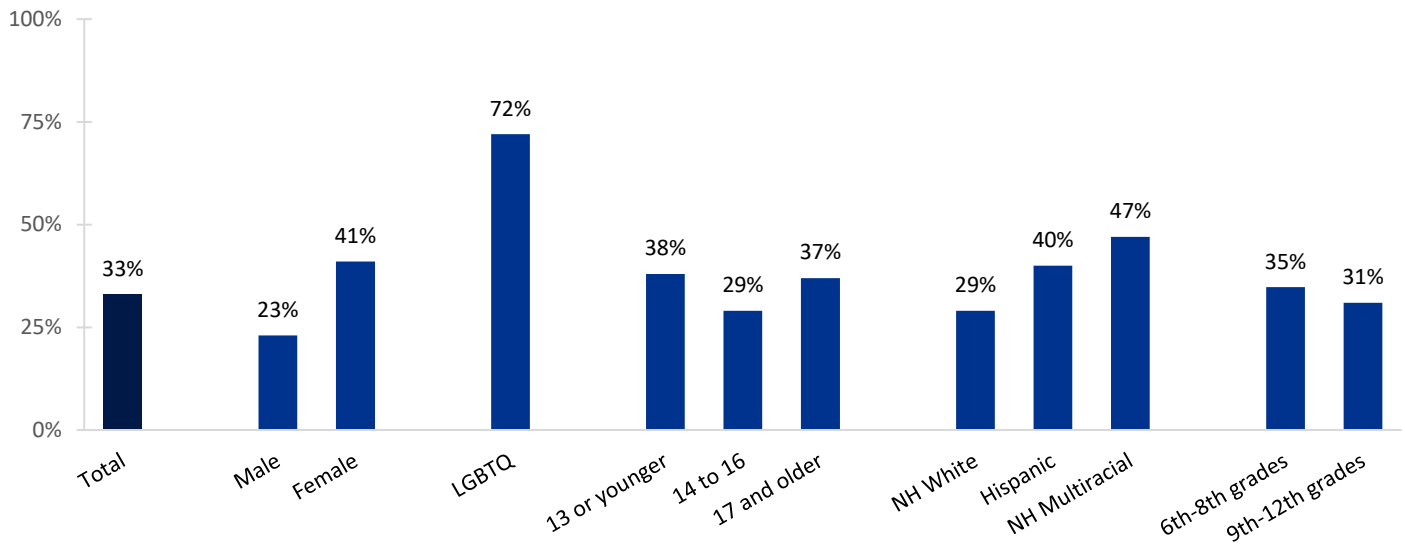


Note: the average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 - 2019.

2023 Community Health Assessment

2022 Community Health Status Assessment: Youth

Figure 67. Variation in the percentage of Henry County youth who ever purposefully hurt themselves



HELP SEEKING

- When asked about what would keep them from seeking help if they were dealing with anxiety, stress, depression, or thoughts of suicide, over one-third (37%) said they would seek help and 8% reported currently in treatment. Over one-third (36%) said they could handle it themselves.

Others reported barriers, such as:

- Worried what others might think (28%)
- No time (17%)
- Don't know where to go (11%)
- Family would not support them getting help (10%)
- Paying for it (9%)
- Friends would not support them getting help (7%)
- Transportation (4%)

Figure 68. Henry County youth reports on seeking help

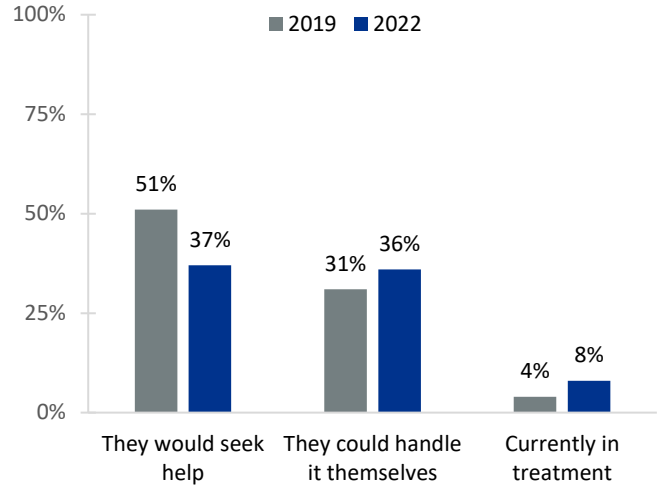


Table 9. Henry County youth reports on barriers to seeking help

Barriers	Percentage	Trend
Worried what others might think (28%)	2022 28% 2019 19%	↑
No time (17%)	2022 17% 2019 11%	↑
Don't know where to go (11%)	2022 11% 2019 8%	↑
Family would not support them getting help (10%)	2022 10% 2019 5%	↑
Paying for it (9%)	2022 9% 2019 8%	↑
Friends would not support them getting help (7%)	2022 7% 2019 4%	↑
Transportation (4%)	2022 4% 2019 2%	↑

- Henry County youth were asked when the last time they saw a doctor, nurse, therapist, social worker, or counselor for a mental health problem. Sixty percent (60%) had seen someone at least once, and thirty percent (30%) had seen someone within the past year. Conversely, 42% had never seen someone.
 - Nearly two-thirds (65%) of female youth reported they had ever saw someone for a mental health problem which was higher than the share among male youth (54%). Among LGBTQ youth, over three-quarter (78%) reported they had ever saw someone for a mental health problem.
 - Interestingly, the share who reported they had ever saw someone for a mental health problem declined with age, with the highest share among those aged 13 or younger (65%), followed by 59% of those aged 14 to 16 and 54% among those aged 17 and older.
 - Non-Hispanic White youth had the smallest share to report they had ever saw someone for a mental health problem at 58%, increasing to 65% among Hispanic youth, and 68% among non-Hispanic Multiracial youth.
 - A larger share of middle schoolers (63%) reported they had ever saw someone for a mental health problem compared to high schoolers in Henry County at 57%.

Figure 69. Distribution of Henry County youth reports on when they last saw a health professional for a mental health problem, 2022

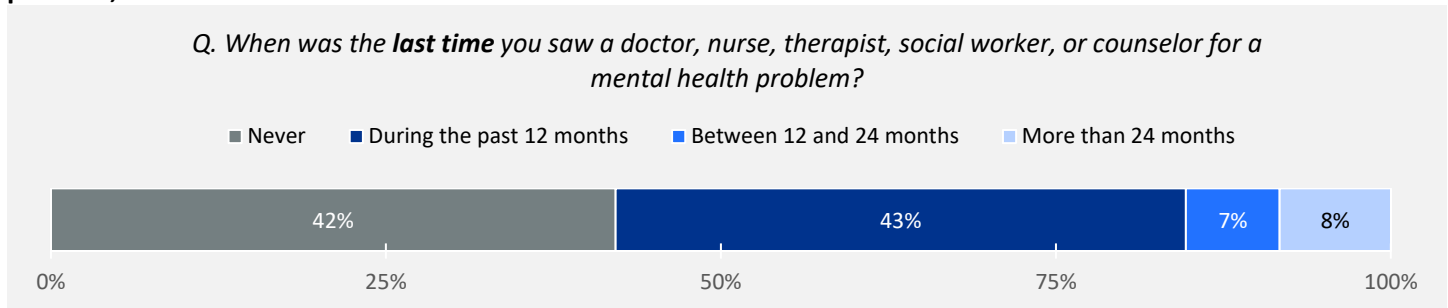
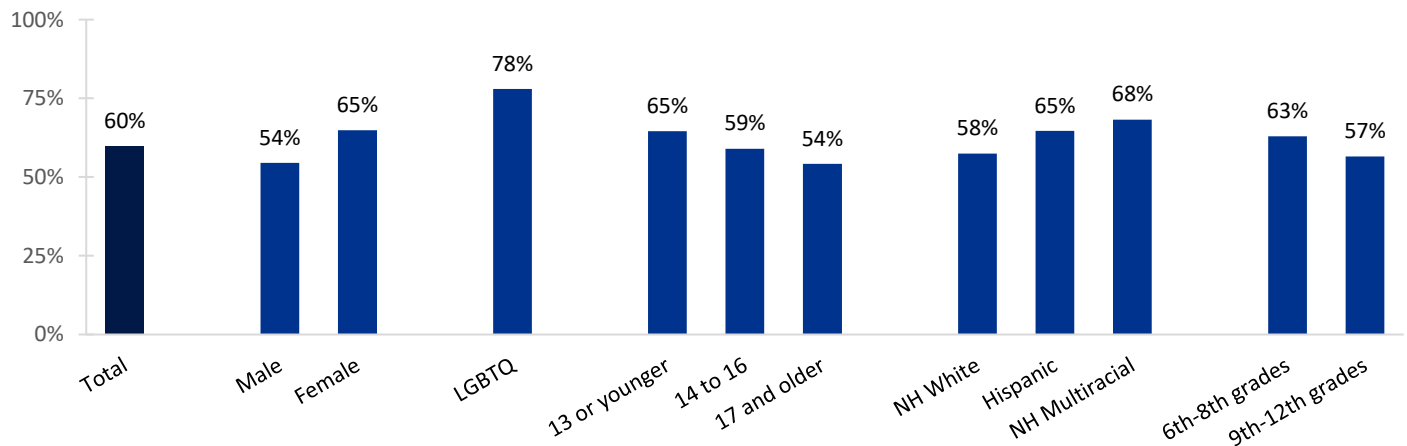


Figure 70. Variation in the percentage of Henry County youth who ever saw a doctor, nurse, therapist, social worker, or counselor for a mental health problem



SOCIAL CONDITIONS

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

PERSONAL HEALTH – SLEEP

The American Academy of Sleep Medicine has recommended teenagers aged 13–18 years old should sleep 8–10 hours a night. Research indicates adolescents who do not get enough sleep are at a higher risk of certain diseases, injuries, poor mental health, and problems with attention and behavior (Paruthi, Brooks, D’Ambrosio, et al., 2016; Owens, 2014; Lowry, Eaton, Foti, McKnight-Eily, Perry, Galuska, 2012; Fitzgerald, Messias, Buysse, 2011). Caregiver’s can help support adequate sleep by sticking to a consistent sleep schedule and limiting light exposure and tech use in the evenings.

- Henry County youth reported they got the following amounts of sleep on an average school night: 4 hours or less (8%), 5 hours (10%), 6 hours (18%), 7 hours (28%), 8 hours (27%), 8 hours (27%), 9 hours (8%), and 10 hours or more (2%).
- Regarding trends in the share of Henry County youth who did not get 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night), on average (from 2016 through 2019) slightly more than half (53%) of youth reported not getting the recommended amount of sleep. In the most recent data collection, 64% of all youth reported they did not get 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night) increasing to three-quarters (75%) among high schoolers.
 - The share of female youth in Henry County who did not get 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night) was higher (66%) than their male counterparts (60%). Among LGBTQ identifying youth more than four-fifths (81%) reported they did not get 8 or more hours of sleep.
 - The share of youth who did not get 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night) increased with age. Among those aged 13 and younger slightly fewer than half (48%) reported fewer than eight hours, whereas 67% of those aged 14 to 16 reported as such. Among those aged 17 and older, nearly four-fifths (79%) did not get eight hours of sleep on an average school night.
 - Similar shares of non-Hispanic White and non-Hispanic Multiracial youth reported not getting eight hours of sleep (62%). The share among Hispanic youth was higher, nearing three-quarters (73%).
 - The state and national share of high schoolers who reported they did not get 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night) (81% and 78%, respectively) was slightly higher than the share among Henry County high schoolers at 75% (see Figure 72).

Figure 71. Distribution of Henry County youth reports of average sleep per night

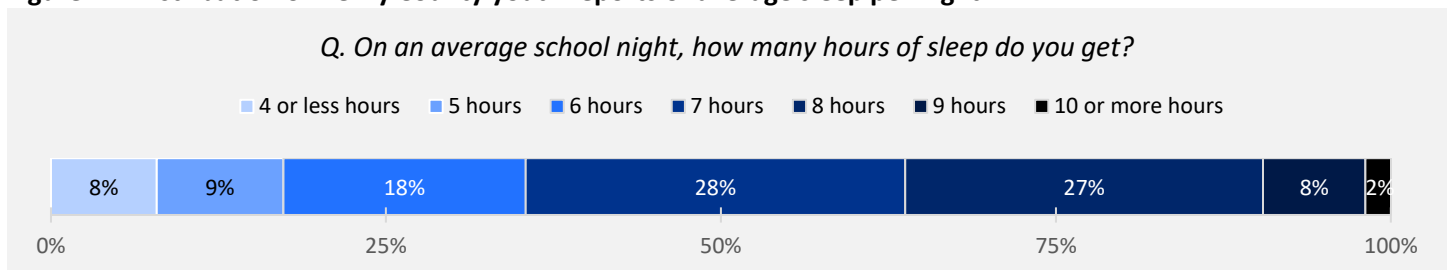
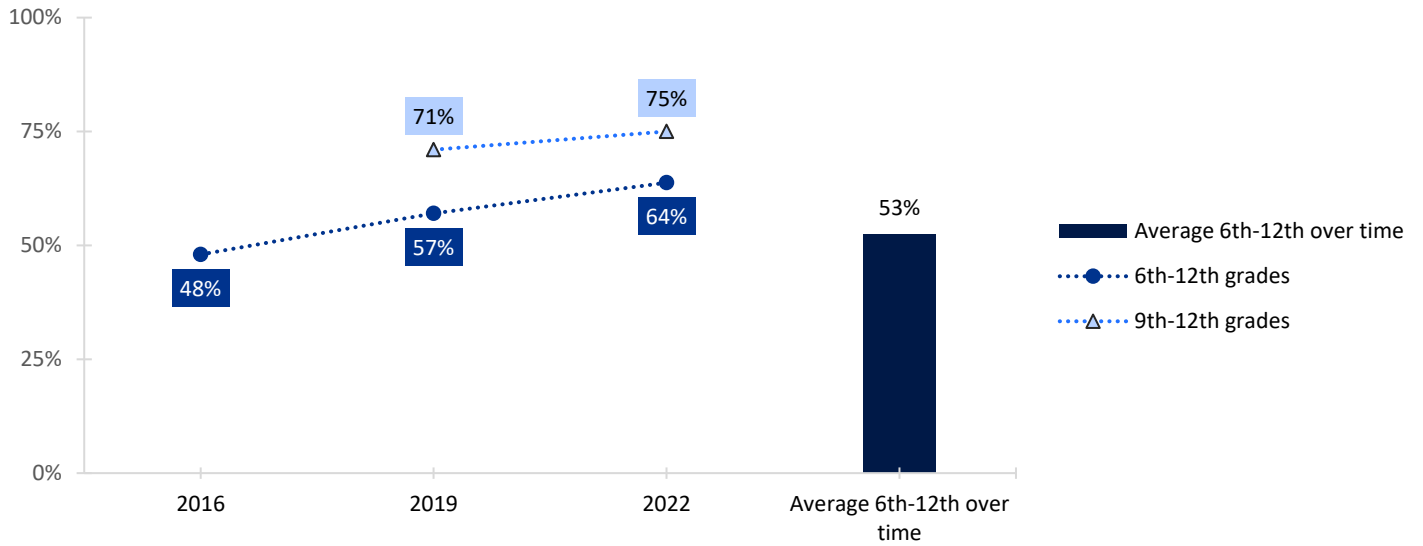
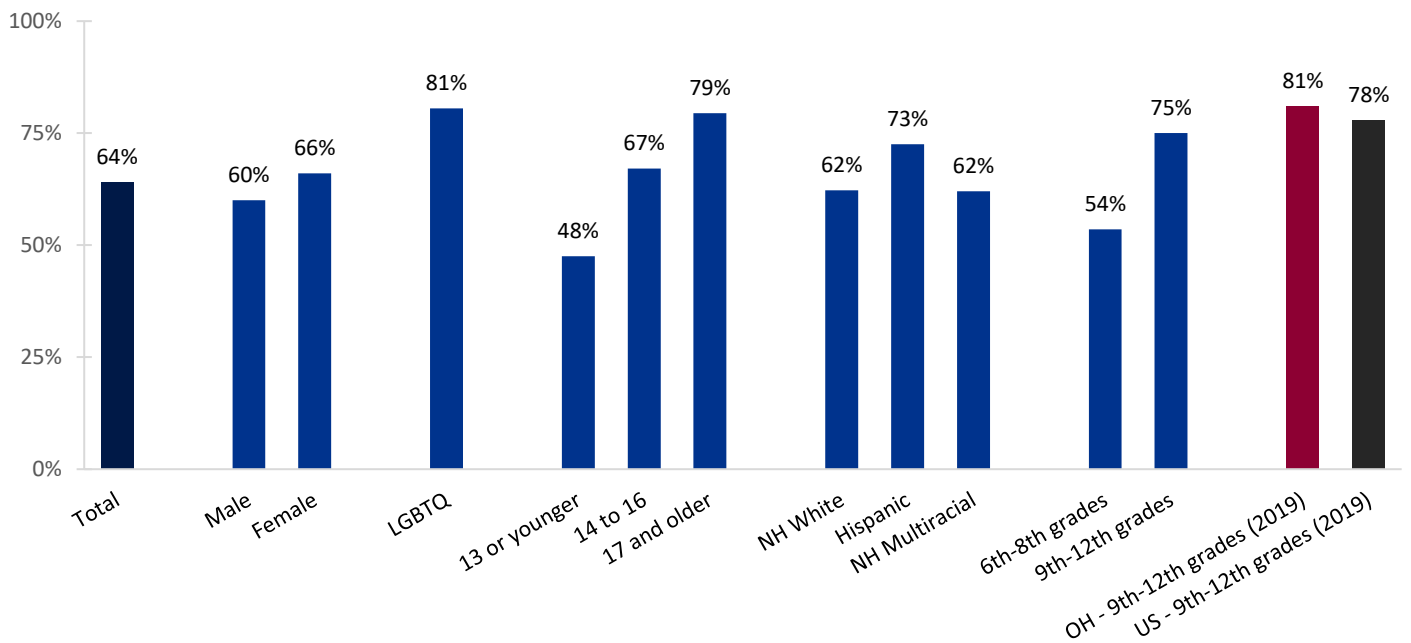


Figure 72. Trends in the share of Henry County youth who did NOT get 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)



Note: The average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2016 - 2019.

Figure 73. Percentage of Henry County youth who did NOT get 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)



PERSONAL HEALTH – DENTAL CARE

- Youth last saw a dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work: during the past 12 months (69%), between 12 and 24 months ago (11%), more than 24 months ago (6%), never (3%), and not sure (11%).
 - Regarding those who had **never** been to the dentist, the state and national share of high schoolers was the same, at only 1.9%. The share among Henry County high schoolers was higher at 3.6% (not shown).
- Figure 75 show the trends in the share of Henry County youth who visited a dentist within the **past year** (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work), on average (from 2010 through 2019) three-quarters (76%) of youth reported they had visited a dentist in the past year. In the most recent data collection, 70% of all youth reported they had been to the dentist in the past year. The share among high schoolers was slightly lower at 68%.
 - Regarding youth who had gone to the dentist in the **past year**, the share of female youth in Henry County was higher (72%) than their male counterparts (68%). Among LGBTQ identifying youth 57% reported they had gone to the dentist in the past year.
 - There was only slight variation by age in the share of youth who had gone to the dentist in the past year. Among those aged 13 and younger and 17 and older 67% went in the past year. Among those aged 14 to 16 a slightly larger share had at 71%.
 - Nearly three-fourths (74%) of non-Hispanic White youth went to the dentist in the past year. Among Hispanic youth 59% reported doing so and among non-Hispanic Multiracial youth 60% had.

Figure 74. Distribution of Henry County youth reports on when they last saw a dentist, 2022

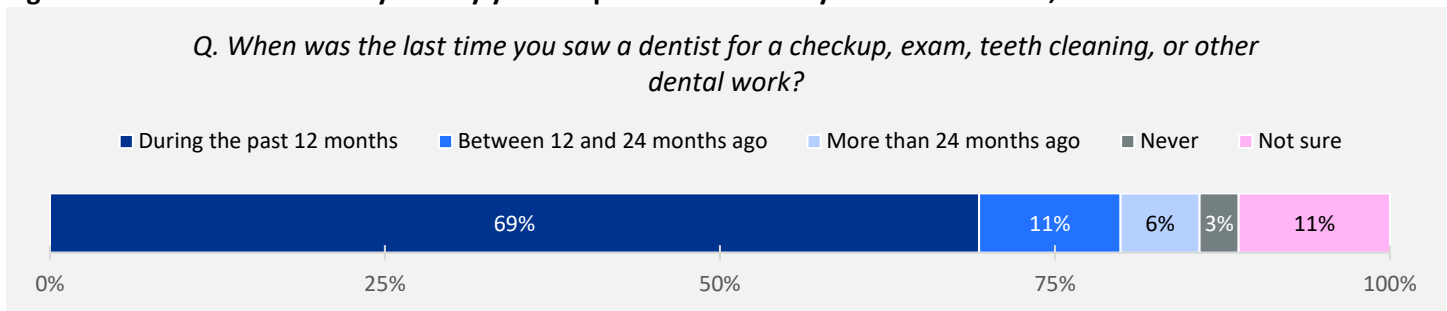
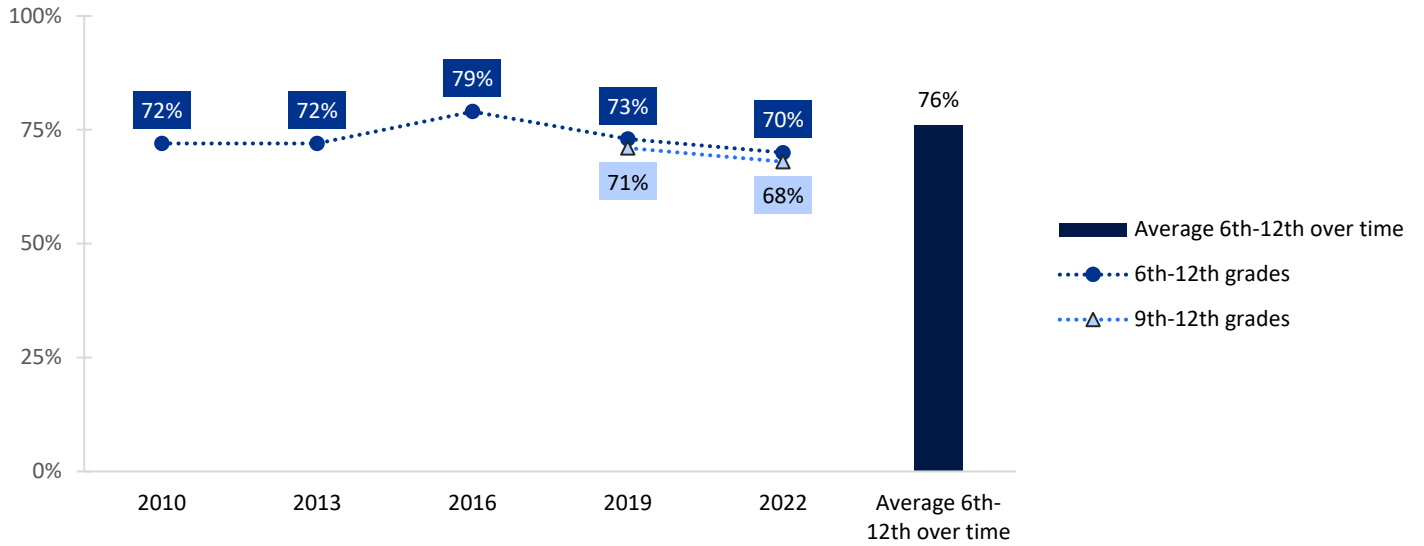
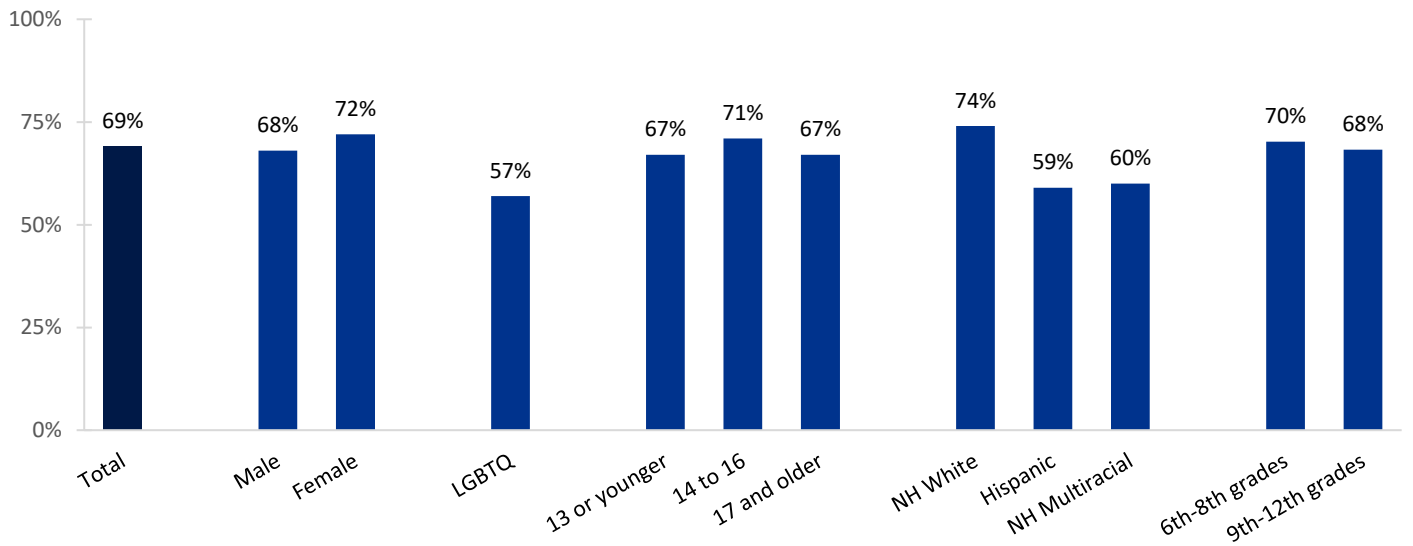


Figure 75. Trends in the percentage of Henry County Youth who visited a dentist within the *past year* (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)



Note: the average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 - 2019.

Figure 76. Variation in the percentage of Henry County youth who visited a dentist within the *past year* (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)



PERSONAL HEALTH – DISEASE TESTING

A sexually transmitted disease can affect individuals regardless of their age; however, research indicated that individuals aged 15 to 24 made up almost half of new sexually transmitted infections in 2018 (Kreisel, Spicknall, Gargano, et al., 2018). There are ways to protect yourself. The most reliable way is to practice abstinence and not have sex. If you have sex, some ways to minimize your risk is to get vaccinated, reduce your number of sex partners, practice mutual monogamy, and use condoms.

- Six percent (6%) of Henry County youth reported they had ever been tested for HIV. Two-fifths did not know if they had ever been tested.
- Four percent (4%) of Henry County youth reported they had been tested for a sexually transmitted disease in the past 12 months. Eight percent (8%) did not know if they had been tested for a STD in the past 12 months.

Figure 77. Distribution of Henry County youth reports on whether they have ever been tested for HIV

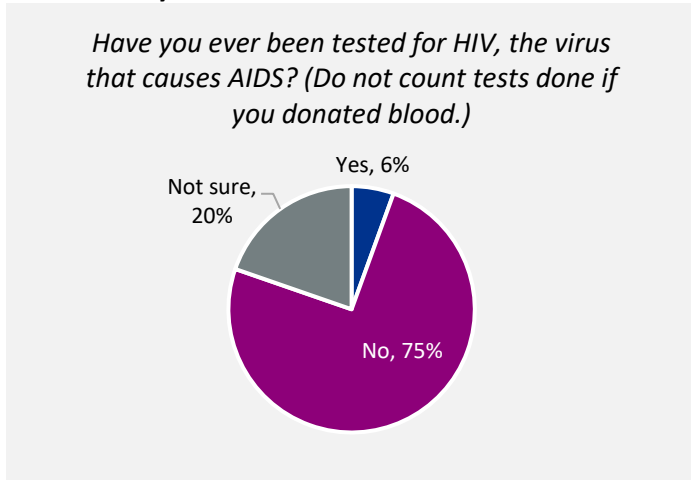
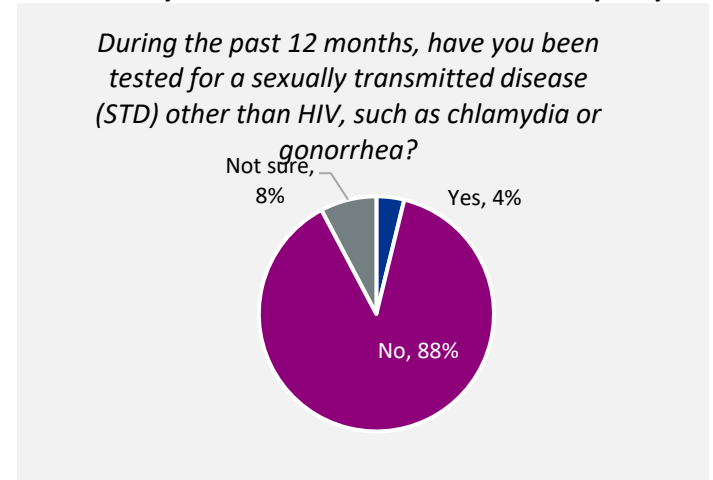


Figure 78. Distribution of Henry County youth reports on whether they have been tested for a STD in the past year



PERSONAL SAFETY

- Over half (53%) of youth reported always wearing a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else. Thirty two percent (32%) said most of the time, 7% said sometimes, 5% said rarely and 3% said never.
- Regarding trends, on average (from 2010 through 2019) 7% of youth reported they rarely or never wore a seatbelt (when riding in a car or other vehicle driven by someone else). Results from 2022 are similar with 7% of all youth reporting they rarely or never wore a seatbelt, increasing slightly to 9% among high schoolers.
- Regarding those who rarely or never wore a seatbelt, the state and national share of high schoolers was lower (8% and 7%, respectively) than the share among high schoolers in Henry County (9%) (see Figure 73).
- Twenty nine percent (29%) of youth reported texting or using email while driving in the past 30 days.

Figure 79. Distribution of Henry County youth reports on frequency of wearing a seat belt when riding in a car

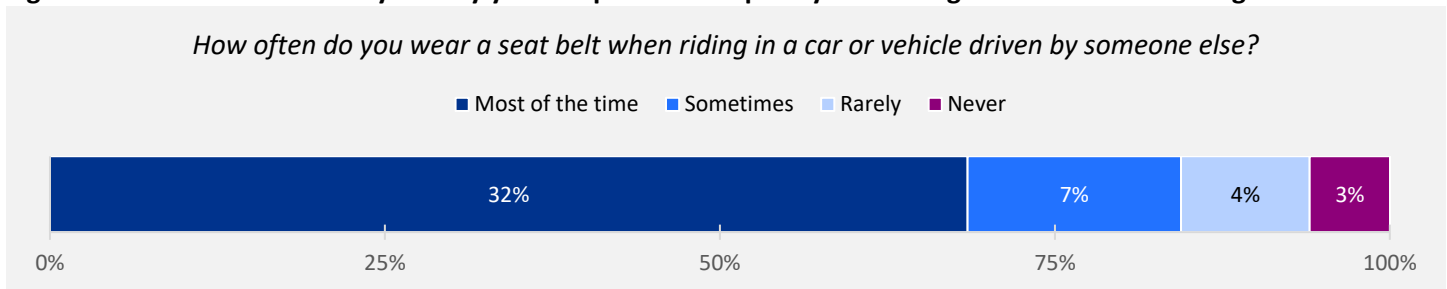
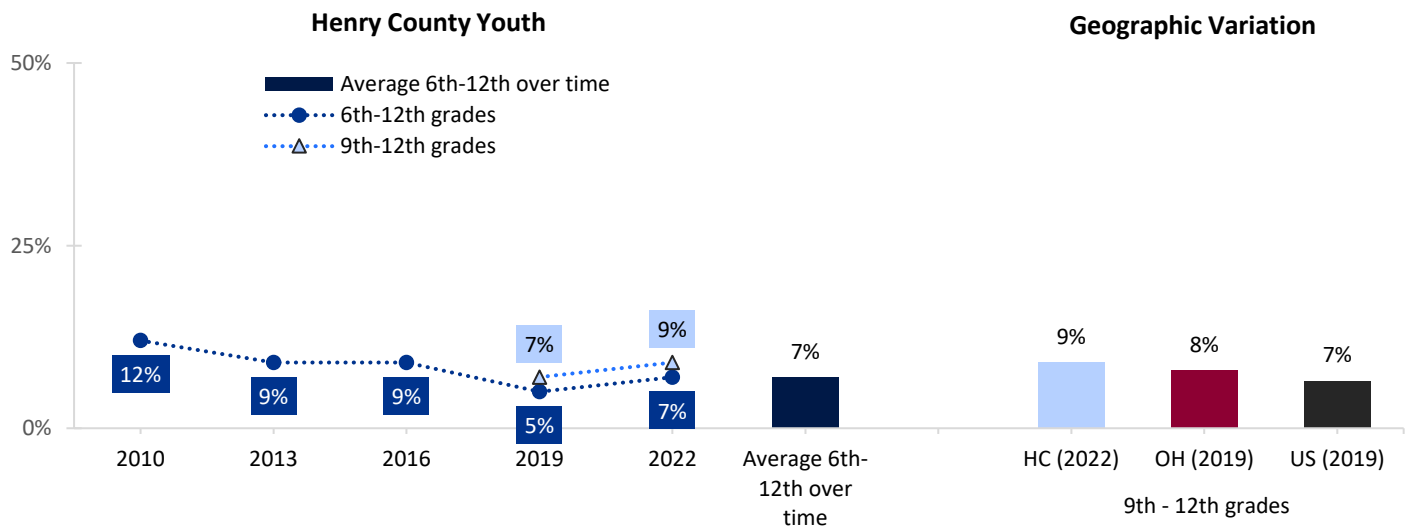


Figure 80. Trends and geographic variation in the percentage of youth who rarely or never wore a seatbelt (when riding in a car or other vehicle driven by someone else)



Note: the average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 - 2019. HC denotes Henry County, OH denotes Ohio, and US denotes United States.























NEIGHBORHOOD AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Over half (55%) of Henry County youth reported living with both of their parents and no other adults in the household. One quarter (25%) reported living with a stepparent – whether a parent’s spouse or cohabiting partner.
- Five percent (5%) of youth had a grandparent living in their household.
- Henry County youth were asked about where they usually slept in the past 30 days. Overwhelmingly, most reported sleeping in their parent’s or guardian’s home (96%). However, the remaining 4% reported living in the home of a friend or family member, in a shelter or emergency housing, in a motel or hotel, in a car, park, campground, or other public place, that they did not have a usual place to sleep or sleeping somewhere else.

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY CONTEXT

- Eighty-nine percent (89%) of youth participated in extracurricular activities. They participated in the following:

Table 10. Henry County youth reports on participation in extracurricular activities

Barriers	Percentage	Trend
A sports or intramural program (53%)	2022  53% 2019  61%	↓
Exercising outside of school (44%)	2022  44% 2019  44%	=
School club or social organization (42%)	2022  42% 2019  37%	↑
A job (26%)	2022  26% 2019  18%	↑
Church or religious organization (25%)	2022  25% 2019  34%	↓
Church youth group (20%)	2022  20% 2019  27%	↓
Caring for siblings after school (18%)	2022  18% 2019  19%	↓
Some other organized activity (e.g., scouts, 4-H, etc.) (16%)	2022  16% 2019  22%	↓
Babysitting for other kids (12%)	2022  12% 2019  20%	↓
Volunteering in the community (12%)	2022  12% 2019  17%	↓
Caring for parents or grandparents (4%)	2022  4% 2019  4%	=

ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are potentially traumatic events that happen in childhood. These experiences are linked to chronic health problems, mental illness, and substance use problems. They can have negative effects on educational attainment, job opportunities, and earnings. But ACEs can be prevented. Some strategies outlined by the CDC are to strengthen economic supports to families, promote social norms that protect against violence and adversity, ensure a strong start for children, teach skills, connect youth to caring adults and activities, and intervene to lessen immediate and long-term harms.

- Over three-fifths (62%) of youth report at least one of the following adverse childhood experiences (ACEs).
- Thirty percent (30%) of youth had experienced three or more ACEs in their lifetime increasing to 33% among high schoolers. The most often experienced event was that their *parents became separated or were divorced* (36%), followed by *parents of adults in home swore at them, insulted them, or put them down* (30%).
 - The share of female youth in Henry County who had experienced three or more ACEs in their lifetime was higher (36%) than their male counterparts (22%). Among LGBTQ identifying youth over half (57%) had experienced three or more ACEs in their lifetime.
 - Over one-third (35%) of youth aged 17 and older reported they had experienced three or more ACEs in their lifetime. The share among 14-to-16-year old’s (28%) and those aged 13 and younger (29%) were slightly smaller.
 - One quarter (25%) of non-Hispanic White youth had experienced three or more ACEs in their lifetime. Among Hispanic youth 44% reported doing so and among non-Hispanic Multiracial youth 42% had.

Figure 81. Trends in the share Henry County youth who had experienced three or more ACEs

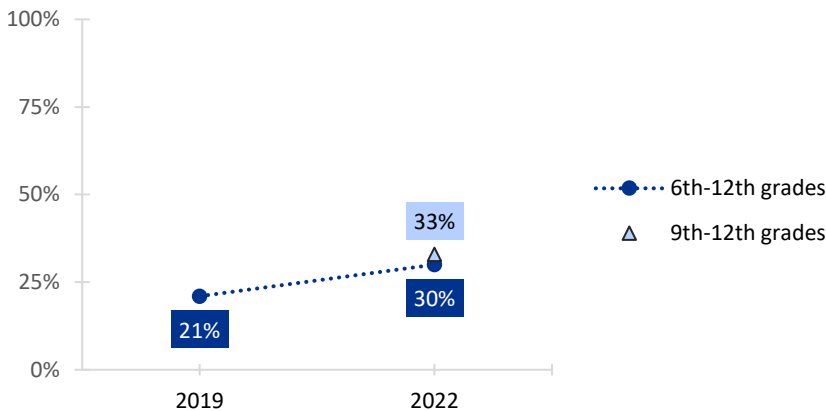


Figure 82. Variation in the percentage of Henry County youth who experienced three or more aces in their lifetime, 2022

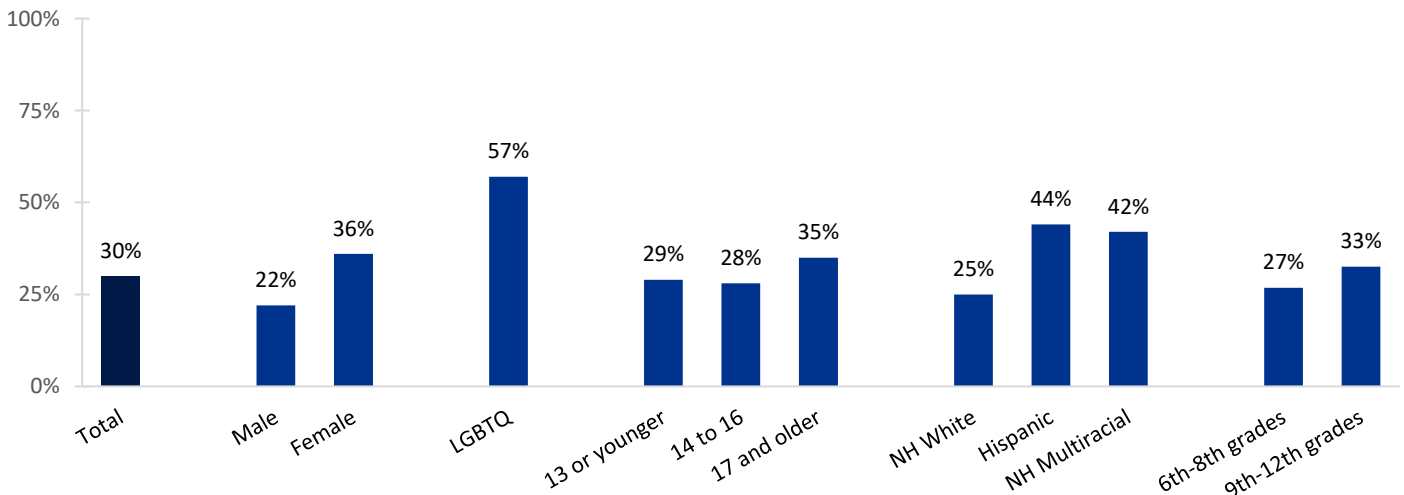


Table 11. Experiences of Henry County Youth

Trends in Individual Adverse Childhood Experiences Among Henry County Youth, 2019 & 2021

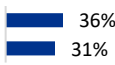

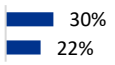

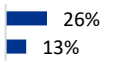
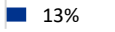
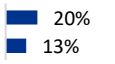
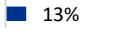
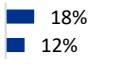
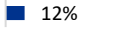
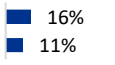
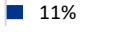
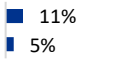
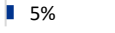
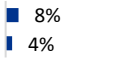
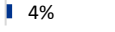
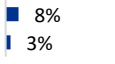
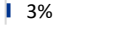
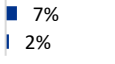

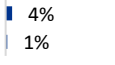
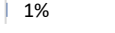
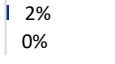

Adverse Childhood Experiences	Percentage	Trend
Parents became separated or were divorced	2021  36% 2019  31%	↑
Parents of adults in home swore at them, insulted them, or put them down	2021  30% 2019  22%	↑
Lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal	2021  26% 2019  13%	↑
Lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic	2021  20% 2019  13%	↑
Lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve in prison or jail	2021  18% 2019  12%	↑
Parents were not married	2021  16% 2019  11%	↑
Lived with someone who used illegal street drugs or misused prescription drugs	2021  11% 2019  5%	↑
Parents or adults in home slapped, hit, beat, kicked, or physically hurt them in any way (not including spanking)	2021  8% 2019  4%	↑
Parents or adults in home slapped, hit, kicked, punched, or beat each other up	2021  8% 2019  3%	↑
An adult or someone five years older than them touched them sexually	2021  7% 2019  2%	↑
An adult or someone five years older than them made them touch them sexually	2021  4% 2019  1%	↑
An adult or someone five years or older than them forced them to have sex	2021  2% 2019  0%	↑

Table 12. Behaviors of Henry County Youth

Experienced 3 or More ACEs vs. Experienced 2 or Fewer ACEs

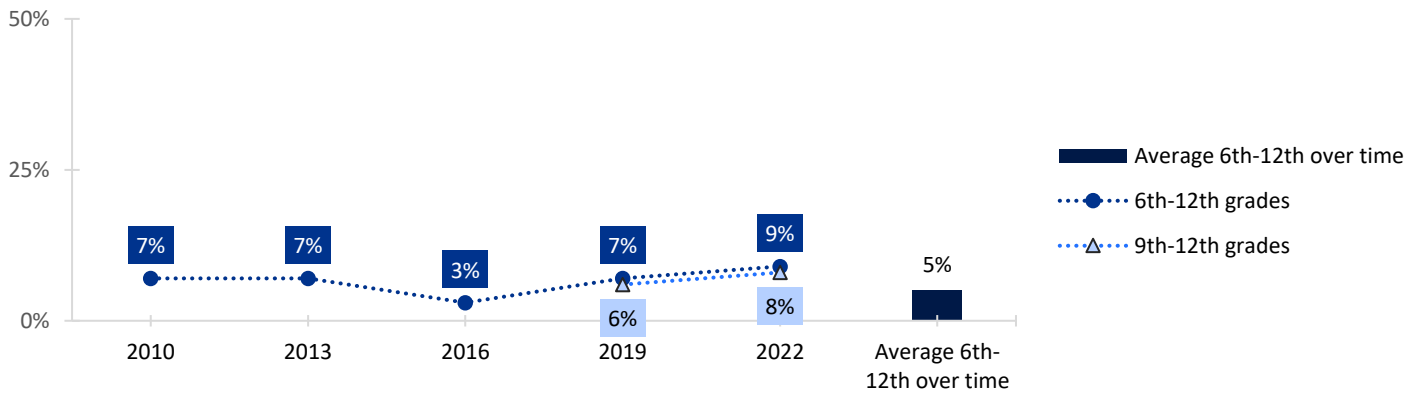
Youth Behaviors	Experienced 3 or More ACEs	Experienced 2 or Fewer ACEs
Bullied (in the past 12 months)	59%	27%
Felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities in the past 12 months)	65%	19%
Seriously considered attempting suicide (in the past 12 months)	38%	8%
Smoked cigarettes or vaped (in the past 30 days)	26%	5%
Had at least one drink of alcohol (in the past 30 days)	25%	9%
Attempted suicide (in the past 12 months)	21%	4%

VIOLENCE

VIOLENCE-RELATED BEHAVIORS

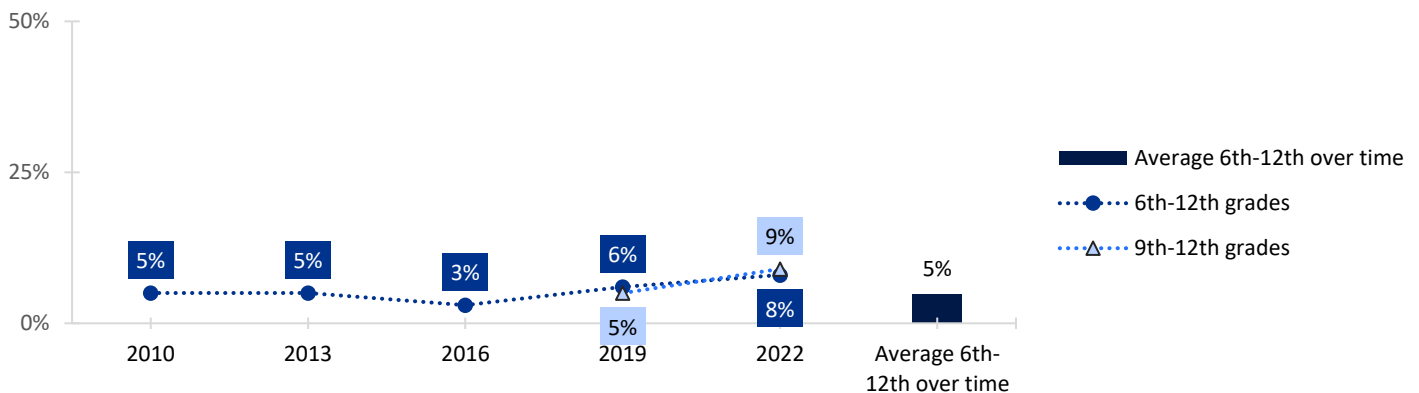
- Nine percent (9%) of youth were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in the past year (see Figure 83).
 - Regarding trends, on average (from 2010 through 2019) 5% of youth reported they had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in the past year. Results from 2022 were slightly higher at 9% of all youth, decreasing slightly to 8% among high schoolers.
- Eight percent (8%) of youth did not go to school on one or more days in the past month because they did not feel safe at school or on their way to or from school (see Figure 84).
 - On average (from 2010 through 2019) 5% of youth reported they did not go to school on one or more days in the past month because they did not feel safe. Results from 2022 were slightly higher at 8% of all youth, increasing slightly to 9% among high schoolers.
- Three percent (3%) of youth carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club) in the past 30 days, increasing to 4% among those in high school (not shown).
- All youth were asked how many times in the past year **anyone** used physical force or threats of physical harm to get them to do sexual things they did not want to do—9% had experienced sexual violence at least once.
 - The share of youth to experience sexual violence was higher among youth who had been dating or going out with someone in the past year. Among daters, 12% reported experiencing sexual violence compared to 5% of non-daters. Also, among daters who did NOT experience sexual violence from a dating partner, 6% reported they had experienced sexual violence from someone they were not dating or going out with.

Figure 83. Trends in the percentage of Henry County youth who had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (in the past 12 months)



Note: the average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 - 2019.

Figure 84. Trends in the percentage of Henry County youth who did not go to school because they felt unsafe (at school or on their way to or from school in the past 30 days)

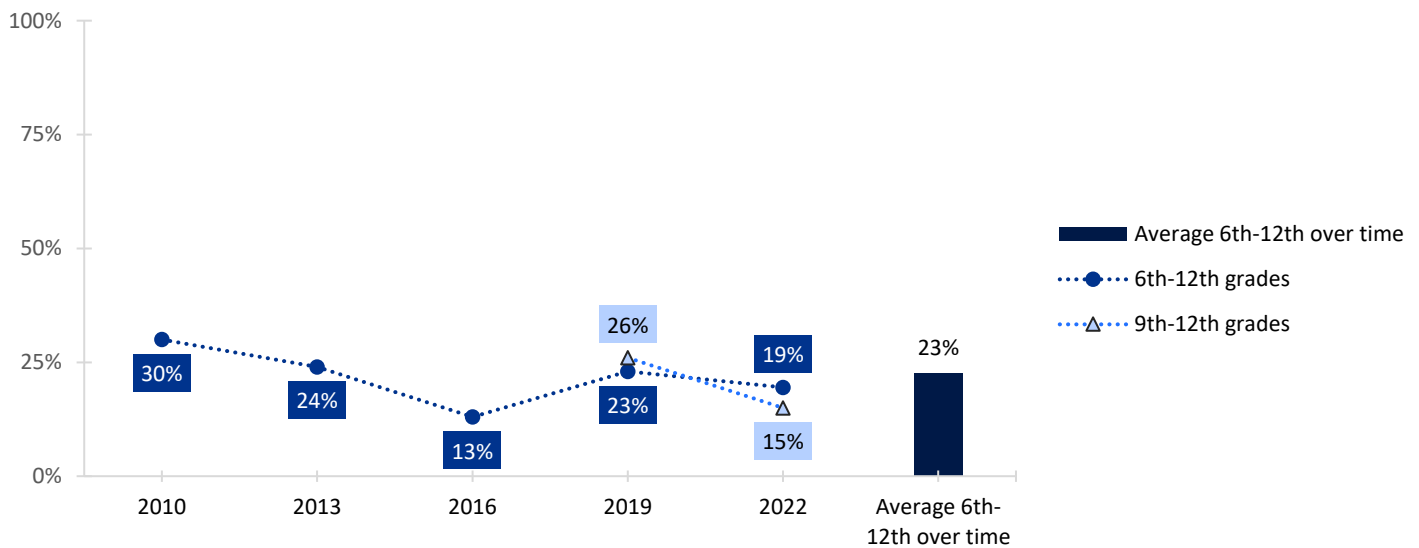


Note: the average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 - 2019.

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

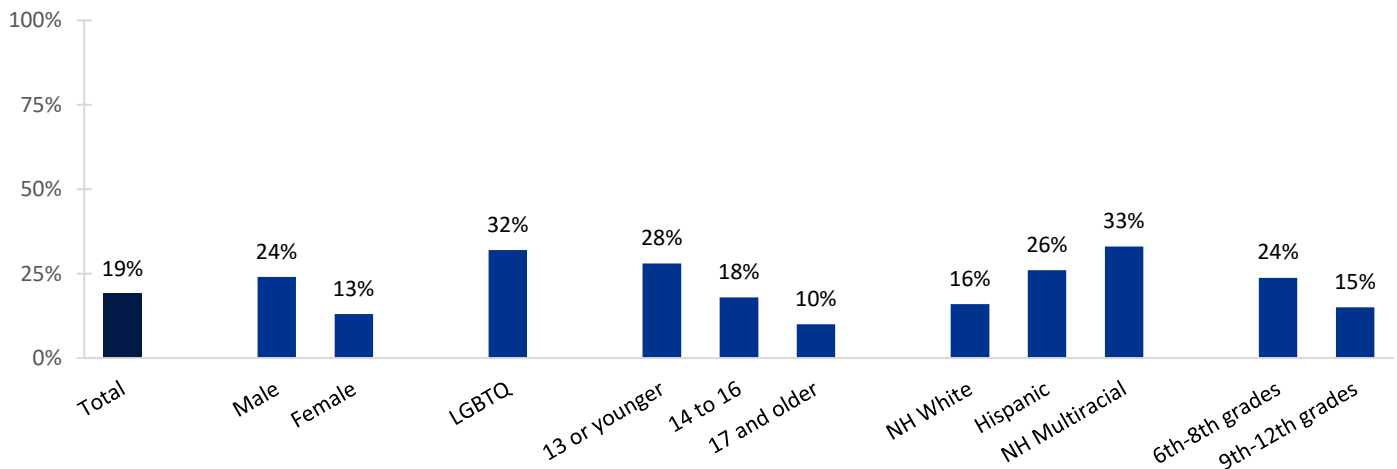
- In the past year, 19% of youth had been involved in a physical fight. Of those who had been in a physical fight, 43% had been in a fight on more than one occasion.
- Regarding trends, on average (from 2010 through 2019) 23% of youth reported they were in a physical fight (in the past 12 months). Results from 2022 were slightly lower at 19% of all youth reporting they were in a fight. It was lower yet among high schoolers, at 15%.
 - The share of female youth in Henry County who were in a physical fight (in the past 12 months) was lower (13%) than their male counterparts in which nearly one-quarter (24%) reported being in a fight. Among LGBTQ identifying youth nearly one-third (32%) were in a physical fight.
 - The share of youth reporting a fight in the past year decreased with age. The youngest youth - those aged 13 and younger - had the highest share at 28% followed by 18% of those age 14 to 16 and 10% among those aged 17 and older.
 - Sixteen percent (16%) of non-Hispanic White youth were in a physical fight (in the past 12 months). Among Hispanic youth more than one-quarter (26%) reported doing so and among non-Hispanic Multiracial youth one-third (33%) had.

Figure 85. Trends in the percentage of Henry County youth who were in a physical fight (in the past 12 months)



Note: the average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 - 2019.

Figure 86. Variation in the percentage of Henry County youth who were involved in a physical fight in the past year



PHYSICAL DATING VIOLENCE

- Henry County youth were asked: During the past **12 months**, how many times did **someone you were dating or going out** with physically hurt you on purpose? (Count such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon.). Forty-two percent (42%) had not dated anyone in the past year. Over half (52%) had been dating someone and not experienced dating violence. Four percent (4%) reported 1 to 3 times and 2% reported 4 or more times.
- Among all youth who dated or went out with someone in the past year, 7% reported ANY physical dating violence. The trend in the share of Henry County youth who experienced physical dating violence, on average (from 2010 through 2019) was slightly lower than the most recent data collect at 5%.
- The state and national share of dating high schoolers who reported experiencing physical dating violence in the past year (10% and 8%, respectively) was higher than the share among Henry County high schoolers at 7% (see Figure 85).
 - The share of dating female youth in Henry County who reported ANY physical dating violence in the past year was more than twice as high (13%) than their male counterparts (6%). Among LGBTQ identifying youth nearly one-quarter (23%) reported ANY physical dating violence in the past year.
 - The share of youth who experienced ANY physical dating violence in the past year increased with age. While too few youths aged 13 or younger reported any dating violence to report, among those aged 14-to-16 9% reported and among those aged 17 and older 15% reported any dating violence in the past year.
 - Only non-Hispanic White youth had enough individuals who experienced dating violence to report here with 5% having experience ANY in the past year.

Figure 87. Distribution of Henry County youth reports of physical dating violence in the past year

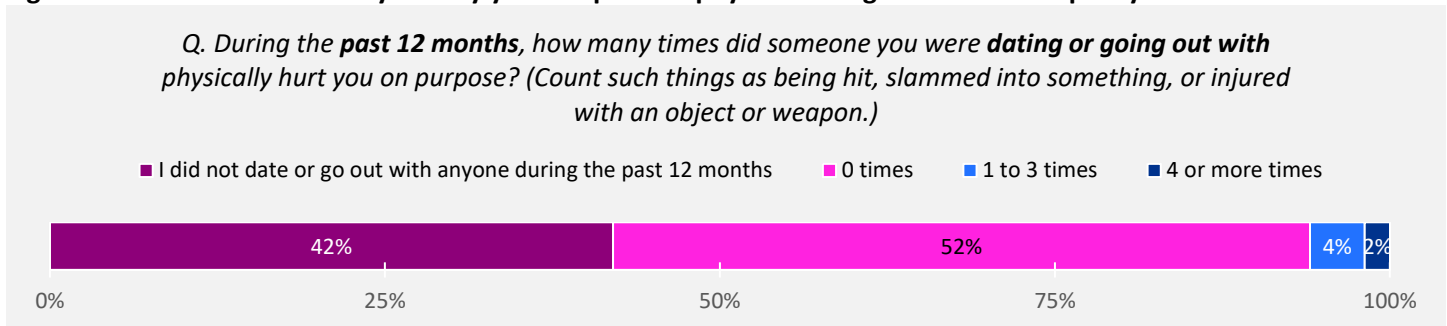
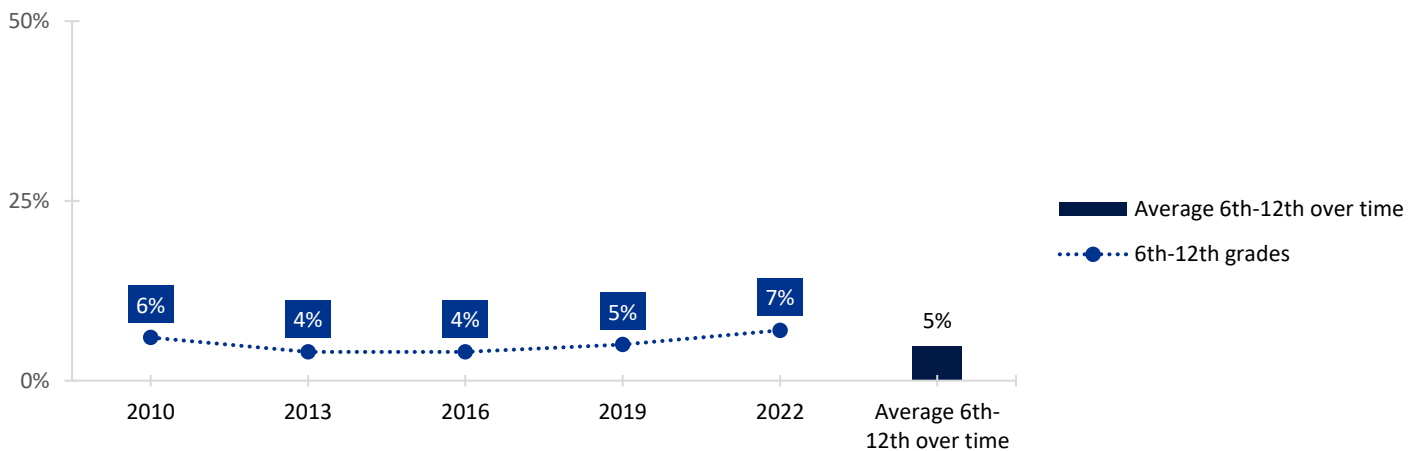
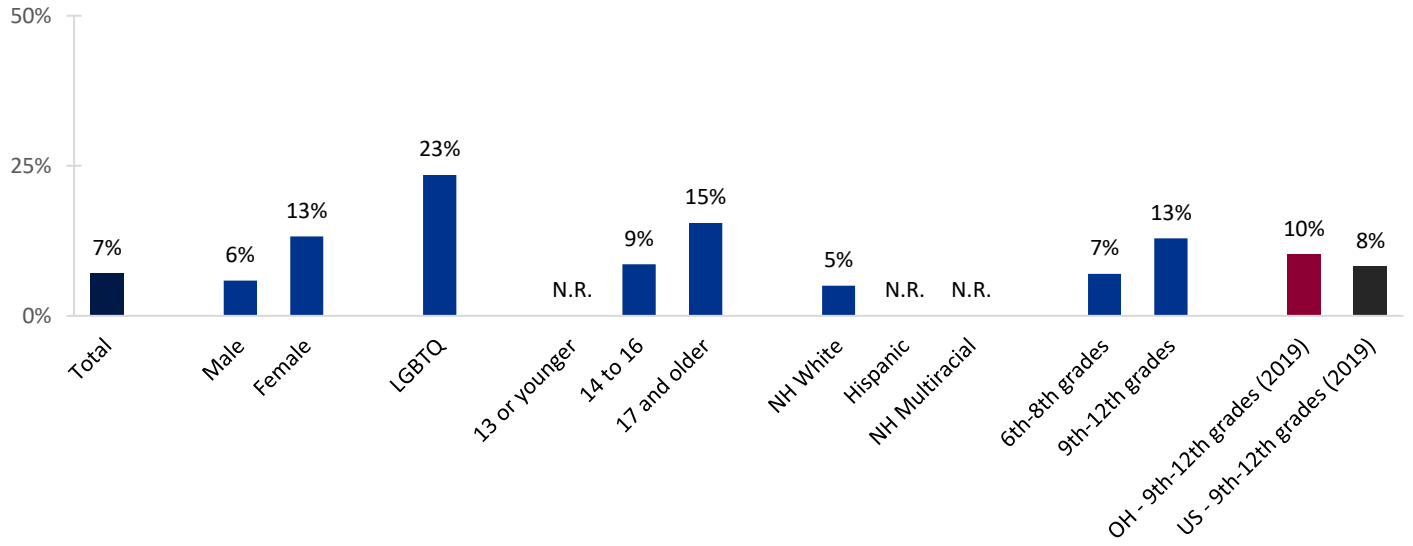


Figure 88. Trends in the percentage of youth who experienced physical dating by someone they were dating or going out with in the past 12 months among those who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey



Note: the average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 - 2019.

Figure 89. Variation in the percentage of youth who experienced physical dating by someone they were dating or going out with in the past 12 months among those who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey



SEXUAL DATING VIOLENCE

- Henry County youth were asked During the past **12 months**, how many times did **someone you were dating or going out with** use physical force or threats of physical harm to get you to do sexual things that you did not want to do? (Count such things as kissing, touching, or being forced to have sexual intercourse). Forty-two percent (42%) had not dated anyone in the past year. Over half (54%) had been dating someone and not experienced sexual dating violence. Two percent (2%) reported 1 to 3 times and 2% reported 4 or more times.
- Among all youth who dated or went out with someone in the past year, 7% reported ANY sexual dating violence.
- The state and national share of dating high schoolers who reported experiencing sexual dating violence in the past year (7% and 8%, respectively) was similar to the share among Henry County high schoolers at 7% (see Figure 85).
 - The share of dating female youth in Henry County who reported ANY sexual dating violence in the past year was slightly lower (6%) than their male counterparts (7%). Among LGBTQ identifying youth nearly one-fifth (19%) reported ANY sexual dating violence in the past year.
 - The share of youth who experienced ANY sexual dating violence in the past year was similar regardless of age. While too few youths aged 13 or younger experienced dating violence to report, among those aged 14-to-16 7% reported and among those aged 17 and older 8% reported any sexual dating violence in the past year.
 - Only non-Hispanic White youth had enough individuals who experienced sexual dating violence to report here with 5% having experience ANY in the past year.

Figure 90. Distribution of Henry County youth reports of sexual dating violence in the past year

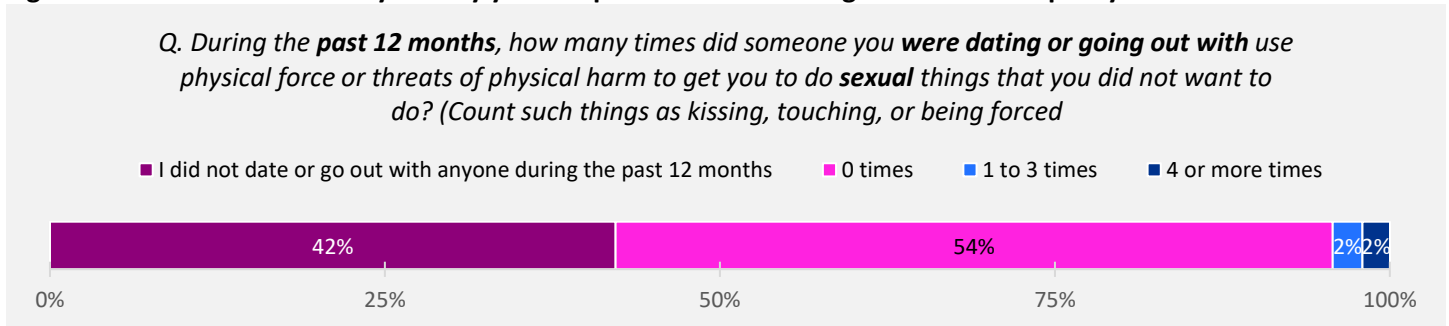
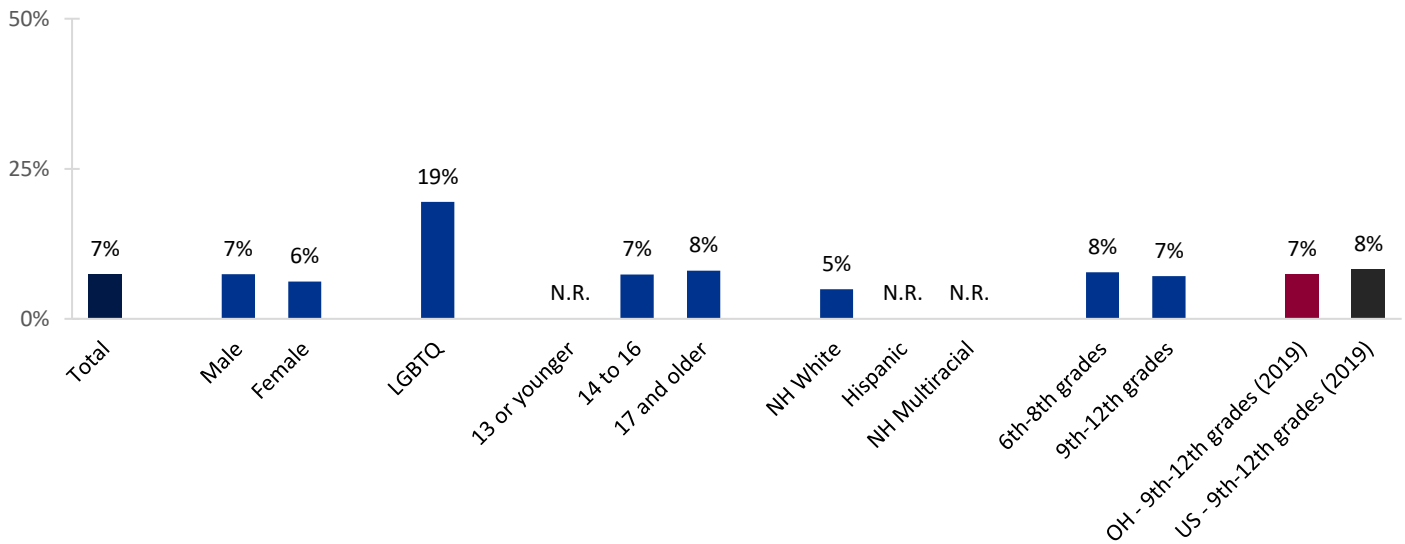


Figure 91. Variation in the percentage of youth who experienced sexual dating violence in the past 12 months among those in a relationship in the past 12 months



BULLYING

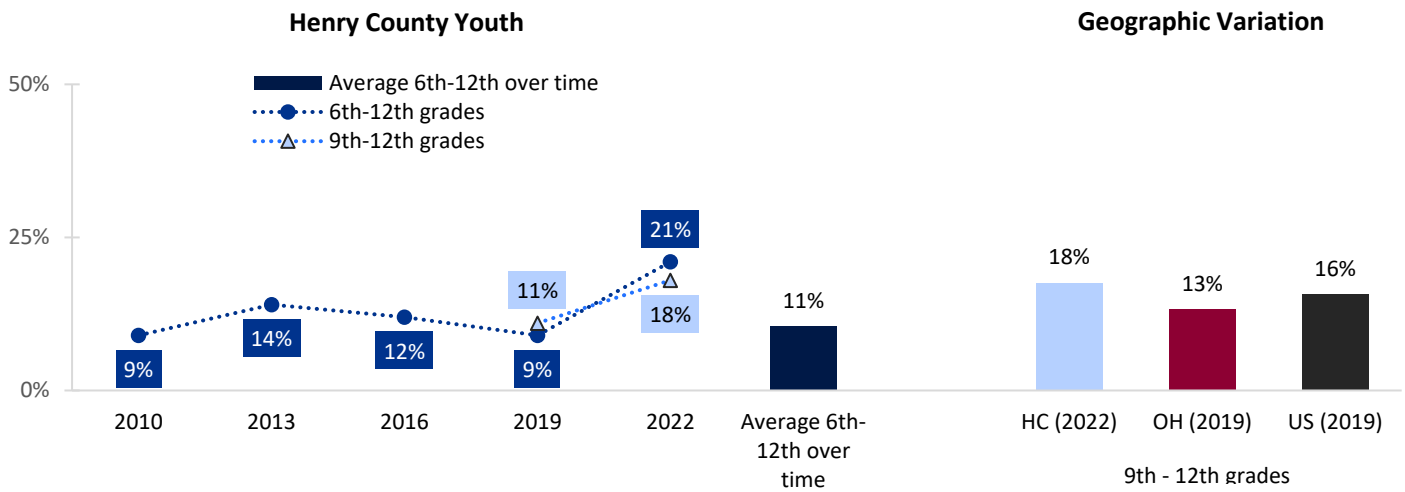
Bullying is defined as when one or more students tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt another student over and over again. Bullying is NOT when two students of about the same strength or power argue or fight or tease each other in a friendly way. Youth were asked about their experiences with bullying while on school property and whether they had experienced electronic bullying.

- Thirty-six percent (36%) of youth had been bullied—whether electronically or at school.
 - Sixteen percent (16%) were bullied at school but not electronically.
 - Fifteen percent (15%) were bullied at school and electronically.
 - Five percent (5%) were bullied electronically but not at school.

ELECTRONIC BULLYING

- From 2010 to 2019, on average, about one-in-ten (11%) of Henry County youth reported they had been bullied electronically (bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, Snapchat, or other social media) in the past year. The share in the most recent survey year (2022) was nearly twice as high at 21%. Among high schoolers 18% reported they had been electronically bullied in the past year.
- The state and national shares of high schoolers who reported being electronically bullied (13% and 16%, respectively) were smaller than the share among Henry County high schoolers at 18% (see Figure 88).

Figure 92. Trends and geographic variation in percentage of youth who were bullied electronically in the past year

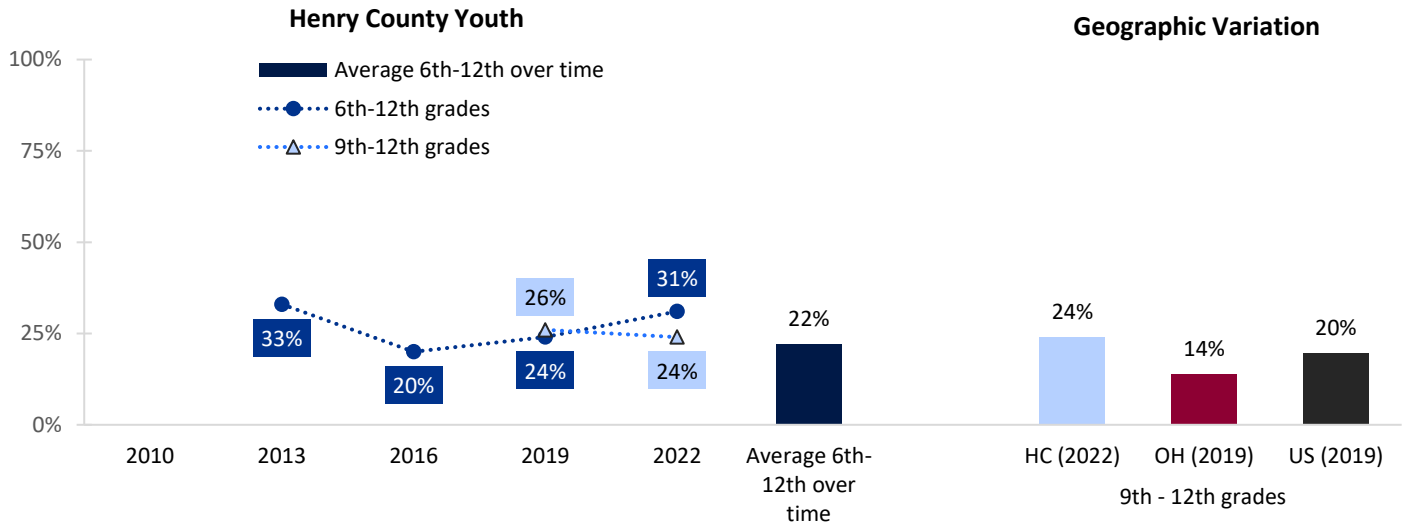


Note: the average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 -2019. HC denotes Henry County, OH denotes Ohio, and US denotes United States.

BULLIED ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

- From 2013 to 2019, on average, nearly one-quarter (22%) of Henry County youth reported they had been bullied on school property in the past year. The share in the most recent survey year (2022) was approaching one-third (31%).
- The state and national shares of high schoolers who reported being bullied on school property in the past year (14% and 20%, respectively) were smaller than the share among high school students in Henry County schools (24%).

Figure 93. Trends and geographic variation in the percentage of youth bullied on school property in the past year



Note: the average represents the arithmetic mean of the share of 6th - 12th graders over the period of 2010 -2019. HC denotes Henry County, OH denotes Ohio, and US denotes United States.

SUMMARY OF BULLYING EXPERIENCE

To get a broad sense of the full extent of Henry County youth’s experience with bullying in the past year we created a combined measure to capture any experience—whether on school property or electronic—of bullying in the past year. The following variation was found:

- The share of female youth in Henry County who reported being bullied in the past year was higher (42%) than their male counterparts (29%). Among LGBTQ identifying youth over half (59%) reported being bullied in the past year.
- The share of youth who said they had been bullied in the past year declined with age. The highest share was among youths aged 13 or younger at nearly half (47%). Among those aged 14-to-16 about one-third (34%) reported being bullied in the past year and among those aged 17 and older the share was 28%.
- Among the racial and ethnic groups examined, non-Hispanic White youth had had the smallest share who had been bullied at 34%, followed by Hispanic youth at 41%. Among non-Hispanic Multiracial youth nearly half (47%) reported being bullied at some point in the past year.

Figure 94. Variation in the percentage of Henry County youth bullied in the past year – whether electronically or on school property

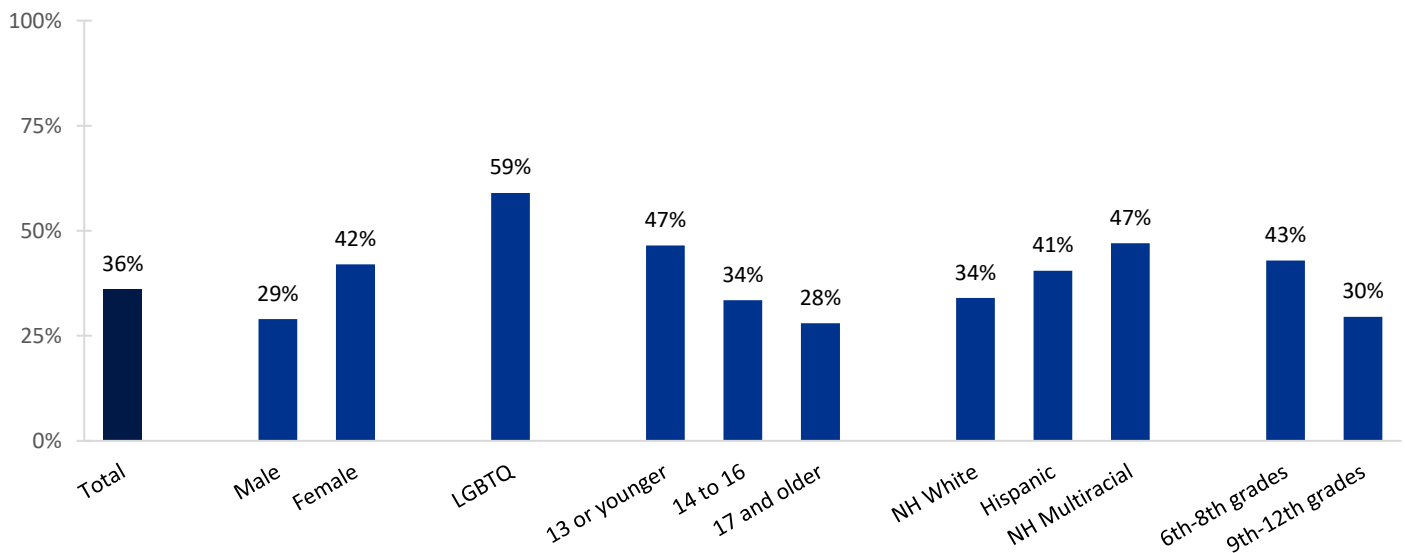


Table 13. Behaviors of Henry County Youth

Bullied vs. Non-Bullied

Youth Behavior	Bullied	Non-Bullied
Currently participate in extracurricular activities	88%	91%
Felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for two or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities in the past 12 months)	56%	20%
Experienced three or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) (in their lifetime)	48%	19%
Had at least one drink of alcohol (in the past 30 days)	18%	11%
Seriously considered attempting suicide (in the past 12 months)	33%	9%
Attempted suicide (in the past 12 months)	19%	4%
Smoked and/ or vaped (in the past 30 days)	18%	7%
Used marijuana (in the past 30 days)	8%	6%
Misused prescription medication (in the past 30 days)	11%	4%

Appendix A: Primary Data Collection Methods

Overview

The Henry County Health Department fielded the 2022 Adult Community Health Status Assessment (A-CHSA) from February 2022 to October 2022. The survey covered adults aged 18 and older living in Henry County and included two samples. The first was solicited from all residential and PO box holders in Henry County, Ohio via the United States Postal Service (USPS) Every Door Direct Mail (EDDM) service. The second was a convenience sample solicited digitally via the Henry County Health Department's social media accounts, website, local radio station, and the three local newspapers. Further, the Henry County Health Partners also solicited respondents via their internal client and staff lists, websites, and social media accounts. Adult respondents were asked to complete a 40-minute survey. All survey materials were available in an online survey or paper format and translated into English and Spanish. There were 394 respondents via EDDM and 174 respondents via convenience sampling for a total adult sample size of 568.

The 2022 Youth Community Health Status Assessment (Y-CHSA) was fielded in the four Henry County public school districts in May of 2022. This survey covered youth in grades 6 through 12 and was administered individually by each local public school. Each student in attendance on the day in which the survey was administered was given the opportunity to participate. Youth respondents were asked to complete a 20-minute survey. All survey materials were available in an online survey or paper format and translated into English and Spanish. There was a total youth sample size of 1,193. Additional details about the adult and youth survey procedures are provided separately in the sections below.

Adult Community Health Status Assessment

Sampling

The target population for this study were adult (aged 18 and older) residents of Henry County, Ohio. Two samples were drawn. One was an attempt at a census and the other was a convenience sample. Both are described in greater detail in the following sections. The A-CHSA aimed to have completed surveys from 600, with an absolute minimum of 377. Further, the study sought to include an oversample of racial, ethnic, and sexual minorities. We achieved the absolute minimum sample size but did not quite reach our desired sample size with 568 respondents.

County Census

Solicitation of subjects for the county census was done via EDDM service provided by the USPS. This service allows individuals/companies to send 200 to 5,000 pieces of mail per day per zip code, select only residential delivery points, and includes city residences, rural/highway residences, and PO Boxes. Potential subjects are reached by identifying delivery routes within Henry County associated zip codes. Due to the small population size of individual zip codes and the efficiency of this mode of delivery, we were able to send a survey solicitation letter to each designated residence/delivery point in Henry County for a total of 11,623 solicitations.

The EDDM solicitation was in the form of a letter on Henry County Health Partners letterhead explaining the survey, its purpose, and our commitment to confidentiality as well as a weblink to the digital survey and QR code linked to the digital survey. The letter was signed by the Henry County Health Commissioner and the CEO of the Henry County Hospital. The digital survey was administered via the Survey Monkey platform and paper surveys with postage paid self-addressed return envelopes were provided upon request.

Convenience Sample

The second sample was a convenience sample of adult residents (aged 18 and older) of Henry County, Ohio. Subjects were recruited publicly via the Henry County Health Department's social media accounts, website, local radio station, and the three local newspapers. Further, the Henry County Health Partners also solicited respondents via their internal client and staff lists, websites, and social media accounts.

All subjects received digital solicitations explaining the survey, its purpose, and our commitment to confidentiality as well as a weblink to the survey. The weblink associated with the convenience sample was different from the weblink associated with the residential mail sample. However, the survey questionnaire was identical.

Sample Design

During the planning phase of the A-CHSA, the HCHD had planned to draw a census from the USPS-EDDM and a convenience sample via social media. There was a concern that these samples alone would not reach the desired racial, ethnic, and sexual minority sub-samples. Therefore, we had initially planned on deploying a second mailing to 1,200 residences randomly selected by zip code. However, given the expense associated with such a mailing and a lack of control in oversampling we opted instead to deploy a second targeted social media convenience sample. By targeted, we mean we were able to use social media platform services to target specific groups with our sample solicitations on an effort to achieve (at the least) representative samples of the identified groups.

Survey Design and Administration

The 2022 A-CHS includes 129 questions and was estimated to take 40 minutes to complete. The questionnaire was designed by the Henry County Health Department's Data Technician, Dr. Krista Westrick-Payne and is based on the CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), the National Survey of Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), and the Local Pulse Survey (LPS¹) questionnaires. Topical areas covered include:

- Health Status
- Healthcare Access and Utilization
- Healthcare Coverage
- Oral Health
- Preventive Medicine and Health Screenings
- Alcohol Consumption
- Tobacco Use
- Drug Use (specifically marijuana, pain relievers, and stimulants)
- Women's Health
- Men's Health
- Sexual Behavior
- Weight Control, Physical Activity, and Nutrition
- Mental Health
- Quality of Life
- Adverse Childhood Experiences
- Economic Security
- Personal Safety
- Parenting
- Demographics

The first step in the questionnaire development process involved an evaluation of the 2019 Henry County Adult Community Health Survey questionnaire in which a crosswalk of questions was created to compare the 2019 survey to the BRFSS, the NSDUH, and the LPS. Because an essential function of the needs assessment is to not only compare Henry County with itself, but to also compare Henry County to Ohio, and the nation, great pains were taken to ensure this potential was maximized while burden on respondents was minimized and identities were protected. The second step of development was a questionnaire review with the Director of Community Health Services at the HCHD followed by a third review by the HCHD Health Commissioner.

A-CHSA Survey

Regarding the county census attempt, each USPS designated residence/ delivery point and PO Box in Henry County was invited to participate in the A-CHSA survey, for a total of 11,623 initial solicitations. A pre-mailer campaign via social media, the Northwest Signal, and WNDH radio station was initiated that included a photo of the letter residents would

¹ The LPS was conducted by the HCHD to measure the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on residents of Henry County and served as pilot study to the convenience sample of this current study. Phase 1 of the LPS yielded a convenience sample of 675 county residents between the ages of 18 and 87. Phase 2 yielded a convenience sample of 626 respondents between the ages of 18 and 86. The LPS was bench marked against the American Community Survey (ACS) which is the largest nationally representative survey of the U.S. population and is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. The availability of the 5-year ACS samples enables counties with small populations to benchmark their own studies, determine the representativeness of their samples, and derive sample weights when/if needed. Both LPS surveys were benchmarked by age, gender, homeownership, and income and were found to be more comparable to the population of Henry County than the 2019 random sample used in the county's last A-CHA.

be receiving in their mailboxes, instructing them to be on the lookout. Invitations were then sent on February 17th, 2022. The invitation included an explanation of the survey, its purpose, and the Henry County Health Partners commitment to confidentiality, an invitation to complete the survey, a weblink to the digital survey and QR code linked to the digital survey. Following the mailing, a post-mailer campaign was initiated that included a photo of the letter residents should have received asking “Did you get yours?” and encouraging residents to fill out the survey.

For the convenience sample, a social media campaign was designed that included invitations for Henry County residents aged 18 and older to complete the online survey via Survey Monkey. The invitation included an internet address to the survey and a QR code to the survey.

The survey link or QR code took respondents to the survey instrument, which first asked for participant consent. Participants were then asked the following two screening questions: “I confirm that I am at least 18 years of age” and “Which of the following best describes where you live?”

Respondents who gave consent and answered “yes” to the first screening question and answered one of the following: I live in Napoleon, Ohio city limits, I live in the limits of a village within Henry County, Ohio (examples include, Deshler, Holgate, and Liberty Center), I live out in the country (in a rural areas) in Henry County, Ohio, on the second screening question continued with the survey. For those who did not consent or who answered “no” or refused to answer the first screening question were directed to a “Thank you” screen and the survey ended. For those who answered “I do not live in Henry County, Ohio” or who refused to answer the second screening question were also directed to a “Thank you” screen and the survey ended.

It was estimated that the survey would take an average of 40 minutes to complete, however, on average respondents took 30 minutes to complete.

Consent

For those participating in the survey via the weblink, consent was obtained electronically upon clicking of the weblink, but prior to the completion of the survey.

Given the survey questionnaire was taken independently and was self-administered, subjects were granted as much time as they needed to read over the information. There was also an email address and phone number provided allowing them to contact the health department if they had any questions or concerns regarding the survey. Further, once subjects confirmed their consent and age, they were able to stop the survey at any time or refuse to answer any questions.

A paper survey mode with a self-addressed and stamped envelope was also provided upon request. These respondents received the same information provided in the online version and asked whether they consented, followed by the same two screener questions (see copy of paper questionnaire in Appendix X). Additionally, like with the online version, the paper survey was also self-administered and taken independently. As such, subjects were granted as much time as they needed to read over the information. They were given an email address and phone number they could contact if they have any questions or concerns regarding the survey. Further, subjects can opt out simply by not mailing the survey back.

Anonymity and Confidentiality

There were multiple identity protections built into the sampling procedure design of the 2022 A-CHSA. By utilizing the USPS EDDM for the initial direct-mail solicitation, the names and/or addresses of respondents were never known to the Principle Investigator.

Regarding the convenience sample, the PI did not have access to the client or staff lists or any of their associated personal information. All email solicitations were initiated internally by individual Henry County Health Partners members. Survey Monkey—the vendor we used to administer the survey—allows survey designers to collect their

responses anonymously (without recording IP addresses, email addresses, first or last names, or any other customer data). Survey Monkey uses Momentive to handle all their security and privacy issues and are ISO27001 certified. Surveys begin with https:// which means survey responses are sent over a secure, encrypted connection. Momentive’s Security Statement is accessible via <https://www.surveymonkey.com/mp/legal/security/> with specifics provided. Their Privacy Notice is accessible here: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/mp/legal/privacy/>

All analyses were conducted by the PI. Basic demographic data were collected in addition to the assessment questions, but no identifying personal information (e.g., names, email addresses, phone numbers, ID numbers of any kind) were collected. We did ask respondents to provide their zip code. The raw data file will not be made publicly available. Instead, findings from the analyses will be communicated via reports, briefs, data visualizations, presentations, etc. The raw data files are accessible only to Henry County Health Department staff with Human Subjects Review Board (HSRB) training and in compliance with Institutional Review Board (IRB) standards as well as internal data management policies and other trainings as set forth in the Henry County Health Department Policy Stat. The raw data files are stored at the Henry County Health Department.

Youth Community Health Status Assessment

Sampling

The target population for this study were youth (grades 6 - 12) residents of Henry County enrolled in one of the four public schools in Henry County. Four samples were drawn—one from each public-school district in the county and represent an attempt at a census, which is described in greater detail in the following sections. The Y-CHSA aimed to have completed surveys from 600 youth. We surpassed that goal and with a final sample size of 1,193 youth respondents.

Sample Design

In the past the Henry County Y-CHSA was conducted on a sample of students from each of the County’s four public schools and it was administered in a paper format. The Henry County Health Partners values our schools’ continued participation in this process and recognize the value such assessments can add. We are also aware of the limited resources and time available in a typical school day to complete such assessments and want to ensure our local faculty, staff, and administrators have the BEST data possible regarding their students. As such, we implemented a different strategy for conducting the 2022 Youth Assessment, one that departed from the previous assessment in two ways:

1. We attempted a census.
2. We administered an on-line survey.

Survey Design and Administration

The 2022 Y-CHSA included 95 questions and was estimated to take 25 minutes to complete. The questionnaire was designed by the Henry County Health Department’s Data Technician, Dr. Krista Westrick-Payne and was based on the 2019 Henry County Youth Community Health Survey, the CDCs National Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), the Ohio Health Youth Environments Survey (OHYes), and the National Survey of Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) questionnaires. Topical areas covered include:

- Basic demographics
- Personal Safety
- Violence Related Behavior and Experiences
- Bullying
- Sad Feelings and Attempted Suicide
- Anxiety, Stress, and Depression
- Cigarette Smoking, Electronic Vapor Products, and Use of All Tabaco Products
- Drinking Alcohol
- Drug Use (specifically marijuana, pain relievers, and stimulants)
- Sexual Behavior and Identity
- Body Weight
- Food and Drink
- Physical Activity
- Concussions

- Other Health-Related Topics

The first step in the questionnaire development process involved an evaluation of the 2019 Henry County Youth Community Health Survey questionnaire in which a crosswalk of questions was created to compare the 2019 survey to the YRBS, OHYes, and the NSDUH. Because an essential function of the needs assessment is to not only compare Henry County with itself, but to also compare Henry County to Ohio, and the nation, great pains were taken to ensure this potential was maximized while burden on students, faculty, and staff was minimized and identities were protected.

The second step of development was a questionnaire review with the Director of Community Health Services at the HCHD followed by a third review by the HCHD Health Commissioner. Further, the questions regarding illicit drugs were vetted by the local MAN-UNIT and a criminologist at Bowling Green State University and all four superintendents.

The mode of self-administration will predominately be electronic/on-line via the Survey Monkey platform. If deemed necessary by school administration/ faculty, we made a paper version of the same survey available for those students with special needs.

Y-CHSA Survey

The 2022 Y-CHSA included 97 questions and was estimated to take 20 minutes to complete.

The questionnaire was administered during regular school hours, at the respective schools, in a classroom sometime during the month of May 2022 by school faculty. The specific date, time, and survey administrators were determined by each individual school district.

The survey administrators were given a recruitment script to follow in their proctoring of assent to the study as well as the survey questionnaire itself. The assent form is the first page of the survey – whether digital or paper format. Each survey administrator was given a packet for each classroom in which they were proctoring a survey. In the packet were the Survey Administrator Assurance of Confidentiality form that they must have signed, a copy of the Recruitment Script (this was sent to the schools before the packets were sent), printouts of the survey link, paper questionnaires and sealable envelopes, and printouts of the debriefing form.

Once the class bell had rung and the students were seated the survey administrator began the script and introduced the survey to the class. Next, they distributed the survey link to those taking the digital version and the questionnaire and sealable envelope to those taking the paper version. Following the passing out of the survey instrument material the survey administrator continued with the script and discussed expectations regarding privacy and anonymity. They also explained what the students were to do once they were done with their participation in the study. Students who received a paper version were instructed to place their completed questionnaire in the envelope when completed, seal the envelope, and write the name of their school and the date across the seal. At this point the survey administrator was instructed to pause and allow for questions. Next, the survey administrator instructed the students through the assent process describing how to provide their assent as well as what to do if they chose not to participate. Again, the survey administrator was instructed to pause and allow students ample time to read the assent form and answer questions. Once this was completed the survey administrator continued with instructions regarding answering the survey questions and reiterated what to do when they were done. At the end of the class period the survey administrator collected the papers with the survey links, and if necessary, any sealed envelopes with questionnaires. When they collected these, they gave each student a debriefing statement that contained information on available mental health services.

Parental Permission & Assent

We employed the utilization of passive parental permission forms, per request of the superintendents of the individual school districts. This allowed parents/ guardians to opt their students out of participating. Our form was based on an example from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). While each school was given identical forms, to protect the identities of the students each school was responsible for the dissemination of the forms to their student body. Further,

each school was responsible for adhering to those requests returned by not administering the survey to students whose parents/ guardians had opted out.

As stated earlier, the youth assent form was on the first page of the survey instrument (see attached). The following was at the bottom of the assent form:

ELECTRONIC:

“Clicking “Yes, I agree” below means that you have read this screen and you are willing to be in this study.”

PAPER:

“Checking “Yes, I agree” below means you have read this screen and are willing to be in this study.”

The recruitment script that was followed by the survey administrators (see attached) had the following instructions for the students:

“Now I would like you to navigate to the online survey and look at the opening screen of the survey. It is an assent form. Please read it carefully. If you agree to participate, please click the box “Yes, I agree” at the bottom of the screen. Once you do so, you will begin the questionnaire. If you have any questions regarding the assent form, do not hesitate to ask. If you opt not to participate, please close your electronic device, and place it on the surface in front of you and turn the paper with the survey link upside down and wait quietly.”

Following the instructions to read the form, administrators were instructed to pause for any questions.

Anonymity and Confidentiality

There were multiple identity protections built into the design of the 2022 Y-CHSA. By utilizing the individual schools for the solicitation of passive permission and administration of the questionnaire, the identities, names and/or addresses of respondents will never be known to the PI.

Survey Monkey—the vendor used to administer the survey—allows survey designers to collect their responses anonymously (without recording IP addresses, email addresses, first or last names, or any other respondent data). Survey Monkey uses Momentive to handle all their security and privacy issues and are ISO027001 certified. Surveys begin with https:// which means survey responses are sent over a secure, encrypted connection. Momentive’s Security Statement is accessible via <https://www.surveymonkey.com/mp/legal/security/>. Their Privacy Notice is accessible here: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/mp/legal/privacy/>

All analyses were conducted by the PI. Basic demographic data was collected in addition to the assessment questions, but no identifying personal information (e.g., names, email addresses, phone numbers, ID numbers of any kind) were collected. The raw data file will NOT be made publicly available. Instead, findings from the analyses will be communicated via reports, briefs, data visualizations, presentations, etc. In these reports only group data will be reported on.

Regarding the deidentification of each participant, no results or result categories will be reported if they do not meet a standard minimum of 20 respondents per cell. In other words, only group data will be reported and ONLY IF there are at least 20 respondents in any given group. While some researchers employ minimum count standards that are smaller, we feel for statistical rigor and maximum identity protection a minimum of 20 respondents per cell is more ideal.

Regarding individual school data, NO data specific to any of the school districts will be made public by the PI, Henry County Health Department, Henry County Hospital, or Henry County Health Partners. Each school district will be provided an individualized report on their student body, but not that of the other three county schools. Only group data within the school will be given to each respective school and ONLY IF there are at least 20 respondents in any given

group. It will be at the discretion of the individual school districts the extent to which they wish to share their school's group data.

The raw data files are accessible only to Henry County Health Department staff with HSRB training and in compliance with IRB standards as well as internal data management policies on data privacy and security, verbal written protected health information (PHI), and other trainings as set forth in the Henry County Health Department Policy Stat. The raw data files will be stored at the Henry County Health Department.

Data Cleaning

Some respondents had item-level missing data on many questions (e.g., all answers were "don't know") or the answers were deemed statistically nonsensical (e.g., they reported weighing 1,000 pounds and being 10 feet tall). These respondents were removed from the final analytic sample.

An extra level of cleaning took place for the A-CHSA sample because weights were applied. The sample was weighted based on demographic information – biological sex, age, and educational attainment—therefore, any respondents with missing data on these variables were removed from the analytic sample.

Weights – Raking Technique

Because of the methods employed, in that a full census without follow-up was attempted in such a way that every resident with an address or youth who attended school was given an opportunity to complete we were unsure of the necessity of weights. To determine whether to weight the results the demographics of the surveys were compared to Census estimates of the same populations. The Y-CHSA was found to benchmark very well against Census data, and as such no weights were computed and used. The A-CHSA did not benchmark as well, which was to be expected, particularly given part of the A-CHSA was a convenience sample. Simply put, some subgroups of the population may be more represented (AKA overrepresented) in the completed survey than they are in the population from which they were being sampled. While we had enough respondents in certain populations to deem the sample of sufficient size, it was not representative of the resident adult Henry County population. As such, a raking procedure to post-stratify by sex, age, and educational attainment was employed. The following distributions were calculated from the 2020 ACS and then mapped onto the A-CHSA:

Sex: (1) Male; (2) Female

Age: (1) 18 to 34; (2) 35 to 44; (3) 45 to 64; (4) 65 and older

Educational attainment: (1) <H.S./ H.S./ GED/ Some college/ associates degree; (2) bachelor's degree or higher

Weightings were generated for each of the above categories. The numerical value of the weight for each category was calculated by taking the percent of Henry County within the specific category and dividing that by the percent of the sample with that same specific category. Table 1 below shows the percentage (represented as a proportion) of adult Henry County residents in each category, followed by the percentage (again represented as a proportion) of respondents in the A-CHSA followed by the associated weight of each individual in said given category. The larger the weight, the smaller the proportion of that particular population was represented on the A-CHSA unweighted sample. Following the raking the weights were multiplied by a common factor to scale the weighted frequencies to match the Census population of adults in Henry County.

$$\text{Total adult population} / \text{total A-CHS sample} = X$$

$$20,772 / 568 = 36.57042$$

Table 2 shows the final weighted sample size and associated weighted percentages (share in group/total weighted sample size) of each group.

Table 1. Post-stratification raking values for generating A-CHSA weights

	18 to 34 years:			35 to 44 years:			45 to 64 years:			65 years and over:		
	ACS	A-CHSA	Weight	ACS	A-CHSA	Weight	ACS	A-CHSA	Weight	ACS	A-CHSA	Weight
Male:												
<H.S./ H.S./ GED/ S.C./ Assoc.	0.1107	0.0091	12.1799	0.0671	0.0145	4.6105	0.1444	0.0473	3.0551	0.0941	0.0818	1.15032
Bach+	0.0166	0.0036	4.5674	0.0109	0.0182	0.6010	0.0323	0.0382	0.8448	0.0143	0.0455	0.315617
Female:												
<H.S./ H.S./ GED/ S.C./ Assoc.	0.0941	0.0200	4.7034	0.0638	0.0455	1.4033	0.1456	0.1709	0.8518	0.1178	0.1800	0.65446
Bach+	0.0252	0.0473	0.5326	0.0166	0.0618	0.2679	0.0320	0.1327	0.2412	0.0145	0.0836	0.173834

Table 2. A-CHSA Weighted sample frequencies and percentages

	18 to 34 years:		35 to 44 years:		45 to 64 years:		65 years and over:	
	weighted n	weighted %	weighted n	weighted %	weighted n	weighted %	weighted n	weighted %
Male:								
<H.S./ H.S./ GED/ S.C./ Assoc.	3,560	15.9%	1,352	6.0%	3,136	14.0%	1,890	8.4%
Bach+	334	1.5%	220	1.0%	651	2.9%	300	1.3%
Female:								
<H.S./ H.S./ GED/ S.C./ Assoc.	2,408	10.8%	1,326	5.9%	2,976	13.3%	2,376	10.6%
Bach+	570	2.5%	360	1.6%	657	2.9%	276	1.2%

Data Analysis

All data analysis was performed in Stata. No statistical testing was done. This report ONLY contains bivariate distributions.

Appendix B: Henry County Sample Demographic Profile

Henry County Adult Demographic Profile

	Unweighted A-CHSA frequencies	Unweighted A-CHSA percentages	Adult population estimates
Total adult population	568	100%	20,772
Sex			
Male	147	26%	49%
Female	421	74%	51%
Age group			
18 to 34	54	10%	25%
35 to 44	80	14%	16%
45 to 64	219	39%	35%
65 to 94	215	38%	24%
Household income			
<\$50	121	25%	38% *
\$50k - 74,999	131	27%	20% *
\$75k- 99,999	91	19%	17% *
\$100K +	145	30%	24% *
Missing	80	14%	-
Educational attainment			
<H.S./ H.S./ GED/	122	21%	52%
Some College/ Assoc.	203	36%	31%
Bachelors +	243	43%	16%
Residence location			
Napoleon Limits	185	33%	30%
A village	111	20%	22%
Rural area	272	48%	48%
Race/ Ethnicity			
Hispanic	16	3%	7%
non-Hispanic White	543	96%	93%
non-Hispanic Multiracial/ Other	7	1%	0.06%
Missing	2	<1%	-

Data Source: Henry County Adult Community Health Status Assessment; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020 5-year estimates

* Household income is based on 11,040 households, not the number of individuals aged 18 and older

Henry County Youth Demographic Profile

	Unweighted Y-CHSA frequencies	Unweighted Y-CHSA percentages	Youth population estimates
Total youth population	1,198	100%	2,202
Age			
13 or younger	344	29%	N.A.
14 to 16	650	54%	N.A.
17 and older	202	17%	N.A.
Missing	2	0%	N.A.
Sex			
Male	566	47%	51%
Female	602	50%	49%
Other	25	2%	-
Missing	5	0%	-
Sexual Orientation			
Heterosexual	988	82%	88%
LGBTQ	201	17%	12% *
Missing	9	8%	-
Race/ Ethnicity			
Hispanic	188	16%	11%
non-Hispanic White	867	72%	85%
non-Hispanic Multiracial/ Other	135	11%	5%
Missing	8	1%	-
Grade			
6th - 8th grades	619	52%	45%
9th - 12th grades	575	48%	55%
Missing	4	0%	-

Data Source: Ohio Department of Education, Fall 2021 Enrollment Data; *CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, Ohio estimates, 2019

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HENRY COUNTY HEALTH EQUITY REPORT

Health Equity Report

Henry County, Ohio

By Krista Westrick-Payne, PhD

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Introduction

What are health equity and health disparities? What is the role of public health?

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).

Health Equity & the Role of the Health Department

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 social 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).

Geographic Location

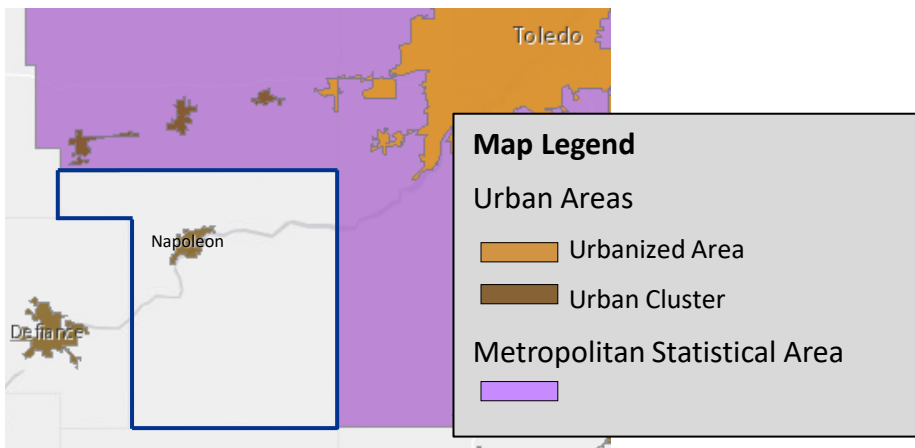
Henry County, Ohio

Rural versus Urban

Geographic location, in addition to rurality of where individuals live have significant effects on health. At the national level individuals living in rural areas report higher levels of smoking, alcohol use, and opioid use. On average, they also have 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.

What is Rural?

The answer to that question is not as easy as one might think. Rural is defined differently by different federal agencies and researchers. The **Census Bureau** defines rural as any population, housing, or territory NOT in an urban area. They have two types of "urban areas." The first are "urbanized areas" with populations of 50,000 or more. The second are "urban clusters" with populations of at least 2,500 and less than 50,000.



Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Cartographic Boundary Shapefiles (2015)



Most of Henry County, Ohio is considered non-urban and non-metro. Only Napoleon is classified as an "urban cluster" according to the Census Bureau.

What is Rural, cont.?

One of the most widely used definitions is economically based and supported by the **Office of Management and Budget** (OMB). OMB defines rural areas as nonmetropolitan (nonmetro) counties lying outside metro boundaries where a metro county is a “core [county] with one or more urban areas of 50,000 people or more, and; outlying counties economically tied to the core counties, as measured by the share of the employed population that commutes to and from core counties.” By this definition, **all locations in Henry County are considered rural.**

Another often used classification is the **Rural-Urban Continuum Codes**. This 9-level code distinguishes metro counties by the population size of their metro area (values of 1-3), and nonmetro counties (values 4-9) by their degree of urbanization and adjacency to a metro area. According to this definition **Henry County** is classified as “6 - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area.”

Henry County Population by Zip Code

Figure 1 provides the estimated populations for the entire county and associated zip codes. Please, note some zip codes cross into neighboring counties and when added together will not equal the total for Henry County.

- The zip code associated with Napoleon (43545) had the largest estimated population in Henry County in 2019 at 13,972 representing about half of the total county population.
- Both New Bavaria and Malinta had the smallest populations among Henry County zip codes with fewer than 700 people living in each.

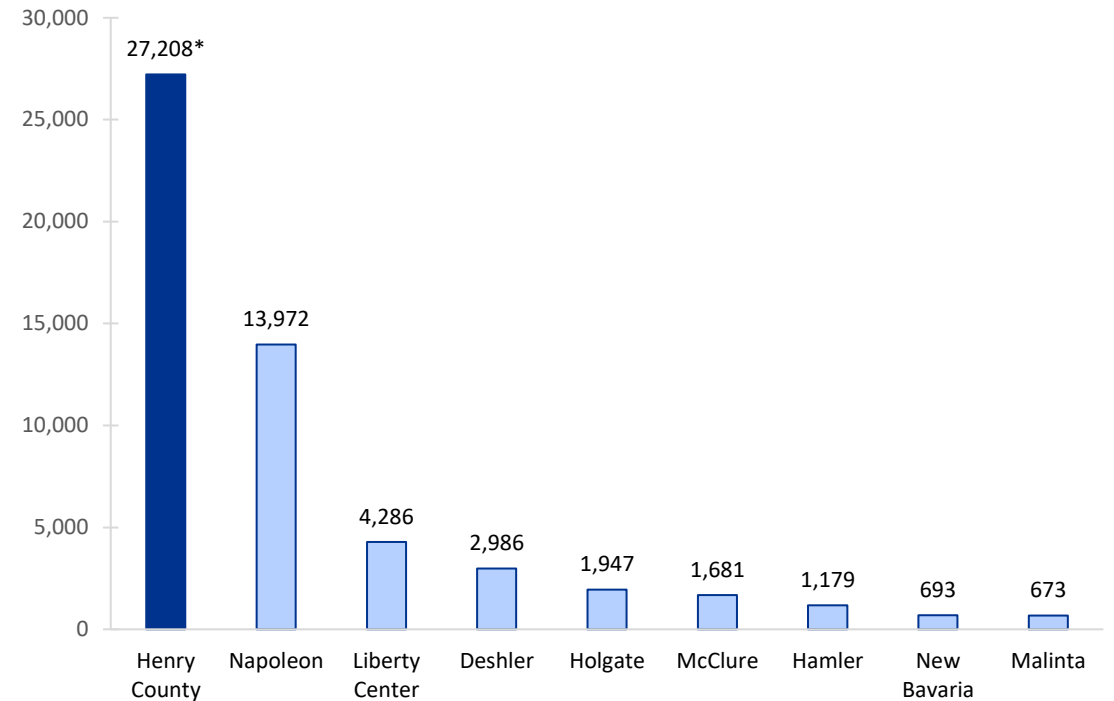


Figure 1. Total Population of Henry County, Ohio, and Associated Zip Codes with Population Counts, 2019. Data Source: Table S0101, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates, 2019.

Note: Adding the associated zip codes' populations together does not equal the total population of Henry County, because some zip codes cross into neighboring counties.

Henry County Population by Census Tract

Henry County is divided into 7 Census Tracts. The U.S. Census Bureau defines a Census Tract as a small, relatively permanent statistical subdivision of a county. The primary purpose of which is to provide stable geographic units for the presentation of statistical data. The population of individual tracts generally fall between 1,200 and 8,000 people, with an optimum size of 4,000 people. Generally, they cover a connecting area, but the spatial size of a tract can vary depending on the density of the population. Census tracts are useful because they do not cross county or state lines.

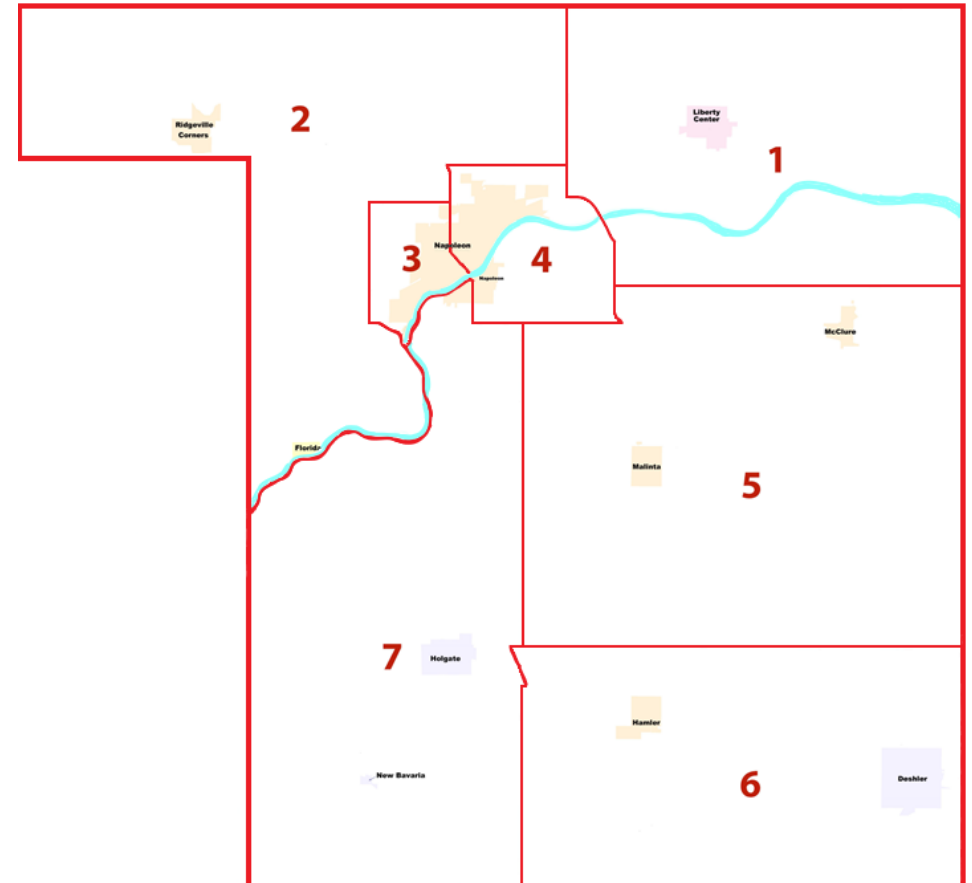


Table 1. Population Details of the Seven Henry County Census Tracts
 Data Source: Table S1901, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019

Census Tract #	Cities/ Villages	Population	Households	Families	Married-couple Families	Nonfamily Households
1	Liberty Center	4,673	1,795	1,466	1,155	329
2	Florida & Ridgeville Corners	3,755	1,432	1,082	1,031	350
3	Napoleon	5,208	2,014	1,319	897	695
4	Napoleon	3,410	1,574	790	451	784
5	Malinta & McClure	3,256	1,258	902	685	356
6	Deshler & Hamler	3,388	1,401	1,018	720	383
7	Holgate, Napoleon, & New Bavaria	3,972	1,518	1,088	862	430

Race and Ethnicity

Henry County, Ohio

Racial/ Ethnic Population Composition

- Residents of Henry County are overwhelmingly non-Hispanic White, with 88% identifying as such in 2020. This percentage is larger than that for the total population of Ohio (76%), and much larger than that of the U.S. (58%).
- While the share of Henry County residents who identify as Hispanic is twice as high as the share for the entire state of Ohio (8% versus 4%, respectively), it is smaller than that of the U.S. (19%).
- The remaining 4% of Henry County residents identify as non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic Asian, non-Hispanic Other, or non-Hispanic of Two or More Races.

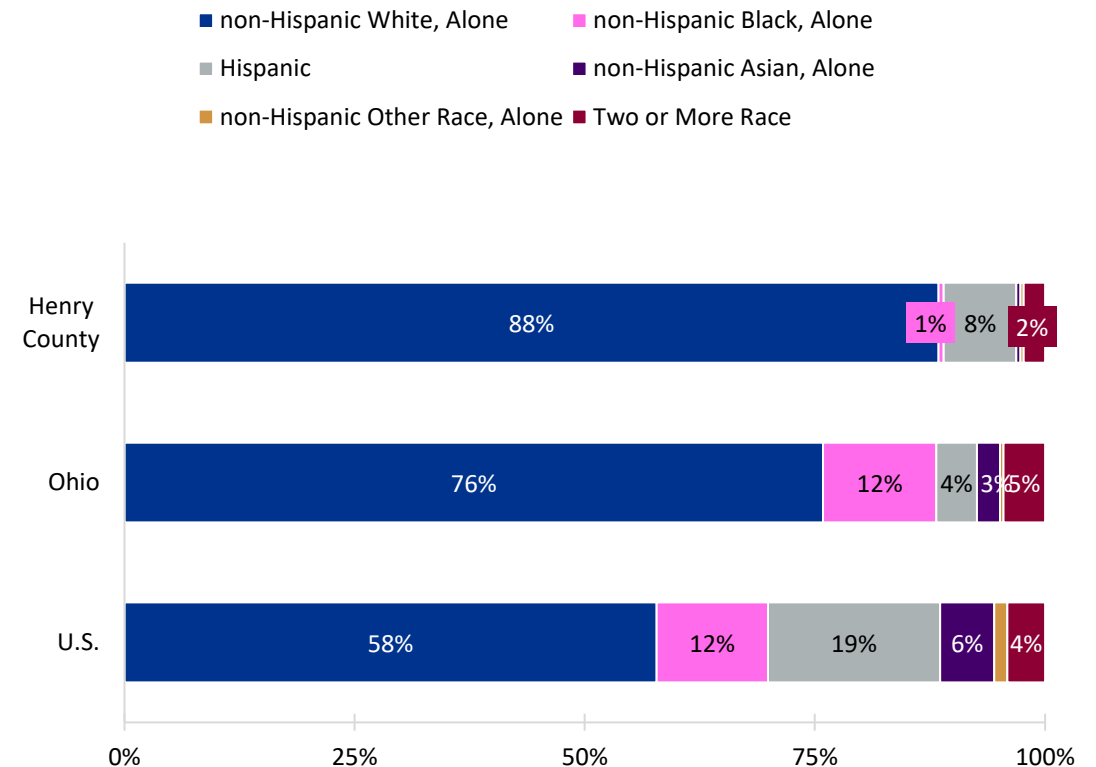
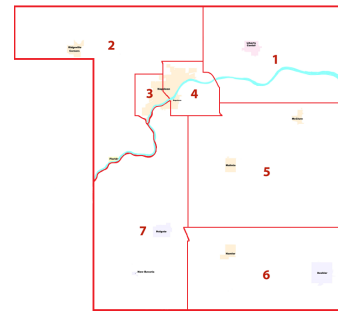


Figure 2. Racial/ Ethnic Composition of Henry County, Ohio, & the U.S., 2020.
Data Source: Table P20, U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 2020.

Racial/ Ethnic Population Composition by Census Tract



- There is slight variation in the share of non-Hispanic Whites living in the different Census Tracts that make up Henry County, Ohio. The following figure indicates Census Tracts 1 and 2 have the largest share of their population reporting as non-Hispanic White at 93%.
- Census Tracts 4 and 6 have the smallest share at 82% and 85%, respectively. Those not reporting as non-Hispanic White in these two Census Tracts overwhelmingly report as Hispanic, 13% and 12% respectively.

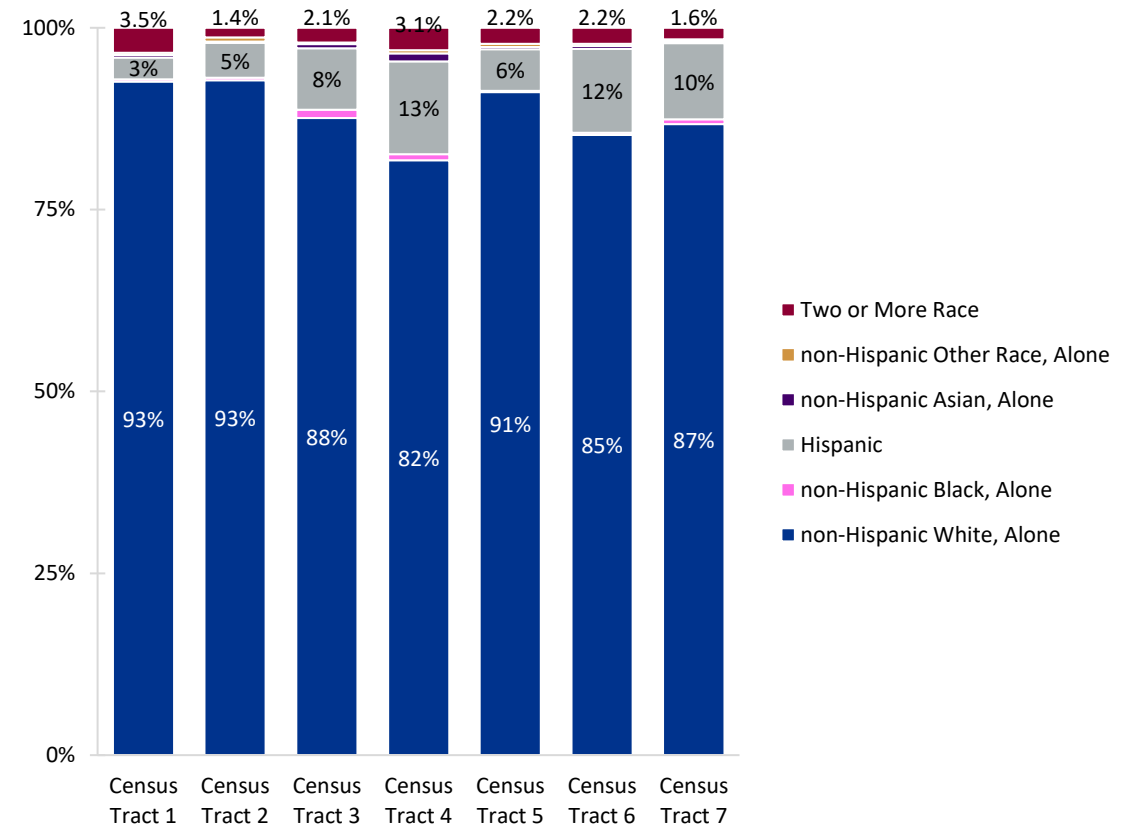


Figure 3. Racial/ Ethnic Composition of Henry County, Ohio by Census Tract, 2020
Data Source: Table P20, U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 2020.

Racial/ Ethnic Population Composition by Zip Code

- There is slight variation in the share of non-Hispanic Whites living in the different zip codes that make up Henry County, Ohio. Liberty Center and New Bavaria had the largest shares of their populations reporting as non-Hispanic White at 95%.
- Malinta had the smallest share at 84%.
- The largest racial/ ethnic minority group among Henry County associated zip codes are Hispanics. Slightly higher concentrations live in Deshler, Holgate, Malinta, and Napoleon with 9% of respondents reporting as such.

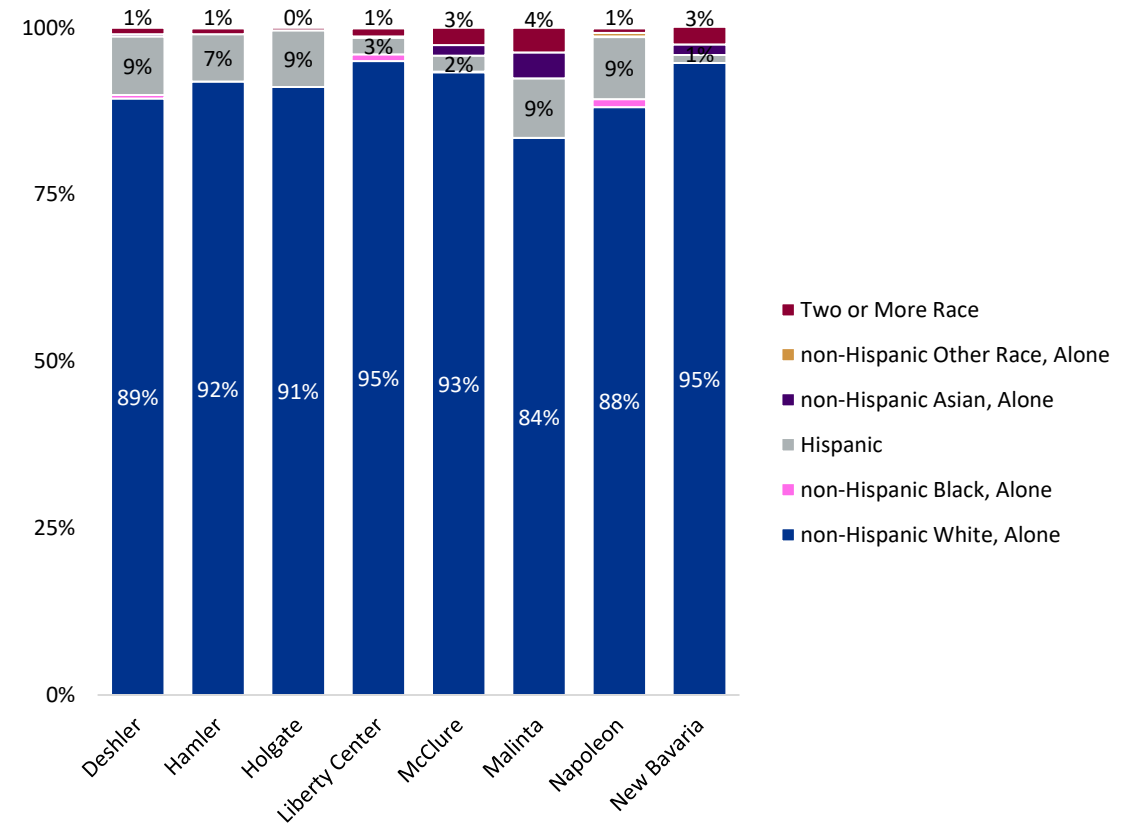
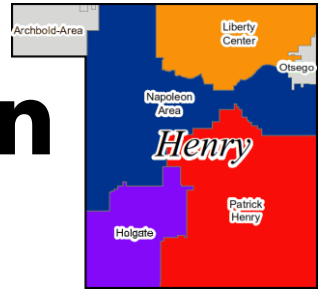


Figure 4. Racial/ Ethnic Composition of Henry County, Ohio by Zip Code, 2020
 Data Source: Table DP05, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019.

Racial/ Ethnic Population Composition by School District



- From 2010 to 2020 the Henry County Public School Districts have become more diverse—a smaller share report their race/ ethnicity as White, alone.
- The largest minority group at each time point was Hispanics. The largest share of Hispanics in 2020 was found among students attending Holgate Local Schools representing 17% of the student body. The smallest share was found in Liberty Center Local Schools at 5%.

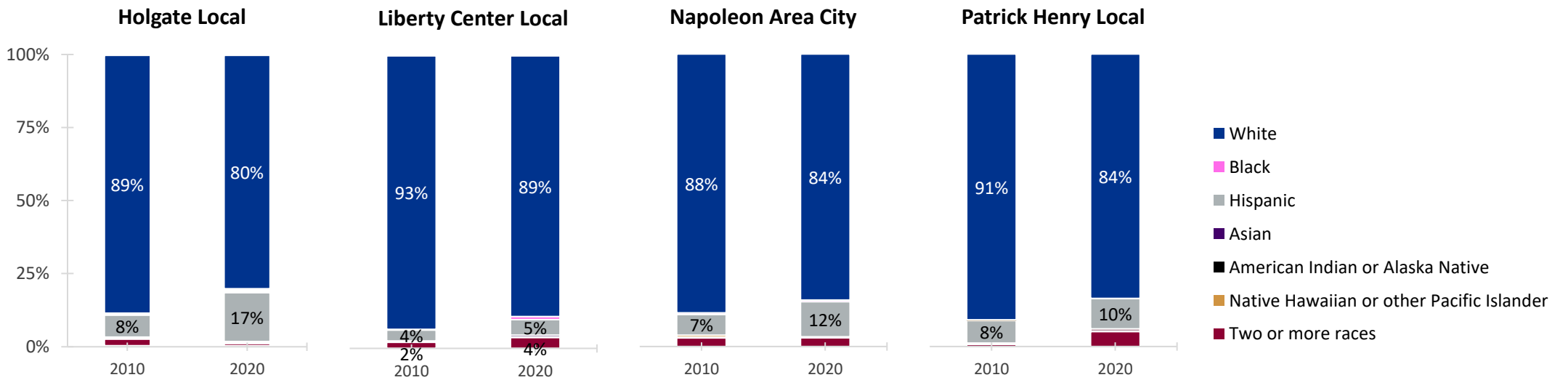


Figure 5. Racial/ Ethnic Composition of Henry County, Ohio by Public School District, 2010 & 2020

Data Source: Department of Education, The Common Core of Data, 2010 and 2020 provided by the Urban Institute’s Education Data Explorer.

Income

Median Household Income, Median Individual Earnings, Poverty, Food Insecurity

Median Household 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. By indicating the median household income for Henry County is \$59,695, this means half of the households in Henry County have household incomes less than \$59,695 and half have incomes greater than \$59,695. The median is useful, because unlike the mean it is not influenced by outliers. Outliers would be those with extremely low or extremely high values on whatever is being measured.

Median Household Income, cont.

- Overall, the median household incomes of Henry County residents are higher than that of Ohio, \$59,695 vs. \$56,602.
- However, at \$62,843, the median household income of the United States is higher than that of Henry County.

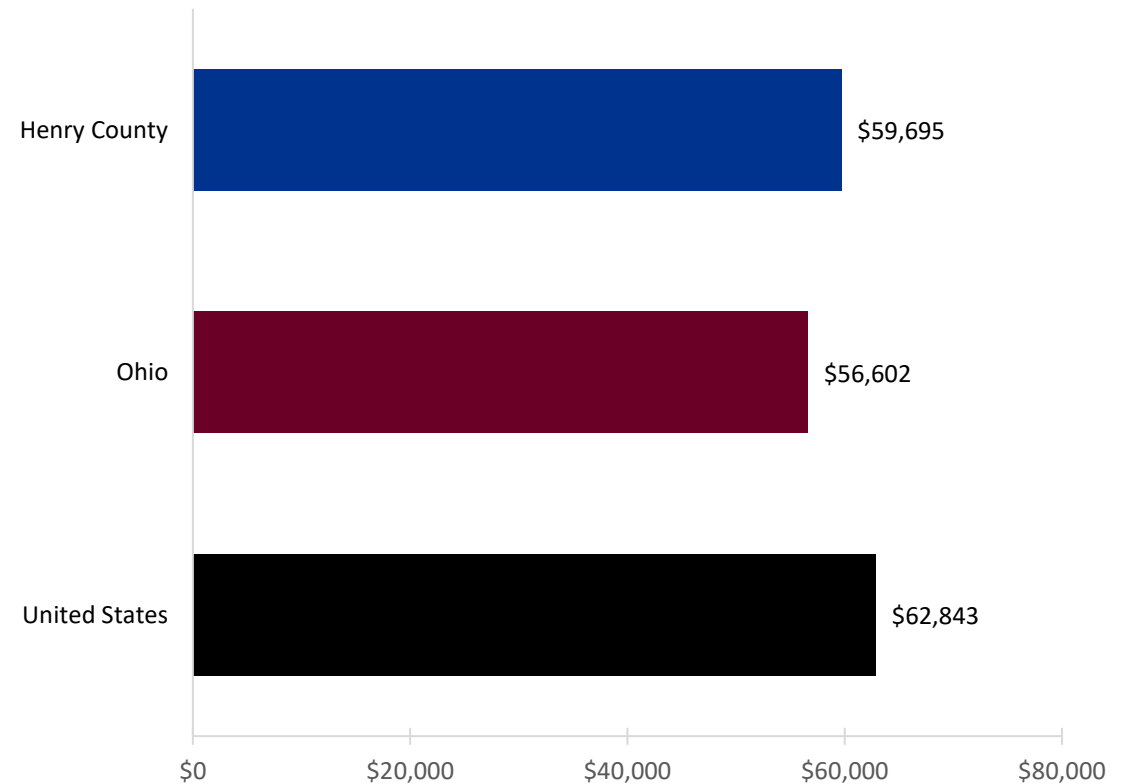


Figure 6. Median household income in the past 12 months (in 2019 inflation-adjusted dollars) for Henry County, Ohio, and the U.S., 2019

Data Source: Table B19049, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Median Household Income by Zip Code

- Within the county, four zip codes have median incomes well above the county average—Liberty Center, Hamler, and Malinta. Liberty Center has the highest at \$69,717 compared to the County median of \$59,695.
- The lowest is associated with households in New Bavaria with a median of \$51,607.

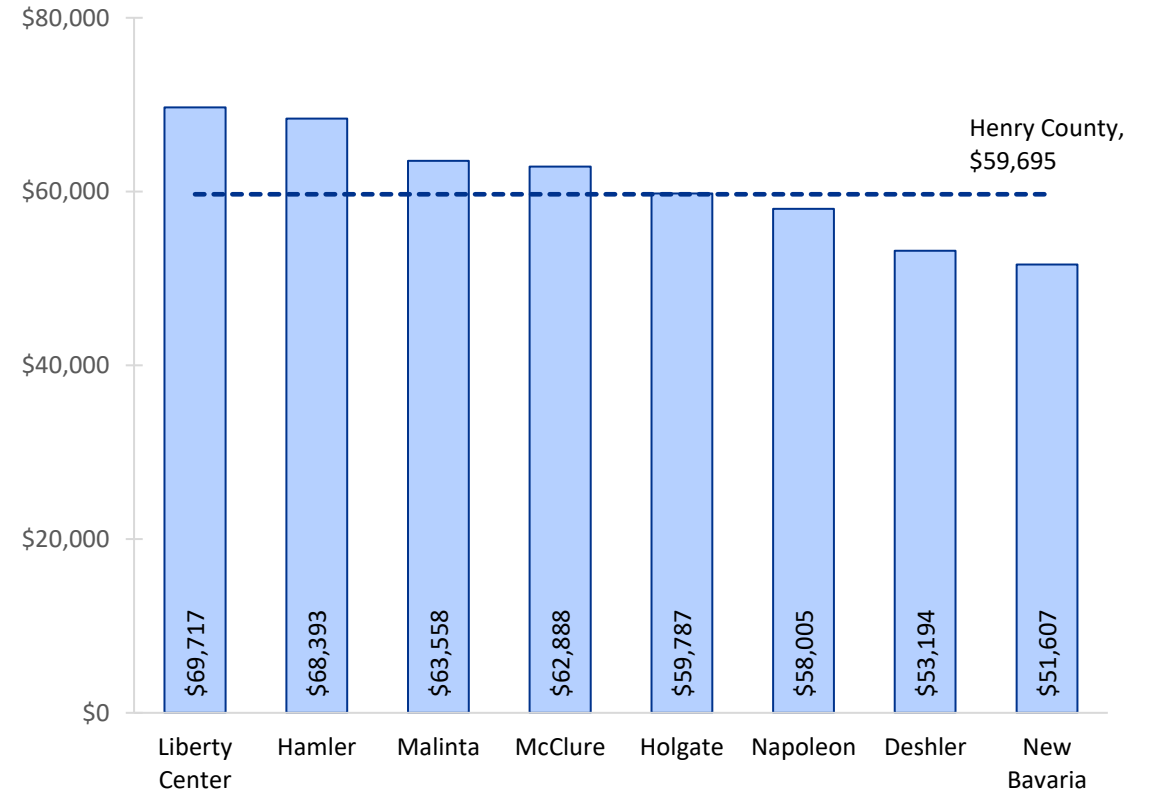
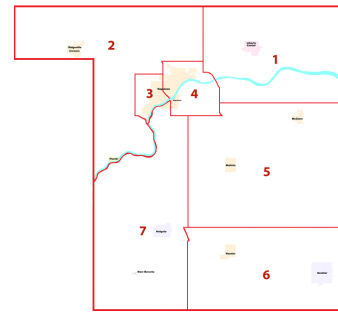


Figure 7. Median household income in the past 12 months (in 2019 inflation-adjusted dollars) for Henry County and its associated zip codes, 2019

Data Source: Table B19049, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Median Household Income by Census Tract



- Within the County, four census tracts have median incomes above the County average—Tracts 1, 2, 5, and 7. The highest was found in Tract 2 at \$75,735.
- The lowest is associated with Tract 4 with a median of only \$38,719.

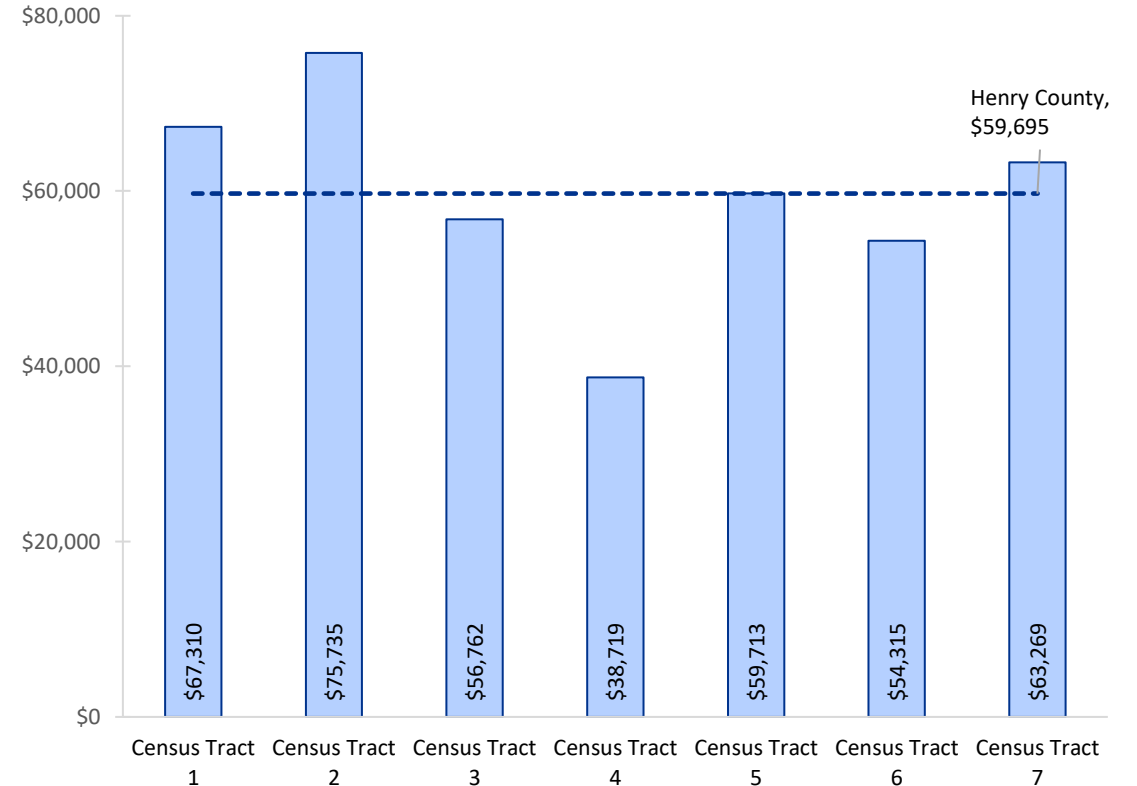


Figure 8. Median household income in the past 12 months (in 2019 inflation-adjusted dollars) by Census Tracts, Henry County, 2019
Data Source: Table B19049, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Median Household Income by Race and/or Ethnicity

- In Henry County, the highest median household income is found among households headed by non-Hispanic Whites at \$60,958 in 2019.
- Those households headed by someone of Hispanic ethnicity have significantly lower median household incomes at \$42,460 in 2019. This represents a difference of \$18,498 compared to households headed by non-Hispanic Whites.
- The lowest median household income was found among those of a single race and were not White or Hispanic. In 2019 their households earned only \$31,667.

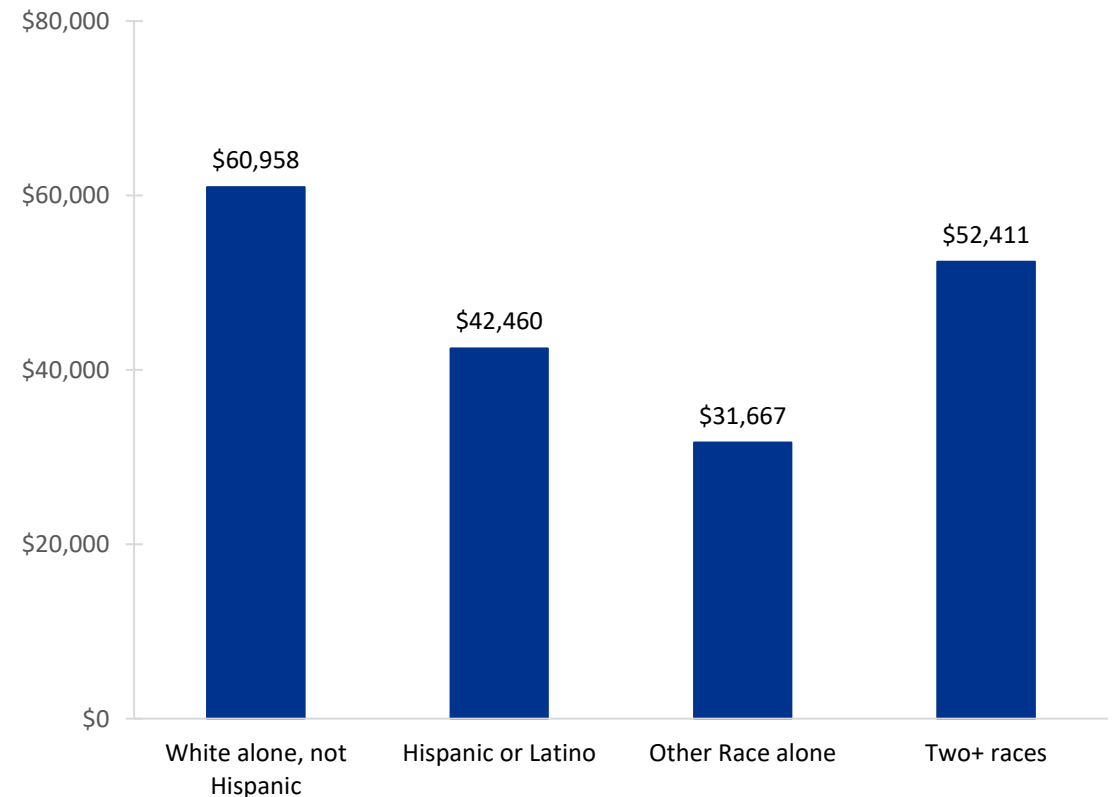


Figure 9. Median household income in the past 12 months (in 2019 inflation adjusted dollars) by Race/Ethnicity, Henry County, 2019
Data Source: Table S1903, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Median Household Income by Age Group

- Among working aged adults (those aged 15 to 64), median **household** income increases with age.
 - Those households headed by individual aged 15 to 24 had a median yearly income of \$38,789.
 - Among those head of householders aged 45 to 64 had a yearly median income in 2019 of \$74,481—nearly twice as large as those householders aged 15-24.
- Among those of non-working age (65+) median household income was \$42,218.

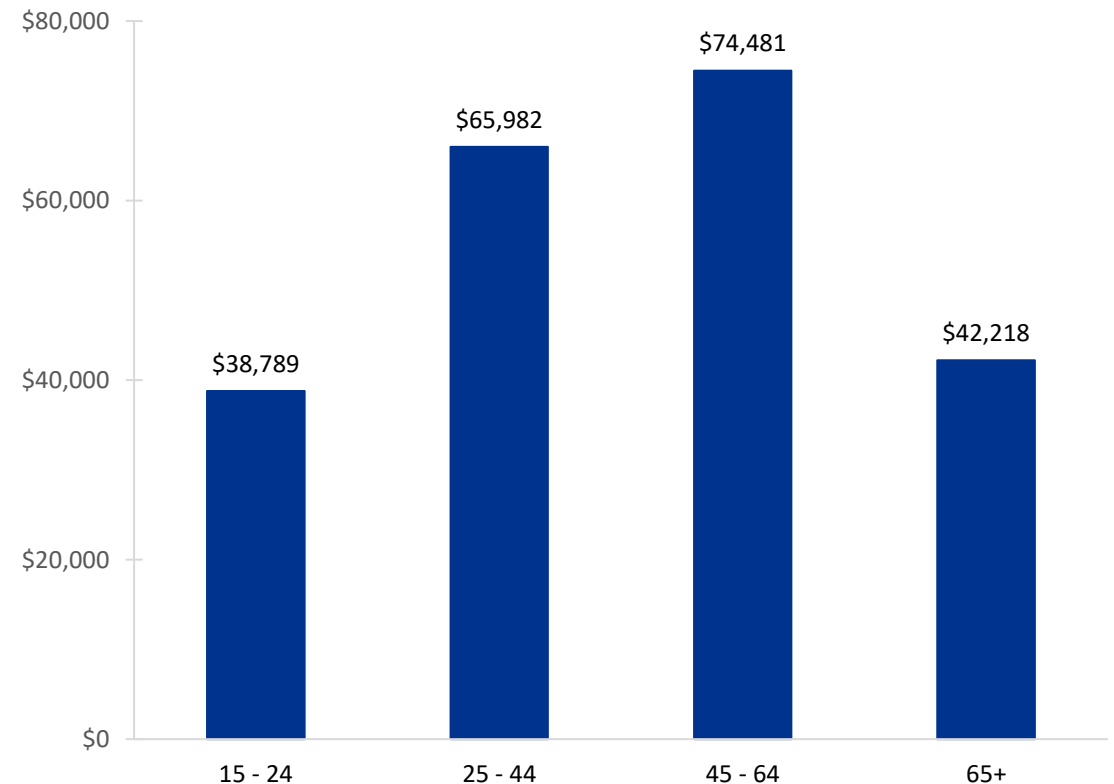


Figure 10. Median household income in the past 12 months (in 2019 inflation adjusted dollars) by Age of Householder, Henry County, 2019

Data Source: Table S1903, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Median Individual Earnings

- The median **individual** earnings for the *civilian employed population aged 16 and over* is quite similar regardless of geographic level. The civilian employed population are employed individuals who are not inmates of institutions (e.g., penal and mental facilities, homes for the aged), and who are not on active duty in the Armed Forces.
 - Henry County's and Ohio's was about \$36,000 in 2019.
 - The median for the U.S. was slightly higher at about \$38,000.

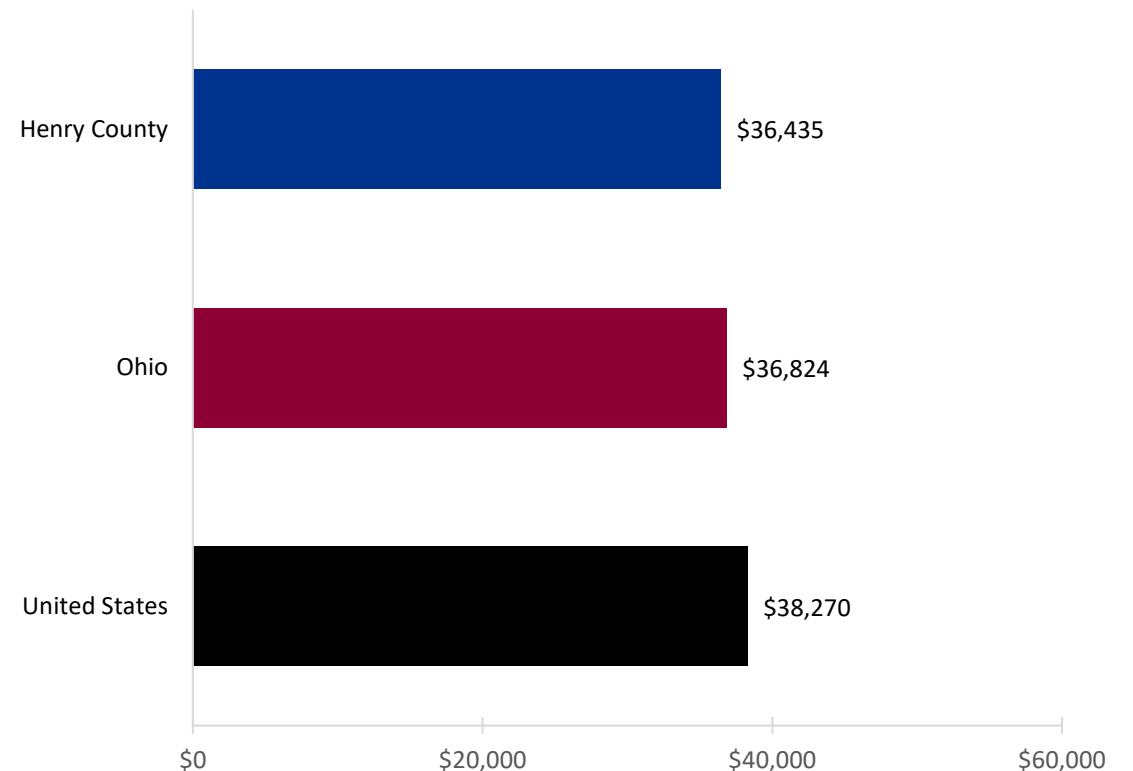


Figure 11. Median earnings in the past 12 months (in 2019 inflation-adjusted dollars) for the civilian employed population 16 years and over, 2019
Data Source: Table S2411, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Median Individual Earnings by Gender

Figure 12 depicts the median **individual** earnings by gender among *all civilian employed persons aged 16 years and over*.

- Henry County women (\$28,245) earned significantly less than men (\$46,015) in 2019. That is \$17,770 a year less, on average.

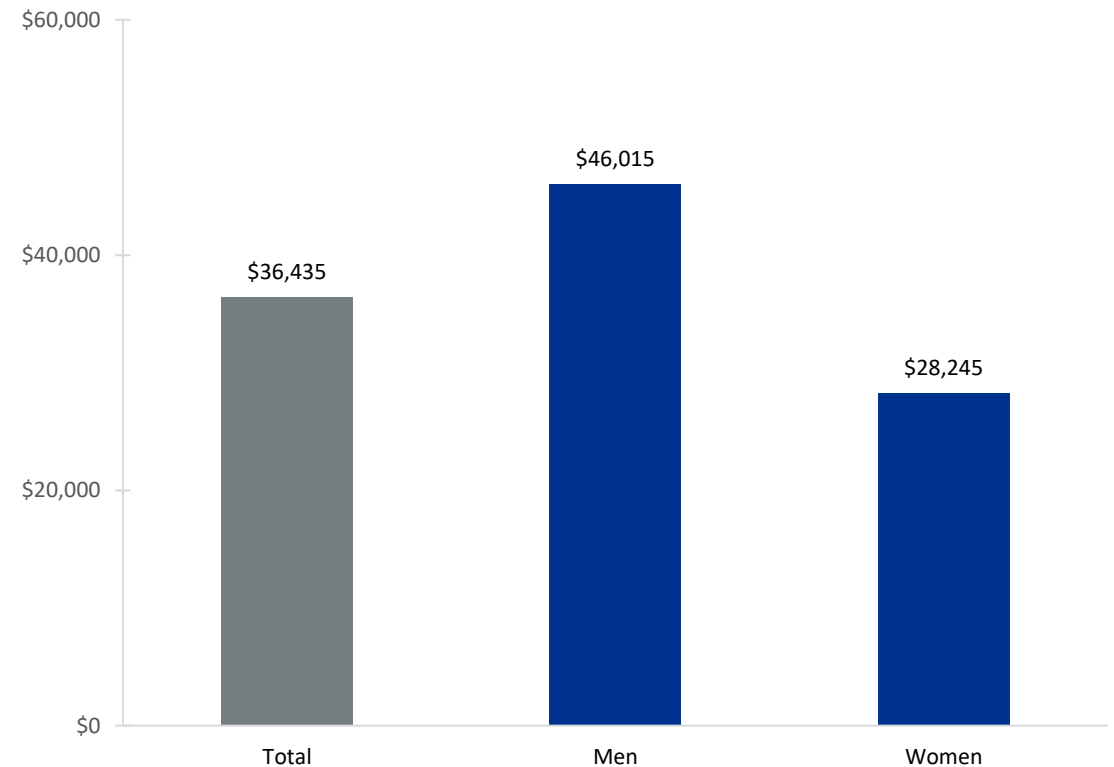


Figure 12. Median earnings in the past 12 months (in 2019 inflation-adjusted dollars) for the civilian employed population 16 years and over by gender, Henry County, 2019
Data Source: Table S2411, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Women's Earnings as a Percentage of Men's Earnings

Figure 13 depicts women's individual earnings as a percentage of men's individual earnings among *all civilian employed persons aged 16 years and over*.

- In 2019, women in the United States made 71.4% compared to men.
- When limited to men and women residing in Ohio, women's income compared to men's is even lower, at 69.3%.
- Limiting even further geographically, and looking at residents of Henry County, women compared to men earn 61.4% as much—and absolute difference of 10% compared to the nation. In other words, for every dollar earned by a man living in Henry County a women on average earned 61.4 cents.

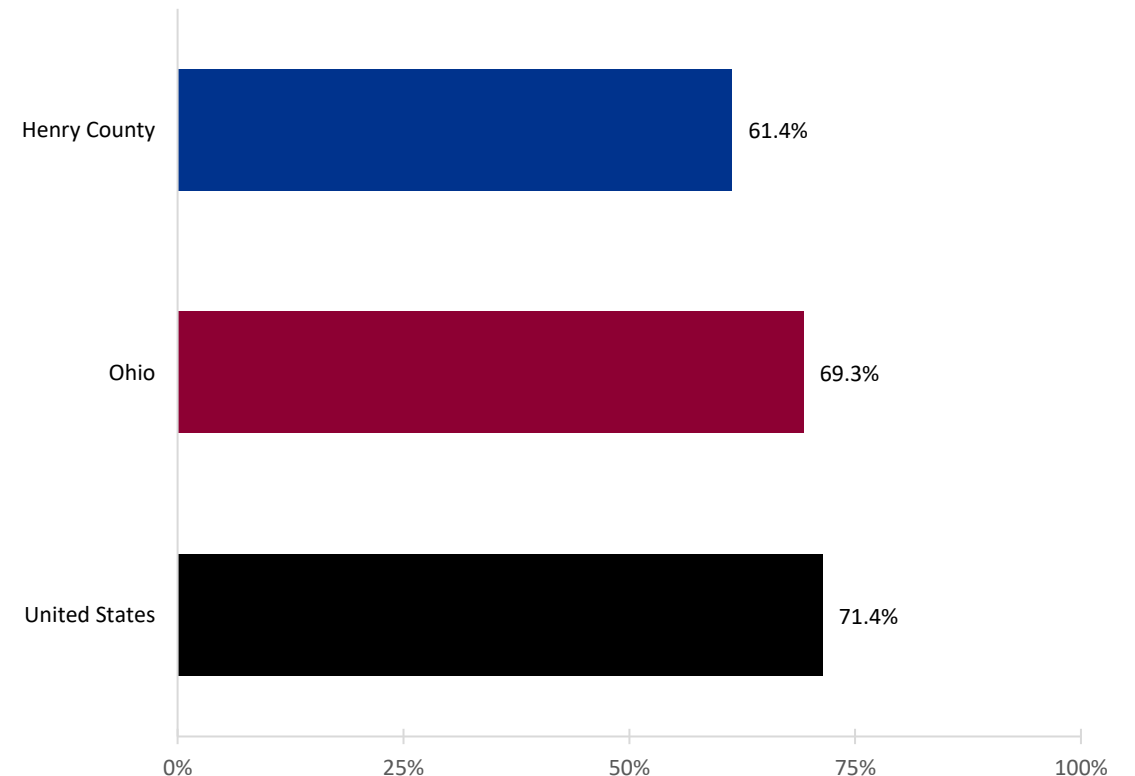


Figure 13. Women's earnings as a percentage of men's earnings for the civilian employed population 16 years and over, 2019

Data Source: Table S2411, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Median Individual Earnings by Gender Among Full-time, Year-round Workers

Given a larger share of men are employed full-time and year-round, a more apples-to-apples comparison by gender would be among *full-time, year-round workers with earnings*.

- Despite this distinction, Henry County women still earn significantly less than men - \$13,000 a year less, on average. That is full-time, year-round working women earned 36% less in 2019 than full-time, year-round working men.

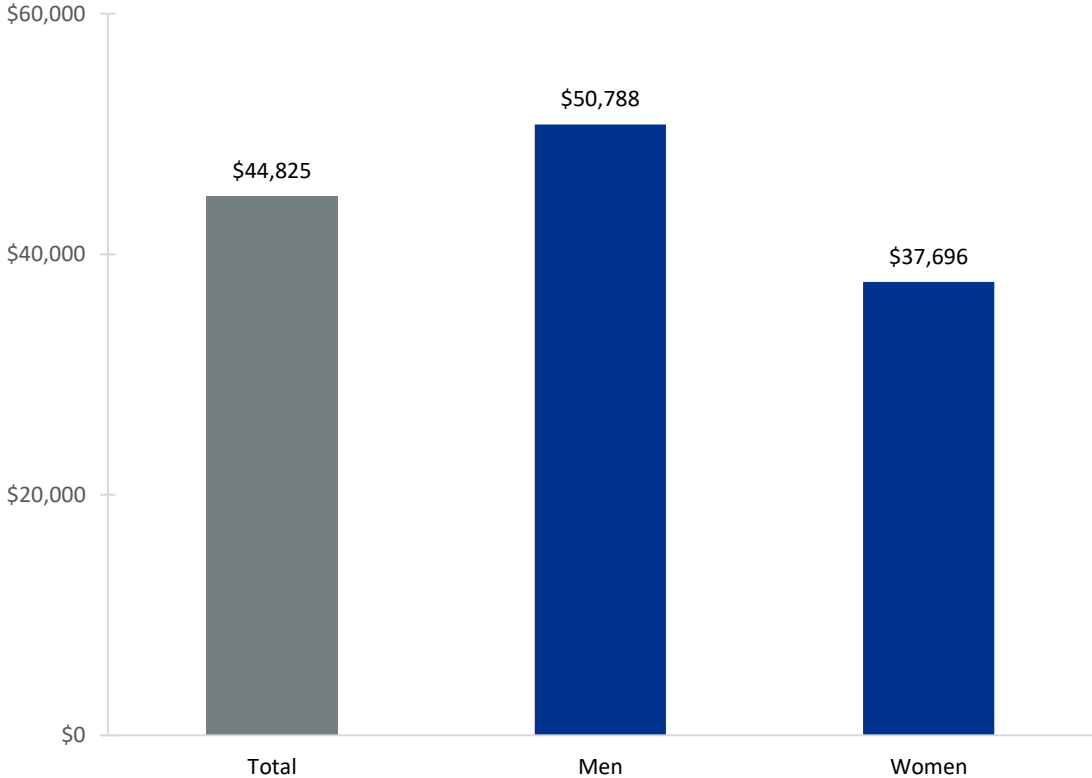


Figure 14. Median earnings in the past 12 months (in 2019 inflation-adjusted dollars) for full-time, year-round workers with earnings by gender, Henry County, 2019
Data Source: Table S2001, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Median Individual Earnings by Educational Attainment

The relationship between individual earnings and educational attainment are not surprising. As educational attainment increases, so too does individual earnings.

- Henry County residents aged 25-years-old and older and had not received a High School diploma/ GED earned a median of \$24,261 in 2019.
- In contrast, those who had received a graduate or professional degree earned more than twice as much in 2019 with a median individual earnings of \$54,081.

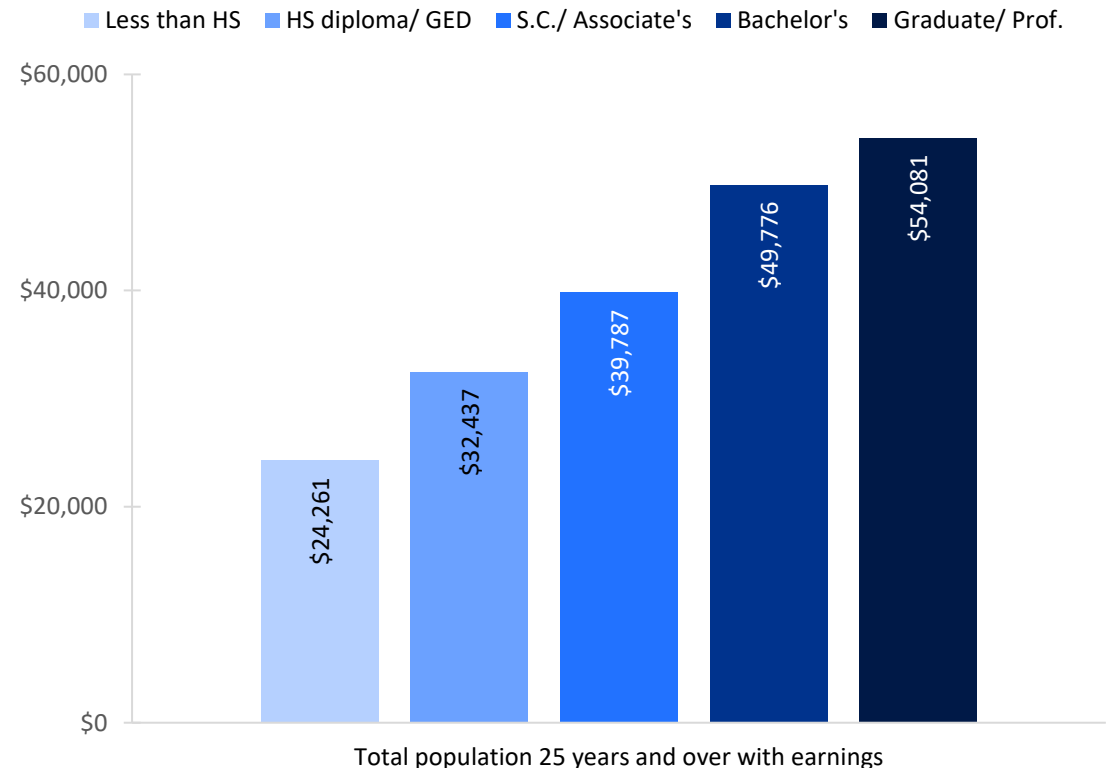


Figure 15. Median earnings in the past 12 months (in 2019 inflation adjusted dollars) for the population 25 years and over with earnings, Henry County, 2019
Data Source: Table S2001 U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Median Individual Earnings by Disability Status

- There is also variability in median individual earnings by disability status. Those with a disability had median yearly earnings of \$20,099 compared to \$35,635 among those without a disability.

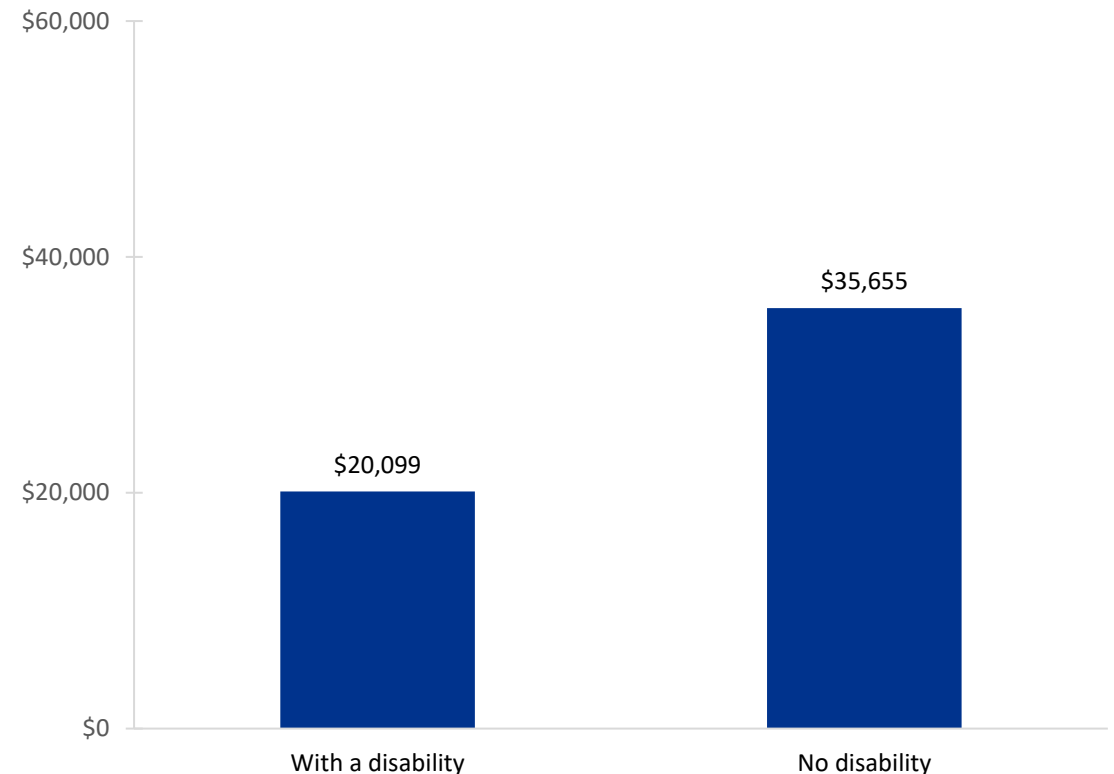


Figure 16. Median earnings in the past 12 months (in 2019 inflation-adjusted dollars) by disability status for the civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years and over with earnings, Henry County, 2019
Data Source: Table B18140, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Income Equity Score | Geographic Variation

An often-used measure for determining income equality/ inequality is the Gini index, or Gini coefficient. The measure was developed by Corrado Gini—and Italian statistician—in 1912. It measures the income distribution among a population ranging from 0 representing perfect equality to 1 representing perfect inequality.

- Compared to its neighbors, the state of Ohio, and the nation, Henry County had the lowest Gini coefficient in 2019 at 0.37, meaning it had the lowest level of income inequality.
- The highest Gini coefficient was found in Lucas County at 0.49.

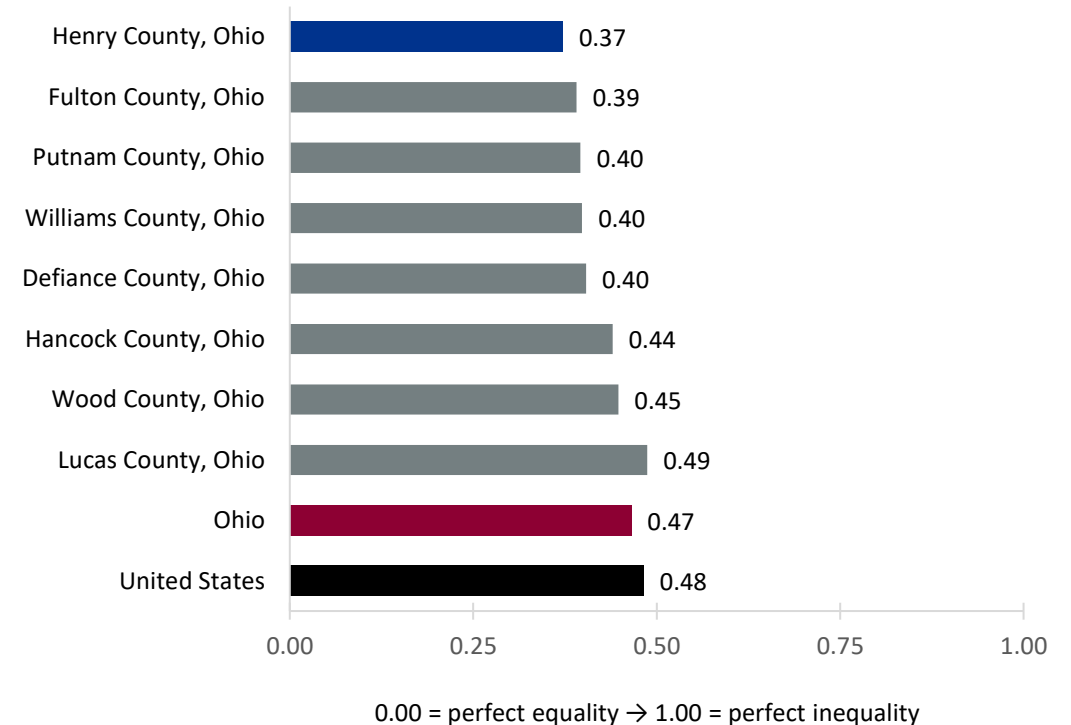
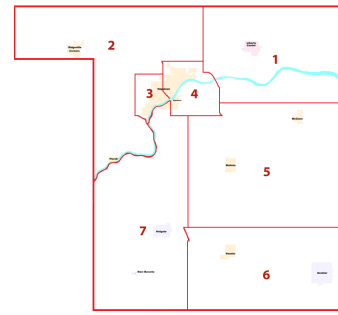


Figure 17. Gini coefficient for Henry County, its neighboring counties, Ohio, and the U.S., 2019
Data Source: Table B19083, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Income Equity Score by Zip Code & Census Tract



There is also variation in the Gini Coefficient within Henry County. Figure 18 shows variation by Henry County associated zip codes and Figure 19 shows variation by Henry County associated Census Tracts.

- The highest rates of inequality are found in those areas associated with the city of Napoleon.

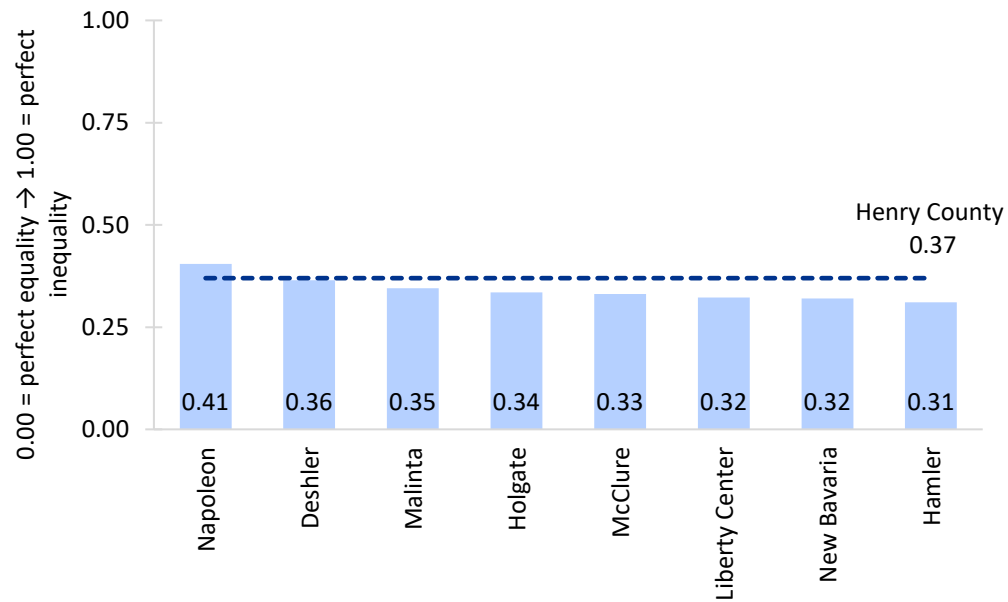


Figure 18. Gini coefficient for Henry County and its associated zip codes, 2019
Data Source: Table B19083, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

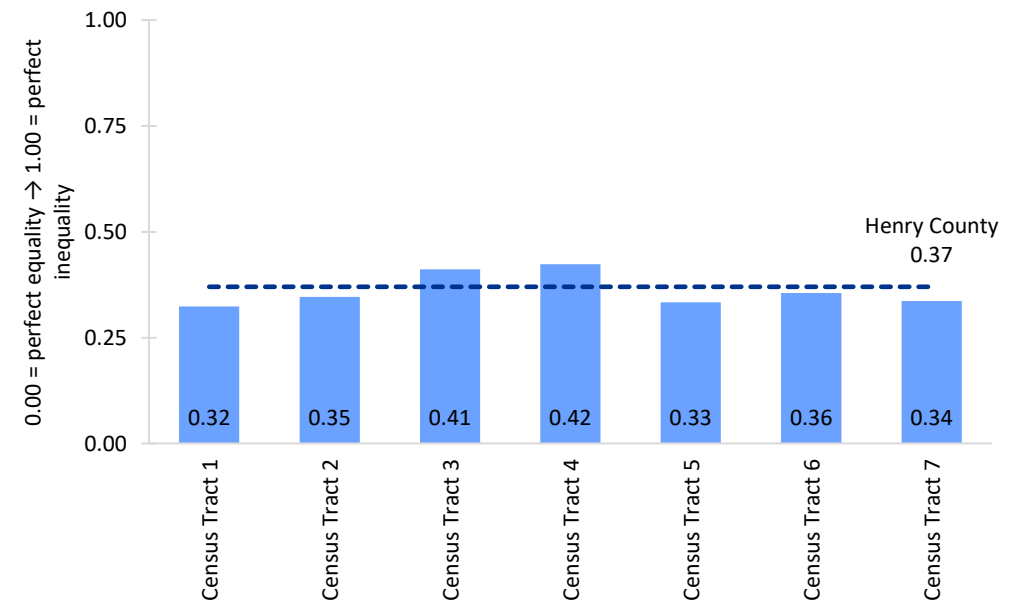


Figure 19. Gini coefficient for Henry County and its associated Census Tracts, 2019
Data Source: Table B19083, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

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 (CPS-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 rates 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 who Poverty Status Cannot Be Determined:

- Institutional groups quarters (such as prisons or nursing homes)
- College dormitories
- Military barracks
- Living situations without conventional household (and who are not in shelters)

Additionally, poverty status cannot be determined for *unrelated* individuals under the age of 15 (such as *foster children*) because income questions are only asked for 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>

Table 2. Poverty Thresholds for 2019 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Size of family unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual):	13,011									
Under the age of 65.....	13,300	13,300								
Aged 65 and older.....	12,261	12,261								
Two people:	16,521									
Householder under the age of 65.....	17,196	17,120	17,622							
Householder aged 65 and older.....	15,468	15,453	17,555							
Three people.....	20,335	19,998	20,578	20,598						
Four people.....	26,172	26,370	26,801	25,926	26,017					
Five people.....	31,021	31,800	32,263	31,275	30,510	30,044				
Six people.....	35,129	36,576	36,721	35,965	35,239	34,161	33,522			
Seven people.....	40,016	42,085	42,348	41,442	40,811	39,635	38,262	36,757		
Eight people.....	44,461	47,069	47,485	46,630	45,881	44,818	43,470	42,066	41,709	
Nine people or more.....	52,875	56,621	56,895	56,139	55,503	54,460	53,025	51,727	51,406	49,426

Poverty | Geographic Variation

The percentage living in poverty varied among Henry County and its neighboring counties.

- The lowest share of the population living below the poverty threshold in 2019 was found in Putnam County at 7.6%.
- This is in stark contrast to Lucas County, where the share living in poverty was nearly 2.5 times greater at 18.7%.
- Henry County had 8.4% of its population living below the poverty threshold – ranking 3rd out of the surrounding seven counties. *This figure represents **2,246** Henry County residents.* Henry County's poverty rate was also lower than the state of Ohio (14%) and the U.S. (13.4%).

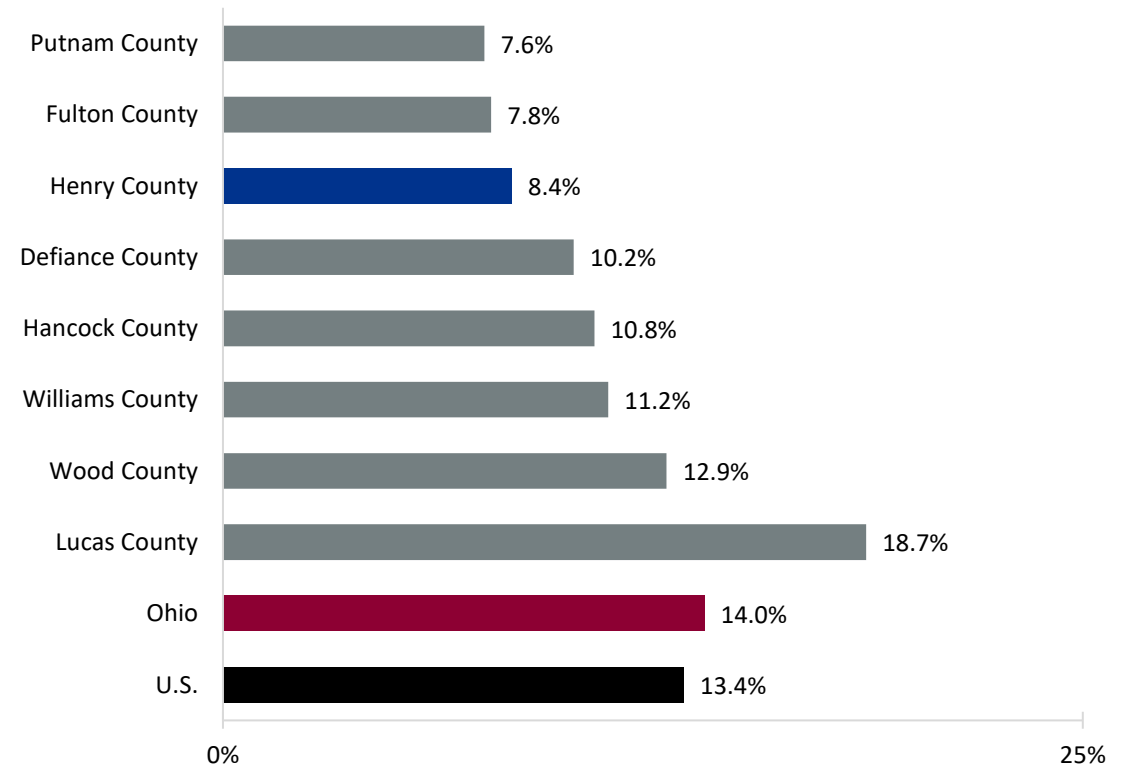
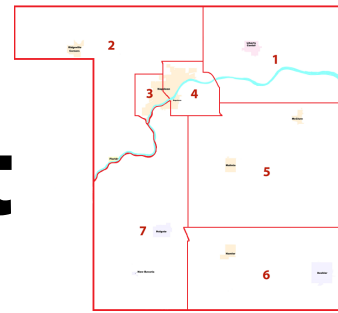


Figure 20. Percentage below the poverty level by age group for Henry County, its neighboring counties, Ohio, and the U.S., 2019

Data Source: Table S1701, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Poverty by Zip Code & Census Tract



Comparing the poverty rates of different locations within Henry County we also observe variability.

- More specifically, the zip codes for Deshler and Napoleon have poverty rates of 11.6% and 10.3%, respectively.
- This contrasts with Holgate, Malinta, McClure, and New Bavaria all with poverty rates less than 5%.

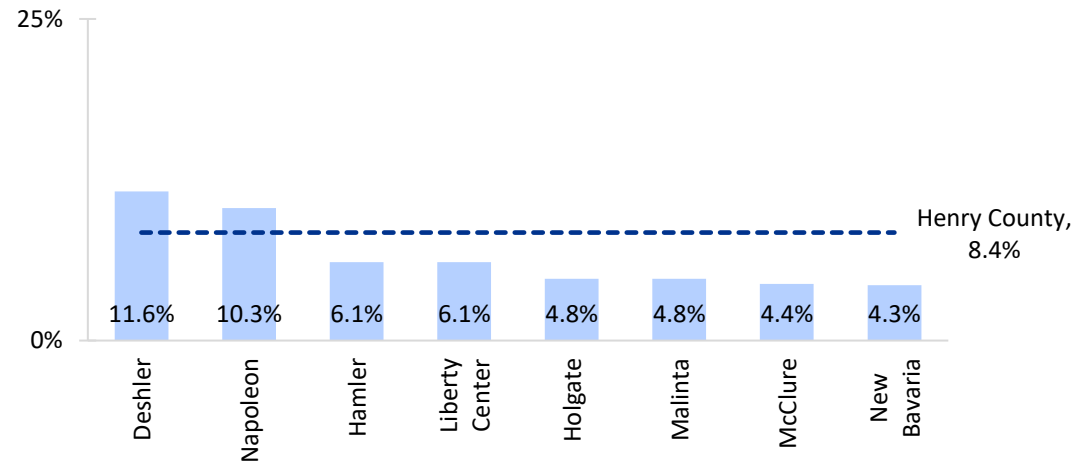


Figure 21. Percentage below the poverty level for Henry County and its associated zip codes, 2019
Data Source: Table S1701, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Comparing the poverty rates of the different Census Tracts comprising Henry County we also observe variability.

- More specifically, the Census Tract 4 has a poverty rate of 21.4%
- This is compared to Census Tracts 1, 2, 5, and 7—all with poverty rates less than 5%.

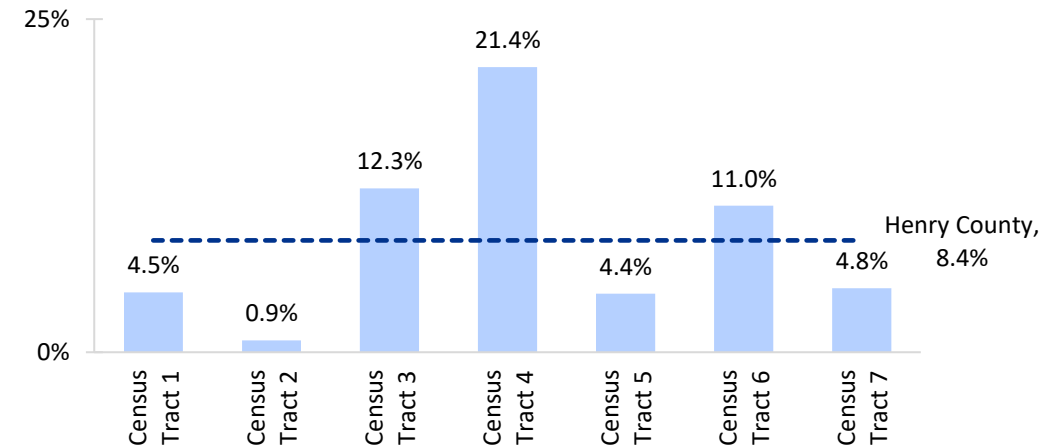


Figure 22. Percentage below the poverty level for Henry County and its associated Census Tracts, 2019
Data Source: Table S1701, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Poverty Rates by Sex

- Females had slightly higher shares living below the poverty threshold, 9.2% versus 7.6% among males in 2019.

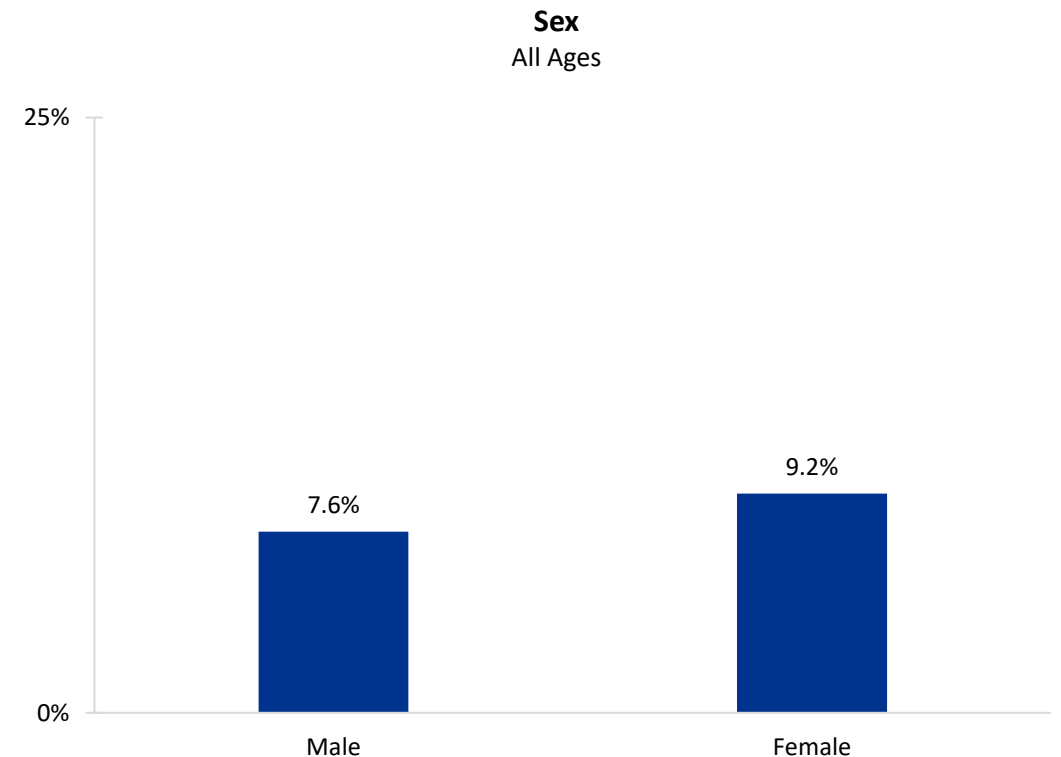


Figure 23. Percentage below the poverty level by Sex, Henry County, 2019
Data Source: Table B17020, S1701 & Table B23024, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Poverty Rates by Race/ Ethnicity

Regarding race and ethnicity, sample sizes only allow for the comparison of non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanics of any race.

- The share of Hispanics living in poverty was more than twice that of non-Hispanic Whites in 2019, 16.2% versus 7.5%.

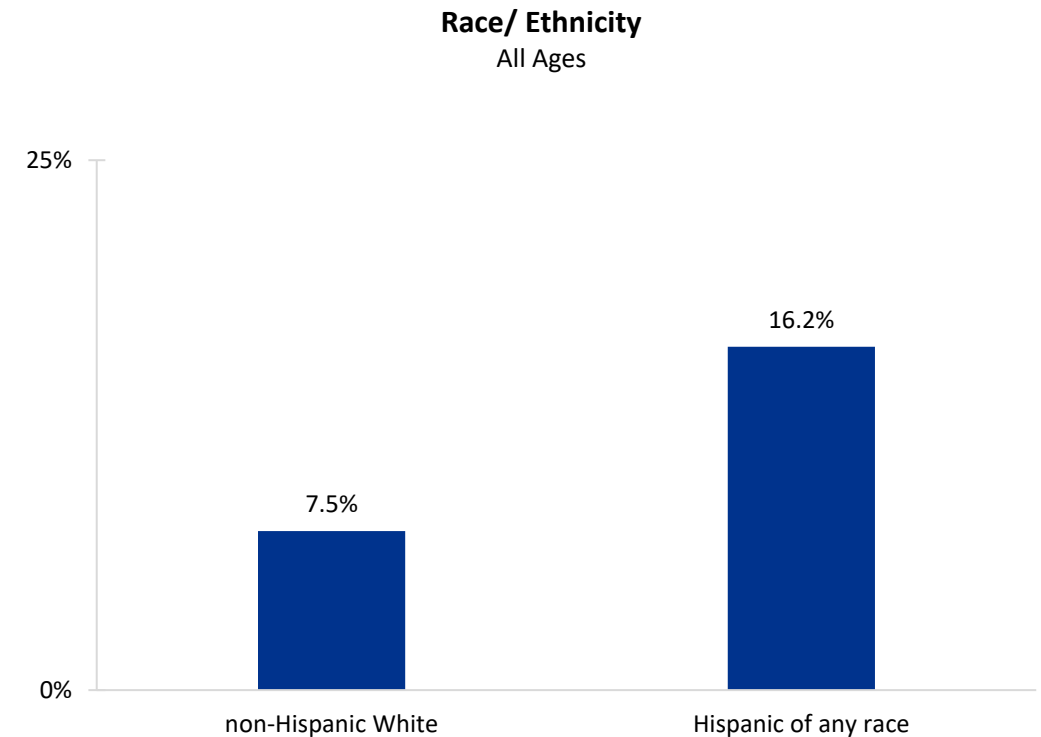


Figure 24. Percentage below the poverty level by Race/ Ethnicity, Henry County, 2019
Data Source: Table B17020, S1701 & Table B23024, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Poverty Rates by Age Group

- Between birth and age 74, the share of Henry County residents living in poverty decreases as age increases.
 - The highest poverty rates were found among those under the age of 6 at 17%
 - The lowest poverty rates were found among those between the ages of 60 and 74 at 4%.
- At age 75 and older the poverty rates begin to tick up slightly but are still lower than all other age groups except those age 60 to 74.

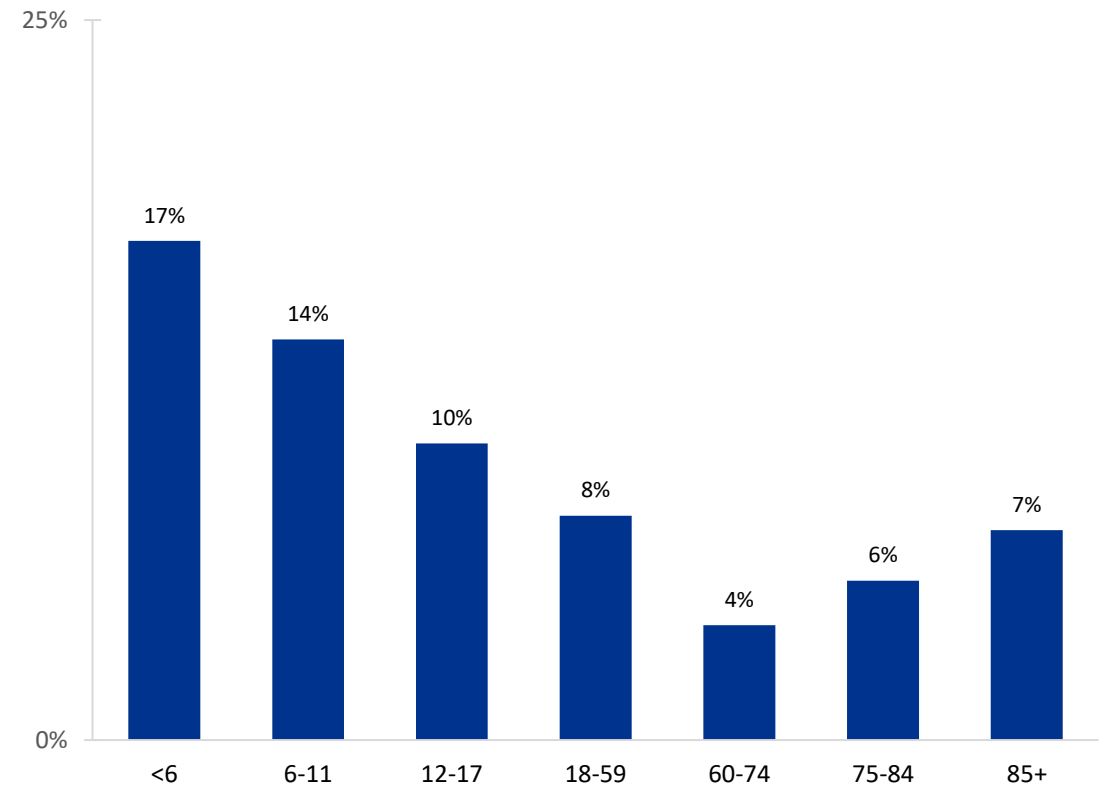


Figure 25. Percentage below the poverty level by Age Group, Henry County, 2019
Data Source: Table B17020, S1701 & Table B23024, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Poverty Rates by Disability Status

- Those Henry County residents between the ages of 20 and 64 classified as having a disability had higher shares living in poverty (16.3%) compared to those not classified as having a disability (5.7%).

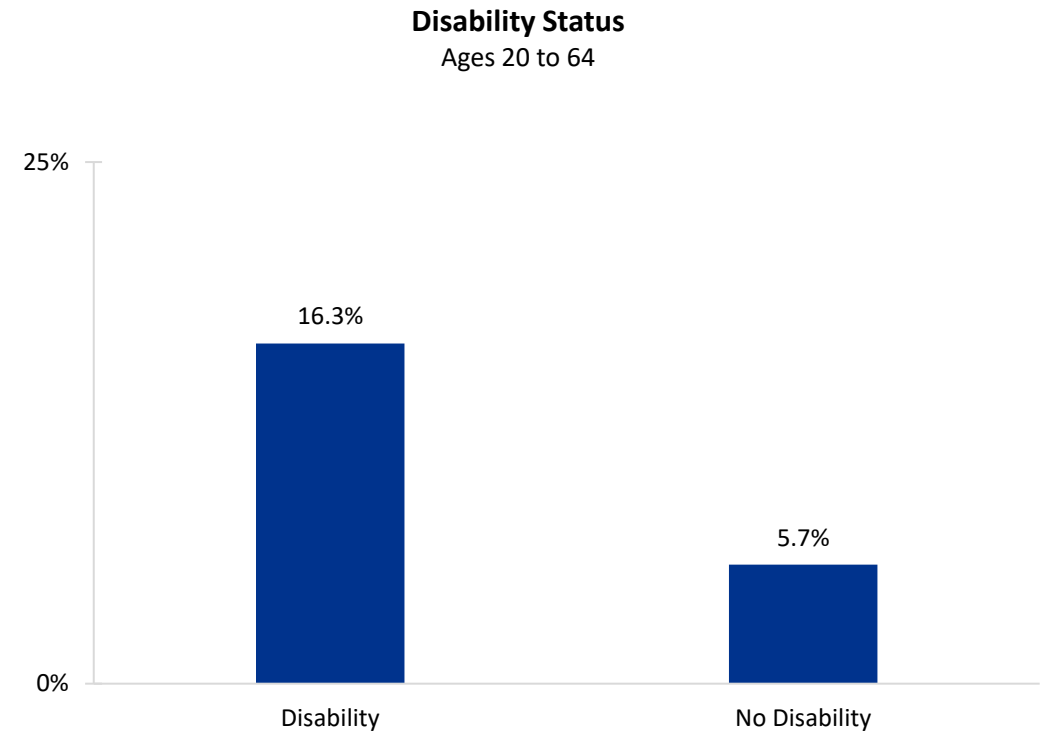


Figure 26. Percentage below the poverty level by Disability Status, Henry County, 2019
Data Source: Table B17020, S1701 & Table B23024, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Food Insecurity

Food insecurity is defined by the USDA as a lack of access (at times) to enough food to live an active and healthy life for all members of a household and limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods. *Note*, this definition takes into consideration that food 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. For ten years, Feeding America has attempted to quantify food insecurity in America via the Map the Meal Gap project. Below are their most recent findings.

- The overall share of *all* Henry County residents who were food insecure in 2019 was 11.1% representing 3,030 people.

Child Food Insecurity | Geographic Variation

- The rate among *minor children* is higher than total population at 14.9%, representing **950 Henry County children** and an annual food budget shortfall of \$1,466,000.
- Among all minor Henry County resident children, 4% are insecure and in “the Gap” e.g., they are likely NOT eligible for federal nutrition programs (their family’s income falls above 185% of the official poverty threshold).



See map.feedingamerica.org for more details.

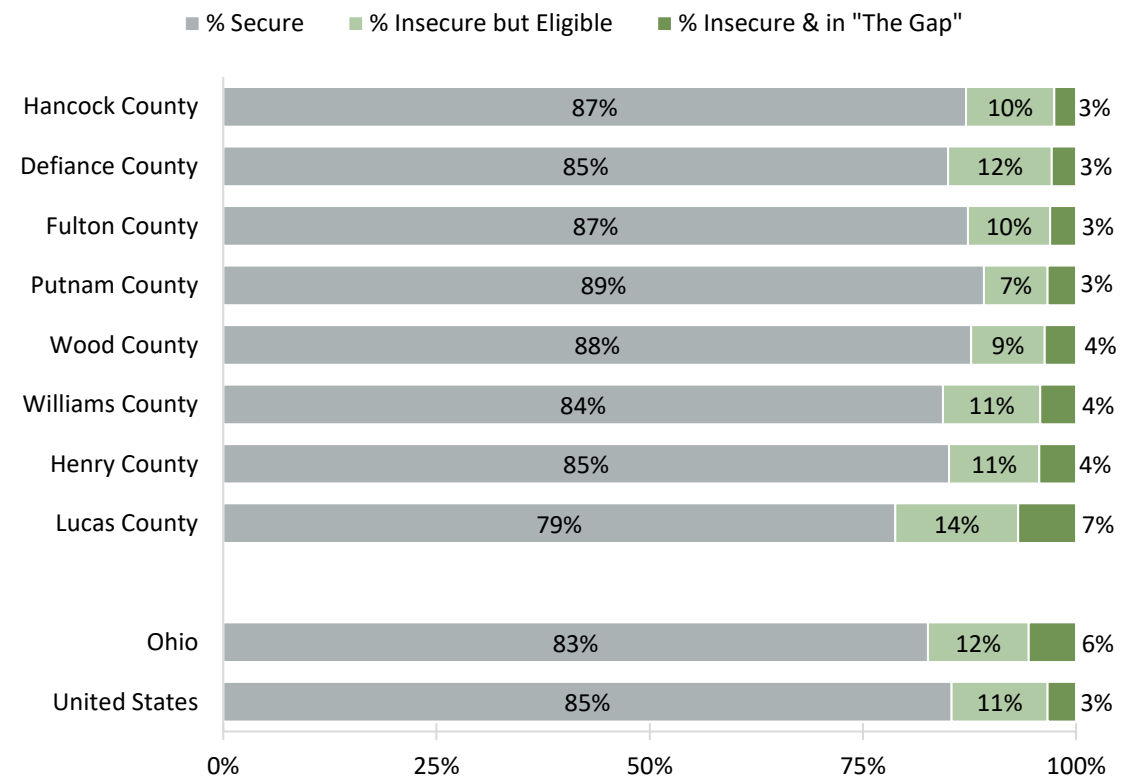


Figure 27. Food security, insecurity, and those in “the Gap” among children by geography, 2019. Data Source: Map the Meal Gap, 2021 Feeding America (2019 data), Child Hunger & Poverty in the United States | Map the Meal Gap (feedingamerica.org)

ALICE Households

**Asset
Limited
Income
Constrained
Employed**

- ALICE household are those with earnings above the Federal Poverty Level, but below the basic cost of living for their county of residence.
- The basic cost of living for a county is it's ALICE threshold.

See [UnitedForALICE.org](https://www.unitedforalice.org) for more details.

ALICE | Budgets

- There are three basic budgets calculated by United For ALICE based on household type.
 - **The ALICE Household Survival Budget:** this includes the minimal estimate of total cost of the following household essentials - housing, childcare, food, transportation, health care, and a smartphone plan, plus taxes and a miscellaneous contingency fund equal to 10% of the budget.
 - **The Senior Survival Budget:** this adjusts the Household Survival Budget to account for the lower average food costs of seniors, lower number of miles traveled for work and family responsibilities, and increased health needs including out of pocket health care expenses.
 - **The ALICE Household Stability Budget:** This is a hypothetical budget model that estimates higher costs of maintaining a viable household over time, including a 10% saving category.

ALICE Household Survival Budget, 2018

Henry County, Ohio

	Single Adult	One Adult, One Child	One Adult, One in Childcare	Single Senior	Two Adults	Two Adults, Two Children	Two Adults, Two in Childcare	Two Seniors
Housing	\$500	\$596	\$596	\$500	\$596	\$695	\$695	\$596
Childcare	\$0	\$234	\$671	\$0	\$0	\$469	\$1,296	\$0
Food	\$234	\$404	\$338	\$200	\$487	\$813	\$710	\$415
Transportation	\$337	\$494	\$494	\$292	\$508	\$805	\$805	\$417
Health Care	\$217	\$463	\$463	\$470	\$463	\$706	\$706	\$940
Technology	\$55	\$55	\$55	\$55	\$75	\$75	\$75	\$75
Miscellaneous	\$158	\$250	\$298	\$176	\$250	\$395	\$489	\$282
Taxes	\$235	\$253	\$364	\$241	\$374	\$388	\$606	\$377
Monthly Total	\$1,736	\$2,749	\$3,279	\$1,933	\$2,753	\$4,346	\$5,382	\$3,102
Annual Total	\$20,832	\$32,988	\$39,348	\$23,196	\$33,036	\$52,152	\$64,584	\$37,224
Hourly Wage	\$10.42	\$16.49	\$19.67	\$11.60	\$16.52	\$26.08	\$32.29	\$18.61

The ALICE Household Survival Budget can be customized for different household sizes using the numbers below:

Add 1 Adult	Add 1 Senior (65+)	Add 1 Infant	Add 1 Preschooler	Add 1 School-Age Child
\$12,601	\$14,441	\$16,049	\$15,499	\$9,557

Note: The budget for two adults and two in childcare includes costs for one infant and one preschooler. Add the dollar amounts shown in this table to the annual totals in the table above to create customized household compositions. To calculate the new hourly wage needed, divide the annual total by 40, then 50. For ALICE Survival Budget sources, see the 2020 Methodology Overview at <https://www.unitedforalice.org/methodology>

ALICE Household Stability Budget, 2018

Henry County, Ohio

	Single Adult	Two Adults	Two Adults, Two Children	Two Adults, Two in Childcare
Housing	\$745	\$869	\$998	\$998
Childcare	\$0	\$0	\$631	\$1,683
Food	\$491	\$995	\$1,779	\$1,563
Transportation	\$733	\$931	\$1,252	\$1,252
Health Care	\$184	\$389	\$609	\$609
Technology	\$125	\$145	\$145	\$145
Miscellaneous	\$285	\$408	\$683	\$778
Savings	\$285	\$408	\$683	\$778
Taxes	\$575	\$748	\$1,412	\$1,529
Monthly Total	\$3,423	\$4,893	\$8,192	\$9,335
Annual Total	\$41,076	\$58,716	\$98,304	\$112,020
Hourly Wage	\$20.54	\$29.36	\$49.15	\$56.01

Note: The budget for two adults and two in childcare includes costs for one infant and one preschooler. Add the dollar amounts shown in this table to the annual totals in the table above to create customized household compositions. To calculate the new hourly wage needed, divide the annual total by 40, then 50. For ALICE Survival Budget sources, see the 2020 Methodology Overview at

<https://www.unitedforalice.org/methodology>

ALICE | Trends

- The shares of households below the poverty threshold and below the ALICE threshold in 2018 are smaller than in 2010, 2012, and 2014, but larger than those in 2016.
- In 2018, there were an estimated **1,057** households in Henry County below the federal poverty threshold and **2,320** below the ALICE threshold.

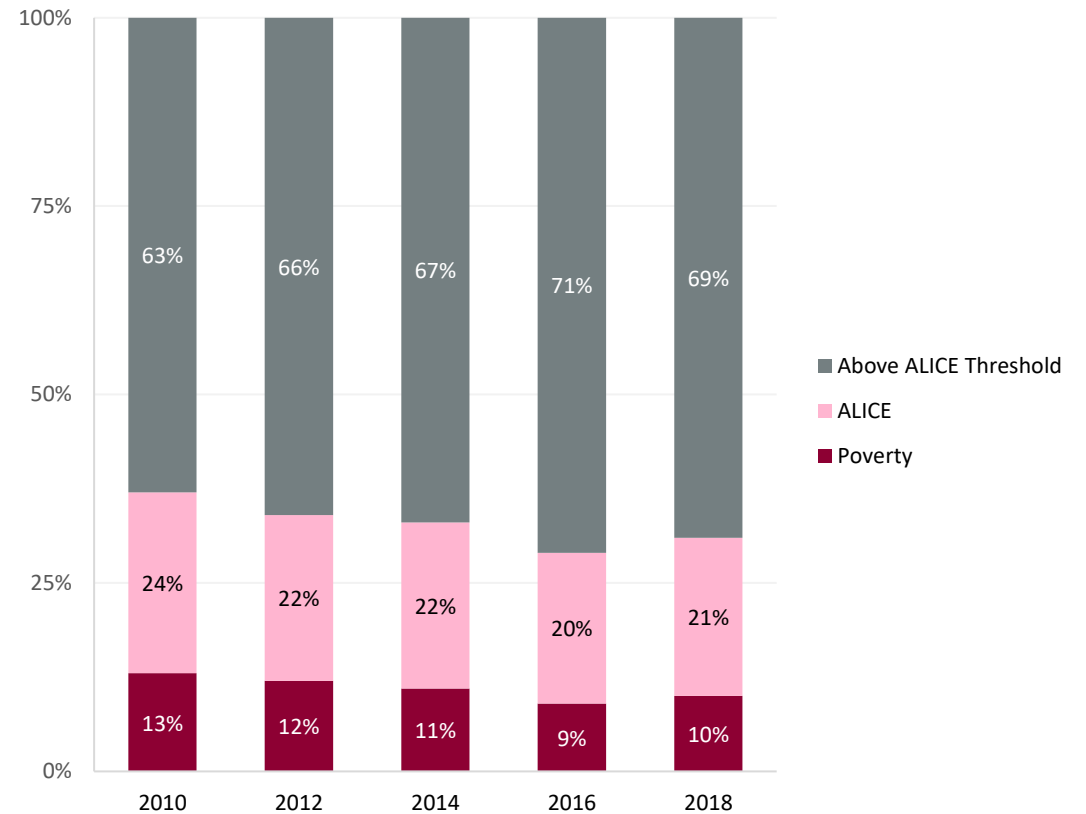


Figure 28. Trend in the share of Henry County Households by Poverty and ALICE Status
Data Sources: ALICE Threshold, 2007-2018; American Community Survey, 2007-2018

ALICE by Household Type and Sex of Householder

Among those Households with Children

- Female-headed households with at least one child had much higher shares living below the poverty threshold, 41% versus 11% among males in 2018.
- They also had much higher shares living in the ALICE gap—35% compared to 20% among males.
- By far, married could households had smaller shares living in poverty and in the ALICE gap in 2018.

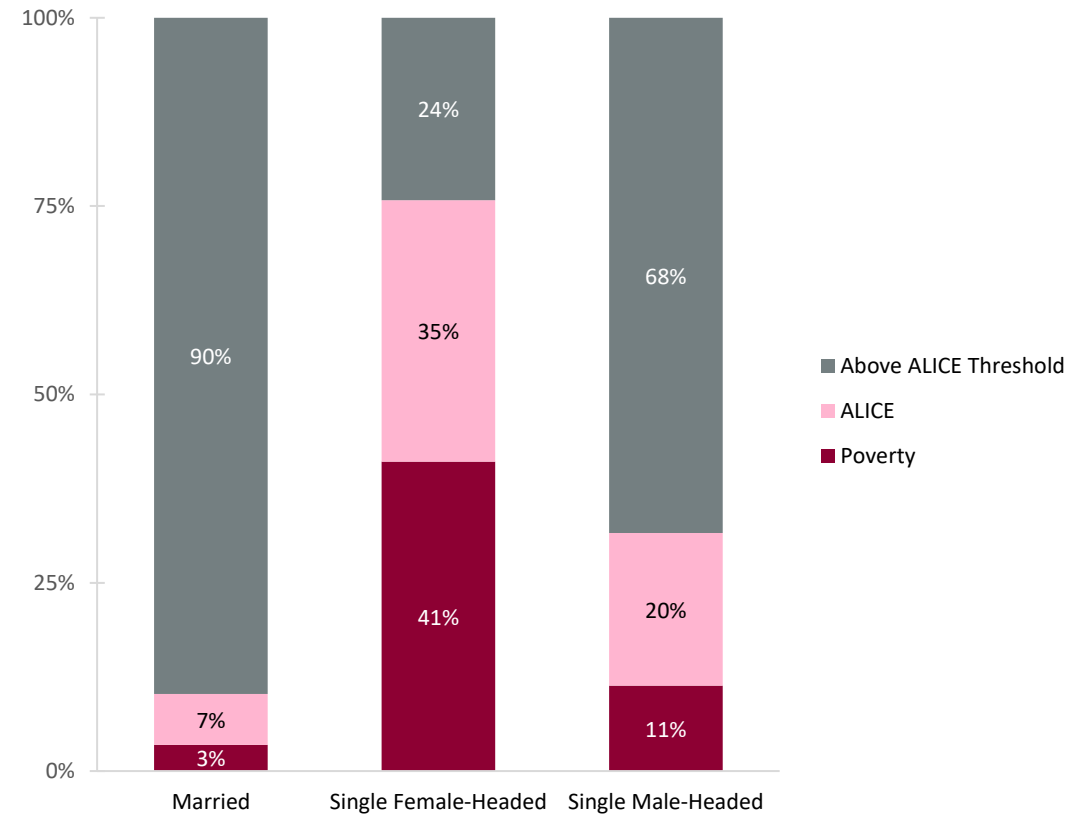


Figure 29. Share of Henry County Households below ALICE Threshold and Federal Poverty Threshold by Household Type and Sex Among Households with Children, 2018
Data Sources: ALICE Threshold, 2007-2018; American Community Survey, 2007-2018

ALICE by Zip Code

- Comparing households below the ALICE threshold of different locations within Henry County we observe some variability.
 - More specifically, the zip code for Deshler had the largest share of households below the ALICE threshold at 35%.
 - This contrasts with Hamler where 21% of households were below the ALICE threshold in 2018.

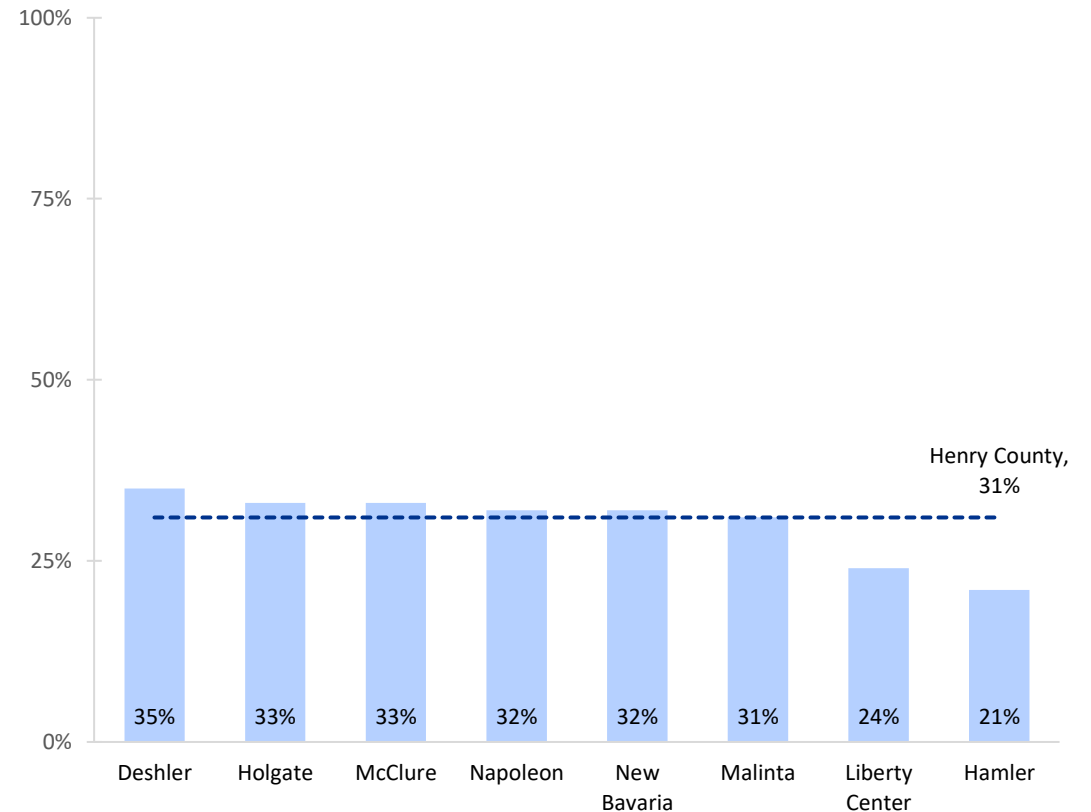


Figure 30. Trend in the share of Henry County Households below the ALICE threshold
Data Sources: ALICE Threshold, 2007-2018; American Community Survey, 2007-2018

ALICE by Race/ Ethnicity

- Those reporting as Hispanic (of any race) had the highest shares living below the poverty threshold (11%) and living in the ALICE gap (28%) compared to White non-Hispanics and those of 2+ Races non-Hispanic.
 - In sum, 39% of Hispanics were living below the ALICE threshold.
 - Among White non-Hispanics 29% were living below the ALICE threshold.
 - Individuals who were of 2 or more races (non-Hispanic) had 25% living below the ALICE threshold.

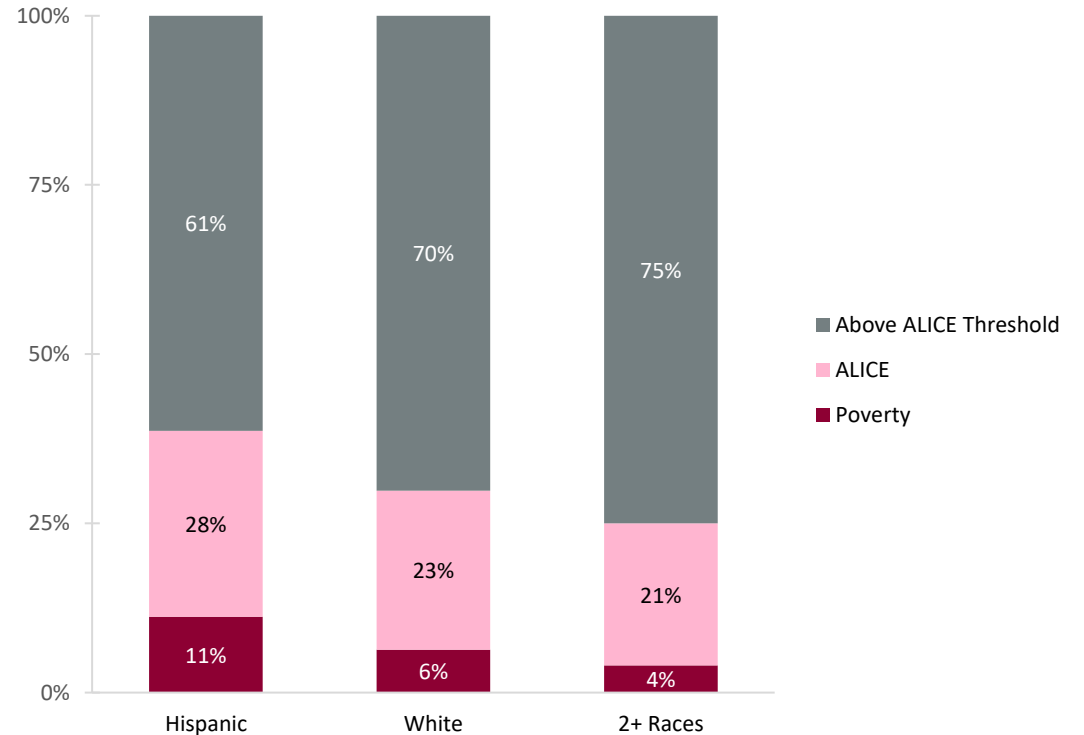


Figure 31. Share of Henry County Households Below the Federal Poverty Level and ALICE Threshold by Race/ Ethnicity

Data Sources: ALICE Threshold, 2007-2018; American Community Survey, 2007-2018

Note: All racial categories except Two or More Races are for one race alone. Race and ethnicity are overlapping categories; in this figure, the Two or More Races group may include Hispanic households. The White group includes only White, non-Hispanic households. The Hispanic group may include households of any race. Because household poverty data is not available for the American Community Survey's race/ethnicity categories, annual income below \$15,000 is used as a proxy.

ALICE by Age Group

- By far, the age group with the highest share living below the ALICE threshold were those under the age of 25 at 62%—over half (53%) were in the ALICE gap and 9% were in poverty.
 - Recall, these numbers are based on the poverty and ALICE status of the household they are living in.
- The group with the next highest share below the ALICE threshold were those of retirement age (65+) at 40%.
- Interestingly, those aged 25-44 had the highest share living in poverty (15%) and this share was slightly larger than the share living in the ALICE gap (13%). This age group's share living in the ALICE gap was the smallest among the age groups examined.

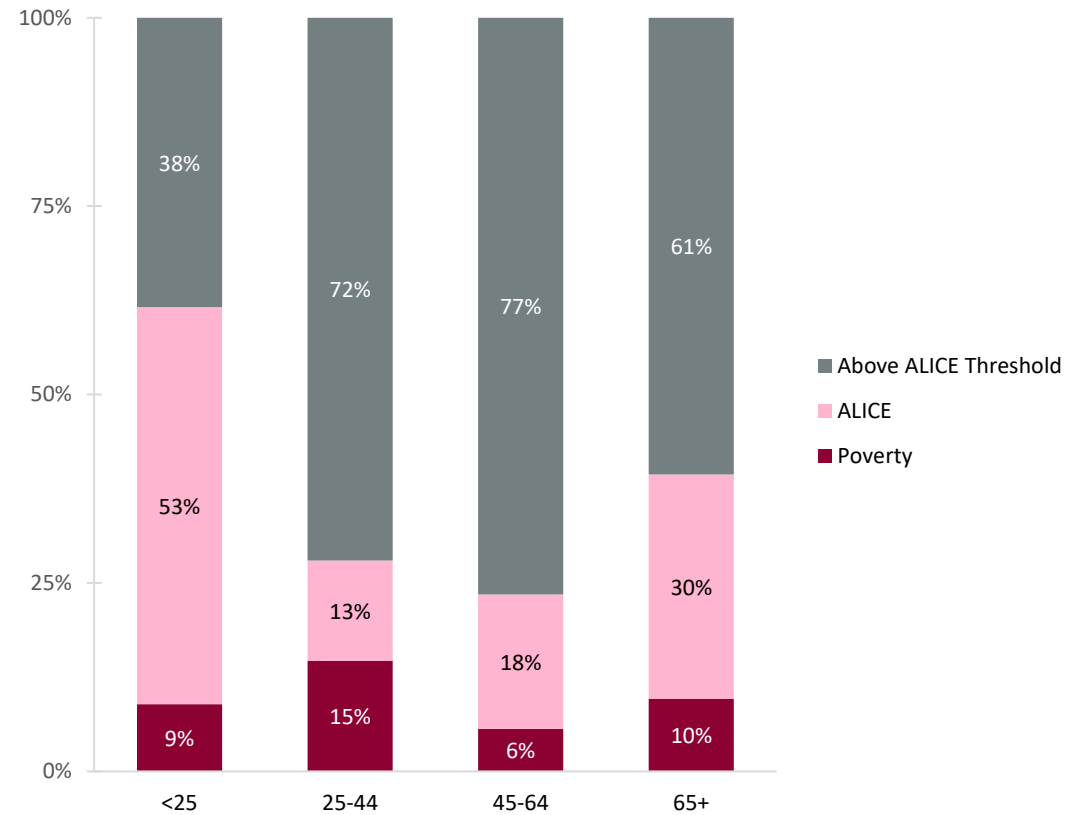


Figure 32. Trend in the share of Henry County Households by Poverty and ALICE Status
Data Sources: ALICE Threshold, 2007-2018; American Community Survey, 2007-2018

Education

Educational Attainment and Education Equity

Geographic Variation in Educational Attainment

- Most Henry County residents aged twenty-five or older had at least a high school diploma (93%) in 2019. This share is slightly higher than Ohio (90%) and the U.S. (89%).
- Despite the larger share of high school graduates, Henry County has a smaller share with a bachelor's degree or more at only 17% compared to over one-quarter of all Ohioans (28%) and one-third of Americans (33%).

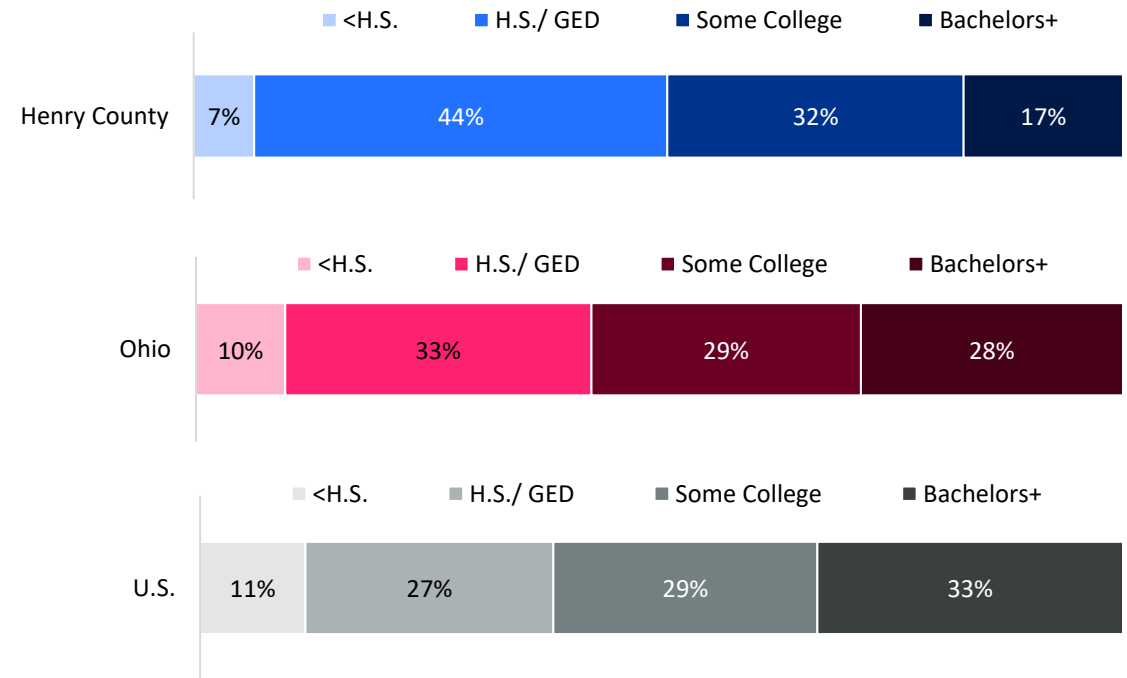


Figure 33. Educational attainment among the population 25 years and over
 Data Source: Table S1501, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Geographic Variation in Educational Attainment by Gender

- Compared to the U.S. and Ohio, a larger share of Henry County residents have at least a High School education, regardless of gender.
- However, smaller shares have earned at least a Bachelor's degree. This is also true regardless of gender.

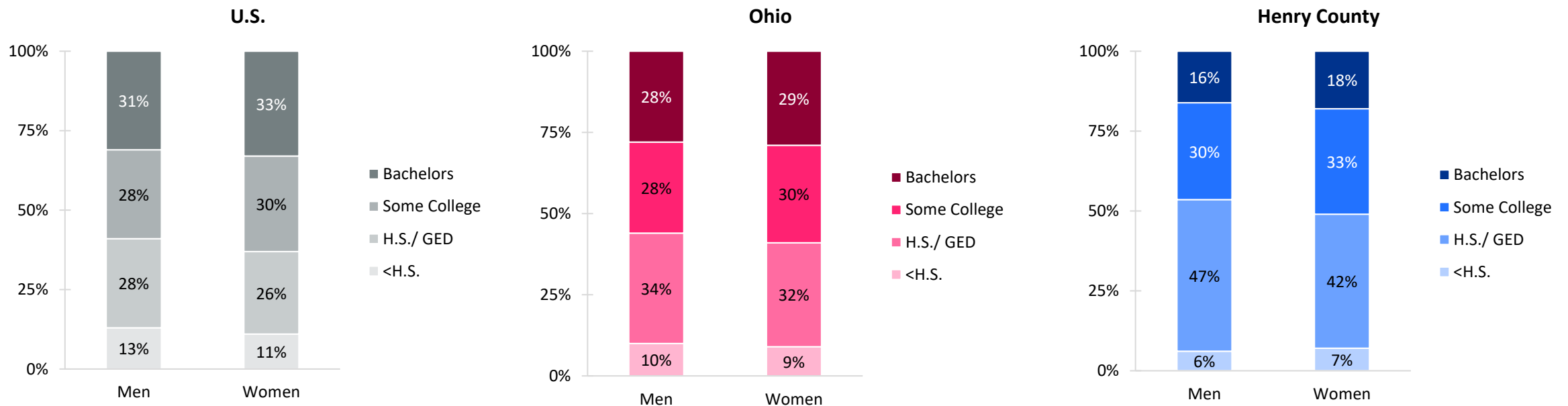


Figure 34. Educational attainment among the population 25 years and over by Gender and Geographic Location
 Data Source: Table S1501, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Educational Attainment by Zip Code

There is slight variation in educational attainment by Henry County zip codes, however the general pattern is the same, with the greatest share having a H.S. diploma/ GED and the smallest share with less than a H.S. education.

- Regarding those with less than a H.S. education shares range from a high of 9% (Deshler, McClure, & Holgate) to a low of 2% (Malinta).
- Generally, about two-thirds of individuals have a H.S. diploma/GED regardless of zip code.
- Regarding those who had achieved some college education (including an Associates degree), the highest share was found in Liberty Center (39%) and the lowest in Deshler (25%).
- Malinta had the largest share of residents with at least a Bachelor's degree (25%) and Liberty Center had the smallest (13%).

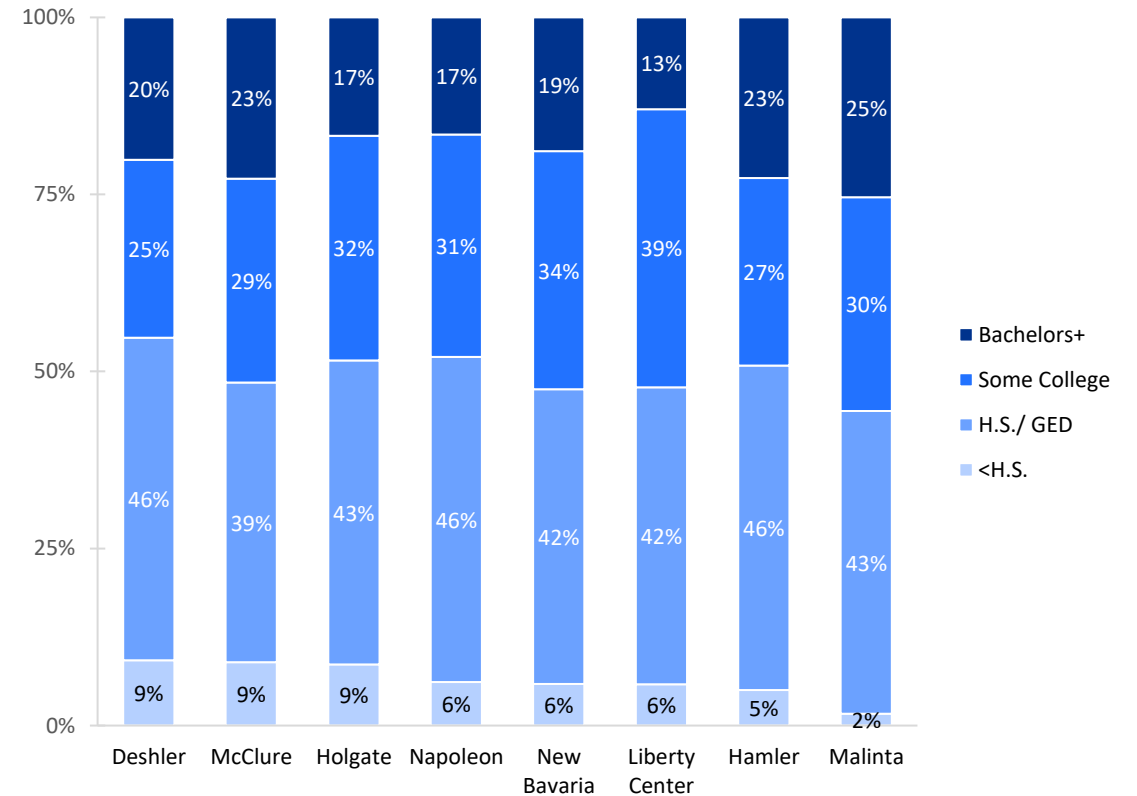


Figure 35. Educational attainment among the population 25 years and over by Henry County zip code, 2019

Data Source: Table S1501, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Educational Attainment by Ethnicity

- Those reporting as non-Hispanic White generally had higher levels of educational attainment compared to Hispanics of any race. Much of the difference was found among those with less than a High School education.
 - Hispanics of any race had more than twice the share reporting less than a High School education (14%) compared to their non-Hispanic White counterparts (6%).
 - Nearly half of non-Hispanic Whites had at least some college (49%). Among Hispanics, this share was slightly lower at 41%.

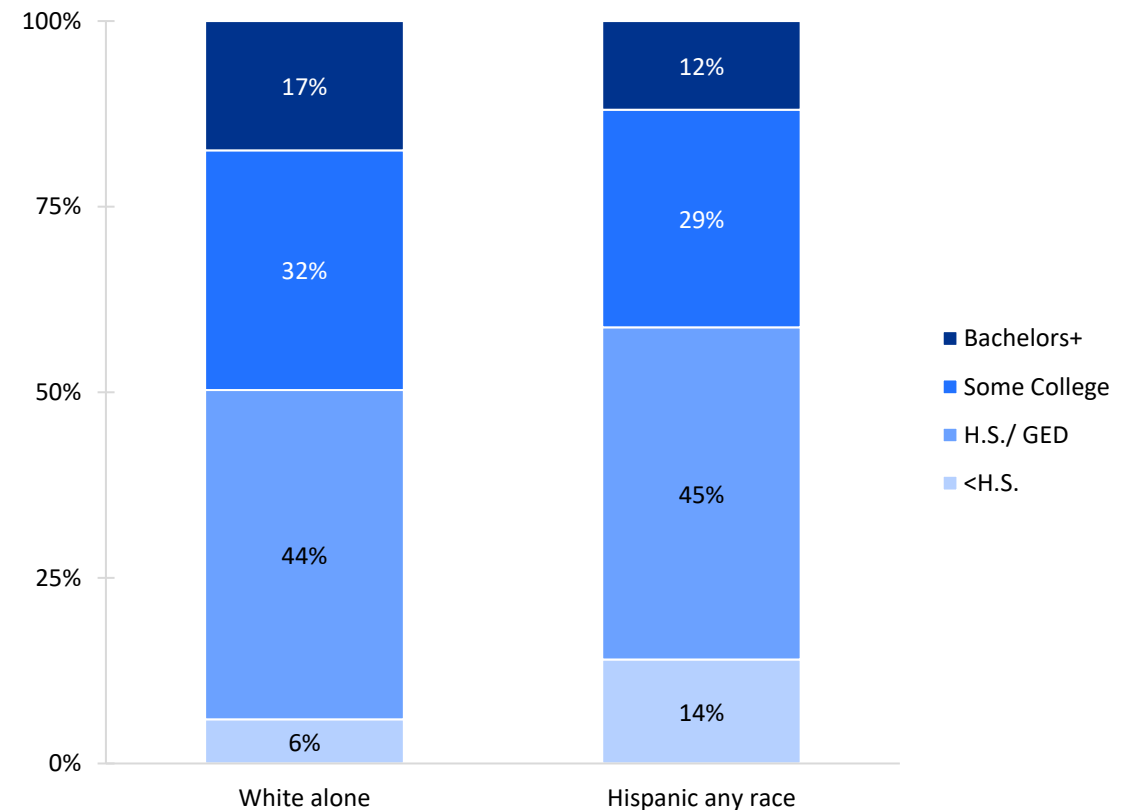


Figure 36. Educational attainment among the population 25 years and over by Henry County zip code, 2019

Data Source: Table S1501, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Educational Attainment by Age Group

- The relationship between age and educational attainment is not surprising. Two-thirds of those younger than 25 did not yet have any college experience, because many were still in the process of completing their education.
- Among those over the age of 24, the share without a High School education increase with age, whereas the share with at least a Bachelor's degree decreases with age.

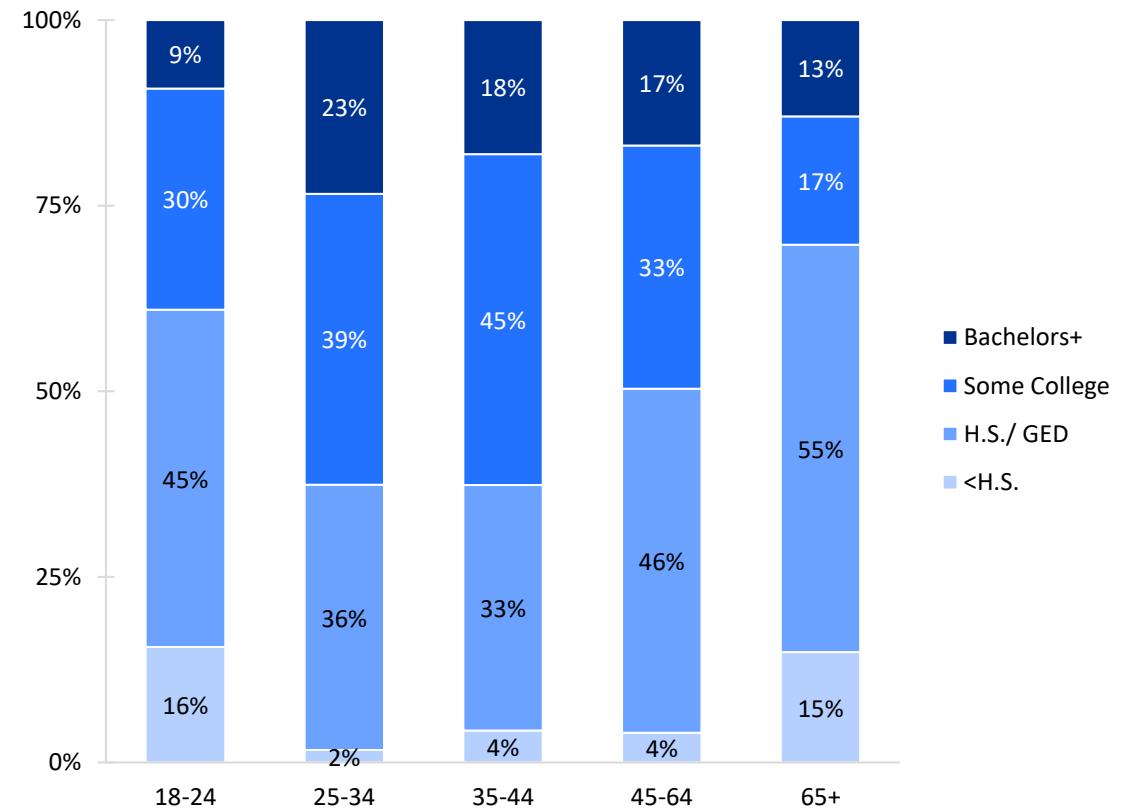


Figure 37. Educational attainment among the population 25 years and over by Henry County zip code, 2019

Data Source: Table S1501, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Educational Attainment by Poverty Status

- The relationship between poverty status and educational attainment is not surprising. The share of the population living below the poverty level with less than a High School education was over 3-times larger (17%) compared to those living above the poverty level (5%).
- Conversely, only 6% of those below the poverty level had at least a Bachelors degree compared to 18% among those living above the poverty level.

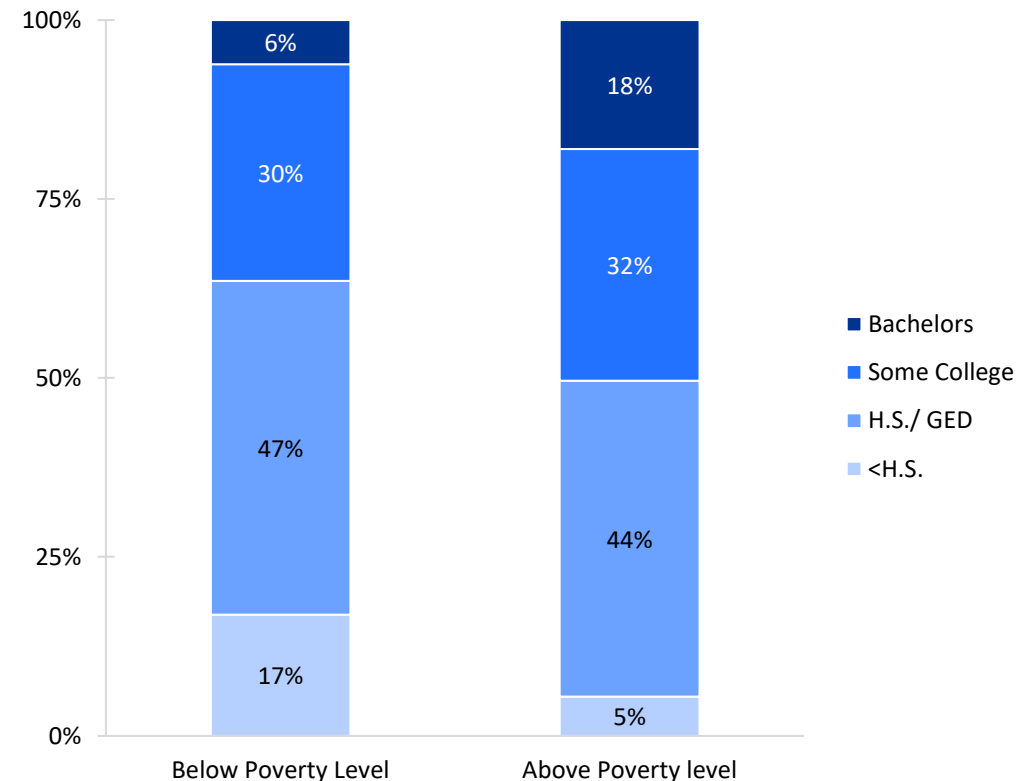


Figure 38. Educational attainment among the population 25 years and over by Poverty Status in Henry County, 2019

Data Source: Table B17003, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

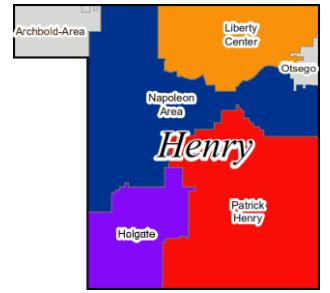
Educational Equity Score | GreatSchools Equity Rating

Defined by the Center for Public Education, educational equity is achieved when all students receive the resources, they need so they graduate prepared for success after high school. For more nuanced information on the meaning of educational equity please read the following research brief:

<https://www.nsba.org/-/media/NSBA/File/cpe-educational-equity-research-brief-january-2016.pdf>

The non-profit Great!Schools has compiled and created numerous measures of student/school success. You can access their full website here: <https://www.greatschools.org/>

Educational Equity Score | GreatSchools Equity Rating, cont.



Here we provide the Great!Schools Equity Overview Rating for each of the four public high schools in Henry County.

The score represents each school's ranking on a scale of 1 to 10 with 10 representing the highest possible equity score. More specifically, the Equity Overview Rating looks at how well this school is serving the needs of its disadvantaged students relative to all its students, compared to other schools in the state, based on test scores provided from the state Department of Education. The Equity Rating was created using 2018 4-year high school graduation rate data from Ohio Department of Education, using 2019 Ohio State Test data from Ohio Department of Education, and using 2019 demographic data from the National Center for Education Statistics. A weblink to each schools' individual ratings is provided below:

<https://www.greatschools.org/ohio/liberty-center/2522-Liberty-Center-High-School/>

<https://www.greatschools.org/ohio/hamler/2526-Patrick-Henry-High-School/>

<https://www.greatschools.org/ohio/holgate/2520-Holgate-High-School/>

<https://www.greatschools.org/ohio/napoleon/1148-Napoleon-High-School/>

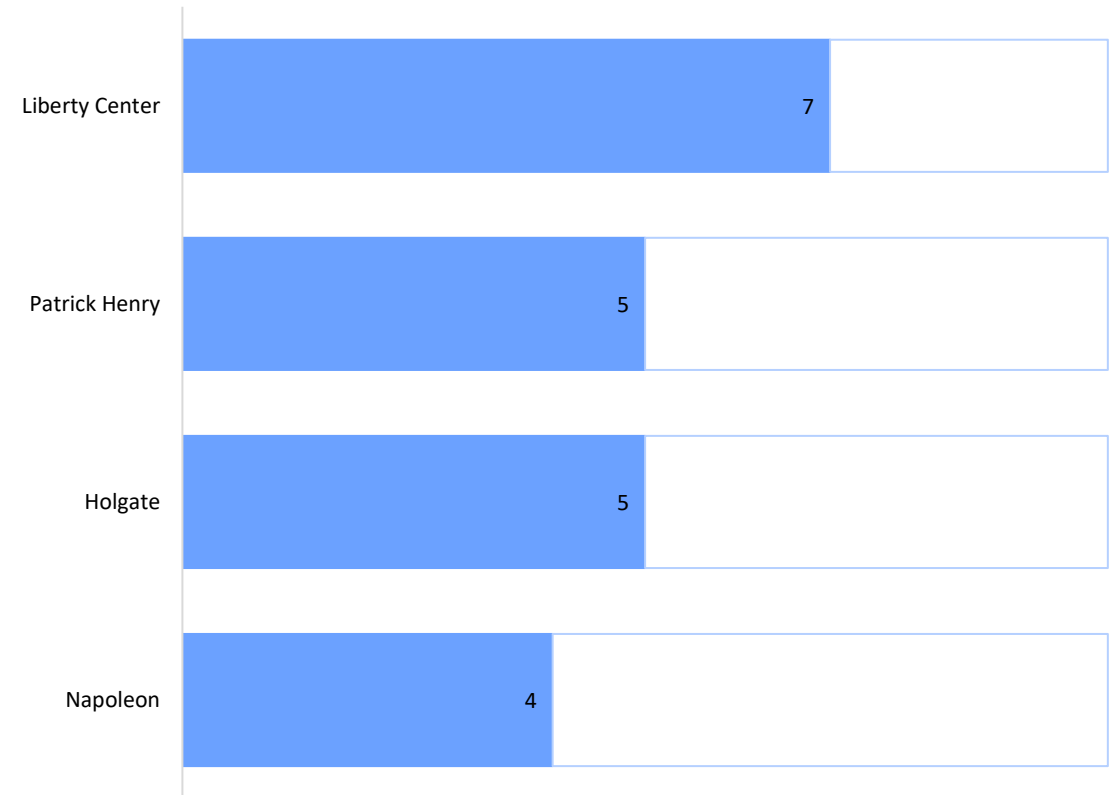


Figure 39. Equity Overview Rating by Henry County Public High School
Source: GreatSchools; this rating was calculated in 2021

Age

Age Dependency Ratios, Age Composition, Median Age, Life Expectancy

Age Dependency Ratios

The age dependency ratio equals the child dependency ratio plus the old-age dependency ratio. It is a measure used to determine the share of "dependent" population versus the working population. It is important to note that these definitions do not specifically consider labor participation rates by age group. There will be some portion of the "dependent" population that may be employed, and as such not necessarily economically dependent. Conversely, there may be some in the age group of 16-64 who are not in the labor force. To determine the child dependency ratio the population aged 0-15 is divided by the population aged 16-64. Similarly, the old-age dependency ratio of the population aged 65-plus divided by the population aged 16-64.

Age Dependency Ratios, cont.

- The age dependency ratio has increased across all levels of geography since 2010. This increase is driven by increases in the old-age dependency ratio—nearly 25% increase across geographies. The child-dependency ratio declined for the nation, state, and county since 2010.
- Compared to the state of Ohio and the nation, overall, the age-dependency ratio in Henry County was higher than both at 71 dependents per 100 of employment age.

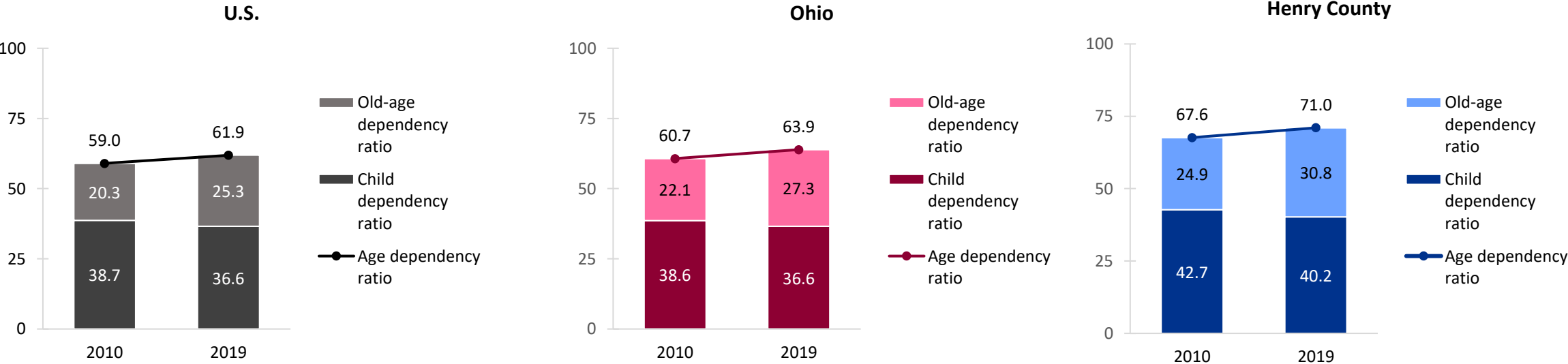


Figure 40. Age dependency ratio, 2010 and 2019
 Data Source: Table S0101, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2010 and 2019

Age Dependency Ratios by Zip Code

- The age dependency ratio varies dramatically across the zip codes associated with Henry County. The highest ratio is found in the zip code associated with Napoleon addresses (43545) at nearly 80 dependents per 100 individuals of employment age (e.g., those aged 15-64).
- The lowest age dependency ratio is found in the zip code associated with Malinta addresses (43535) at 51.6 dependents per 100 individuals of employment age.

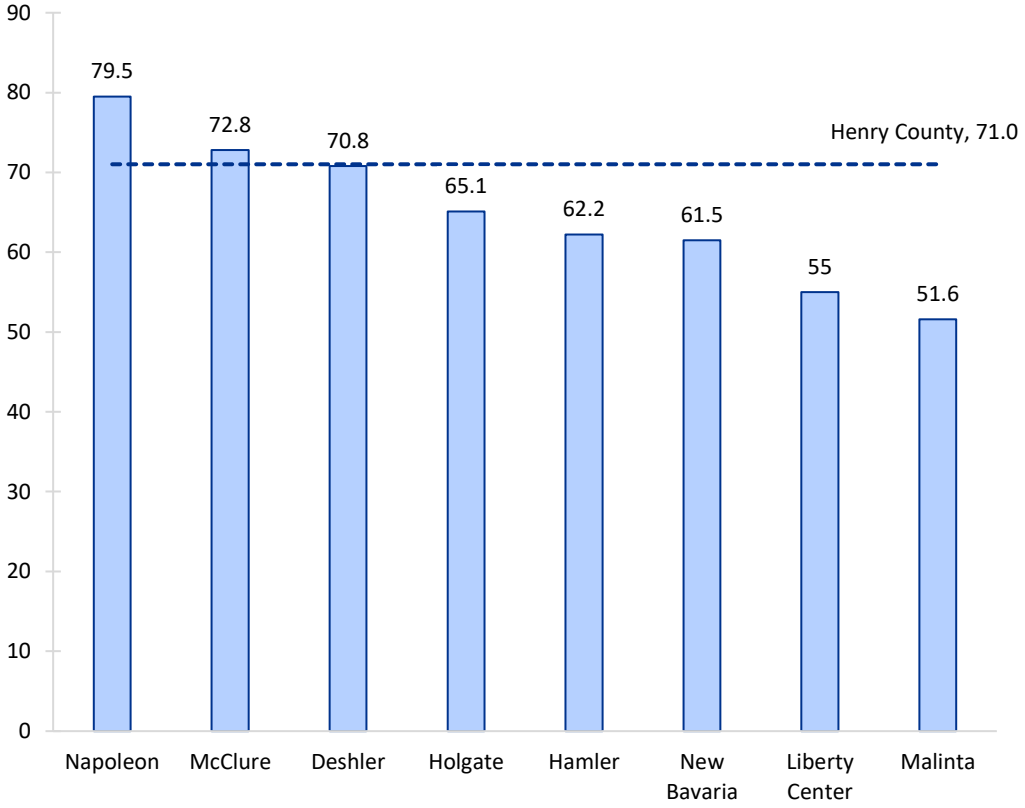


Figure 41. Age dependency ratio for Henry County and associated zip codes 2019
Data Source: Table S0101, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates, 2019

Median Age

While most rural residents are not aged 65 and older, nor do most older people live in rural areas, an ever-increasing share of rural populations are older. This has implications for our health care system and supportive services, because older populations require specialized medical and rehabilitation services. There are a few different ways of capturing the age of a population, one is to calculate the median age. The median is a type of average and tells us about the age at which 50% of a population is older and 50% of the population is younger. Unlike means, medians are not influenced by outliers - or large shares of the population at extremely old or young ages.

Median Age | Geographic Variation

- With a median of 41.1 years, the population of Henry County is, on average, older than the total population of Ohio (39.4 years) and the total population of the United States (38.1).
- Comparing Henry County to its neighbors Figure 37 shows that we are tied with Fulton County for having the oldest population. The only County with an older population is Williams County at 41.4 years.

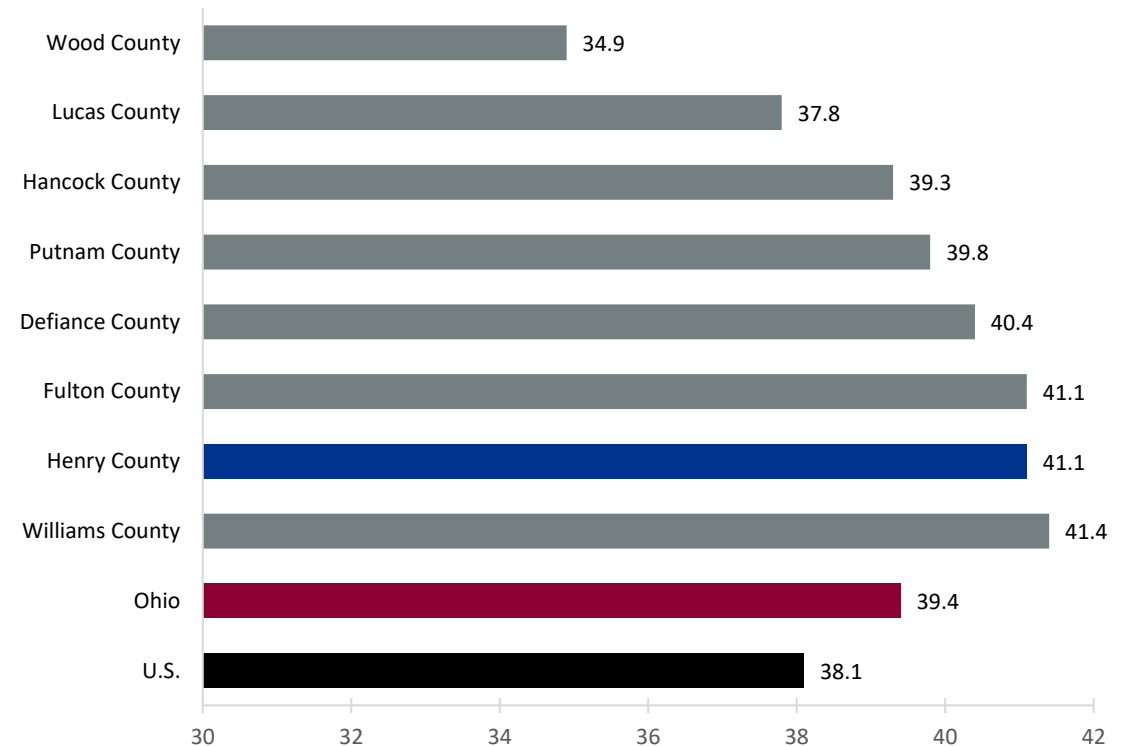


Figure 42. Median age of the population for Henry County, it's neighboring counties, Ohio, and the U.S., 2019

Data Source: Table S0101, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2010 and 2019

Life Expectancy

Historically, in the U.S. women have tended to live longer than men. Referred to as the gender gap in life expectancy. While the reasons for the gap are multi-faceted and vary by country with much yet unknown, generally researchers have found that much of the difference in life expectancy is driven by men's greater likelihood of suffering from severe and life-threatening illnesses like heart disease, stroke, and cancer. Final data on mortality in 2019 from the National Center for Health Status reveals the life expectancy at birth of males was 76.3 and 81.4 for females representing a gap of about 5 years (Kochanek, Jiaquan, & Arias, 2020). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic NCHS has, for the first time, produced analyses of life expectancy using provisional data from the first six months of 2020. These analyses reveal an increase in the gender gap to 5.4 years, with males having a life expectancy at birth of 75.1 , a decline of 1.2 years and 80.5 for females, a decline of 0.9 years (Arias, Tejada-Vera, & Ahmad, 2021). These provisional data indicates the toll of the pandemic may have been disproportionately experienced by males in the U.S.

Age by Gender Composition

Figure 38 shows the gender composition of Henry County residents by age group. It is a useful illustration for depicting how sex differences in life expectancy manifest within a community. If you divide the percentage of males by the percentage of females in you get the sex ratio for each age group, otherwise known as the number of males in each age group per 100 females.

- This phenomenon is particularly apparent among those age 70 and older. Among those aged 85 and older there are only 56.8 Henry County males per 100 Henry County Females.

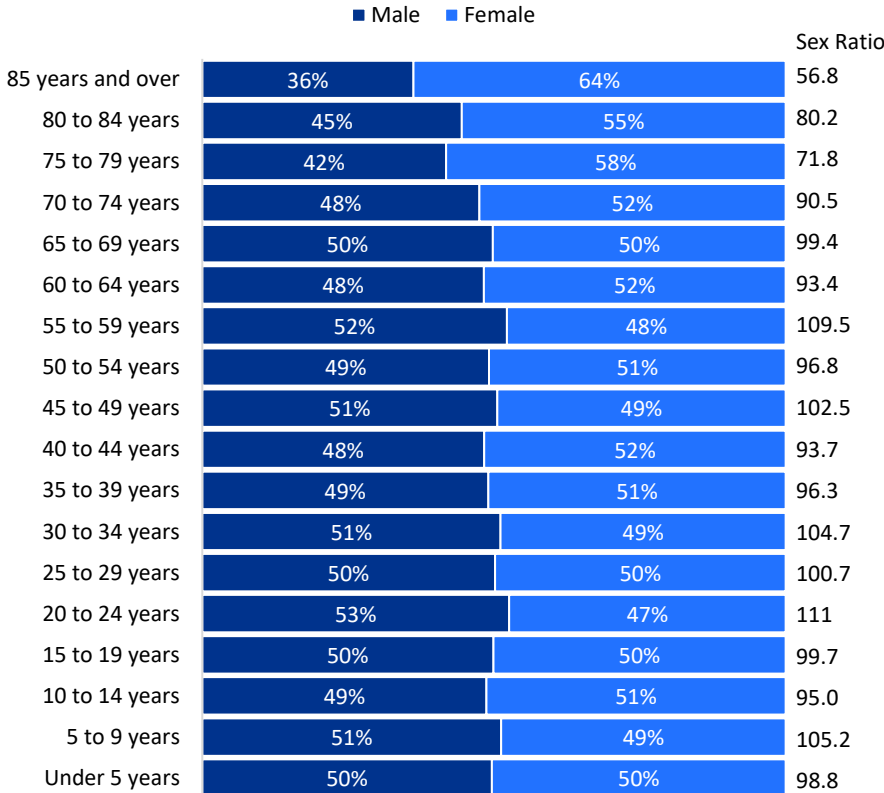


Figure 43. Gender composition of Henry County Residents by age group, 2019.
Data Source: Table S0101, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Population Pyramid Over Time

Overlaying the 2010 and 2019 population pyramids for Henry County shows how the population has change. The solid bars represent data from 2019 whereas the empty bars represent data from 2010.

- Generally, the share of the population aged 55 and older has grown.
- The share aged 20-39 has remained relatively the same.
- The share under the age of 20 has shrunk.

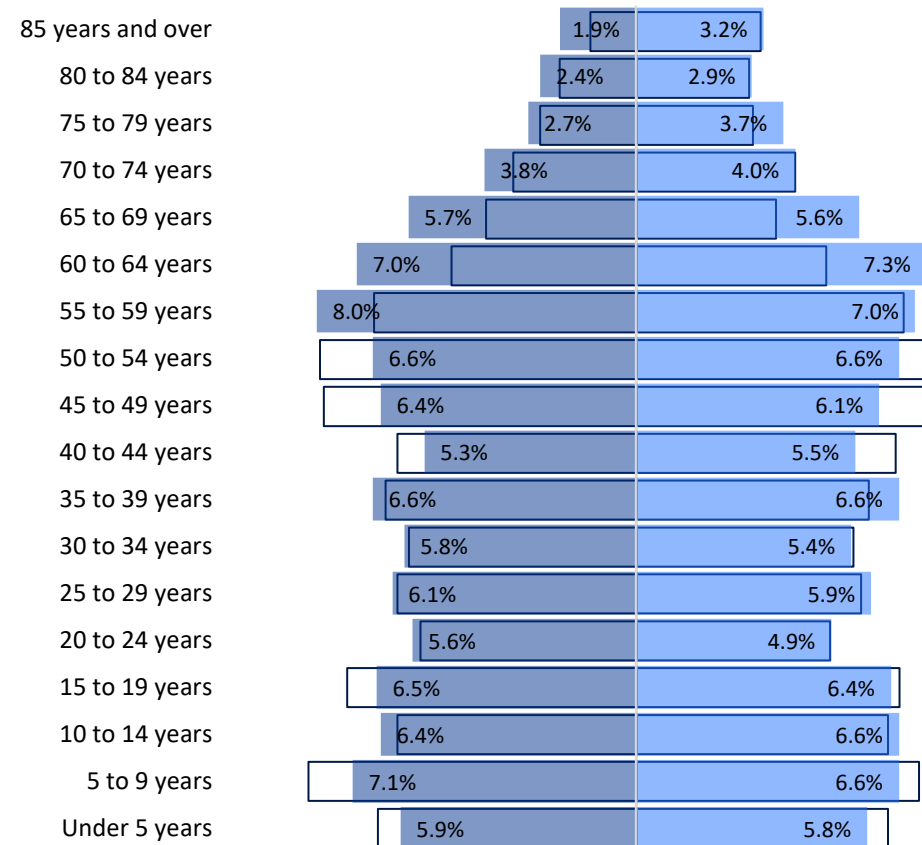


Figure 44. Population pyramid for Henry County, 2010 & 2019.
Data Source: Table S0101, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2010 & 2019

Age Composition by Educational Attainment

Figure 40 depicts the age composition of the different levels of educational attainment.

- Nearly half of those with less than a High School education are age 65 or older.
- Among those with a High School education, Some College, and at least a Bachelor’s degree the largest share (37%) are aged 45 to 64.

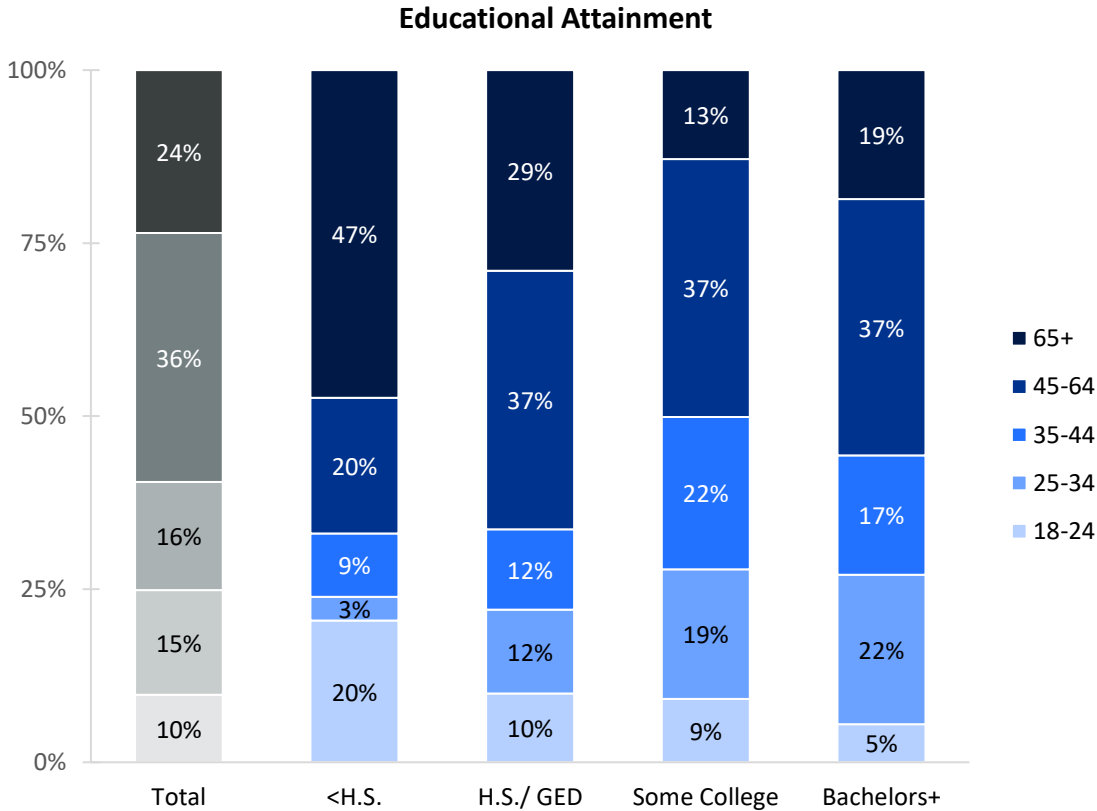


Figure 45. Age Distribution by Educational Attainment, Henry County Ohio, 2019
 Data Source: Table B15001, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Age Composition by Disability Status

- Comparing the age distribution of those with a disability to those without a disability, we find the largest share are those aged 35-64 (40%). This not surprising given 40% of the total population of Henry County were in the age group.
- Those aged 65 and older are overrepresented among those with a disability—41% of those with a disability where in this age group compared to only 18% of the total population.

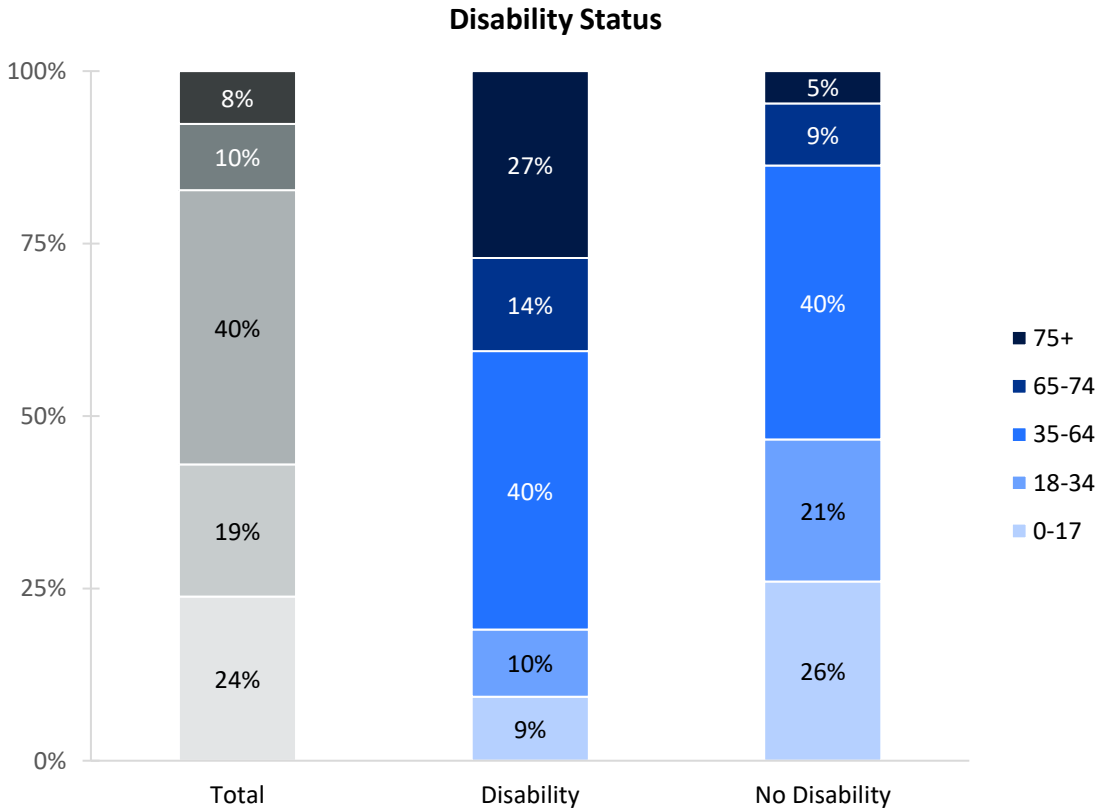


Figure 46. Age Distribution by Disability Status, Henry County Ohio, 2019
 Data Source: Table B15001, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Age Composition by Ethnicity

Figure 42 provides minute age category breakdowns for the total population of Henry County, Hispanics of any race, and non-Hispanic Whites.

- Generally, the Hispanic population in Henry County has smaller shares of its population at older ages.
 - For example, the share of the population aged 35 and older in Figure 42 are outlined in yellow. Only 35% of the Henry County Hispanic population were aged 35 or older. In contrast, 59% of the White non-Hispanic population were aged 35 or older.

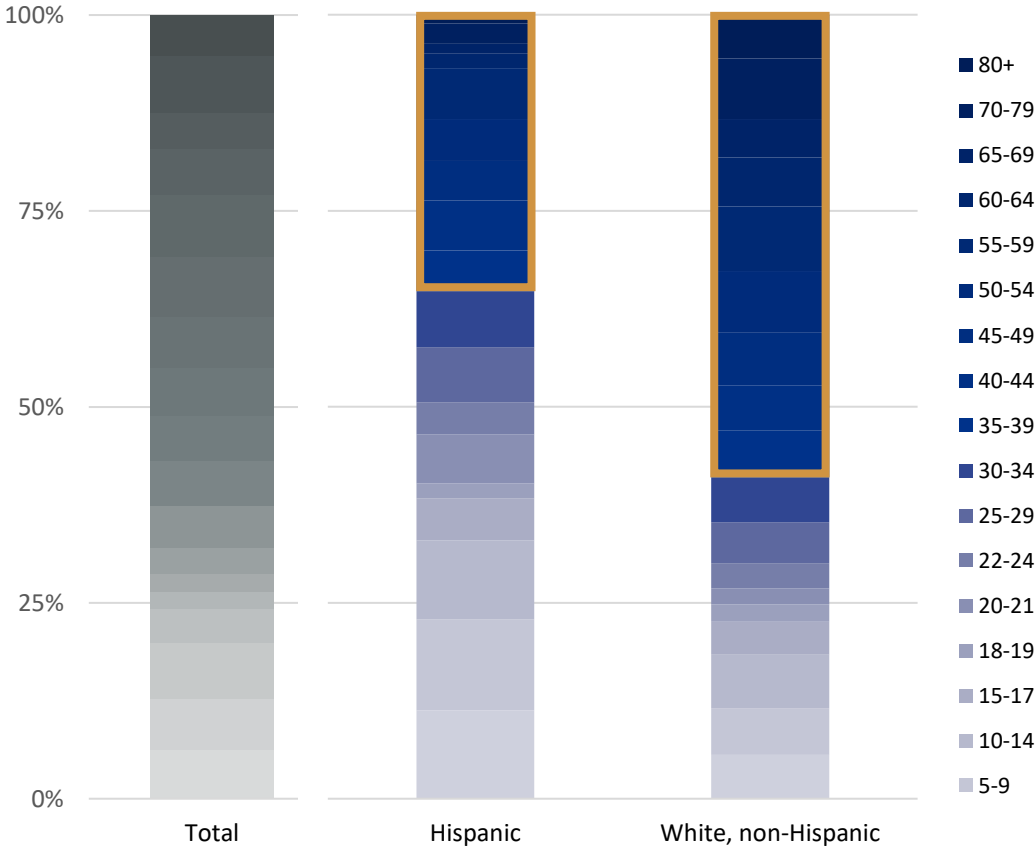


Figure 47. Age Distribution by Race/ Ethnicity, Henry County Ohio, 2019
 Data Source: Table B15001, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Median Age by Ethnicity

Figure 43 provides further evidence that the Hispanic population in Henry County is younger than their non-Hispanic White counterparts.

- The median age of Hispanics in 2019 was only 28 year of age. This contrasts with a median age of over 43 among non-Hispanic Whites.

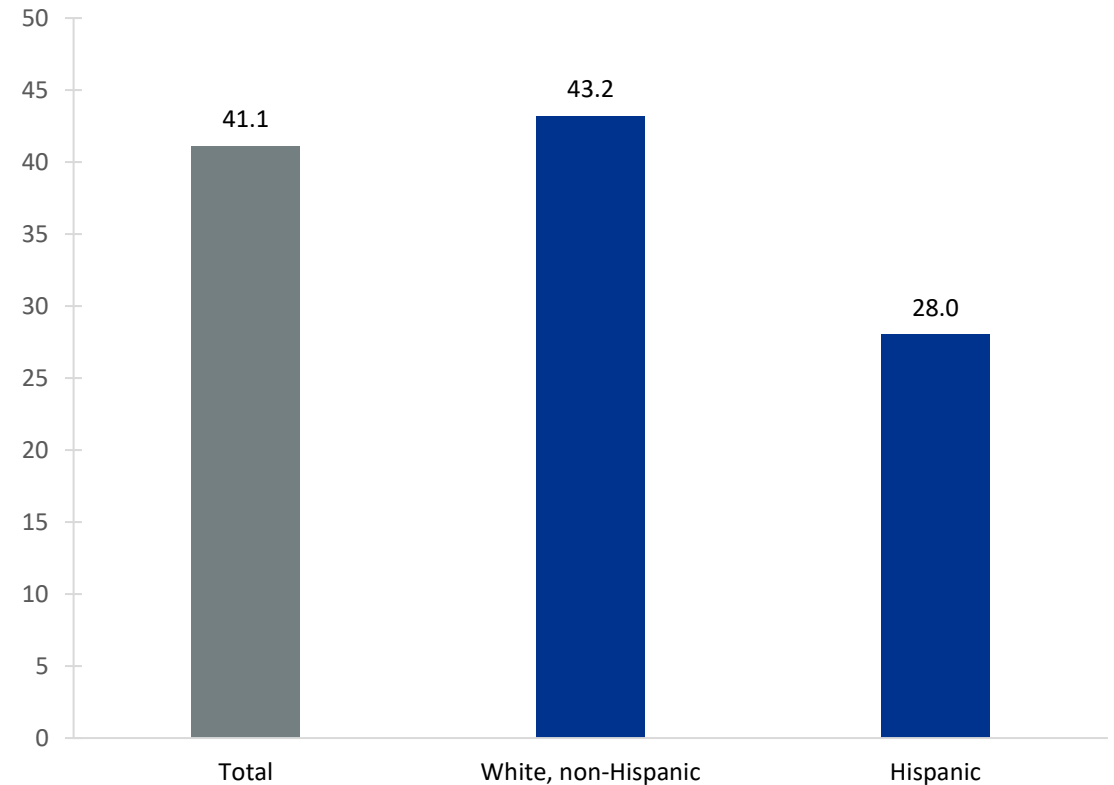


Figure 48. Median Age by Race/ Ethnicity, Henry County Ohio, 2019
Data Source: Tables B01002, B01002H, & B01002I, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Disability

What Questions are Asked?

The American Community Survey asks a variety of questions regarding disabilities. Some questions are dependent upon residents having specific characteristics.

Asked regarding all household members regardless of age.

- Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?
- Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?

Asked regarding household members aged 5 years old or over

- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?
- Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?
- Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

Asked regarding household members aged 15 years old or over.

- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

Asked among household members who were Civilian veterans 18 years and over.

- Does this person have a VA service-connected disability rating?

Geographic Variation in Disability Status

The percentage with a disability varied among Henry County and its neighboring counties.

- The lowest share of the population living with a disability in 2019 was found in Putnam County at 9.7%.
- This is in stark contrast to Lucas County, where the share with a disability was 15.5%.
- Henry County had 13.3% of its population living with a disability- the 3rd highest among the surrounding seven counties. *This figure represents **over 3,500** Henry County residents.* Henry County's disability rate was slightly lower than the state of Ohio (14%) but higher than U.S. overall (12.6%).

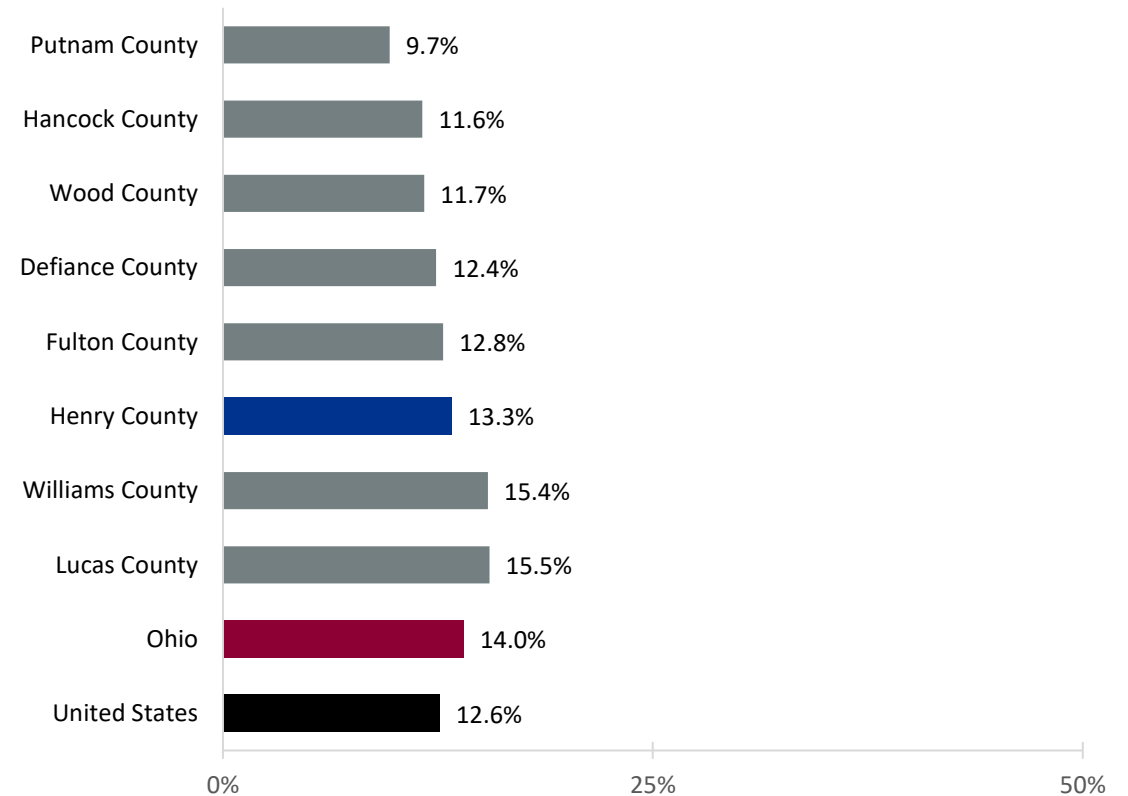


Figure 49. Disability Status of the population for Henry County, it's neighboring counties, Ohio, and the US., 2019

Data Source: Table S1810, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Disability Status by Zip Code

There is variation in the prevalence of disabilities within Henry County.

- Holgate had the largest share of its population reporting a disability at 15.6%.
- New Bavaria had the smallest share at 6.8% - less than half of that observed in Holgate.

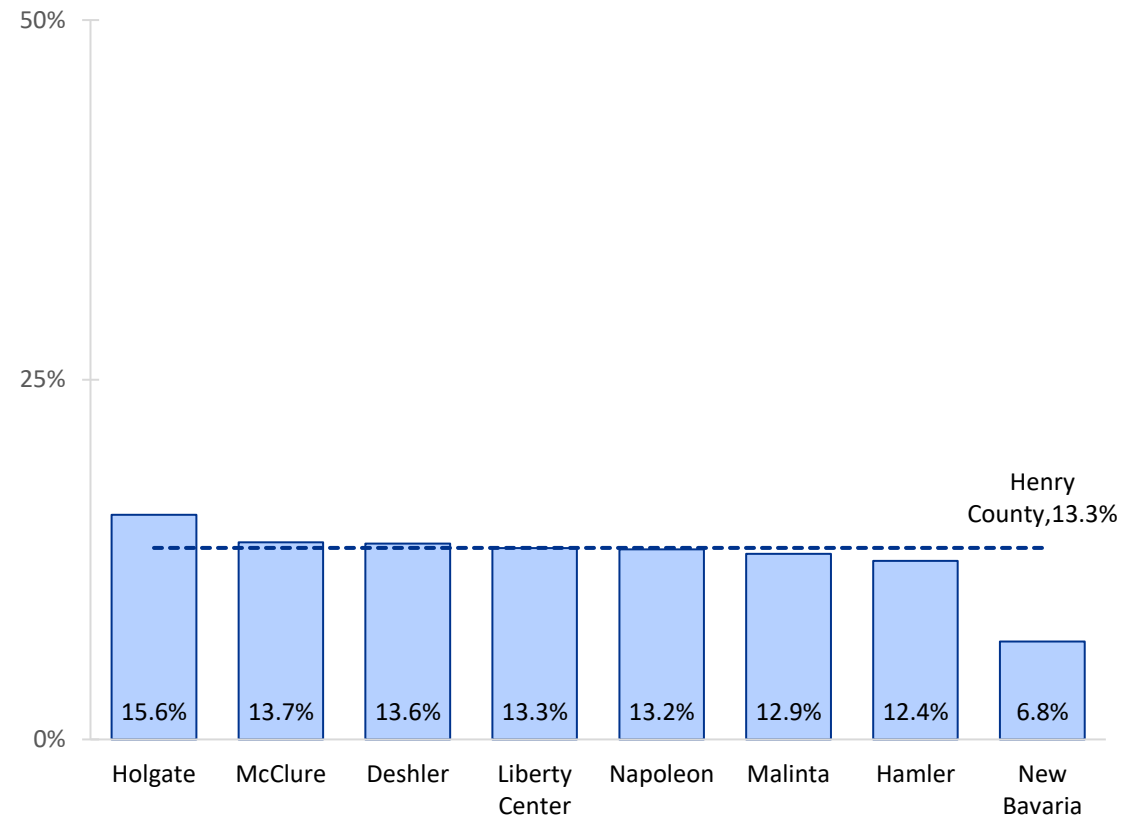


Figure 50. Disability Status of the population for Henry County and its associated zip codes, 2019
Data Source: Table S1810, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Disability Status by Type

There are different types of disabilities reported by Henry County residents with varying prevalence rates.

- Among residents who were veterans 13.8% reported a disability associated with their military service.
- Among the civilian noninstitutionalized population, the most often reported difficulty was ambulatory difficulty (7.2%) followed by independent living difficulty (6.1%).

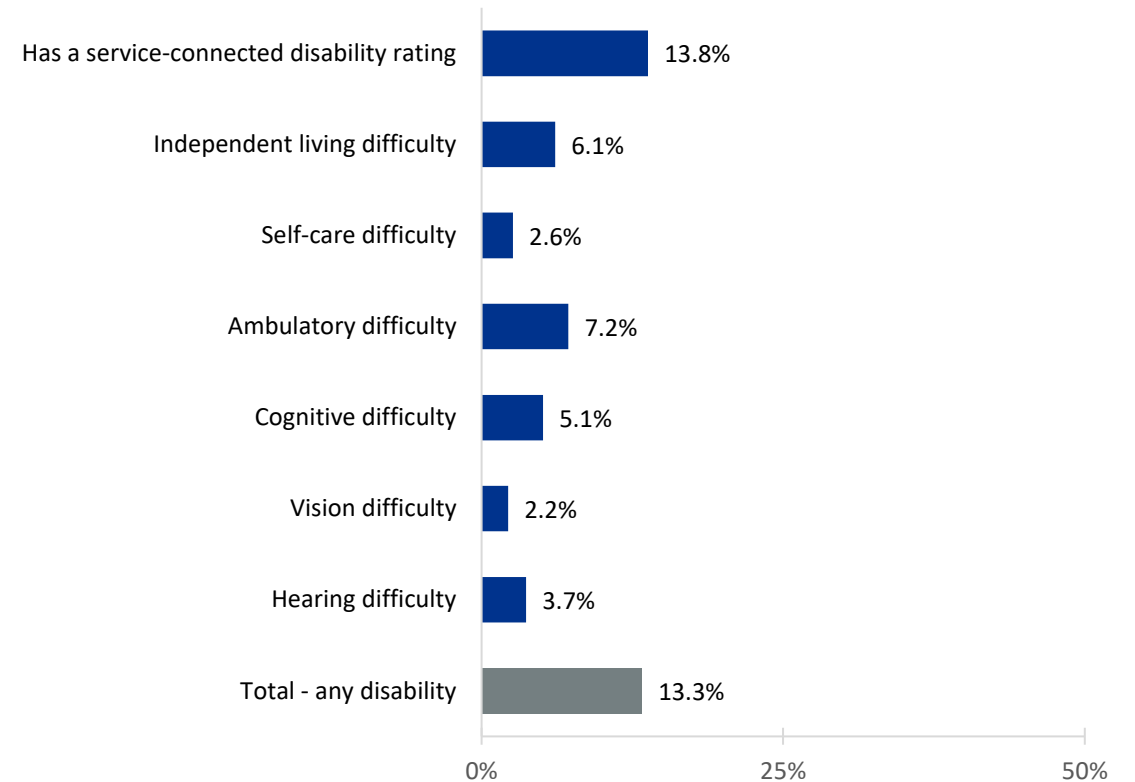


Figure 51. Disability status of Henry County residents by disability type, 2019
Data Source: Table B21100 & S1810, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Disability Status by Sex

- The share of Henry County women reporting a disability is higher than the share among Henry County men—11.5% versus 15%.

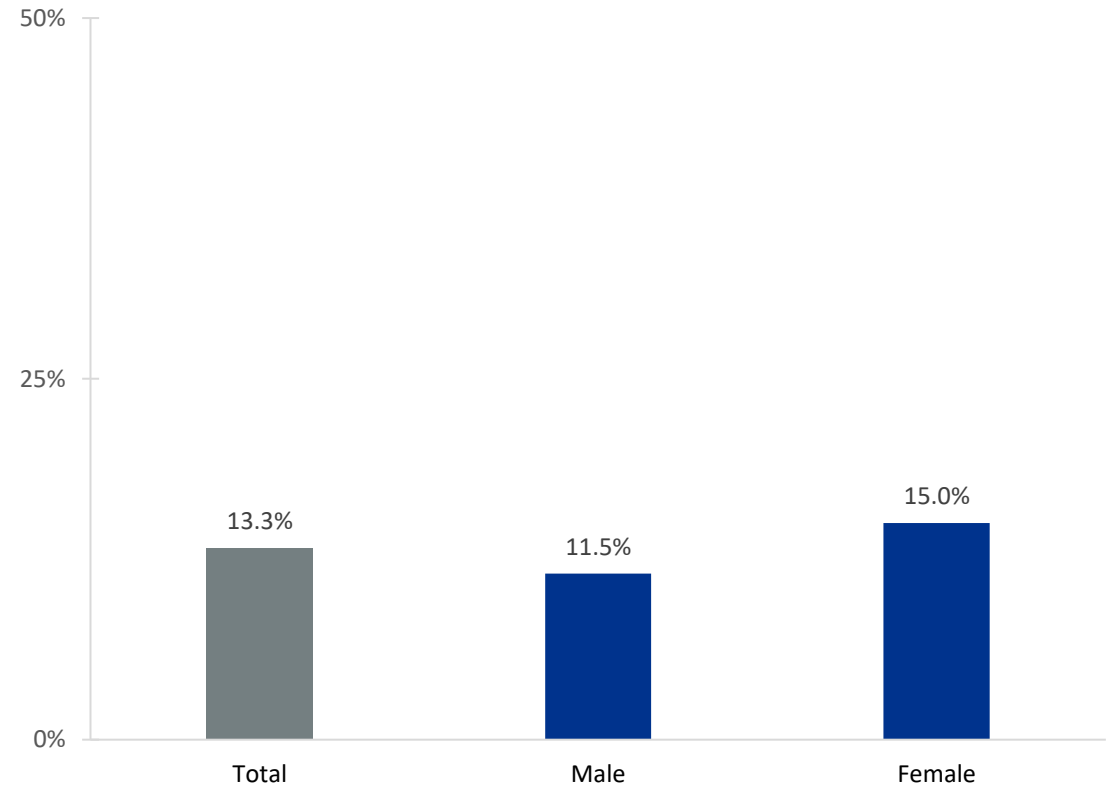


Figure 52. Disability status of Henry County residents by Sex, 2019
Data Source: Table B21100 & S1810, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Disability Status by Age Group

Disability status increases with age.

- The smallest share of Henry County residents with a disability are among those under 18 year of age at 5.2%.
- Among the oldest age group examined, those aged 75 year and older, nearly half (47%) report a disability.

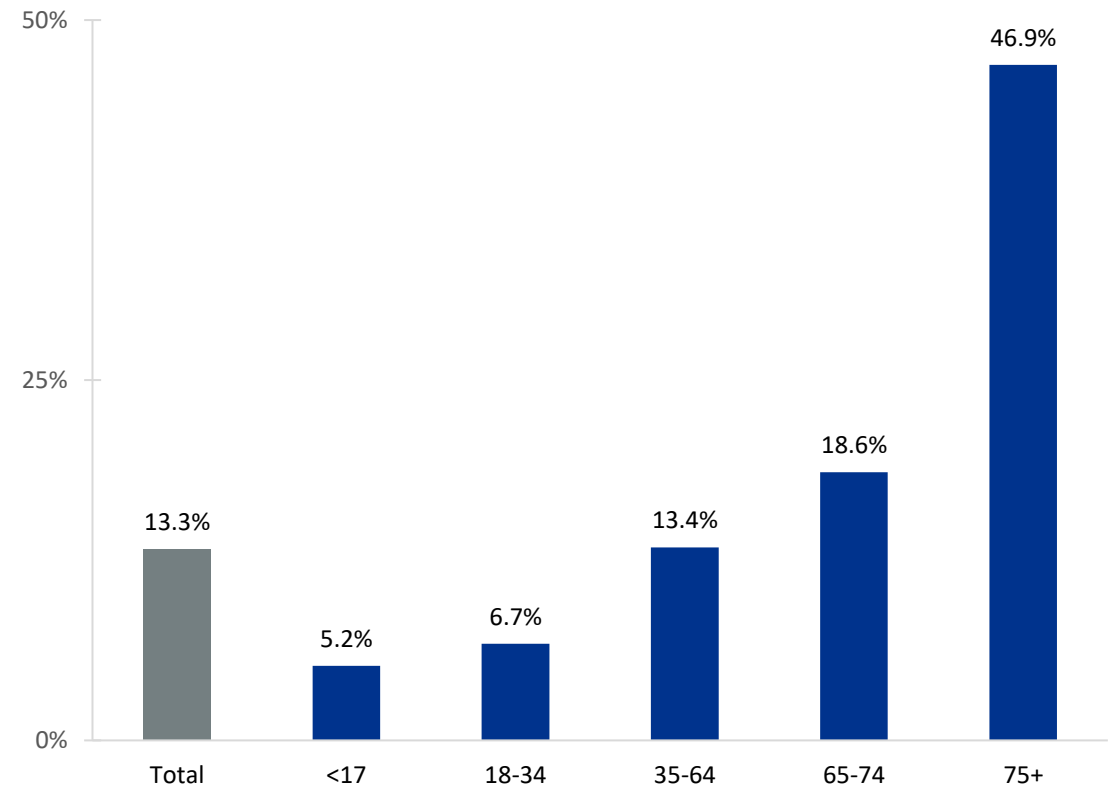


Figure 53. Disability status of Henry County residents by Age Group, 2019
Data Source: Table B21100 & S1810, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Disability Status by Race/ Ethnicity

The prevalence of reported disability varies by race/ ethnicity among Henry County residents.

- The highest share was observed among those who report as Black, at nearly one-quarter (22.6%).
- The lowest prevalence is observed among those of two or more races (4%).

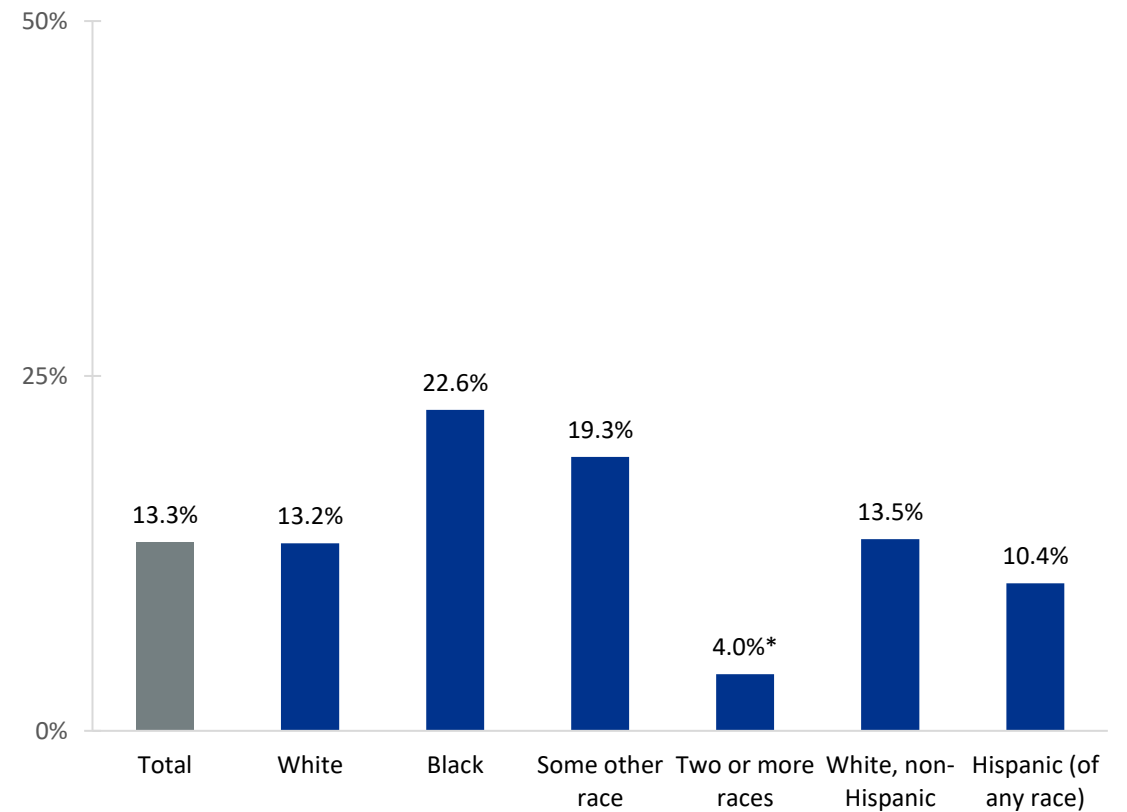


Figure 54. Disability status of Henry County residents by race and/ or ethnicity, 2019
Data Source: Table B21100 & S1810, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019

Sexual Minority Population

Share of population identifying as something other than heterosexual/straight

Sexual Minorities in the U.S.

Gallup has been surveying Americans regarding their sexual identity since 2012. From 2012-2017 they asked: *Do you, personally, identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender?* In 2020 they changed the wording and asked: *Which of the following do you consider yourself to be? You can select as many as apply: Straight or heterosexual; Lesbian; Gay; Bisexual; Transgender*

- The share who identify as something other than heterosexual/ straight has increase from 3.5% in 2012 to 5.6% in 2020.
 - More than half of LGBT adults (54.6%) identify as bisexual. About a quarter (24.5%) say they are gay, with 11.7% identifying as lesbian and 11.3% as transgender. An additional 3.3% volunteer another non-heterosexual preference or term to describe their sexual orientation, such as queer or same-gender-loving.

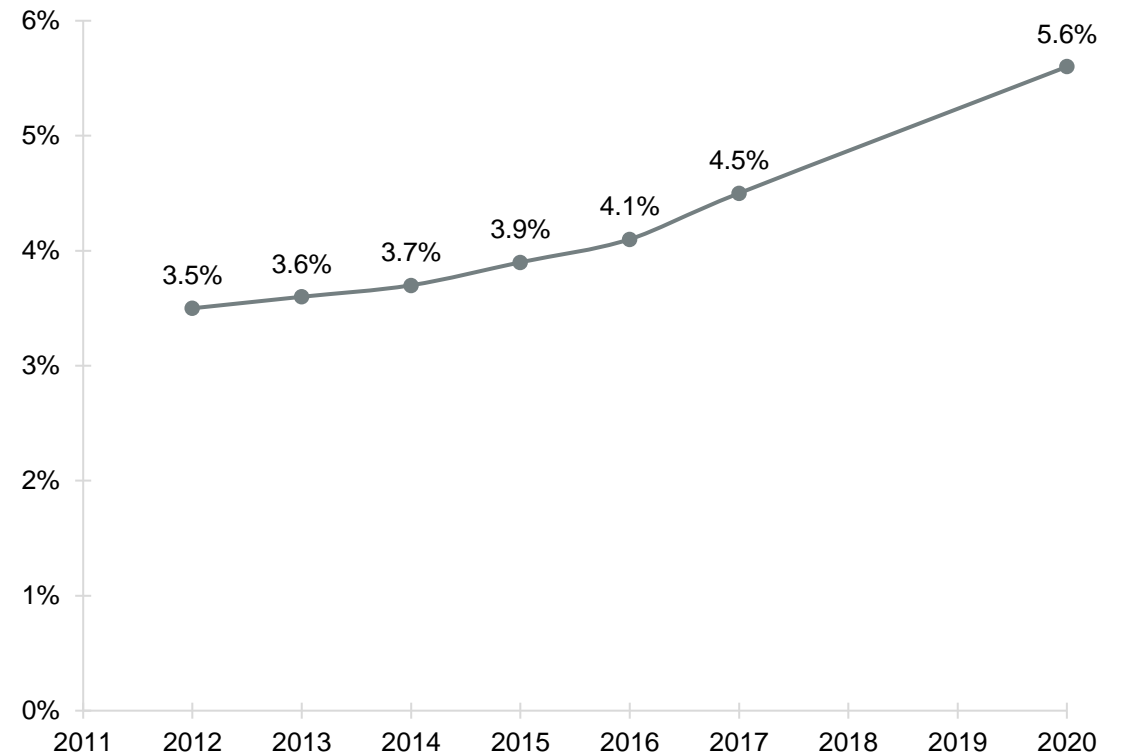


Figure 55. Share of Americans who identify/ consider themselves something other than straight or heterosexual, 2012-2020

Data Source: Gallup, 2020. <https://news.gallup.com/poll/329708/lgbt-identification-rises-latest-estimate.aspx>

Sexual Minorities in the U.S. by Age Group/ Generation

Those who identify as something other than heterosexual/ straight decreases with age.

- Among those born from 1997-2002 (aged 18 to 23 in 2020), 16% reported to identify as LGBT.
- Among those born from 1965 to 1980 (aged 40 to 55 in 2020), only 3.8% reported to identify as LGBT.
- The oldest among those surveyed—those born before 1946 (aged 75 and older in 2020), only 1.3% reported to identify as LGBT.

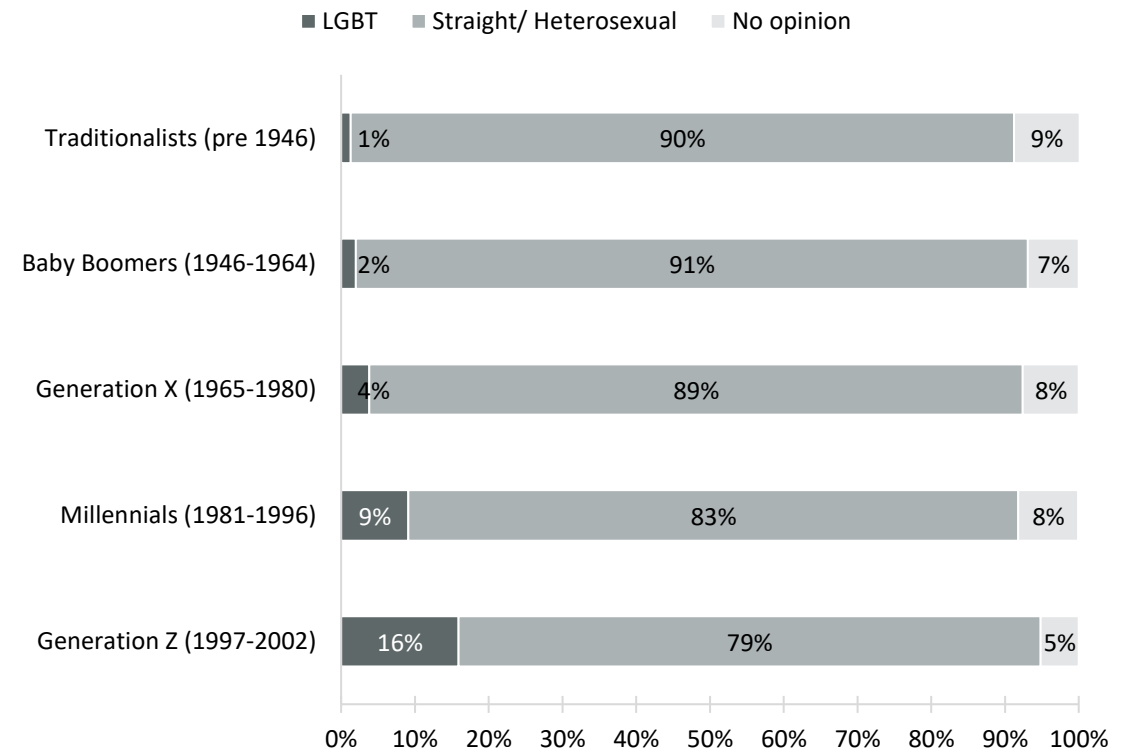


Figure 56. Share of Americans who identify/ consider themselves something other than straight or heterosexual, 2012-2020

Data Source: Gallup, 2020. <https://news.gallup.com/poll/329708/lgbt-identification-rises-latest-estimate.aspx>

Sexual Minorities in the U.S. by Gender

Those who identify as something other than heterosexual/ straight varied by gender.

- The share of women who reported to identify as LGBT was 6.4% compared to 4.9% among men.

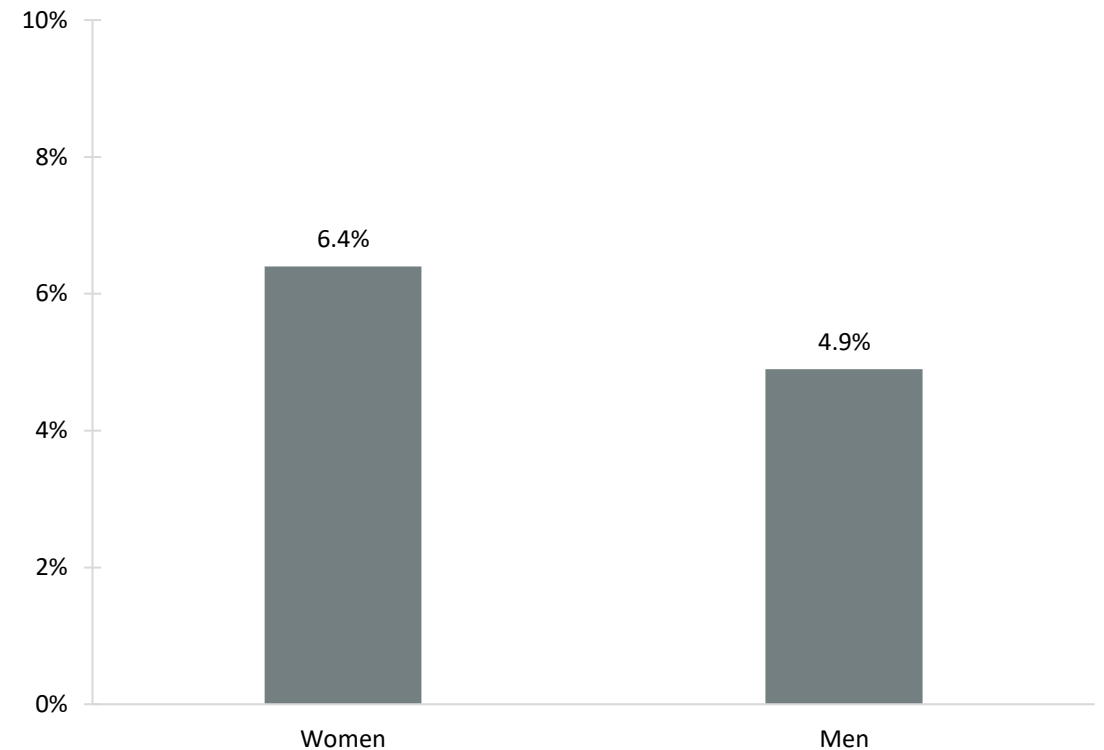


Figure 57. Share of Americans who identify/ consider themselves something other than straight or heterosexual by gender, 2012-2020

Data Source: Gallup, 2020. <https://news.gallup.com/poll/329708/lgbt-identification-rises-latest-estimate.aspx>

Sexual Minorities in the U.S. by Educational Attainment

Those who identify as something other than heterosexual/ straight did not vary by educational attainment.

- Similar shares of college graduates (5.6%) identified as LGBT compared to college nongraduates (5.7%).

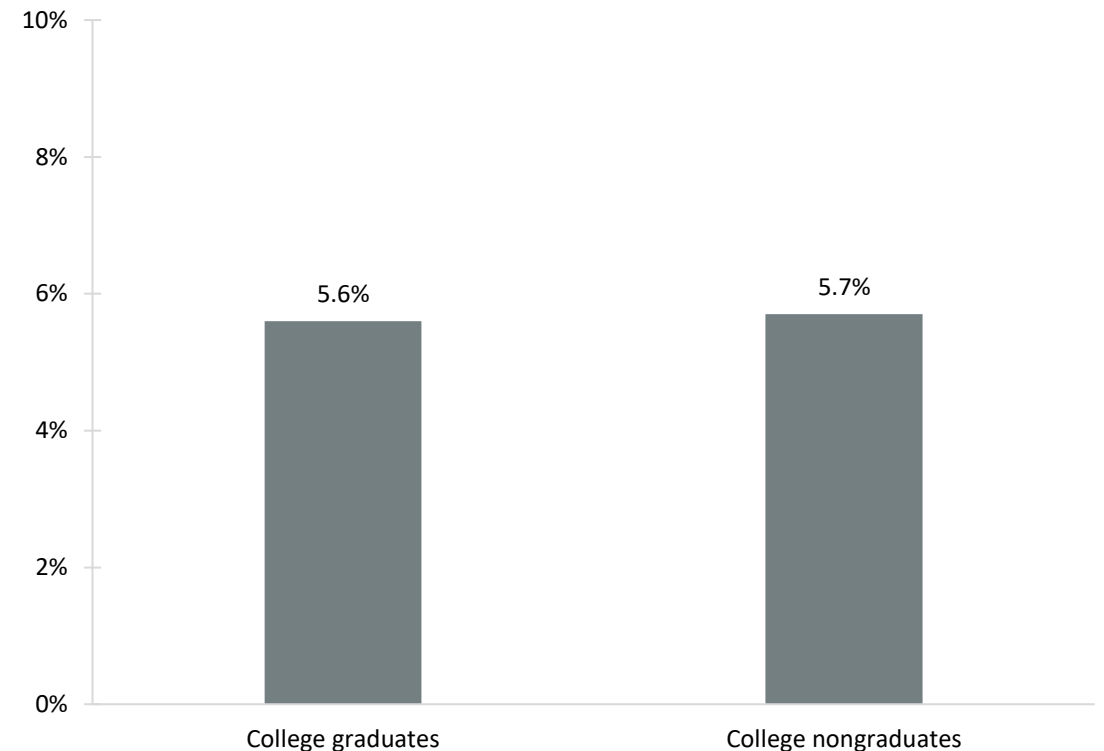


Figure 58. Share of Americans who identify/ consider themselves something other than straight or heterosexual by gender, 2012-2020

Data Source: Gallup, 2020. <https://news.gallup.com/poll/329708/lgbt-identification-rises-latest-estimate.aspx>

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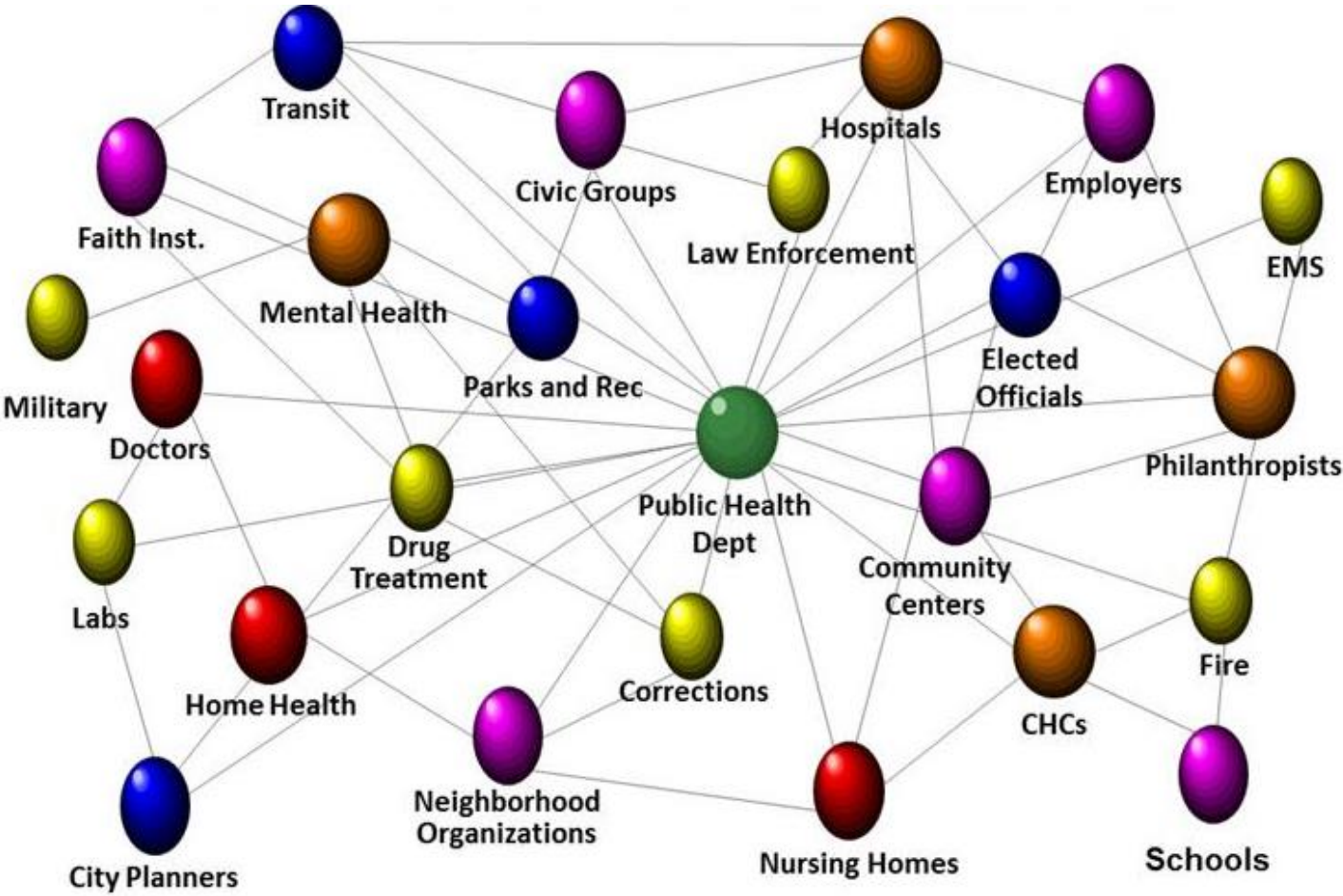
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LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

Local Public Health System Assessment

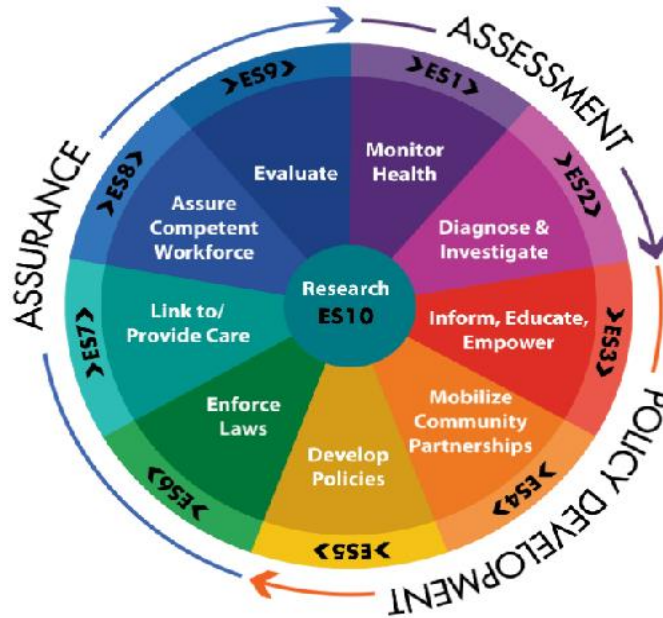


Our public health system includes many partnering public, private and voluntary organizations that contribute to health and wellbeing of those living in Henry County. These include obvious health systems like the hospital, physicians, clinics, health department, but also human service organization, schools, churches, charities, recreation, recovery services, first responders, local business, and residents.

Purpose

The purpose of the Local Public Health System Assessment (LPHSA) answers the following questions:

- What are the activities, competencies, and capacities of the local public health system?
- How are the 10 Essential Public Health Services, that are illustrated below, being provided to the community?



The LPHSA was completed using a modified version of the National Public Health Performance Standards Local Instrument. The Instrument describes what the local public health system would look like if all organizations, groups, and individuals in the community worked together to ensure the essential services were delivered optimally. The descriptions of what should occur in the community serve as model standards of local health system performance. The instrument was divided in 10 sections to correspond with each of the 10 Essential Public Health Services.

Methodology

The modified LPHSA was disseminated to Henry County Health Partners via Survey Monkey and reviewed for discussion at Henry County Health Partner meetings in 2022. Partners were asked to answer each question by responding with a percentage of agreement. After each Essential Function section, there was space for participants to include any comments. The same assessment was used in 2019 allowing for comparison. A total of 28 responses from partners were collected via Survey Monkey. The following scoring table provides assessment guidance for understanding:

Optimal Activity (76–100%)	Greater than 75% of the activity described within the question is met.
Significant Activity (51–75%)	Greater than 50% but no more than 75% of the activity described within the question is met.
Moderate Activity (26–50%)	Greater than 25% but no more than 50% of the activity described within the question is met.
Minimal Activity (1–25%)	Greater than zero but no more than 25% of the activity described within the question is met.
No Activity (0%)	0% or absolutely no activity.

Key Findings

Essential Service #1 Monitor health status to identify health problems	2019	2022
Conduct a community health assessment that includes indicators intended to monitor differences in health and wellness across populations, according to race, ethnicity, age, income, immigration status, sexual identify, education, gender, and neighborhood?	78	81 ↑
Analyze health data, including geographic information, to see where health problems exist?	72	81 ↑
Update the CHA with current information continuously?	70	78 ↑

“I feel very comfortable with the amount of programming and data sharing that occurs. Information is easily visible in the community via social media, which helps a lot.”

“Super proud to have leadership in all of this. Tremendous knowledge, passion, and expertise in getting these assessments and data collected and analyzed.”

“While I think we’re moving in the right direction, we have work to do to really encompass all the segments of the population. They’re difficult to reach and track.”

Essential Service #2 Diagnose, investigate health problems, and health hazards	2019	2022
Participate in a comprehensive surveillance system with national, state, and local partners to identify, monitor, and share information and understand emerging health problems and threats?	77	73 ↓
Have the necessary resources to collect information about specific health inequities and investigate the social determinants of health inequities?	67	67

“I think the pandemic has taught us how to collaborate locally, regionally and to some degree on a national scale. I think the region is doing a good job at learning how to access resources but I’m not sure that availability and accessibility is easily resolved.”

“Our system does an excellent job.”

“It is sometimes difficult to get information based on inequities because disparities are not always obvious.”

Essential Service #3 Inform, educate, and empower people about health issues.	2019	2022
Provide policymakers, stakeholders, and the public with ongoing analyses of community health status and related recommendations for health promotion policies, including in the context of health equity and social justice?	65	69 ↑
Engage the community throughout the process of setting priorities, developing plans, and implementing health education and health promotion activities?	67	70 ↑

“I think this is the direction we are heading, but to my knowledge we have a lot of work to do before meaningful change in some of these areas and will require significant resources.”

“The system as a whole works to educate the community on priority health issues, including elected officials.”


“There is opportunity for improvement.”

Essential Service #4 Mobilize community partnerships to identify and solve health problems	2019	2022
Plan and conduct health promotion and education campaigns that are appropriate to culture, age, language, gender, socioeconomic status, race/ethnicity, and sexual orientation?	73	70 ↓
Assess how well community partnerships and strategic alliances are working to improve community health?	64	76 ↑

“I think we have made significant progress to move this forward.”

“There is not a specific process for identifying key constituents; sometimes it is a struggle to get participants to the table and play an active role in health improvement.”



“We do so much better than most communities but there is always room for improvement.”

Essential Service #5 Develop policies and plans that community health efforts support individual and community health efforts	2019	2022
Establish a Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) and develop strategies to achieve community health improvement objectives, including a description of organizations accountable for specific steps?	80	78 
Ensure that community-based organizations and individual community members have a substantive role in deciding what policies, procedures, rules, and practices govern community health efforts?	72	72

“These are the strengths of our Public Health System.”

“Great job in this area!”

“Due to completing demands, it’s difficult for all partners to engage in aspects of community improvement.”

Essential Service #6 Enforce laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety	2019	2022
Stay up to date with current laws, regulations, and ordinances that prevent health problems or that promote or protect public health on the federal, state, and local levels?	74	77 
Participate in changing existing laws, regulations, and ordinances, and/or creating new laws, regulations, and ordinances to protect and promote public health?	65	61 

“Performs well.”

“Advocacy throughout the entire system could be improved to effect change at a legislative level.”

“Starting this process but needs more work.”

Essential Service #7 Link people to needed personal health services and assure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable	2019	2022
Identify any populations that may experience barriers to personal health services based on factors such as age, education level, income, language barriers, race or ethnicity, disability, mental illness, access to insurance, sexual orientation and gender identity?	75	↑ 77
Coordinate the delivery of personal health and social services so that everyone in the community has access to the care they need?	71	↓ 69

“These are strengths of our public health systems.”

“Heading in the right direction.”

“There is so much more work that needs to go into this. I think that we are able to identify that we are working on this, but it is very limited across the country.”

Essential Service #8 Assure a competent public health and personal health care workforce	2019	2022
Create and support collaborations between organizations within the local public health system for training and education?	71	↑ 80
Continually train the public health workforce to deliver services in a culturally competent manner and understand the social determinants of health?	74	↑ 83

“Very competent staff.”

“Community health workers make a real difference with the limited number of people and resources.”

“This is evident in our county.”

Essential Service #9 Evaluate effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services	2019	2022
Evaluate how well population-based health services are working, including whether the goals that were set for programs and services were achieved and whether community members, including vulnerable populations, are satisfied with the approaches?	65	↑ 69
Use evaluation findings to improve plans, processes, and services?	68	↑ 73

“Improving.”

“Some have done better than others at evaluation.”

“I think we are moving this way.”

Essential Service #10 Research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems	2019	2022
Partner with colleges, universities, or other research organizations to conduct public health research, including community-based participatory research?	58	↑ 63
Encourage staff, research organizations, and community members to explore the root causes of health inequity, including solutions based on research identifying the health impact of structural racism, gender and class inequity, social exclusion, and power differentials?	60	60

“I think it is a challenge for small, rural communities to drill down on real root causes for health inequity, but again, progress is being made.”

“Improving.”

“I do not feel the system itself stresses the importance of “root causes” of health inequity-but specific jobs in the area do focus on this more than others.”

Overview of Results

The results indicated by the Henry County Health Partners deem the local public health system working at significant to optimal activity, including many positive compliments to the overall system. There are areas in which improvement can be made, however.

Optimal Activity (76–100%)	Essential Services #1 and # 8
Significant Activity (51–75%)	Essential Services #2, #3, #4, # 5, #6, #7, #9 and #10
Moderate Activity (26–50%)	
Minimal Activity (1–25%)	
No Activity (0%)	

When analyzing the 21 subcategories, 9 fall into Optimal activity and 12 fall into Significant activity. This analysis allows for a deeper look for areas of opportunity for improvement. When we compare the same report for 2019, it is observed that there has been score improvement in 13 of 21 subcategories, while 5 subcategories dropped and 3 stayed the same.

The 3 lowest scores, indicating opportunities are:

60% Essential Service #10

Encourage staff, research organizations, and community members to **explore the root causes of health inequity**, including solutions based on research identifying the health impact of **structural racism, gender and class inequity, social exclusion, and power differentials**.

61% Essential Service #6

Participate in **changing existing laws, regulations, and ordinances**, and/or creating new laws, regulations, and ordinances **to protect and promote public health**.

63% Essential Service # 10

Partner with colleges, universities, or other research organizations to conduct public health research, including community-based participatory research.

The 3 highest scores, indicating growth are:

83% Essential Service #8

Continually train the **public health workforce to deliver services in a culturally competent manner and understand the social determinants of health**.

81% Essential Service # 1

Conduct a community health assessment that includes indicators intended to monitor differences in health and wellness across populations, **according to race, ethnicity, age, income, immigration status, sexual identify, education, gender, and neighborhood**.

81% Essential Services #1

Analyze health data, including geographic information, to see where health problems exist.

HENRY COUNTY COMMUNITY PROFILES

Henry County Community Profiles



Purpose

The community profile assessment looks more in depth at the parts of the community; city, villages, and neighborhoods to understand what it is like to live in that specific area. By talking to those with lived experience, there is an understanding of the perceptions, insights, values, and priorities of the people who live there. Learning about the history of a place, opens an awareness of the residents' culture, beliefs, and way of life. When history, people, and sense of community are understood, there are new layers of understanding which fill in data gaps to represent health and quality of life for the people of an area in a more thorough and profound way.

Methodology

Henry County residents live in markedly different environments. Some people live in the city in busy neighborhoods, with convenient health care, restaurants and stores, others live far distances from their neighbors, a hospital, or stores. What does it mean to one's health and quality of life if they live in Napoleon Township or Washington Township? As people have different lived experiences, the Director of Community Health determined the most effective way to show communities for this project would be to split the county into their 13 townships. To gather information on each township a representative, or key informant, from each Henry County township was interviewed. These interviews were conducted by either the Director of Community Health Services or Health Commissioner. The following topics were covered within the questions asked of key informants: general community and each of the four health priority areas identified for the 2019-2022 Community Health Improvement Plan (access to health care, economic stability, mental health, and substance misuse). The key informants were referred from residents as the person to talk to about the township. Some informants were historians. Some held government office as commissioner, trustee, or mayor. Others were longtime residents. All were leaders in their communities. These names were collected by the Director of Community Health Services and interviews were conducted with each informant.

In 5 townships, there was also focus groups conducted with residents that represented the population of the community. The focus groups were conducted in the township at a community meeting location. All focus groups were asked the same 10 questions about life in their township.

In order to gain a historical perspective, [HENRY COUNTY, OHIO Volumes I, II and III](#), compiled by The Henry County Historical Society were used. Information was gathered about the founding of each township, how it prospered, and interesting information.

The demographic information provided regarding each township was gathered from using the U.S. Census 2020 Decennial Census and 2021 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.

Key Findings

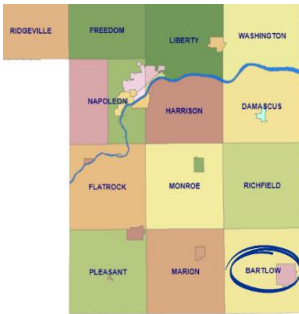
The 13 townships of Henry County have a common thread of desired sense of community and have unique attributes on how community is achieved. All townships shared how, where, and why they come together. The place where community came together was vitally important and not for the structure, but for commonality. Identifying a common place for belonging, sharing resources, and caring for one another defined the township. Some communities struggled to identify a place. For most, the common place was the school, library, church, or Legion Hall. For others it was not a building, but it was events such as festivals, fairs, and parades. They come together to celebrate, volunteer and care for one another.

All townships have a strong sense of pride and heritage for where they live. Some are embracing change as the population may be more growing more diverse, and others are holding on to what they have and not so open to development and growth. Many described their township as a great place to raise a family and welcome those who want to live there.

In each township profile, you will find demographic information, a historical perspective, a description of the people who live there and information about the community.

A special and sincerest thank you goes out to those who contributed to this project as a key informant or as a focus group participant. Your knowledge, insight, and perspective are invaluable to this work.

Thank you for your time and shared information.



Bartlow Township

Township Profile

The following section is demographic profile of the township. Information was gathered using the U.S. Census 2020 Decennial Census and 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.



Populations and People

Total Population: 2,187

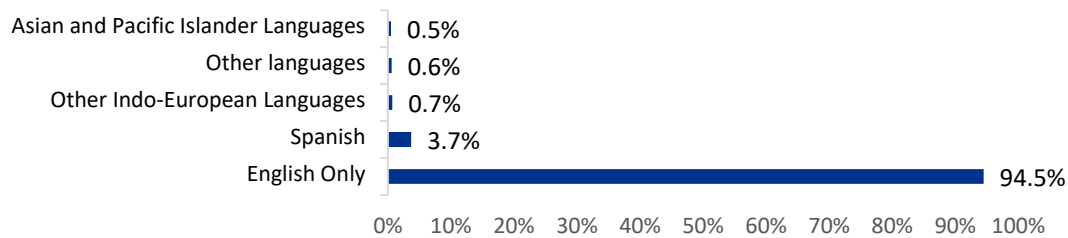
Median Age: 37.6

65 Years and Older Population: 16.0%

Veterans: 8.5%

Language other than English Spoken at Home: 5.5%

Types of Languages Spoken at Home

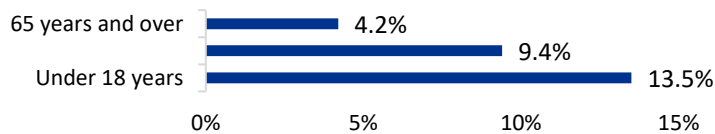


Income and Poverty

Median Household income: \$59,130

Poverty: 9.6%

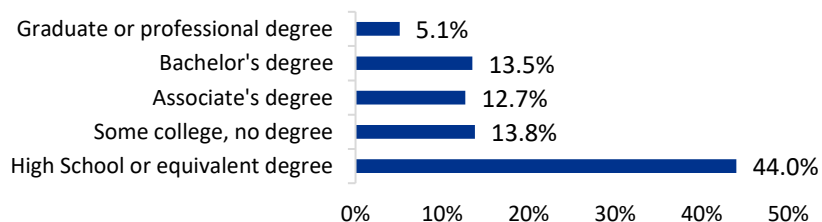
Poverty by Age



Education

Bachelor's Degree or Higher: 18.6%

Education Attainment
(Population 25 Years and Older)





Employment

Employment rate: 66.8%

Average Travel Time to Work: 28 minutes

Industry for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over

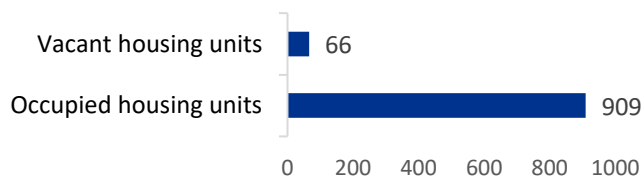


Housing

Median Gross Rent: \$840

Homeownership Rate: 74.7%

Housing Occupancy



Health

Without Health Care Coverage: 10.6%

Disabled Population: 12.0%



Families and Living Arrangements

Children Under 18 years old: 23.8%



Race and Ethnicity

Hispanic or Latino: 9.97%

Source:

U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.) *Bartlow Township, Henry County, Ohio Profile*. U.S. Department of Commerce. Retrieved January 5, 2020, from https://data.census.gov/profile/Bartlow_township,_Henry_County,_Ohio?g=06000000US3906904052

2023 Henry County Community Health Assessment
Bartlow Township Profile

History

The following section is a historical perspective of the township. Information was gathered using Henry County, Ohio, Vol. 1, 2, and 3 published by the Henry County Historical Society.

The township was named in honor of Cornelius Bartlow, the area's first settler and was organized in 1854. Bartlow township developed slowly due to being at a low point of the Black Swamp, making drainage of the water more difficult. The swamp lands covered the township in its entirety and cheaper, more desirable land was available elsewhere.

The advance of railroads brought a change to the township. Timber was cleared, roads were built, and the drainage was used to form the Deshler Reservoirs as a water source for the railroad. The construction of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad in 1856 and the Baltimore and Ohio Railway in 1873 led to a regular station stop. Having a station stop in the township led to local commerce causing the formation of a small town. The town was first called Portage; however, it was renamed in 1870 to Deshler and became incorporated in 1876.

As the land was now drained, the farms began to spring up on the fertile ground bringing German settlers. By 1875, there were 342 acres of land under cultivation. Many areas in the township remain fertile and used as farmland to the present day.

By 1888, there were three different railroads crossing in Deshler, a school with 389 students, a newspaper called "The Flag", and three churches: Methodist Episcopal, Catholic and Free Methodist. The town continued to flourish with businesses and stores.

In 1900, Deshler was quarantined for smallpox, had to have the school fumigated and several people were out of work due to illness. The early 1900s also brought entertainment with an annual traveling circus, building of a local opera house, and more developing industry within the township.

Sherwin Williams constructed a plant to produce paint rollers in 1953. In that same year the retail businessmen and Deshler Chamber of Commerce held the first Corn City Festival including carnival rides; parade; tractor rode; and displays by local merchants, industry, and farmers.

While the railroad traffic has slowed through Deshler and Sherwin Williams closed their plant in 2009, Deshler is a vital village in Bartlow Township to this day.

Source:

Henry County Historical Society. (1979). *Henry County, Ohio* (Vols. 1-3). Dallas, TX: Taylor Publishing Company.

Community Characteristics

The following section is a community perspective of the township. Information was gathered through conducting a key informant interview and a community focus group. These were conducted in fall of 2022.

The People

Bartlow township is considered a very safe and conservative village with many of the founding German families still residents. Although the population has diminished over the years, the township is thriving with charm and is described as a "good place to raise a family." Both key informant and focus group conveyed that small town values, family centered, and a strong faith community are key aspects of Bartlow township.

It was also shared that residents enjoy the peaceful and quiet atmosphere. The quaint, friendly community has affordable homes, a resourceful community library, a grocery, as well as various other retailers. The school most children attend is Patrick Henry Schools. The school district is seen as a critical part of the fabric of this community.

2023 Henry County Community Health Assessment
Bartlow Township Profile

While the focus is on the children and their development, it is also a key part of most everyone's social lives. The school provides sporting events, arts performances, and a place to walk and stay active.

Many residents continue to farm the land in Bartlow township. While a few residents continue to farm full-time, many farmers maintain other employment. Most of those jobs are outside the township with people driving to Defiance, Findlay, Bowling Green, and Napoleon. Two of the largest local employers are Graminex, a health industry producer of flower pollen extracts utilizing local farmland, and HPJ Industries, which focuses on returnable packaging, bulk container repair and recycling services.

Community

The village of Deshler has been doing revitalization since 2017. This includes removing blighted homes, improving community parks, library, and sidewalk. The reservoirs have become a recreation destination for fishing, canoeing, walking paths, and shelter house.

Those interviewed shared church is considered to community life and serves as local organizers. The religious community works well together as there is an association of churches who provide for those in need with two food pantries and access to clothing and other needs. There is a non-denominational bible study group and a community bible school for children.

The Deshler Library is seen as a community center for the township. Located in Deshler at the edge of a community park, it provides reading and research resources, a meeting place for students to study and do homework, access to computers, and a community gathering place. The library acts as the local historian, communication hub, and is bright spot in the township for many residents.

Train enthusiasts visit the town for its unique railroad history. Especially with Presidents Eisenhower, Nixon and Reagan stopping on their campaign tours. There is a museum that the community is currently developing into a tourist attraction and community center.

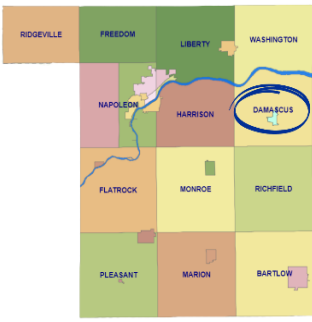
The following are local community events within the township:

- Easter egg hunts
- Fourth of July fireworks
- 5K runs
- Farmers markets
- Fishing tournaments
- Art fairs
- Parades for Memorial Day and Halloween

Key organizers of events in the township include: The Sons of the American Legion and Deshler Chamber of Commerce

Communication within the township is vital to stay informed. Residents in Bartlow township stay informed the following ways:

- Deshler Flag weekly newspaper
- Bulletin boards at the U.S. Post Office; Ron's Super Valu; Deshler Public Library
- Facebook pages: Deshler Chamber of Commerce and Deshler Public Library



Damascus Township

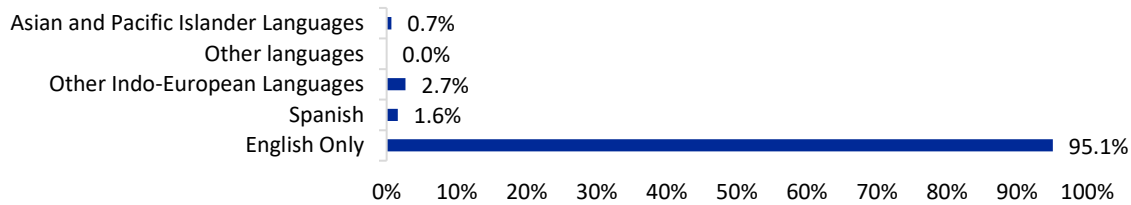
Township Profile

The following section is demographic profile of the township. Information was gathered using the U.S. Census 2020 Decennial Census and 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Populations and People

- Total Population: 1,783
- Median Age: 39.1
- 65 Years and Older Population: 16.8%
- Veterans: 7.1%
- Language other than English Spoken at Home: 4.9%

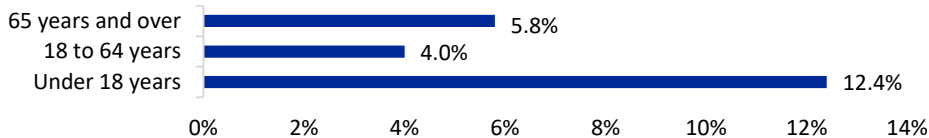
Types of Languages Spoken at Home



Income and Poverty

- Median Household income: \$61,685
- Poverty: 6.1%

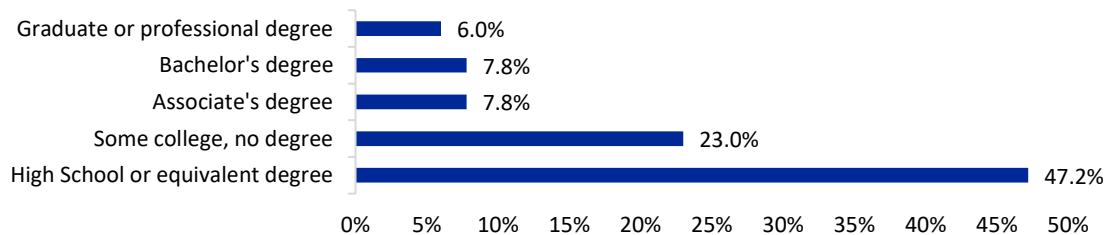
Poverty by Age



Education

- Bachelor's Degree or Higher: 13.7%

Education Attainment
(Population 25 Years and Older)





Employment

Employment rate: 60.7%

Average Travel Time to Work: 27.8 minutes

Industry for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over



Housing

Median Gross Rent: \$714

Homeownership Rate: 82.4%

Housing Occupancy



Health

Without Health Care Coverage: 11.8%

Disabled Population: 13.1%



Families and Living Arrangements

Children Under 18 years old: 21%



Race and Ethnicity

Hispanic or Latino: 5.89%

Source:

U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.) *Damascus Township, Henry County, Ohio Profile*. U.S. Department of Commerce. Retrieved January 5, 2020, from

https://data.census.gov/profile/Damascus_township,_Henry_County,_Ohio?g=0600000US3906920016

History

The following section is a historical perspective of the township. Information was gathered using Henry County, Ohio, Vol. 1, 2, and 3 published by the Henry County Historical Society.

While settlers had been in the area since 1820s, a Scottish family, The Reid's, are attributed with starting a settlement in the township in the 1830s. This settlement, called Odessa, was at the mouth of the Turkey Foot Creek along the Maumee River. The community prospered as a port on the Miami-Erie canal that connected trade and peoples from Lake Erie to the Ohio River in Cincinnati. However, those traveling the canal system brought cholera in the early 1850s causing many inhabitants to leave the area or pass due to illness. The canal became increasingly less popular with invention of the train and by the 1880s Odessa was barely inhabited.

As the railroad progressed Odessa ceased to exist, and the village of McClure prospered. This small community had cleared land, built churches and schools, and was incorporated in 1886. The Cloverleaf Railroad of Toledo, Delphos, and Burlington (now known as the Norfolk and Western) went through McClure. With the railroad, came a grain elevator and many other thriving businesses. This included poultry farms, hotels, restaurant, bowling alley, opera house, flour mill, barrel stave factory, and retail stores. In the 1890s, there were three main Protestant churches: Lutheran, Methodist and Evangelical.

The railroad provided economic opportunities as businesses had the ability to ship products to many different locations. In the mid-1950s, George Weasel, Jr, "Dude", started Tem-Cole, a radish packaging business. The name of Tem-Cole was derived from an experiment George tried on the radishes by putting nitrogen gas in the bag and refrigerating them. Tem-Cole means Temperature Controlled and was the first company to package radishes in cello bags becoming a pioneer in marketing radishes without tops. In 1976, Tem-Cole had grown to 160 employees on the farm, in the plant, offices and over-the-road drivers. The plant at McClure processed over a million pounds of radishes each week, that were delivered from the state of Florida. Tem-Cole was the busiest little plant in the world; producing over 50% of the nation's packaged radishes. During this period, McClure was known as the radish capital of the world. Tem-Cole brought employment, money, and air travel to McClure, Damascus township, and Henry County. While Tem-Cole no longer packages radishes in McClure, it is still in business today and known as TC marketing, Inc in Napoleon.

In the mid 1900s, Damascus township and the village of McClure was populated by many families. There were 9 school districts in Damascus that were consolidated to one central school in 1917. The school was seen as the focus of community life. In 1967, this central school, known as the McClure school, was consolidated with Napoleon City Schools moving children's education and events to the county seat in Napoleon, Ohio.

Source:

Henry County Historical Society. (1979). *Henry County, Ohio* (Vols. 1-3). Dallas, TX: Taylor Publishing Company.

Community Characteristics

The following section is a community perspective of the township. Information was gathered through conducting a key informant interview in fall of 2022.

The People

Damascus township is considered to have roots in agriculture, but it has grown and been shaped by growth in progress of transportation and industry. While townships in Henry County have deep German roots, this township has Scottish, Swedish, Irish, Dutch, and many other nationalities at its core. It was shared by the key informant that because of the trading posts, canal port, railroad, and industry, Damascus township has maintained a more eclectic group of residents than the other Henry County townships.

Damascus township is still considered to be shaped by transportation as it is near US Route 6, a main route in Ohio's highway system, and parallels Interstate 80/90 through Ohio and Indiana. Many locals utilize US Route 6 for travel, including to work at local industries such as Campbell's Soup or Gerken's Paving. The key informant shared that due to the township's proximity to main highways and interstates, several residents within the township are in the trucking industry. Additionally, the key informant shared that while Damascus used to thrive on agriculture, there are currently few full-time farmers and many others have consolidated or rented their farms. Several families still farm but also hold full-time employment elsewhere.

Recreation brings an influx of population into the township with areas for camping near the Maumee River. Henry County residents and those from outside the county bring their campers to enjoy time on the river during the warm summer months. During these months, business increases due to the influx of population. The campers are mostly served by the gas station that provides alcohol, limited groceries, and prepared food.

Community

Damascus township includes the Village of McClure. Within the village there is a post office, gas station, Dollar General, telephone company, library, a few churches, and a food establishment, House of Pizza. During the interview, the key informant mentioned that in the 1970s many of the churches had large memberships but are currently struggling with membership as the township has become less populated.

It was shared through the key informant interview, the loss of the school is considered to have greatly impacted the community of Deshler. The children of the township were divided between multiple classrooms and buildings in within the Napoleon Area School System. The lengthy bus ride and distance was seen to make it more difficult for students to participate in school events. Our informant shared this loss of community is still felt. When the consolidation occurred in 1967, many residents actively protested the consolidation of the school. Our key informant described this as a significant event in the history of the township and something people still talk about today.

Damascus township does have a local trailer park and rental properties. The churches are still seen as a vital resource for the community as they provide food pantries and community meals, including those being held at St. Paul Lutheran Church and Country Chapel Christian Union Church.

Both the Village of McClure and the township are considered a nice place to live. The library is seen as important to the community. Additionally, the American Legion is involved in the community and holds an annual Halloween costume contest and manages the community room that can be used by residents.

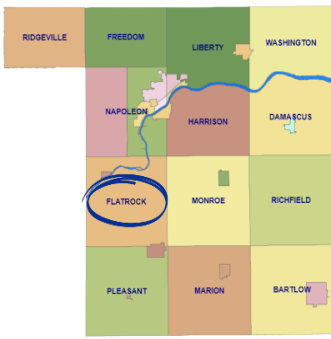
The following are local community events within the township:

- Community breakfasts/dinners held at local churches
- Halloween costume contest

Key organizers of events in the township include: American Legion, St. Paul Lutheran Church, Country Chapel Christian Union Church, and McClure Village Council

Communication within the township is vital to stay informed. Residents in Damascus township stay informed the following ways:

- Bulletin boards at the U.S. Post Office and churches
- Facebook page: Village of McClure



Flatrock Township

Township Profile

The following section is demographic profile of the township. Information was gathered using the U.S. Census 2020 Decennial Census and 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.



Populations and People

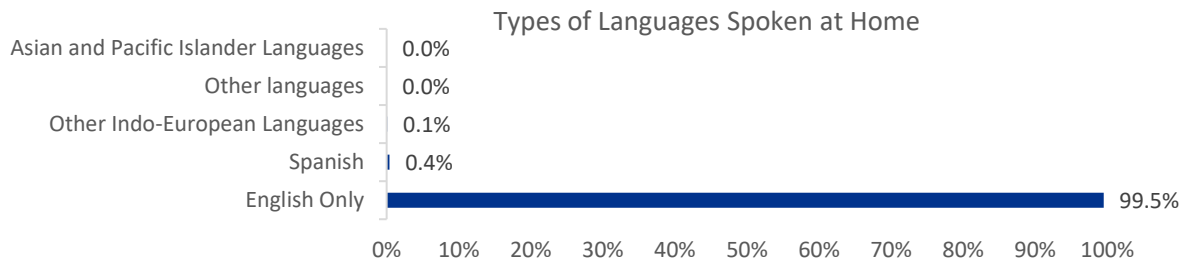
Total Population: 1,248

Median Age: 50.5

65 Years and Older Population: 25.6%

Veterans: 26.7%

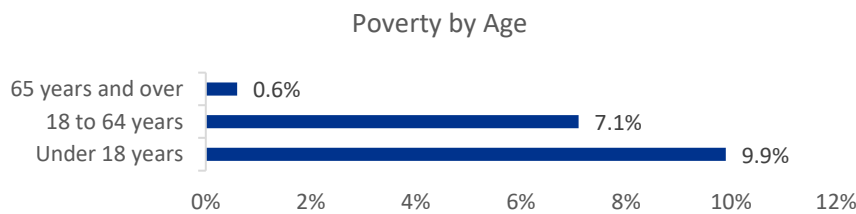
Language other than English Spoken at Home: 0.5%



Income and Poverty

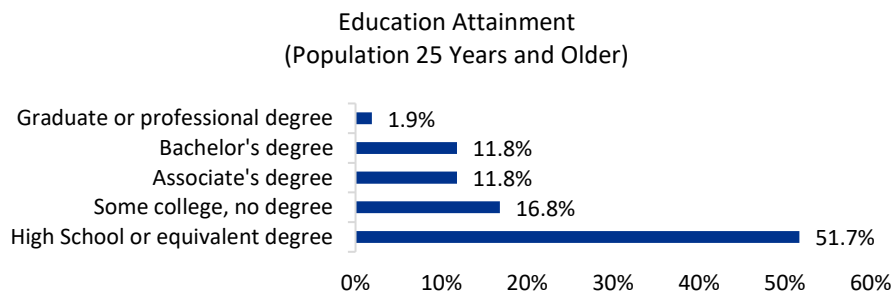
Median Household income: \$90,577

Poverty: 6.0%



Education

Bachelor's Degree or Higher: 13.7%



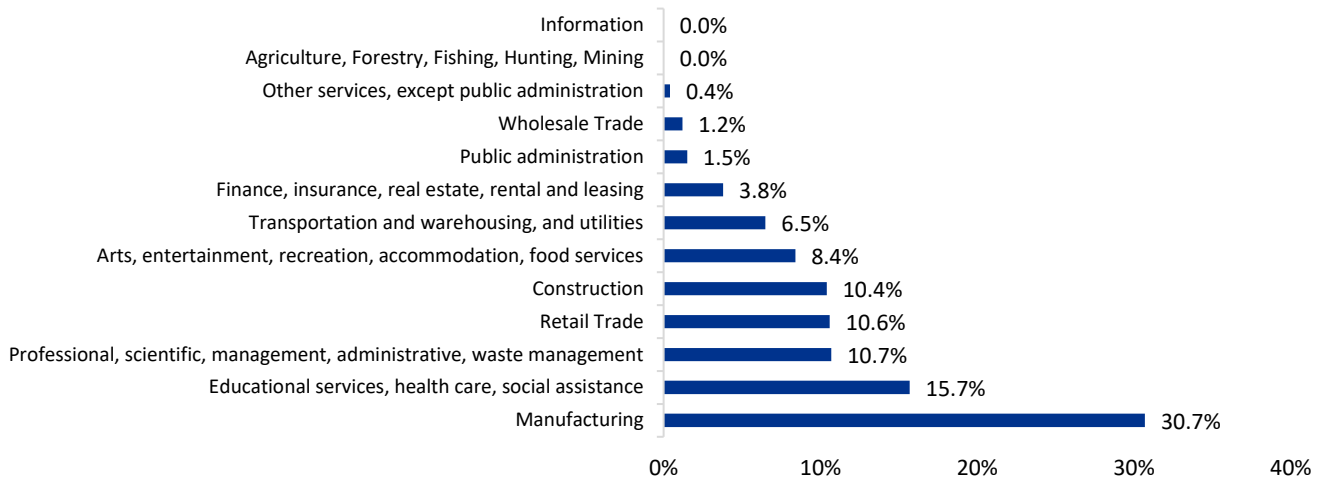


Employment

Employment rate: 43.2%

Average Travel Time to Work: 20.9 minutes

Industry for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over

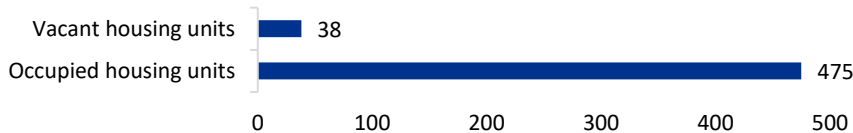


Housing

Median Gross Rent: \$944

Homeownership Rate: 93.5%

Housing Occupancy



Health

Without Health Care Coverage: 1.8%

Disabled Population: 16.7%



Families and Living Arrangements

Children Under 18 years old: 15.7%



Race and Ethnicity

Hispanic or Latino: 5.6%

Source:

U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.) *Flatrock Township, Henry County, Ohio Profile*. U.S. Department of Commerce. Retrieved January 5, 2020, from [https://data.census.gov/profile/Flatrock township, Henry County, Ohio?g=06000000US3906927342](https://data.census.gov/profile/Flatrock%20township,%20Henry%20County,%20Ohio?g=06000000US3906927342)

History

The following section is a historical perspective of the township. Information was gathered using Henry County, Ohio, Vol. 1, 2, and 3 published by the Henry County Historical Society.

A U.S. Post Office was established in Flatrock township in 1833 and mail was received once a month on horseback. The township was officially organized in 1835. There were more Native Americans than white settlers during the early organization of the township. The Native American camp, Snaketown, was on the south side of the rivers and settlers were establishing farms on both sides of the river, cultivating the prosperous soil. Much of the township was wilderness, but by 1850 roads were established. The Maumee Erie Canal was completed in 1845, bringing new residents to the area. By 1888 there was 469 residents in the township. By 1970, this grew to 1,560 in the township with 285 residents living in the village of Florida. The land in Flatrock township is one of the most productive and fertile lands within Henry County. It has been used to grow grain, tomatoes and other vegetables for the Campbell Soup Company plant located in Napoleon.

Girty's Island became a recreation destination from 1900 through the 1920s. There was access to the island with local ferries and later steamboats from Defiance. On the island there were a few cottages, a food stand, shooting gallery, bowling alley, race track with grandstand, and a baseball diamond. As more individuals came to the island for recreation, a pavilion for dancing and shows, a bathhouse, and a beach for swimming were developed. The largest crowd on the island was over 1,000 people on July 4, 1918.

A school was formed in Florida offering grades 1-12. However, in the late 1960s, the school consolidated with Napoleon City Schools and the school in the township was closed. In late 1970s there was a federal and state initiative designating the area of the Maumee River in Flatrock township as recreational and conservation area. This included anti-pollution efforts for the river bringing back recreational activities, such as fishing, camping, and boating, to the area.

Source:

Henry County Historical Society. (1979). *Henry County, Ohio* (Vols. 1-3). Dallas, TX: Taylor Publishing Company.

Community Characteristics

The following section is a community perspective of the township. Information was gathered through conducting a key informant interview conducted in fall of 2022.

The People

Many of the original families that formed Flatrock Township were of German heritage, who were primarily farmers. When the canal was created, it brought more families to the area who remained in the township. While many families are still connected to families that have been in the township for generations, the key informant shared many new individuals and families have moved into the township and Village of Florida.

The Village of Florida is seen as a quiet and peaceful area with many of its residents being friendly. It is felt that the community cares for one another and provides help when its needed. The key informant shared that over the years, specifically in the Village of Florida, community has been maintained and many of the residents know each other well. Residents like living in the Village and Flatrock township as it is seen as a quiet, friendly, community with convenient access to Napoleon and Defiance. Many of the residents work outside of the township, including at Campbell's Soup in Napoleon and General Motors in Defiance.

Community

With the closing of the canal and lack of train traffic, there are fewer businesses within the township. The key informant shared in the past there were two grocery stores, hardware store, ice cream shop, gas stations, antique shop, and a bar. Currently there is Clubhouse Pizza and a furniture building business, JAK's Barnwood Furniture, within the village of

Florida. It was shared that the closing of the school greatly affected the community as many parents were involved with the school and the sporting events, specifically basketball and baseball, were seen as big events where the entire community came to watch.

The Florida Library is seen as a gem within the township as it has a variety of events and classes throughout the year. There are two churches, Lutheran and Methodist, that are still active within the community. The river is still considered an asset for the community offering walking paths and the ability to use it for recreation. With the village being halfway between the cities of Defiance and Napoleon, it allows for ease of access to resources. The village also has its own volunteer fire department and St. Peter Lutheran Preschool that serves children ages 3-5 years old.

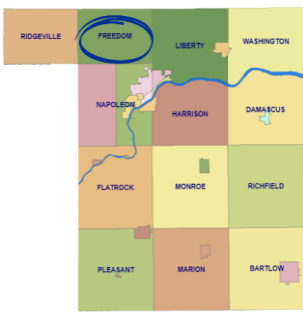
The following are local community events within the township:

- Memorial Day parade
- Summer carnival at the Methodist Church
- Truck and Treat at the Methodist Church
- Christmas party at the Fire station

Key organizers of events in the township include: Village of Florida Council

Communication within the township is vital to stay informed. Residents in Flatrock township stay informed the following ways:

- A newspaper that is printed after the council meetings and copies are available at the library and in community
- Facebook Pages: Village of Florida, Ohio and Florida Public Library



Freedom Township

Township Profile

The following section is demographic profile of the township. Information was gathered using the U.S. Census 2020 Decennial Census and 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.



Populations and People

Total Population: 967

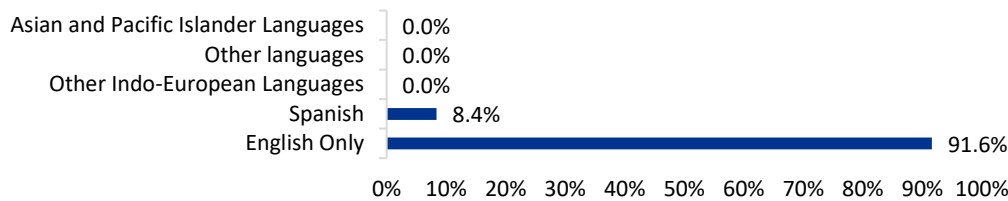
Median Age: 38.0

65 Years and Older Population: 8.1%

Veterans: 9.4%

Language other than English Spoken at Home: 8.4%

Types of Languages Spoken at Home

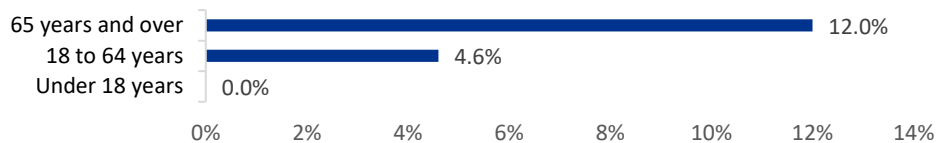


Income and Poverty

Median Household income: \$105, 234

Poverty: 3.6%

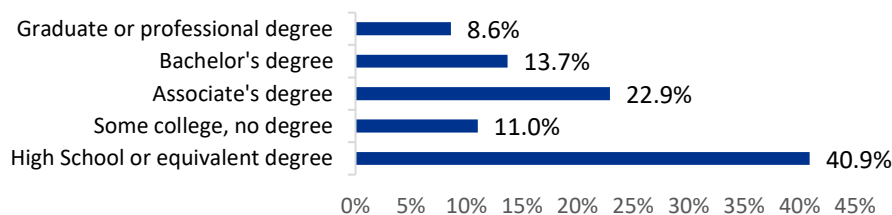
Poverty by Age



Education

Bachelor's Degree or Higher: 22.3%

Education Attainment
(Population 25 Years and Older)



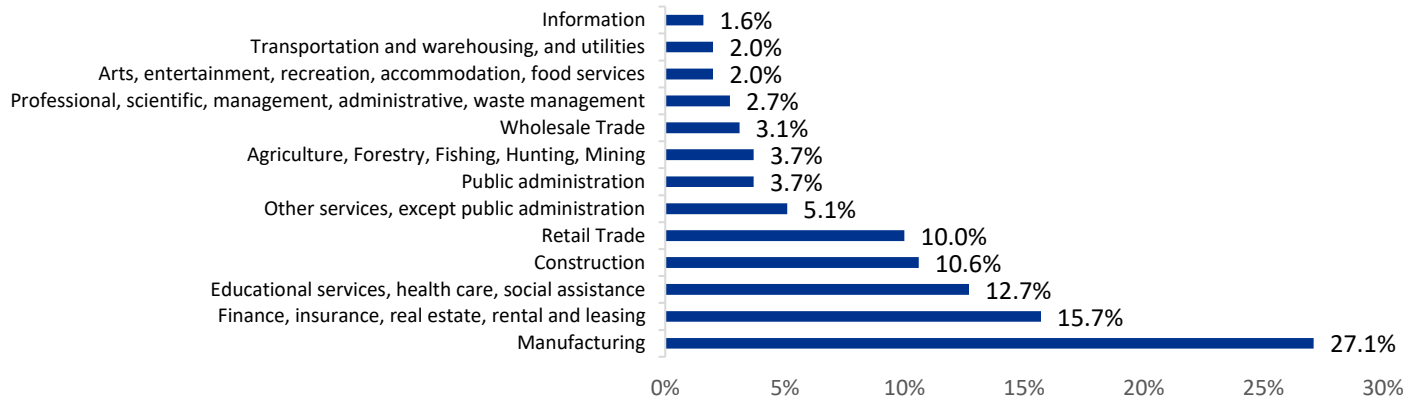


Employment

Employment rate: 75%

Average Travel Time to Work: 20.5 minutes

Industry for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over

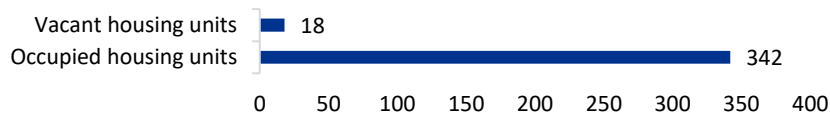


Housing

Median Gross Rent: --

Homeownership Rate: 91.8%

Housing Occupancy



Health

Without Health Care Coverage: 2.9%

Disabled Population: 14.9%



Families and Living Arrangements

Children Under 18 years old: 35.1%



Race and Ethnicity

Hispanic or Latino: 5.2%

Source:

U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.) *Freedom Township, Henry County, Ohio Profile*. U.S. Department of Commerce. Retrieved January 5, 2020, from https://data.census.gov/profile/Freedom_township,_Henry_County,_Ohio?g=0600000US3906928700

History

The following section is a historical perspective of the township. Information was gathered using Henry County, Ohio, Vol. 1, 2, and 3 published by the Henry County Historical Society.

Freedom Township was one of the first of the five townships organized in Henry County. When Fulton County was organized in 1850, part of Freedom Township was lost to Fulton County and the township is now composed of only 24 sections of land. In 1850, Freedom Township had a population of 460. The influx of settlers in the late 1860s was mostly those of German heritage. The German influence is still there today as some residents still speak a form of German known as “low” German, which is more informal. “Low” German was referred to the language of the workers who used more slang and phrases. The population of the township grew to 1,235 in 1880.

Most land was under cultivation, except for the small Village of Gerald, where Detroit, Toledo and Ironton railroad crossed. A grain elevator was built in 1898 by Henry Baden of Hamler and sold to Frederick Gerken in 1900. The Gerald Grain and Stock Company bought the elevator in 1913. The elevator has always been the biggest business in Gerald. Other businesses opened to support the local agriculture business, such as a farm implement business and a tile company. There were also 2 beauty shops for family needs.

Originally, there were 6 one-room schools. In 1891, a township schoolhouse was built. Through the years, the townships shared a school district. However, by 1928-29 all 1 room schoolhouses were closed. St. John’s Church and School is still a community center of Freedom Township. The church was built in 1871 and the school was started in 1875. Both church and school have had many improvements made to their structures over time and both are still a vital part of the community today.

Naomi was a small community, along the Fulton-Henry County line, about one mile north of Gerald. Several businesses were started in Naomi including, a store, grain elevator, blacksmith, and cheese factory. A saloon was open for a while but closed due to prohibition. By the 1920s, the small community of Naomi was abandoned and some of the homes were moved to Gerald.

Roads in Freedom Township were probably managed like many other townships with volunteers doing much of the maintenance work. The township had six road districts and road supervisors were elected for each district. In 1860, it is noted there was a road tax of 2 mils and each resident in the road district was expected to give a few days of volunteer labor. In 1876, six steel bottom road scrapers and six plows were purchased to aid in maintaining the roads. It was not until 1895 that a building was built to store road equipment and tools. From 1910 to 1916 the mud roads were laid with stone to prepare for higher traffic volumes.

In March of 1896, a Board of Health was organized to manage contagious diseases such as diphtheria, typhoid fever, smallpox, and scarlet fever. The Board put up quarantine signs and ensured homes with disease were properly fumigated.

Source:

Henry County Historical Society. (1979). *Henry County, Ohio* (Vols. 1-3). Dallas, TX: Taylor Publishing Company.

Community Characteristics

The following section is a community perspective of the township. Information was gathered through conducting a key informant interview conducted in fall of 2022.

The People

The key informant shared that many of the long-term families living in Freedom Township still have German and Lutheran heritage with some newer families moving in with various backgrounds. Some individuals in the township still speak what is considered “low” German, or informal German, within their homes.

It was discussed that while small, this township is still a community where everyone knows everyone, and people take care of each other. Most people have a farming background and some still farm full-time. However, it takes a lot of land to afford the high-tech equipment now necessary to be profitable in farming. Many are farming part-time and working full-time, mostly in manufacturing or teaching. Farmers come together and support each other in planting, harvesting, and other work that needs to be done.

Many people moving to Freedom Township are looking for peace and quiet as they are middle aged with older children. Some homes are changing ownership, with residents retiring, building smaller homes, and turning the farmstead over to the next generation.

Community

The biggest change according to our key informant was that most township families attended St. John Church and school. The church and school attendance has shifted over the years as fewer township families are attending and those outside of the township are enrolling. However, the overall population of the church and school is getting smaller.

The community members in need are supported by the church food pantry. While now closed, Country View Haven or the Henry County Home was a 40 bed Residential Care Facility designed to assist residents of Henry County on a long-term or short-term respite basis. The County Home was just across the border of Freedom and Napoleon Townships. It was a great resource for lower income and older people.

While Gerald used to be a thriving town, it is much smaller and still has a grain elevator. This used to be a place for social gatherings as there was a store and tavern close by residents visited when at the elevator. While the elevator and fertilizer business are still operating, the social aspect that came with the elevator no longer exists in the community. Due to this, church is the main community connection. St. John Lutheran Church and School has a playground, ball field, and church events organized by church leadership that are open to the community.

The following are local community events within the township:

- Trunk or treat

Key organizers of events in the township include: St. John Lutheran Church

Communication within the township is vital to stay informed. Residents in Freedom Township stay informed the following ways:

- Church bulletin
- Flyers at elevator



Harrison Township

Township Profile

The following section is demographic profile of the township. Information was gathered using the U.S. Census 2020 Decennial Census and 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Populations and People

Total Population: 1,297

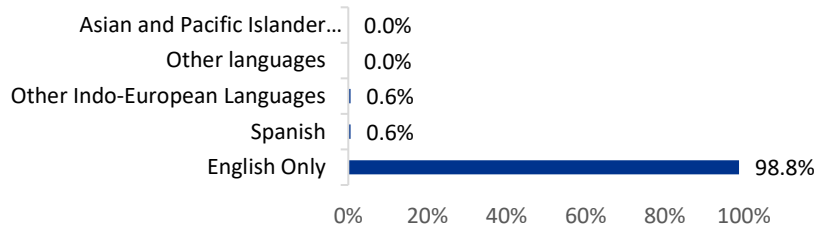
Median Age: 40.9

65 Years and Older Population: 19.6%

Veterans: 10.9%

Language other than English Spoken at Home: 1.2%

Types of Languages Spoken at Home

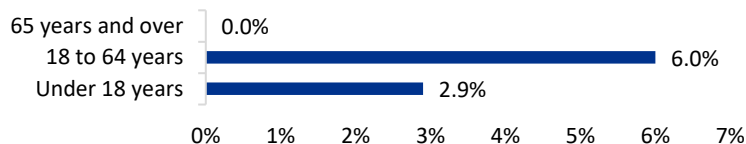


Income and Poverty

Median Household income: \$57,188

Poverty: 4.2%

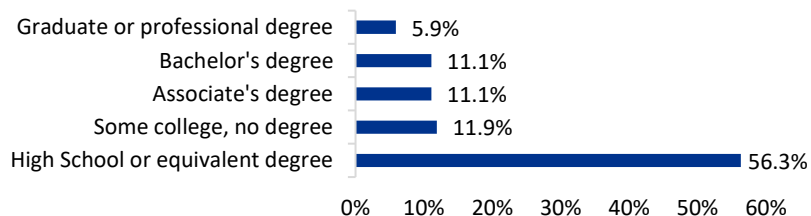
Poverty by Age



Education

Bachelor's Degree or Higher: 17.0%

Education Attainment
(Population 25 Years and Older)



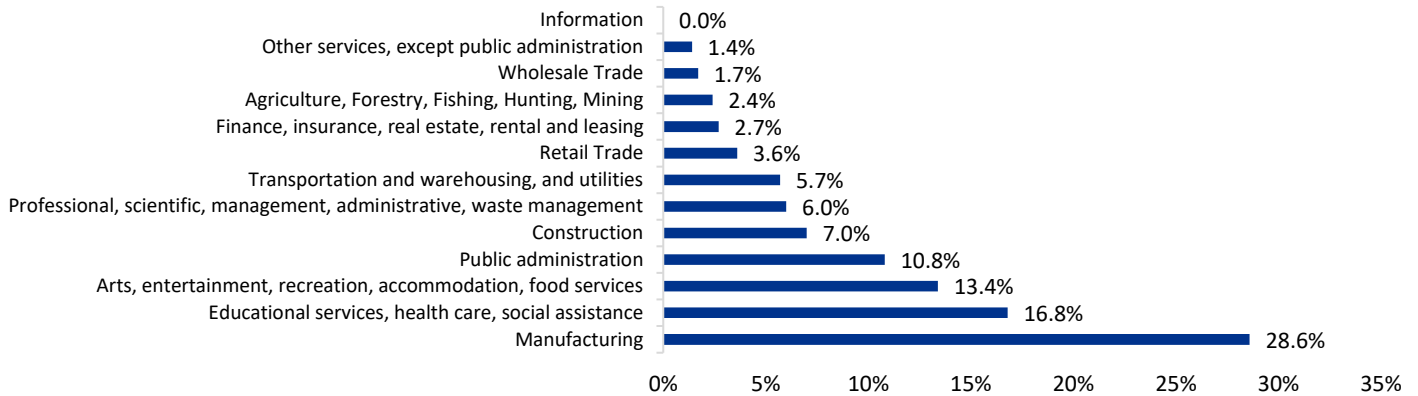


Employment

Employment rate: 54.2%

Average Travel Time to Work: 20 minutes

Industry for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over

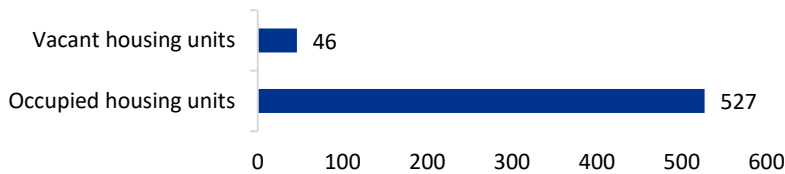


Housing

Median Gross Rent: \$795

Homeownership Rate: 67.3%

Housing Occupancy



Health

Without Health Care Coverage: 9.0%

Disabled Population: 10.8%



Families and Living Arrangements

Children Under 18 years old: 21.0%



Race and Ethnicity

Hispanic or Latino: 5.24%

Source:

U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.) *Harrison Township, Henry County, Ohio Profile*. U.S. Department of Commerce. Retrieved January 5, 2020, from https://data.census.gov/profile/Harrison_township,_Henry_County,_Ohio?g=0600000US3906933866

History

The following section is a historical perspective of the township. Information was gathered using Henry County, Ohio, Vol. 1, 2, and 3 published by the Henry County Historical Society.

The settlers came to Harrison Township by means of the Miami-Erie Canal system in the 1840s. The first to arrive in the area had English heritage and previous lived in Maine and New York. They lived mostly on the northern lands of Harrison Township near the river. There was a high quality of tillable soil lending to a great place for farming. By 1844, a settlement came to be known as the Village of Shunk. It was not until a bridge was built in Napoleon in the 1860s that growth really came to Harrison Township.

A sawmill was established on the Turkey Foot Creek near Shunk in the 1870s providing lumber to build many of the homes in the area. The clay on the south side of the Creek was excellent for making drain tile and two enterprises were set up to make the tile to drain the fields of the Black Swamp.

Churches and religion were very important in the settlers. Initially services were held outdoors or in area homes and conducted by traveling preachers. Sometimes these services were large all-day events that involved many people, picnics, and music. The building of the church structure was an important part of a community settlement. In Shunk, the first church is believed to be an Evangelical and was built about 1860. By the late 1800s more Methodists had come to the area.

In 1918, smallpox was outbreaking in eastern Henry County which prompted protective measures that prevented residents from entering Napoleon and there was a ban on public gatherings.

On June 24, 1969, there was a groundbreaking ceremony for Napoleon-Henry County Airport in Harrison Township. The airport encompasses 60 acres that were purchased by the county and city. However, the opening of the airport did not occur until December 1974. The delay was in part due to lawsuits citing planes would violate surrounding landowners air space rights. The small airport now supports local farmers in aerial spreading fertilizer.

Source:

Henry County Historical Society. (1979). *Henry County, Ohio* (Vols. 1-3). Dallas, TX: Taylor Publishing Company.

Community Characteristics

The following section is a community perspective of the township. Information was gathered through conducting a key informant interview conducted in fall of 2022.

The People

The key informant described the residents of Harrison Township as hardworking, mostly frugal people who are farmers or work for themselves. The population was described as changing due to small farmers having sold their farms to those who own much larger acreage. The homes on these farms then become rentals being occupied by younger families.

The most common profession within the township was described as farming, with individuals working on their own farm or a larger farm conglomerate. Other residents work for Gerken Paving or other various local businesses. Due to the aging population in this township, many residents are retired.

Community

Harrison Township is seen to be about agriculture with both family and conglomerate farms tilling the land and producing crops. Much of the land is passed down from generation to generation. The key informant described the community as safe, a great place to live and raise a family, and has access to necessary resources with it being close to Napoleon.

Additionally, it was shared that residents in Harrison Township can feel the quiet of the country and still be able to attend events nearby. In the past, there was a larger congregation at the Sharon Methodist Church within the township and they held an annual Strawberry Festival. This event is no longer held as attendance greatly dwindled. While there are not celebrations specific to Harrison Township any longer, residents feel a part of Napoleon and participate in events and activities there. People from Harrison Township are very involved in community groups and events in Napoleon.

There are no local community events within the township.

Key organizers of events in the township include: Township trustees

Communication within the township is vital to stay informed. Residents in Harrison Township stay informed the following ways:

- Norwest Signal
- Defiance Crescent
- Toledo Blade



Liberty Township

Township Profile

The following section is demographic profile of the township. Information was gathered using the U.S. Census 2020 Decennial Census and 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Populations and People

Total Population: 2,442

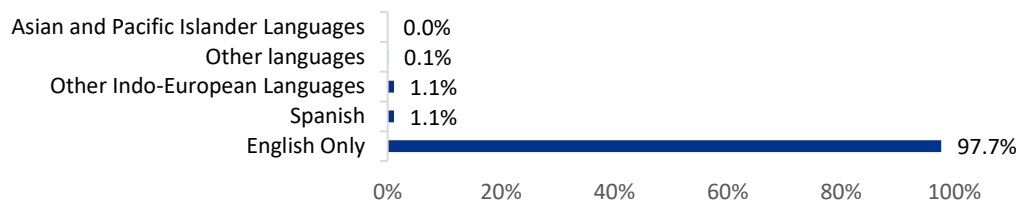
Median Age: 45.3

65 Years and Older Population: 23.2%

Veterans: 6.6%

Language other than English Spoken at Home: 2.3%

Types of Languages Spoken at Home

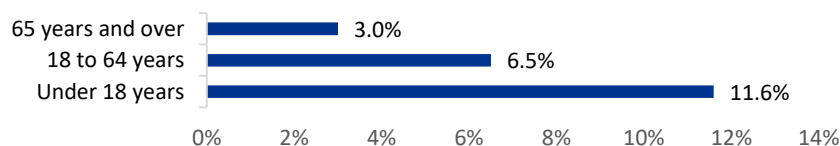


Income and Poverty

Median Household income: \$54,805

Poverty: 6.7%

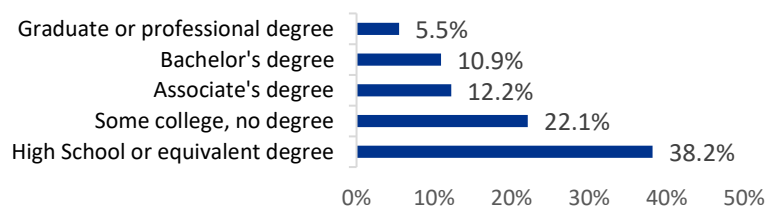
Poverty by Age



Education

Bachelor's Degree or Higher: 16.4%

Education Attainment
(Population 25 Years and Older)





Employment

Employment rate: 57.8%

Average Travel Time to Work: 23.7 minutes

Industry for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over

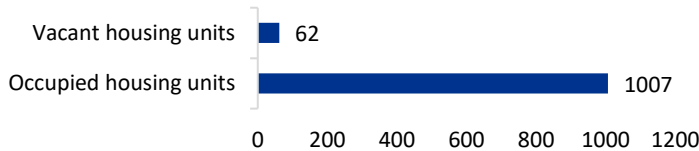


Housing

Median Gross Rent: \$808

Homeownership Rate: 65.2%

Housing Occupancy



Health

Without Health Care Coverage: 5.7%

Disabled Population: 14.0%



Families and Living Arrangements

Children Under 18 years old: 20.1%



Race and Ethnicity

Hispanic or Latino: 3.85%

Source:

U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.) *Liberty Township, Henry County, Ohio Profile*. U.S. Department of Commerce. Retrieved January 5, 2020, from https://data.census.gov/profile/Liberty_township,_Henry_County,_Ohio?g=0600000US3906943176

History

The following section is a historical perspective of the township. Information was gathered using Henry County, Ohio, Vol. 1, 2, and 3 published by the Henry County Historical Society.

In the late 1850s, the land which is now Liberty Center was just a brushy thicket but had clusters of neighborhoods. The connection for all residents in the township was the Post Office. In 1860, the first medical practice and grocery store were established near the Wabash Railway. In 1863, the village of Liberty Center was born. The Civil War kept the new village from growing right away, as many young men joined the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and the others were busy with farming and clearing land. The village of Liberty Center was officially incorporated in 1874.

By 1888, the Village of Liberty Center was a flourishing community with a population of between four and five hundred. There were a few stores, several saloons, and restaurants. A gristmill for flour and sawmill for lumber served the surrounding community. There were several churches: Methodist, Episcopal, German Reformed, United Brethren and Seventh Day Adventists in the township. Liberty Center was a railroad and telegraph station on the Wabash, had the third best post office in the county, and a printing office from which the Liberty Press was issued weekly. The Liberty Press has been sharing the news and informing residents since 1881. This weekly newspaper still serves the community today.

The school started in 1863 bringing great pride to the community. Three students graduated in the class of 1884. With the construction of the first brick building in 1886, the school continued to grow through the years adding classrooms, gymnasiums and eventually a separate structure for the elementary classrooms. In late 1972 and early '73 the buildings were damaged by a series of fires and for 3 months students were housed at the Migrant Center. In 1974, there was a total enrollment of 1,310 student in the school system.

Another source of pride in Liberty Township is the fire department, which was chartered in 1908 as the Liberty Center Volunteer Fire Department. The department began with a hand drawn cart that was pumped manually. Fire cisterns to supply water were established around the village. In 1926, there was a vote to change the name to the Liberty Center Community Fire Department. In that same year, a fire truck was purchased with donations raised from the townspeople. Money was also raised for firemen to build the fire house, attend conventions, and other purchases with festivals and dances attend by the community. In 1957, a building was acquired and remodeled to become the new firehouse.

Source:

Henry County Historical Society. (1979). *Henry County, Ohio* (Vols. 1-3). Dallas, TX: Taylor Publishing Company.

Community Characteristics

The following section is a community perspective of the township. Information was gathered through conducting a key informant interview and a community focus group. These were conducted in fall of 2022.

The People

Based on the key informant interview and focus group, the township today is seen as traditional, conservative, friendly and wholesome. It is felt the Village of Liberty Center embodies its mott of “small town, big heart” as the community comes together for events and each other. Residents were described as farmers, blue and white-collar folks who want to maintain the quiet, and peaceful town in which they live. It is seen as a very rooted community where families have stayed for generations. Residents enjoy living in the country while still having the closeness of resources.

While most people are employed in manufacturing of steel, automotive, or plastics, many also farm on the side. The residents are very community minded and most everyone attends school events. Neighborhoods have block parties and are social with one another. Residents often invite others to socialize in their homes. Many residents in the community

have grown up together which leads to further connections. Based on the interviews, residents in Liberty Township are considered to have a strong sense of tradition and togetherness.

Community

The township is seen as quiet, peaceful, and welcoming. It was shared that a sense of pride within the community continues to be the school and it is attracting people to move to the area. Younger families are looking for houses, or apartments to be able to live within the school district. The school, local businesses, and area residents greatly support each other. The sporting events are a source of entertainment for the entire community. The school provides a Senior Citizen breakfast in which students provide entertainment. The businesses and residents support the schools financially. Additionally, 4-H and FFA also bring the community together.

Churches within the township continue to be an important part of community life. St. Paul Church offers preschool and after school programming, which helps support working parents. The local United Methodist Church offers a food pantry and other churches support those in need. Often times neighbors and family assist those who are in need.

Those in the focus group felt the fire department is vital to the community where residents strongly feel the department must continue to be supported and maintained. The Liberty Center Library is also seen as a cornerstone of the community as they provide activities, a place to gather, and are involved within the community.

The Village of Liberty Center does have a café, pizza shop, gas station, ice cream shop which is open in the summer, and a Dollar General. It was mentioned the local doctor office and grocery store are now closed. A Dollar General is now in the previous grocery store location. Liberty Township is seen to have access to various resources including hospitals and medical specialists via US 24, which runs through the township.

The following are local community events within the township:

- Fall Festival
- Christmas Open House
- June Jubilee
- Spring Festival

Key organizers of events in the township include: School district, library, fire department, Village Council

Communication within the township is vital to stay informed. Residents in Liberty Township stay informed the following ways:

- Liberty Center Press
- Liberty Center Library
- Area Churches
- Facebook Groups: The Liberty Center Experience and Liberty Center: Around Town



Marion Township

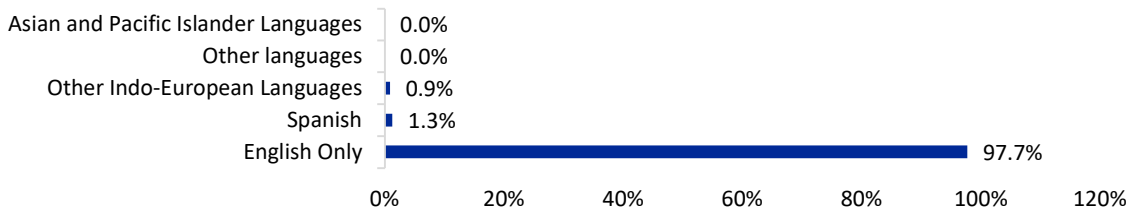
Township Profile

The following section is demographic profile of the township. Information was gathered using the U.S. Census 2020 Decennial Census and 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Populations and People

Total Population: 1,301
 Median Age: 37.9
 65 Years and Older Population: 16.5%
 Veterans: 6.6%
 Language other than English Spoken at Home: 2.2%

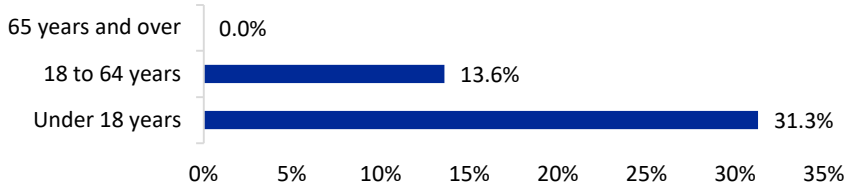
Types of Languages Spoken at Home



Income and Poverty

Median Household income: \$61,875
 Poverty: 15.0%

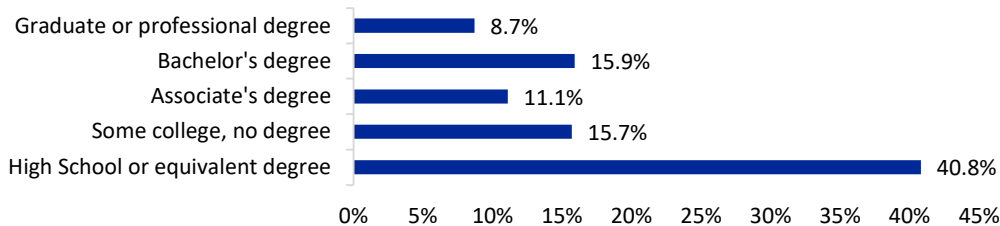
Poverty by Age



Education

Bachelor's Degree or Higher: 24.7%

Education Attainment
 (Population 25 Years and Older)



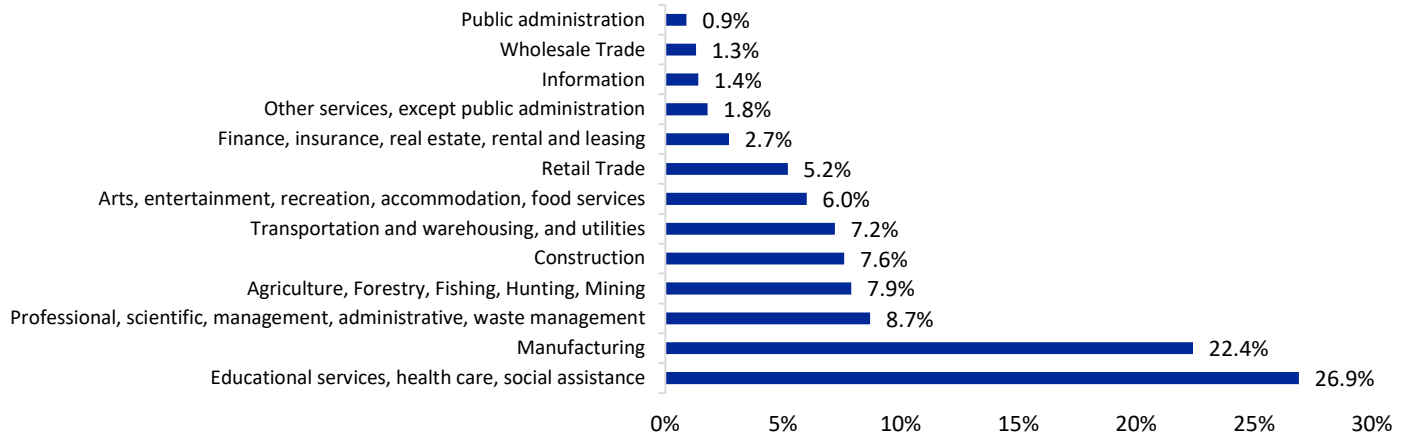


Employment

Employment rate: 57.9%

Average Travel Time to Work: 30.5 minutes

Industry for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over

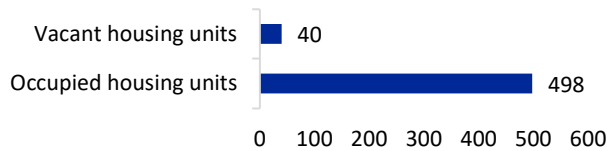


Housing

Median Gross Rent: \$780

Homeownership Rate: 85.4%

Housing Occupancy



Health

Without Health Care Coverage: 3.8%

Disabled Population: 14.2%



Families and Living Arrangements

Children Under 18 years old: 21.5%



Race and Ethnicity

Hispanic or Latino: 13.45%

Source:

U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.) *Marion Township, Henry County, Ohio Profile*. U.S. Department of Commerce. Retrieved January 5, 2020, from https://data.census.gov/profile/Marion_township,_Henry_County,_Ohio?g=0600000US3906947726

History

The following section is a historical perspective of the township. Information was gathered using Henry County, Ohio, Vol. 1, 2, and 3 published by the Henry County Historical Society.

The township was laid out in 1821 and later organized in 1847 with ten voters. Most settled along the Ridge, or County Road Y, as it was higher and drier than other locations in the area. The population in 1860 was 195 and by 1880 there were 1,202 living in the township. There were originally four villages: Edwardsville, Gallup, Woodville, and Hamler, with only Hamler remaining. Gallup survived for many years as a shipping and transportation center as it was located on the Ridge with several stockyard and livestock buyers. By 1850, settlers began to come to Marion Township looking to clear the land for farming and use the trees for building. These people were described as hunters, woodsmen, builders, and farmers. Most settlers of the township were of German and Irish descent.

The Village of Hamler grew rapidly with the addition of a sawmill to harvest the logs, building of schools, churches, stores, and medical facilities needed by the settlers. In 1888, Hamler had 500 people and now included a barrel stave factory, 2-story brick school, Catholic Church, Methodist Church, and Lutheran Church. Community infrastructure continued to improve with a new fire engine in 1890, a road scraper in 1891, a hardware store in 1908, and a bank in 1907. Hamler also had a general store, restaurants, hotel, and creamery.

In the 1850s, there were country schools in Marion Township. The one in Hamler was called Porcupine school, because of the many porcupines in the area that became nonexistent due to deforestation. Children had to walk a mile and a half to get to school and because the ground was always wet, they jumped from log to log to keep their feet dry. By 1878 a 2-room school was built but growing enrollment led to a 4-room school in 1898. This school included high school and advanced subjects of algebra and physics. The first class graduated with 3 students in 1900. The country schools merged with Hamler's school and an additional building was added to meet enrollment needs in 1953. In 1964, Patrick Henry Schools was officially formed when the Hamler school consolidated with other local school districts.

A German Heritage festival drawing crowds from all over the region was started in Hamler in 1968; known as the Hamler Summerfest. It began as a one-day event but soon grew to a three-day event entertaining crowds with traditional polka music, beer, and German food. In 1973, 13 acres were purchased to be a park and grounds for the festival. In 2023, Hamler will celebrate its 55th Annual Hamler Summerfest. The event is entirely run by local volunteers and the funds raised are used to improve the park grounds.

Source:

Henry County Historical Society. (1979). *Henry County, Ohio* (Vols. 1-3). Dallas, TX: Taylor Publishing Company.

Community Characteristics

The following section is a community perspective of the township. Information was gathered through conducting a key informant interview and a community focus group. These were conducted in fall of 2022.

The People

Today, Marion Township is still mostly an agriculture community. Most families have roots and ties to the original settling families in the area. During the key informant interview and focus groups it was shared some children of the local farming families have left the area and the ones who have stayed are taking over the farming of the family-owned land. Of these younger farming families, it is typical for one or both spouses to be employed outside of the township or county. Many residents work at the school, in healthcare, or manufacturing. Many farmers also take on part-time work in addition to working the crops and farm.

It was shared that the people who live in Marion Township and Hamler really enjoy living in a small agricultural community. There is a feeling of control, that their voice matters, and when something happens, they can be a part of the solution. There are jobs in the area, cost of living is affordable, and it's a good place to raise a family. Like many small towns, the population is declining, and aging. There are young couples moving back to work and many have family ties that bring them here. There are also young people moving in for a different life than where they were raised in the city.

It was shared that the people who live in the township are friendly, know each other, but are welcoming to newcomers. The Village becomes like family, and everyone pulls together to support the community. Volunteering is seen as a key part of the community and there are multiple opportunities to volunteer including Summerfest and other local festivals. The community comes together through church and other smaller events as well.

The children in the township go to Patrick Henry Schools for their education. The community is also very involved with the district through education, sports, and events. The school events bring people together regardless of residents having children within the school system.

Community

The German heritage is seen as still very strong within the township. It was shared that the community prides itself with doing things themselves and being self-sufficient. Community groups typically meet at the Hamler Branch Library, which is a part of the Patrick Henry School District Public Libraries. These libraries are open to the public and are a great resource to the township. Hamler also has a hardware store, which provides the typical hardware items and offers other specialty items as necessary. They are seen as a resource within the community as they are able to order and supply specific goods for local residents.

While there is no local grocery, residents in the township often grow their own fruits and vegetables. Additionally, Hamler has three restaurants Bier Stein, It Is Not Just Pizza, and Kline's Uptown Bar and Grill. The Justop Carryout and Gas Station also offers various food items.

A significant change to health in Hamler is the water quality. Hamler has their own public water system. Recently the plant equipment was updated and operations have been changed to better water quality. Also, a new water town was approved. Hamler Community Park Grounds and Banquet Hall is used for weddings, graduation, and family Christmas events. There are a variety of music festivals each year along with the traditional Hamler Summer Fest and Hamler Country Fest.

The following are local community events within the township:

- Summerfest
- Farmer's markets
- Community Easter Egg Hunt
- Northwest Ohio Praise Fest
- Country Fest

Key organizers of events in the township include: Hamler Men's Club, Hamler American Legion, Ladies of the Wide-A-Wake Club

Communication within the township is vital to stay informed. Residents in Marion township stay informed the following ways:

- Church bulletins
- Bulletin boards at the post office, library, grain elevator and churches
- Facebook Page: Village of Hamler



Monroe Township

Township Profile

The following section is demographic profile of the township. Information was gathered using the U.S. Census 2020 Decennial Census and 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Populations and People

Total Population: 1,083

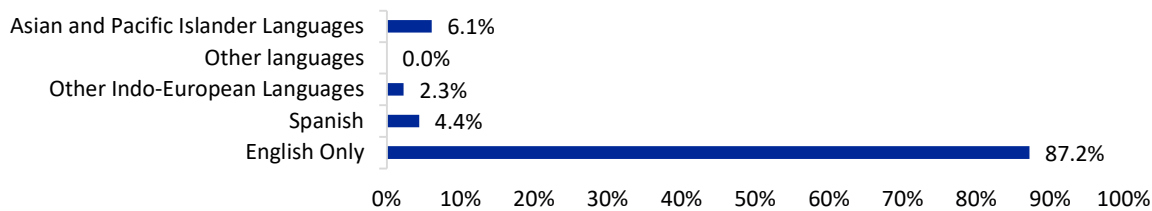
Median Age: 39.5

65 Years and Older Population: 23.1%

Veterans: 3.9%

Language other than English Spoken at Home: 12.8%

Types of Languages Spoken at Home

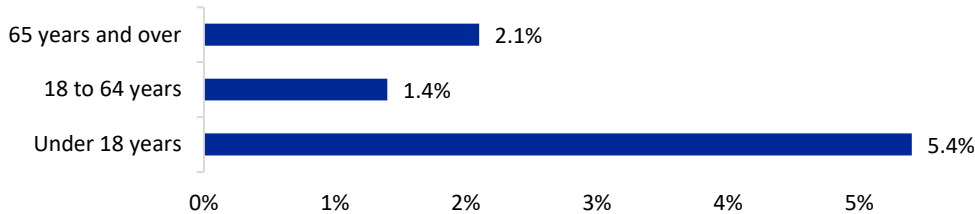


Income and Poverty

Median Household income: \$72,917

Poverty: 2.4%

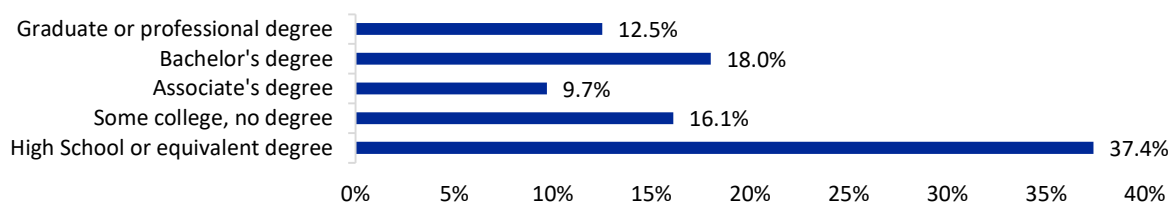
Poverty by Age



Education

Bachelor's Degree or Higher: 30.5%

Education Attainment
(Population 25 Years and Older)



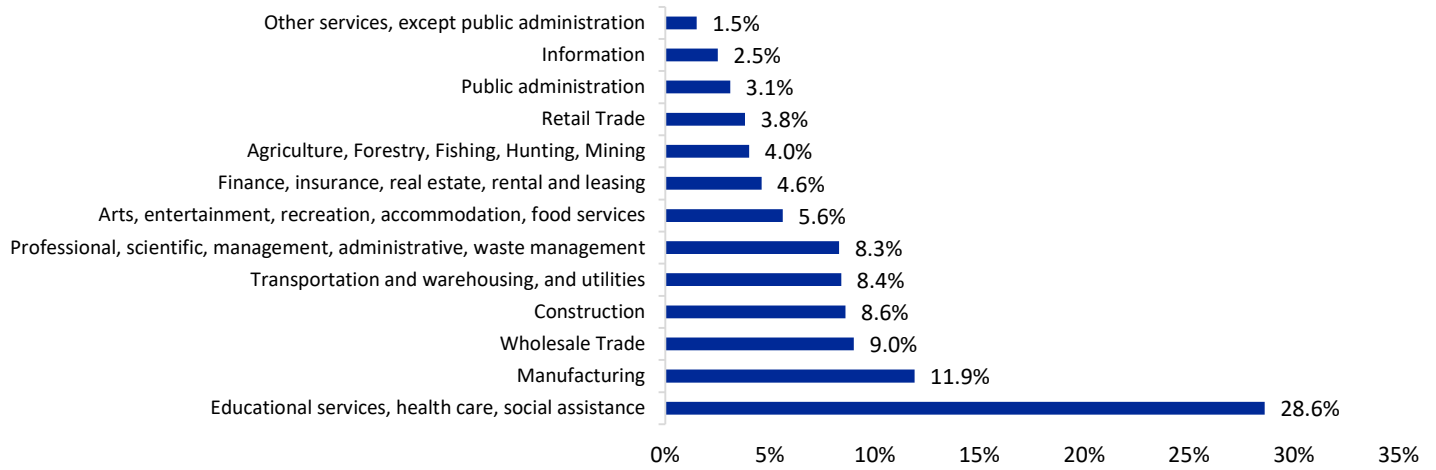


Employment

Employment rate: 60.0%

Average Travel Time to Work: 26.5 minutes

Industry for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over

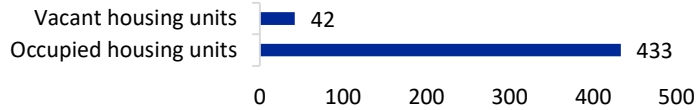


Housing

Median Gross Rent: \$881

Homeownership Rate: 86.6%

Housing Occupancy



Health

Without Health Care Coverage: 1.0%

Disabled Population: 9.7%



Families and Living Arrangements

Children Under 18 years old: 21.6%



Race and Ethnicity

Hispanic or Latino: 6.46%

Source:

U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.) *Monroe Township, Henry County, Ohio Profile*. U.S. Department of Commerce. Retrieved January 5, 2020, from [https://data.census.gov/profile/Monroe township, Henry County, Ohio?g=0600000US3906951408](https://data.census.gov/profile/Monroe%20township,%20Henry%20County,%20Ohio?g=0600000US3906951408)

History

The following section is a historical perspective of the township. Information was gathered using Henry County, Ohio, Vol. 1, 2, and 3 published by the Henry County Historical Society.

Monroe Township was established in 1850 and by 1880 there were 1,148 residents residing there. This agricultural township developed quickly during this time with nine school districts, five protestant churches, and three villages. The growth was caused by two things: prosperous, cheap farmland and railroad access. By 1888, much of the flat, level, and wet land was drained in the township and about 75% was under cultivation. The railroad was used to deliver and ship grain, produce, other goods to and from the township.

Three villages formed due to the railroad: Elery, Malinta, and Grelton. The Toledo, Delphos, and Burlington Railroad, also known as the “Cloverleaf Railroad,” connected the village, other areas in the county, and region. The trains need to stop to “refuel” with steam or coal often, therefore leading to depots in the villages. This led to growth in each of the villages where grain elevators, general stores, blacksmith, and other various businesses were established.

The Village of Elery, or Herrtown as it was once called, had a railway station, grain elevator, post office, a barrel stave mill, two grocery stores, saloon, tile mill, and other businesses. Schutzenfest, a traditional festival featuring target shooting competitions, was held in the Village of Ellery for many years bringing people to the area. In the 1970s Ellery still maintained a trucking and elevator company, a tile company, Advanced Drainage of Ohio, a flea market, and the township buildings. A popular steak restaurant, The Ellery Supper Club, drew people to the area for many years.

The small community of Grelton is located in the northeast corner of Monroe township and stretches into Harrison, Damascus, and Richfield. In 1881, it had a population of about 300 with a post office, telegraph, schoolhouse, two dry good stores, meat market, restaurant, sawmill, and hoop factory.

Malinta became the principal village with 400-450 people living there. John Bensing purchased 100 acres and started the community naming it after his daughter Lizzie Malinta Bensing. The majority of settlers were German immigrants. The train station, telegraph, and post office supported the development of the village. As the Village of Malinta was growing there were more businesses established: dry goods stores, two saloons, restaurants, shoemaker, sawmill, clay brick and tile factory, and spring factory. There were two churches in the township, one Lutheran and one United Brethren. There is record of a community band as early as 1887. There were various organizations and clubs with largest being the American Legion and Auxiliary that began after World War 1.

Source:

Henry County Historical Society. (1979). *Henry County, Ohio* (Vols. 1-3). Dallas, TX: Taylor Publishing Company.

Community Characteristics

The following section is a community perspective of the township. Information was gathered through conducting a key informant interviews in fall of 2022.

The People

Monroe Township residents are described as lovely, friendly, and hardworking. One key informant for the township shared Monroe Township is still a rural community with many people still in agriculture related business such as farming, grain elevator, or fertilizer production. It was shared that there are few farmers than before but much of the same land is still being tilled as agricultural technology makes the work more efficient. However, this same technology is costly and is driving more residents out of working the small family farms. Those who do farm often have other jobs to supplement farming and/or rent or sell portions of their land. Many residents are retired, and others work in manufacturing or construction companies in the region. Another key informant shared many residents live in Monroe Township for the family connection and the laid back, solitude of life in the country. Some still have ties back to the families who settled in

the area originally. Some younger families have been moving into the area, but many leave the township for their education and find work elsewhere.

Because of the location of the township, some children go to Patrick Henry while others go to Holgate. Both school districts bring residents together with their activities and sporting events. There is a strong volunteer base that helps support both schools, local community events, and area fire departments.

Community

Today, it is mostly farming and a few local businesses such as Gilson Screen, a metal fabrication company, Pringle Company that makes air duct cleaning trucks, and JAD Machine, a metal parts producer. In the Village of Malinta, there is a bank, post office, and Klein Brothers Hardware store. It was shared that the hardware store is important to the community and other surrounding communities as they provide seeds for many area gardeners to grow their own fruits, vegetables, and flowers. The Copper Bar and Grill in Malinta is a place where many people meet for family dining and socializing. The Elery Supper Club used to be very popular among residents in the township and across the county. When it closed in 2010, it greatly reduced the traffic to the Elery area. Additionally, it was shared that since the gas station in Malinta has closed there is not as much traffic in town and people stopping to get gas.

There is a community park with playground equipment and ball fields in Malinta that is used during the summer by area children. Based on the location of the township, some residents tend to go to the Village of Holgate for various needs including groceries, parks, or community events.

The Malinta Community Historical Society whose mission is to preserve the history of Village of Malinta and Monroe Township are keeping the train history alive by restoring the railroad depot and caboose. The depot is a museum with period equipment and tools. Events are held throughout the year to fundraise and tell the stories of trains in Monroe Township.

Monroe Township maintains a volunteer fire department in Malinta. Additionally, the Henry County Landfill is located in the northern part of the township, being used by the entire county.

One event that ties the township together is the Malinta Fest in July, organized by the Malinta Festival Group. This event is sponsored for area residents, businesses, and community groups. Money raised supports Malinta community and provides scholarships to area children.

The following are local community events within the township:

- Memorial Day Parade
- Malinta Fest
- Pancake sausage breakfast 4 times a year Monroe Township Fire Dept.
- Chicken BBQ in July

Key organizers of events in the township include: Malinta Community Historical Society, churches, fire department

Communication within the township is vital to stay informed. Residents in Monroe Township stay informed the following ways:

- Flyers in hardware store, post office and both grain elevators
- Facebook Pages: Malinta Fest, Malinta Community Historical Society and Malinta Fire Department



Napoleon Township

Township Profile

The following section is demographic profile of the township. Information was gathered using the U.S. Census 2020 Decennial Census and 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Populations and People

Total Population: 9,750

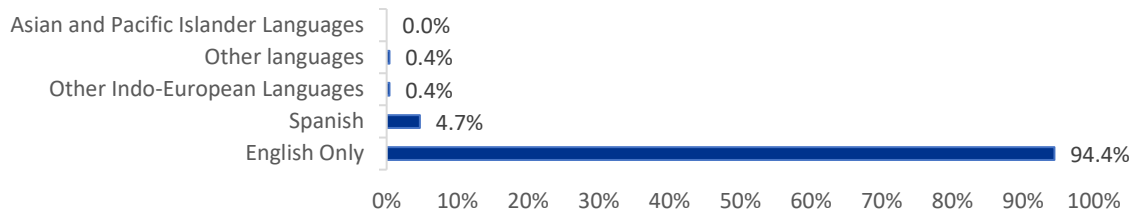
Median Age: 41.0

65 Years and Older Population: 18.7%

Veterans: 9.6%

Language other than English Spoken at Home: 5.1%

Types of Languages Spoken at Home

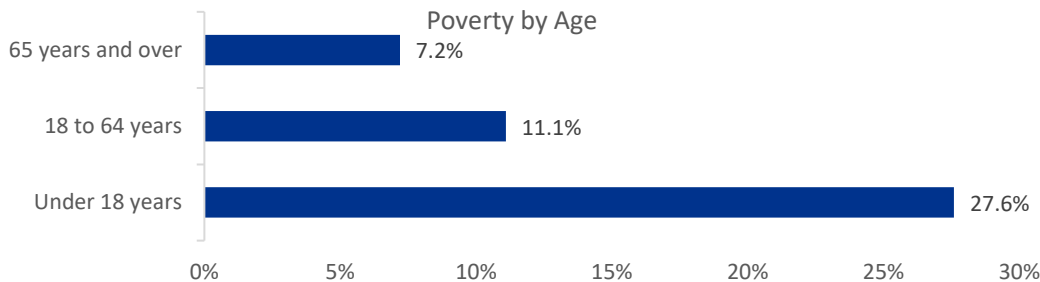


Income and Poverty

Median Household income: \$61,023

Poverty: 15.0%

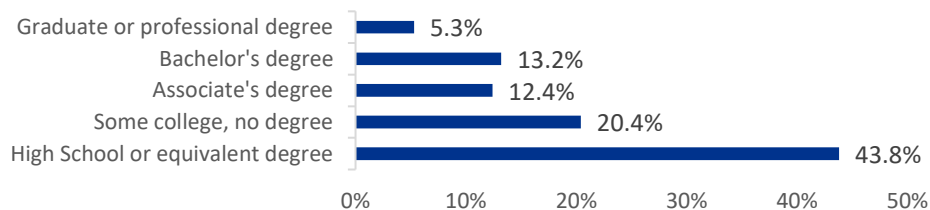
Poverty by Age



Education

Bachelor's Degree or Higher: 18.5%

Education Attainment
(Population 25 Years and Older)



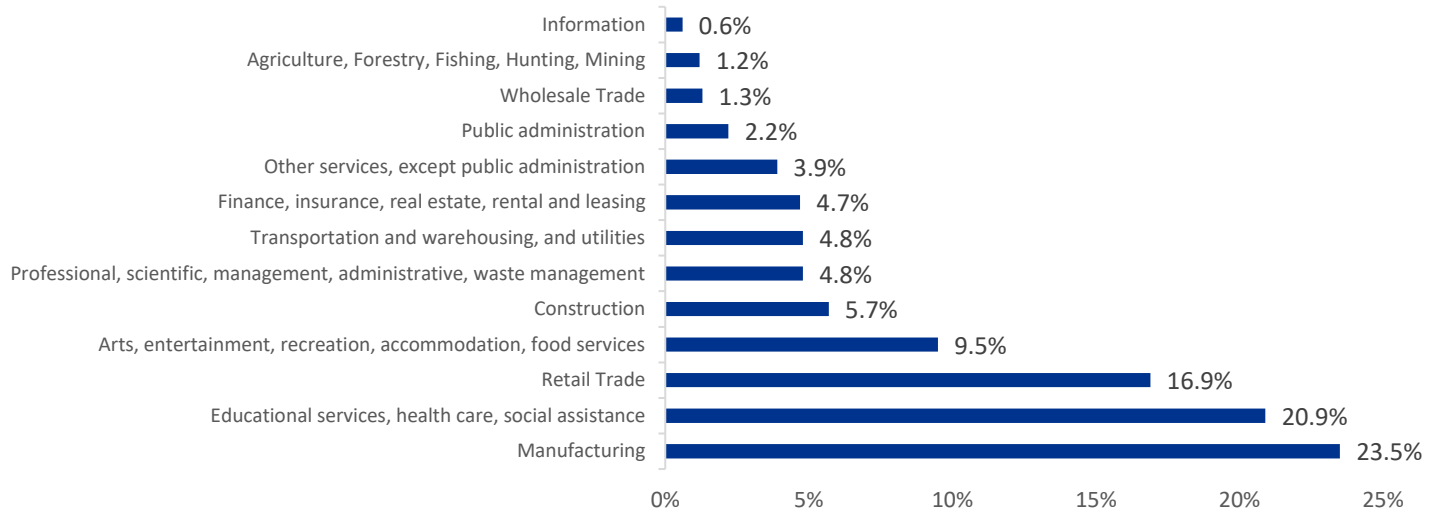


Employment

Employment rate: 61.9%

Average Travel Time to Work: 17.8 minutes

Industry for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over

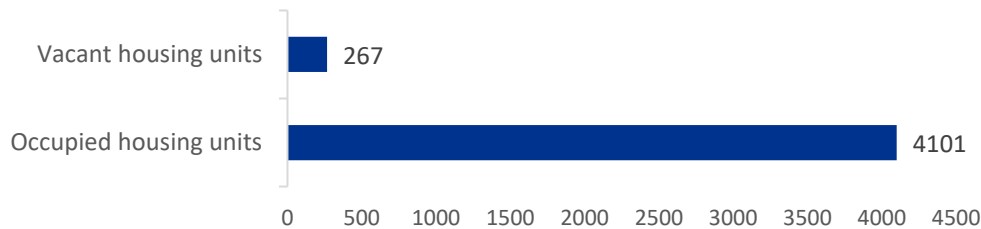


Housing

Median Gross Rent: \$781

Homeownership Rate: 73.7%

Housing Occupancy



Health

Without Health Care Coverage: 4.9%

Disabled Population: 12.4%



Families and Living Arrangements

Children Under 18 years old: 26.8%



Race and Ethnicity

Hispanic or Latino: 9.37%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.) *Napoleon Township, Henry County, Ohio Profile*. U.S. Department of Commerce. Retrieved January 5, 2020, from https://data.census.gov/profile/Napoleon_township,_Henry_County,_Ohio?g=0600000US3906953564

History

The following section is a historical perspective of the township. Information was gathered using Henry County, Ohio, Vol. 1, 2, and 3 published by the Henry County Historical Society.

Napoleon Township is home to the county seat, largest town, and only city. In 1835, when Napoleon became the county seat, only a few residents had been attracted by the beauty of the location and the fertility of the soil. Napoleon was incorporated in 1863 and in that year, there were only 12 or so stores and very little manufacturing. The current courthouse was built in 1882 and is a focal point in the community. The Village of Napoleon did not officially become a city until 1950.

A fire department of any kind was not founded until the 1870s. After a block of homes, businesses, including a school, burned to the ground, the town council decided they needed more protection against fire. The Napoleon Fire Department was formed in 1879 and the town purchased a steam pumper known as "Old Betsy Jane". In 1975, the fire department moved to the current location on Riverview Avenue. There was no police department until 1942. Prior to this, the town was safe guarded by marshals, or night policeman, and deputy marshals. The postal service started in Napoleon during 1835, with rural delivery beginning in 1901 and city carriers bringing mail to homes in 1908. Drinking water was pumped out of surface wells until 1895 when municipal waterworks was created.

Until 1919, people were treated for ailments at home, even surgeries were performed on kitchen tables or floor in one's home. The S. M. Heller family left their majestic Victorian home to be turned into Henry County Hospital in 1919. By the late 1970's the hospital had 50 beds with 9 physicians on staff. In 1982 a 64,000 square foot facility with 52 beds was constructed with which has expanded over the last nine years. Today, the facilities have grown to 100,000-square feet, serving the community as a critical access hospital.

The first Henry County Fair was held in 1853 in Harrison Township and drew about 500 people. The success of this event caused a fair board to form and land to be purchased on the south side of Napoleon. The 4-H programs started in 1919 teaching leadership, agricultural, and homemaking skills.

The first Napoleon Township School was held in a small log cabin near a tavern in about 1837. Napoleon Township school districts were formed in 1858 and land was purchased for a new brick school named the Union School, which existed until 1921. Henry County Board of Education in 1937 developed a reorganization plan to create local school districts. This would eliminate township boards, and in turn, the small 1-room schoolhouses. Napoleon Schools began to accept more students through annexation of area school districts. Harrison Township was adopted into the Napoleon Exempted Village School District in 1939. Napoleon Schools accepted the transfer of Florida Local School District students in 1965. Damascus Township voted to become a part of Napoleon Schools in 1967 and Napoleon School District accepted 45.6% of Ridgeville School District students with the remaining students attending Archbold Schools in 1968.

The library began in two rooms of a resident's home in 1906 but was moved to the upper rooms of a store on Perry Street in 1907 with 225 books. With access to the Ohio State Traveling Library to supplement the collection, the library moved to various locations until 1913 when the Carnegie Library was opened.

By 1882, seven major Christian religious groups were represented in Napoleon. The earliest churches were St Augustine Catholic Church, 1845; The Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, 1853; St Paul Lutheran, 1856; St. Paul Methodist Church 1860; St. Paul Lutheran in Napoleon Township, 1866; American Lutheran Church, 1882; First Presbyterian Church, 1901. St. Augustine Catholic School started in 1865 and St Paul's Lutheran School started in 1933.

Also in the township is Okolona, named for the surrounding oak trees. Local oak trees furnished railroad ties, wood for manufacturing of ships, and fuel for homes and the railroad. In 1918, there was a post office, grain elevator, various stores, saloons, and a shop for machine, electric and auto repair.

Source: Henry County Historical Society. (1979). *Henry County, Ohio* (Vols. 1-3). Dallas, TX: Taylor Publishing Company.

Community Characteristics

The following section is a community perspective of the township. Information was gathered through conducting key informant interviews were conducted in fall of 2022.

The People

The Township of Napoleon includes the city to the east and rural farmland to the west. Due to this, two key informant interviews were held to gather perspectives as living in the township differs from living in the city of Napoleon.

The west side of Napoleon Township is mostly farmland with Okolona, the only remaining village. Many still have German Lutheran heritage and some families date back to the original settlers. The key informant described the residents as hardworking, self-sufficient, and willing to care for their neighbors. Some residents within the township are able to still speak the native low German language. Other aging residents within the area have chosen to stay at home with family and neighbors looking after them.

The establishment of the U.S. 24 highway has made travel easier within the county, surrounding areas, and more populous cities. The key informant stated that those living in the township felt they are close enough to amenities but far enough away that homes are not on top of each other. Those moving into the rural part of the township are younger families moving out of more congested areas. The key informant shared that these individuals are buying or building homes in the area near the farmland for the quiet and peacefulness of country living. With this movement, the population in this area of the township has become more diverse. The local farmers do work together and help where they can. Many people in the community still get together at one another's homes for gatherings. This has helped the sense of community on this side of the township to continue. While this area of the township is seen as strongly independent, the sense of community creates an environment where residents come together to help those who may be struggling.

The City of Napoleon sits primarily on the east side of the township. During the key informant interview, the residents who live within the City were described as hard-working, conscientious, and steady. Much of the community places value on getting things done and overall pride in the community. The people in Napoleon are said to enjoy living within the city because it is comfortable, safe, offers a variety of things to do, and family connections. Much like other townships, many families have lived in the area for generations. There have been a number of civic minded residents who volunteer their time to make Napoleon a better place.

The population within the city has begun to become more diverse. Some previous residents have begun moving back to the area to raise their family. The key informant noted that COVID made it easier for some to work remotely and they are opting for places like Napoleon, with more affordable housing, and proximity to family to help with childcare. There have been some who have moved to the city for employment, but it was shared that this is limited due to lack of affordable housing in the area. There are many kinds of work in the City of Napoleon including many jobs being agriculturally based, manufacturing, and service work. The number of people holding down two jobs has increased over the last 10 to 15 years as cost of living continues to rise.

Most children within the township go to Napoleon Area City Schools, however some attend one of the parochial schools for grades K-8 in the area and others homeschool. The school is a big connection for people in the township and surrounding areas. Both key informants shared that many residents support the school and their activities. Many residents go to sporting events and other activities even if they do not have a child currently enrolled. Additionally, the school sports facilities are also available to the community when not in use by the school including tennis courts, indoor swimming pool, track and practice field. This has created more ownership of the district by all members of the community.

Community

In Napoleon Township, much of the community is centered around the City of Napoleon. However for the most western part of the county that is more rural, there is some communication connection around Okolona. While Okolona has shrunk over the years, the Okolona Tavern and grain elevator still bring people together. Additionally, families in the township gather together at their homes.

While U.S. 24 has brought more people to the township, it also brought distrust among the longtime residents according to key informants. The building of the highway split farms and personal property and divided the township itself. Homes were taken down to build overpasses and connector road that were not built or were closed. This reduced access makes farming more difficult as equipment and livestock needed to be moved back and forth on either side of the highway. This created a physical divide causing neighbors to not gather together as often. Additionally, the once quiet area has more noise nuisance with the increased truck traffic. While the highway has caused challenges, it has changed the community greatly in recent years. Local businesses, workers, and residents are able to drive or transit goods to larger cities with more commerce and entertainment. Additionally, the highway also caused individuals to relocate to or from the area.

With the City of Napoleon being the county seat, many events are held within the city limits. The township and other residents of the county come together for festivals and events such as the Feast Fest (formally Rib Fest), Fourth of July celebrations, Henry County Fair, fall festival, car shows and other events on the fair grounds. People line the streets for the parades in the city for Christmas, Memorial Day, and the Fair.

In addition to events, sports are also a big draw in the township. Napoleon Area City Schools have numerous sports teams that students participate in and are attended by residents. Outside of the school setting, the City of Napoleon park system supports a golf course with a simulator, outdoor swimming pool, playgrounds, skate park, tennis courts, little league baseball, softball, soccer, swim team, and basketball. There are also parks and areas along the river with trails, boating ramps, and fishing areas within the city. The Napoleon Library is seen as vital to the community providing a great selection books, services, and place for meeting in the community. Many utilize the library for the internet access and a quiet place to read or study.

As the City of Napoleon is the county seat, it is home to several county organizations including Senior Center, Job and Family Services, Health Department, Board of Elections, Transportation Network, HOPE Services (Board of Developmental Disabilities), Emergency Management Agency, Sheriff, Commissioners, and others. These organizations not only serve Napoleon Township but the rest of Henry County.

The following are local community events within the township:

- Fourth of July celebrations
- 5K runs
- Henry County Fair
- Feast Fest (Rib Fest)
- Parades for Memorial Day, Christmas, and fair

Key organizers of events in the township include Henry County Chamber of Commerce, county organizations, nonprofits

Communication within the township is vital to stay informed. Residents in Napoleon township stay informed the following ways:

- Northwest Signal newspaper
- WNDH radio station
- Information in area businesses including restaurants
- Facebook Pages: various organizational pages (City, Chamber, Health Department, School), various neighborhood Facebook groups



Pleasant Township

Township Profile

The following section is demographic profile of the township. Information was gathered using the U.S. Census 2020 Decennial Census and 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Populations and People

Total Population: 1,882

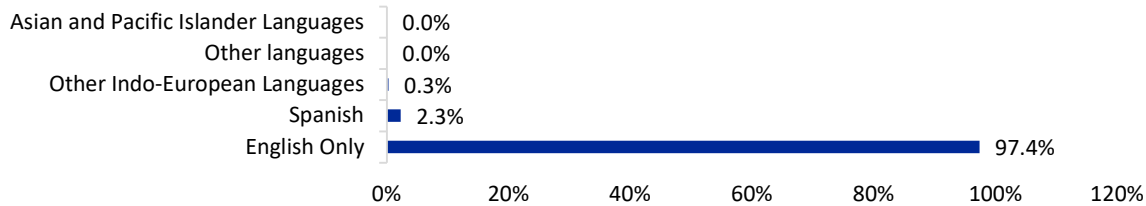
Median Age: 41.8

65 Years and Older Population: 17.8%

Veterans: 10.9%

Language other than English Spoken at Home: 2.6%

Types of Languages Spoken at Home

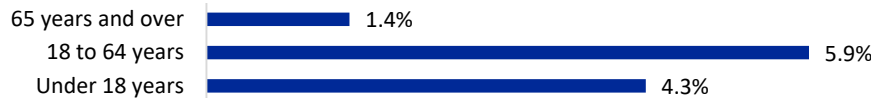


Income and Poverty

Median Household income: \$58,615

Poverty: 4.7%

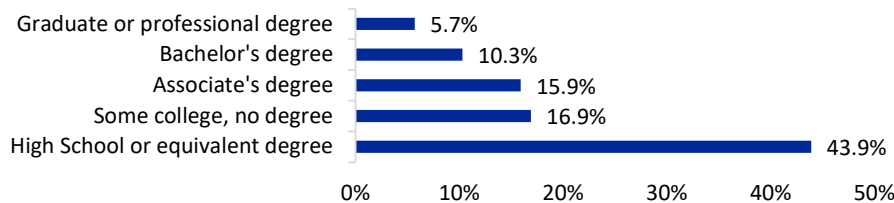
Poverty by Age



Education

Bachelor's Degree or Higher: 16.1%

Education Attainment
(Population 25 Years and Older)





Employment

Employment rate: 62.2%

Average Travel Time to Work: 25.5 minutes

Industry for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over



Housing

Median Gross Rent: \$687

Homeownership Rate: 87.3%

Housing Occupancy



Health

Without Health Care Coverage: 4.2%

Disabled Population: 14.3%



Families and Living Arrangements

Children Under 18 years old: 22.7%



Race and Ethnicity

Hispanic or Latino: 13.87%

Source:

U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.) *Pleasant Township, Henry County, Ohio Profile*. U.S. Department of Commerce. Retrieved January 5, 2020, from https://data.census.gov/profile/Pleasant_township,_Henry_County,_Ohio?g=0600000US3906963296

History

The following section is a historical perspective of the township. Information was gathered using Henry County, Ohio, Vol. 1, 2, and 3 published by the Henry County Historical Society.

Pleasant Township saw settlers arrive in the late 1830s and a school was opened in the early 1840s. Pleasant Township was initially a part of Flatrock Township, but it separated in 1843. At this time Pleasant Township was a wilderness filled with wolves, bear, deer, turkeys, raccoons, and water frogs. Being a part of the Black Swamp, most of the area had water two to three feet deep. Despite fever and sickness, this group of hardy settlers worked hard to drain the land and established homes, churches, and towns. In 1847, a log church was built officially forming the Sacred Heart Catholic Church. Protestants also came to the area and started the German Reform Church.

West of the church, a community was forming with a post office on Ridge Road. The post office established in 1844. The village of New Bavaria was officially platted in 1882 at the site of where the railroad (Toledo, St. Louis, and Kansas City) and Ridge Road crossed. At this time the village had about 100 residents. The depot in New Bavaria provided the ability to locals to both send and receive goods from around the county. Ridge Road became a stone road in 1912 providing further access. The town continued to grow and included two grain elevators, factories for building barrel staves, blacksmith, general stores, hardware stores, two doctors, furniture store, restaurants, bar, and a livery barn where you could rent a horse and buggy for \$1.50 per day. By 1975, there was a welding shop, a gas/service station, an alfalfa mill, phone company and three taverns. The VFW was organized in the 1950s and is still providing a place for the community to meet and connect.

By 1874, the Village of Holgate was growing on the Northeast corner of the township at the crossing of the two railroads: the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Toledo, St. Louis, and Kansas City Railroad. Being at the crossings of so many people made it a great place for business. By 1888, there was a population of 1,300 with 300 school children. The school began as a 1-room schoolhouse then became a 4-room brick building that burned in a fire in 1890. A new building was built with additions through the years as population and educational needs changed. A 2-floor brick city building was built in 1890 housing the fire department, mayor's office, and jail on the first floor. On the 2nd floor there was one large room with a stage at the end for plays, lectures, and basketball. The 1900s brought the first bank and a motion picture theater to the area. One significant event in Village of Holgate was a celebration in 1949 honoring local man, Joe E. Brown, one of the most popular American comedians in the 1930s and 1940s. This celebration included dedicating a new ball field named for Brown, a parade, and jet plane flyover bringing over 10,000 people to the community.

About 2 miles south on the railroad line is the Village of Pleasant Bend which was established in 1879. In 1882, the population was about 100 residents, and the village had a post office and general store. There were also sawmills to turn the felled trees into lumber. In 1888, a church was built in town by Lutherans, but Methodists bought the property in 1890 and it is still operating today. By the 1900s a grain elevator, general store, and gas station were added.

Source:

Henry County Historical Society. (1979). *Henry County, Ohio* (Vols. 1-3). Dallas, TX: Taylor Publishing Company.

Community Characteristics

The following section is a community perspective of the township. Information was gathered through conducting a key informant interview and a community focus group. These were conducted in fall of 2022.

The People

Today's township residents share the same determination and commitment that brought the settlers in the mid-1800s is still seen today in families that live in Pleasant Township. Many of the same family names are still farming. These established farming families are friendly, supportive, and helpful to each other just as they were when the township

2023 Henry County Community Health Assessment

Pleasant Township Profile

began. There are some newer individuals moving in but who are less involved in the community than families that have lived here for generations. Both key informant and focus group stated that those living in the township are looking for the rural, quiet, and peaceful life where there is more land than houses and more livestock than people.

There are younger generations who are remaining local to Pleasant Township. Just as in many other townships, many families still farm at varying levels and some with smaller farms typically hold a full-time job. These employers often include Campbell's Soup in Napoleon, General Motors in Defiance, or Holgate Local Schools. Newer families moving in have both parents working outside of the home, one typically at a more local employer and another outside of the township or county. There is a growing Hispanic population as families with a migrant tradition working for local farmers have made Pleasant Township home.

Pleasant Township is seen as peaceful and quiet. The focus group shared they enjoy the clean air, ability to see the stars at night, and places to walk or run. While traffic congestion is not typically an issue, the truck traffic has increased over the years, but the convenience of State Route 24 has made travel easier.

Community

Residents shared that community life in the township centers around local Christian churches of various denominations and Holgate Local Schools.

Holgate Local Schools is a pride of the community with one preK-12 building built in 2005 on a 50-acre campus located on the northeast side of Holgate. Residents appreciate the smaller school due to its teacher to student ratio and quality education. The community has historically been hugely supportive of its school, both by supporting levies and being involved in activities for the school and the students. Residents enjoy the sporting events, music programs, and other events by the school children as it provides entertainment for the community.

Key informant and focus group shared that the community still comes together to support those in need such as: cancer, house fire or accidents. There is no longer a doctor or dentist in the township, so many go to surrounding areas for healthcare. There are several businesses still located in Holgate including Sager's Bar and Grill, Clubhouse Pizza, Holgate County Pride Grocery Store, local library, Vancrest Nursing Home, Holgate Lumber, Post Office, and a Dollar General. There is also a post office located in New Bavaria.

The following are local community events within the township:

- Eyes to the Skies
- Holgate Community Day

Key organizers of events in the township include VFW, Township Trustees, School District

Communication within the township is vital to stay informed. Residents in Pleasant township stay informed the following ways:

- Beauty shops in town
- Bulletin boards at Post Offices and Grocery Store
- Facebook page: Village of Holgate - Community Info and Updates



Richfield Township

Township Profile

The following section is demographic profile of the township. Information was gathered using the U.S. Census 2020 Decennial Census and 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Populations and People

Total Population: 635

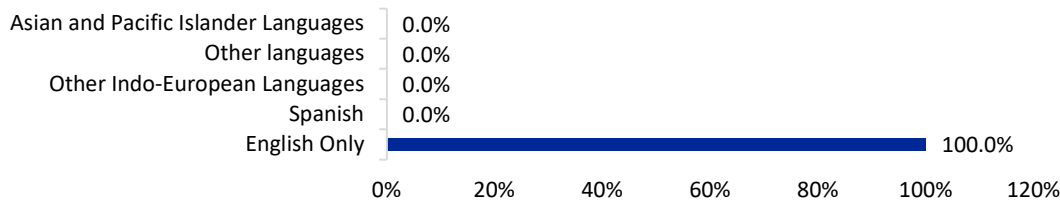
Median Age: 53.5

65 Years and Older Population: 16.2%

Veterans: 7.8%

Language other than English Spoken at Home: 0.0%

Types of Languages Spoken at Home

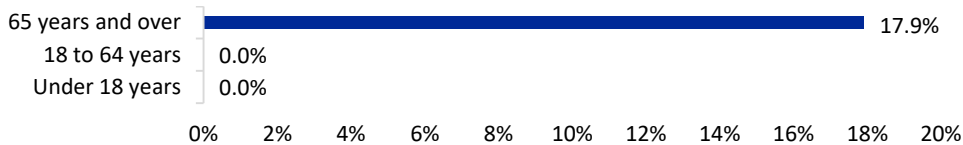


Income and Poverty

Median Household income: \$83,750

Poverty: 3.0%

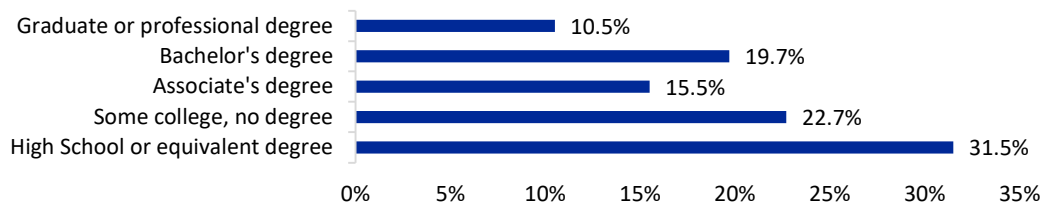
Poverty by Age



Education

Bachelor's Degree or Higher: 30.3%

Education Attainment
(Population 25 Years and Older)



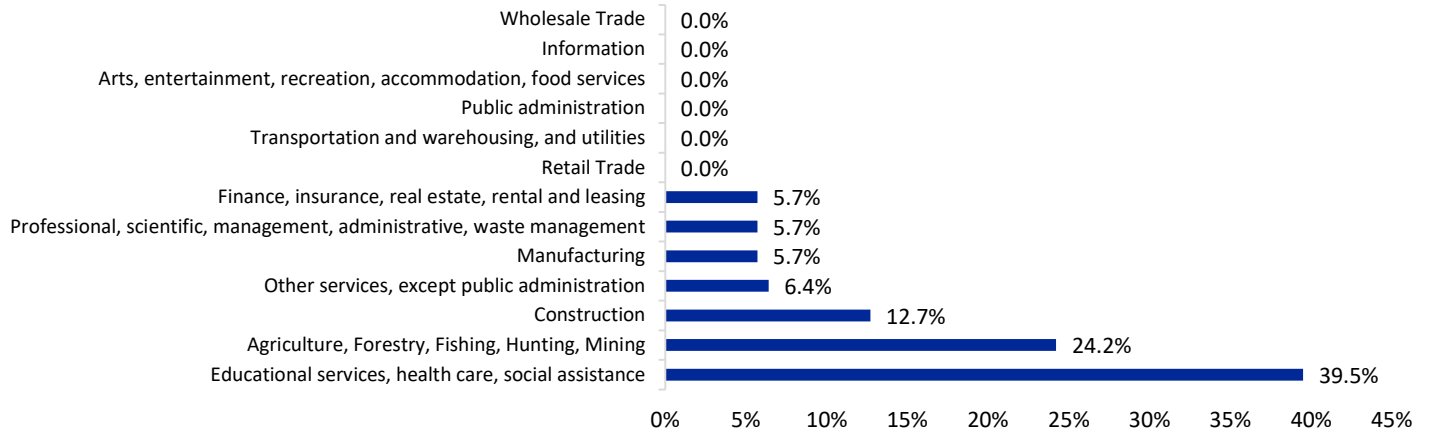


Employment

Employment rate: 60.9%

Average Travel Time to Work: 34.3 minutes

Industry for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over

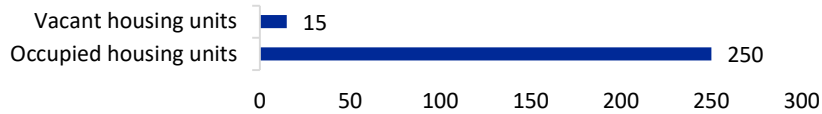


Housing

Median Gross Rent: --

Homeownership Rate: 92.3%

Housing Occupancy



Health

Without Health Care Coverage: 7.0%

Disabled Population: 4.6%



Families and Living Arrangements

Children Under 18 years old: 25.5%



Race and Ethnicity

Hispanic or Latino: 3.94%

Source:

U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.) *Richfield Township, Henry County, Ohio Profile*. U.S. Department of Commerce. Retrieved January 5, 2020, from https://data.census.gov/profile/Richfield_township,_Henry_County,_Ohio?g=0600000US3906966502

History

The following section is a historical perspective of the township. Information was gathered using Henry County, Ohio, Vol. 1, 2, and 3 published by the Henry County Historical Society.

The Township of Richfield was organized as early as 1837, but few records are available today. There are records that in 1837, 11 men paid taxes in Richfield Township. Land was selling for \$1.25 an acre in 1845. At that time, there was a school but no churches. The Cloverleaf Railroad came through the township and by 1880, there was a population 857 in Richfield Township. Five years later there were eight school districts and a United Brethren Church. Richfield Township was full of productive land and primarily agricultural, as it still remains.

The town of Grelton is on the southwest corner of Richfield township. It was named for Alexander Grelle and at first was spelled "Grellton" but later one of the L's was dropped. Sawmills and barrel stave companies supported the building of the Clover Leaf Railroad and employed many people leading the small community to grow. At one time, Grelton had a depot, hotel, church, school, restaurant, two stores, and a Knights of Pythias (K of P) Lodge Hall. Grelton retains its post office, church, grain elevator, and a garage.

A little area grew called Richfield Center, later renamed Westhope, sprung up in the 1890s. In those days, merchandise was shipped to McClure or to another area town and then hauled by wagons to Westhope. There was a post office opened in Harry Andrix's General Store in the 1920s. More recently there was a school, bar, and grocery store in the town.

Source:

Henry County Historical Society. (1979). *Henry County, Ohio* (Vols. 1-3). Dallas, TX: Taylor Publishing Company.

Community Characteristics

The following section is a community perspective of the township. Information was gathered through conducting a key informant interview and a community focus group. These were conducted in fall of 2022.

The People

Richfield Township was described by both the key informant and focus group as a laid back, friendly, farming community. Most people live outside of any village or town and live on or near farmland. Most residents have a connection to farming whether it is their sole source of income or only part-time work. As with many other areas, younger farmers are working fulltime positions and farming part-time. Most farms are raising crops, but years ago cattle and chickens were being raised here too.

It was shared that residents enjoy living in Richfield Township as it has open space and is very quiet. Residents described the area as having lots of green space, cleaner air, and the ability to see many stars at night. Houses are far apart in the township which provides privacy and peacefulness. While the community is very small it is still close knit as residents help take care of one another. Houses do not go up for sale often and when ownership does change hands it is usually within family. Very few people rent and those who do are owners who often rent to family members.

Community

The entire township has no town or village making it unique among the other townships. Westhope is now a group of only about 10 homes. Community members take pride in knowing their neighbors and having gatherings among themselves. While the family groups are getting smaller and a bit disjointed, it is the way they come together. Neighbors and family support each other through checking in and bringing meals.

There is one school that children primarily attend, Patrick Henry Schools, and one church, Westhope Bible Church. Both of this help creates a sense of community. It was shared that the community takes pride in Patrick Henry Schools as it provides a great education and technology preparatory classes for future generations. The school has organizations supporting the agricultural base of Richfield Township, like Future Farmers of America (FFA), 4-H and Boy Scouts. School sports are also a big part of community gathering. The focus group reported school activities is the “glue” that keeps the community together.

While Grelton is not entirely in Richfield Township, it is important to note the Four Corners Heritage Center. The museum converted the 1890 Grelton Methodist Church to showcase artifacts and share stories of people and places of Richfield, Harrison, Monroe, and Damascus townships. There are events and activities at the site in the summer.

The following are local community events within the township:

- Westhope Bible Church events

Key organizers of events in the township include: The Sons of the American Legion and Deshler Chamber of Commerce

Communication within the township is vital to stay informed. Residents in Richfield township stay informed the following ways:

- Facebook Group: Westhope Area Neighbors



Ridgeville Township

Township Profile

The following section is demographic profile of the township. Information was gathered using the U.S. Census 2020 Decennial Census and 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Populations and People

Total Population: 1,096

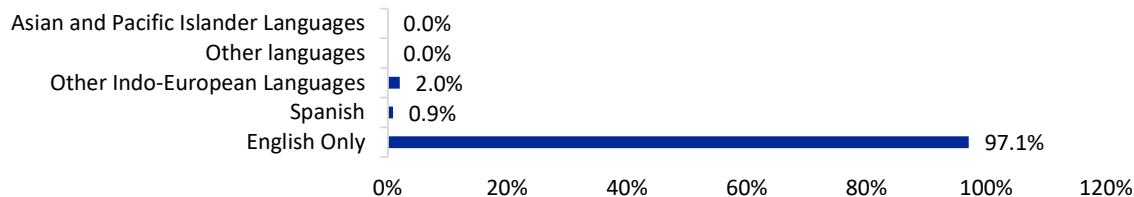
Median Age: 38.2

65 Years and Older Population: 15.6%

Veterans: 9.8%

Language other than English Spoken at Home: 2.9%

Types of Languages Spoken at Home

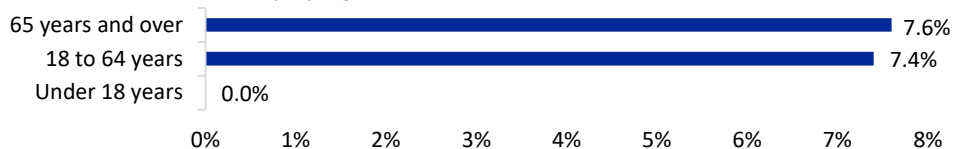


Income and Poverty

Median Household income: \$70,000

Poverty: 6.2%

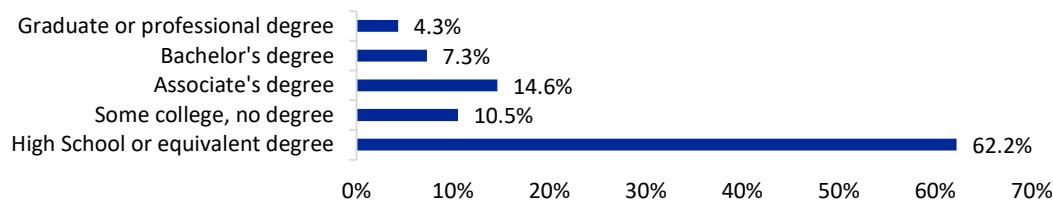
Poverty by Age



Education

Bachelor's Degree or Higher: 11.6%

Education Attainment
(Population 25 Years and Older)



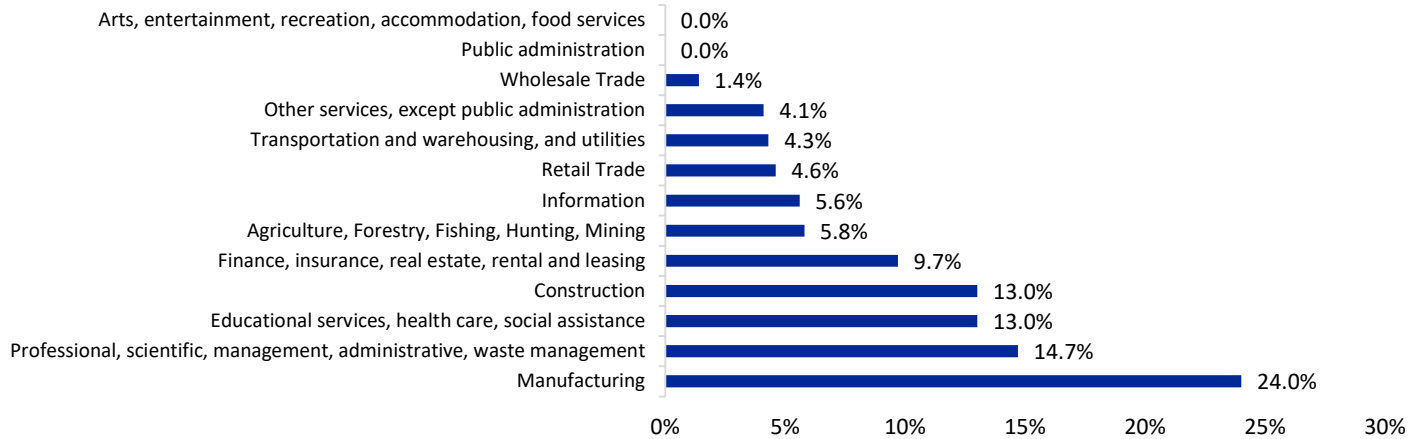


Employment

Employment rate: 72.5%

Average Travel Time to Work: 19.5 minutes

Industry for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over

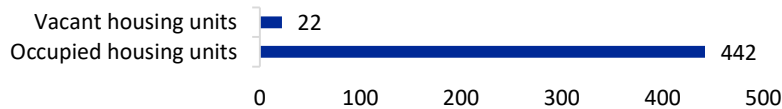


Housing

Median Gross Rent: \$498

Homeownership Rate: 80.5%

Housing Occupancy



Health

Without Health Care Coverage: 0.0%

Disabled Population: 7.5%



Families and Living Arrangements

Children Under 18 years old: 17.3%



Race and Ethnicity

Hispanic or Latino: 6.75%

Source:

U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.) *Ridgeville Township, Henry County, Ohio Profile*. U.S. Department of Commerce. Retrieved January 5, 2020, from [https://data.census.gov/profile/Ridgeville township, Henry County, Ohio?g=0600000US3906967062](https://data.census.gov/profile/Ridgeville%20township,%20Henry%20County,%20Ohio?g=0600000US3906967062)

History

The following section is a historical perspective of the township. Information was gathered using Henry County, Ohio, Vol. 1, 2, and 3 published by the Henry County Historical Society.

First settlers to Ridgeville Township arrived in the early 1830s. It was officially established in 1841 along with the Ridgeville post office, in Ridgeville Corners. In 1859, the Methodist Church and the Congregational were established. By 1882, in addition to the sawmill, Ridgeville Corners boasted two general stores, a bicycle shop, blacksmith shop, repair shop, shoe shop, hotel, and the brick and tile yard.

In 1841, it was recorded there were 28 children (ages 4 to 20) in the township attending school. In 1867, a frame schoolhouse was built. A new building was built in 1890 with students beginning class in January of 1891. The school continued to grow and in 1923 it merged with Freedom Township school and offered a 4-year high school. In 1937, a new school was built with it needing further expansion in 1957. In 1968, the school district was divided with students transferring to Napoleon and Archbold school districts.

The Ridgeville Fire Protection Association was formed in 1928 and a firetruck was in service in March of 1929. In the 1930s, three large cisterns were built to store water for fire protection. At this time, they had no fire pump to extract the water. Water was removed and carried in 10-gallon milk cans and loaded on the fire truck when there was a fire. A new fire department was organized and named Ridgeville Township Volunteer Fire Department and a pumper truck was purchased in 1949. The Ridgeville Fire Department has continued to thrive and is a source of great pride in the community.

In the 1890s traveling entertainment came to the newly built Rowe's Hall. There were dances, ice cream socials, church dinners and many other events to bring the people of Ridgeville together. A saloon opened in 1903. Giffey Hall was built in 1916 and was an important part of the community for indoor gatherings, entertainment, dances, and weddings. In the 1930s, the Great Depression brought drastic changes as money was tight. Ridgeville still came together for threshing parties, school reunions, band concerts, and free movies shown on a big screen set up on the street on Saturday nights.

There has always been a strong military backing within the township. The American Legion Post 454 in Ridgeville was chartered in the 1920s with its first location in the basement of the hardware store and then moving to an old hatchery. A new building was built in 1975 east of Ridgeville Corners. The Legion still is a community center as it hosts many events and celebrations.

Source:

Henry County Historical Society. (1979). *Henry County, Ohio* (Vols. 1-3). Dallas, TX: Taylor Publishing Company.

Community Characteristics

The following section is a community perspective of the township. Information was gathered through conducting a key informant interview conducted in fall of 2022.

The People

The key informant described the people of Ridgeville Township as hard working and very involved with their community. Residents care about one another and their township. There is still strong German Protestant heritage, with most of the population being Lutheran. The people are committed to country, schools, and the overall togetherness of the residents. The community holds great pride in the fire department, the legion, and its community. In times of crisis, the people here pull together to do what needs to be done.

In the township, there are a mix of young and elderly residents. Many in the township commute outside of the area for work to places like Wauseon, Bryan, Napoleon and Archbold. There are some families that farm fulltime while many others who farm part-time while having other employment. Located in Ridgeville Township is the former Alex Products, now owned by North American Stamping Group (NASG), which supplies complex welded assemblies for the automotive industry. The company employees many locals and brings people to the area.

Community

Today, Ridgeville Corners is still home to the post office, theater, beauty salon and barbershop. The fire department is still an integral part of the community. Giffey Hall, under the ownership of Archbold Community Theater, hosts plays and musicals. The local bar and restaurant, called the Ten Pin Tap, serves as a community meeting spot as it has been doing since the 1920s.

It was shared that the loss of the school caused a loss of community connection. A school brings sports teams, events, and gatherings that bring the community together. With some children in the township going to Napoleon and others to Archbold it created a further disconnect between the community. However, the township has worked hard on keeping the sense of community going with traditions and events. While the Ridgeville School is no longer, the community does hold an annual alumni banquet. The township has also started Christmas in Ridgeville, an event that has brought the community together.

The American Legion Post 454, in Ridgeville, is still an important part of the community. The building is used for weddings and other events within the community. Also, the Legion Post hosts fish fries, feather party (Bingo), turkey shoots, swiss steak dinners, breakfasts, and other events that keep the community coming together and supporting one another.

There are three churches in the township, St Peter's Evangelical Lutheran and Zion Lutheran Church both founded in 1904, and Christ Community Church, a non-denominational church, which began holding services at the Ridgeville Corners School in 1993. All three churches provide food pantries and other support to the community.

Additionally, Ridgeville has its own "meals on wheels" program called, "The Lunch Bunch." Organized by the Ten Pin Tap and volunteers, a hot meal is delivered to seniors. Food, typically the daily special, is prepared and packaged by the Ten Pin Tap purchased by senior recipients and this service not only provides food but acts as a welfare check for the area's seniors.

The following are local community events within the township:

- Legion hosted events
- Christmas in Ridgeville
- Memorial Day Parade
- Farm Bureau Safety Events

Key organizers of events in the township include Legion Post 454 and township trustees

Communication within the township is vital to stay informed. Residents in Ridgeville Township stay informed the following ways:

- Ridgeville Township Newsletter
- Bulletin board by the post office
- Fire department marquee
- Facebook Pages: American Legion Post 454 Ridgeville Corners OH, Christmas in Ridgeville, Ridgeville Corners, Ohio - Community Events and News



Washington Township

Township Profile

The following section is demographic profile of the township. Information was gathered using the U.S. Census 2020 Decennial Census and 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Populations and People

Total Population: 1,991

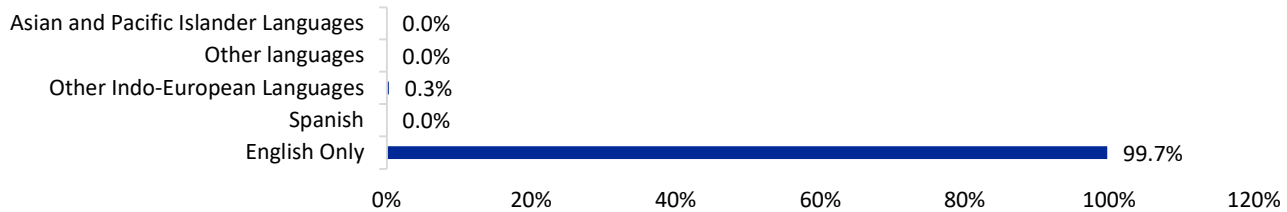
Median Age: 42.3

65 Years and Older Population: 15.7%

Veterans: 7.4%

Language other than English Spoken at Home: 0.3%

Types of Languages Spoken at Home

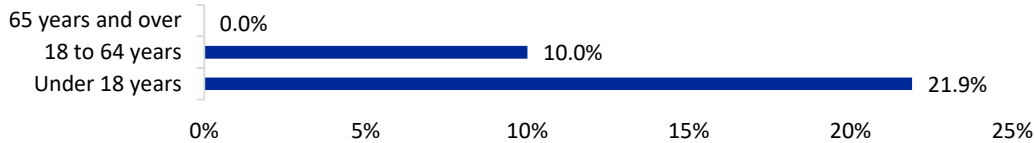


Income and Poverty

Median Household income: \$72,917

Poverty: 10.8%

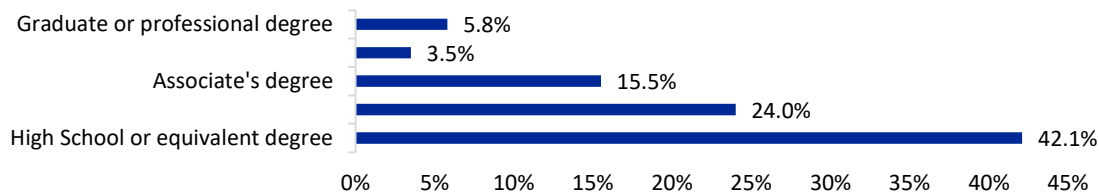
Poverty by Age



Education

Bachelor's Degree or Higher: 9.3%

Education Attainment
(Population 25 Years and Older)



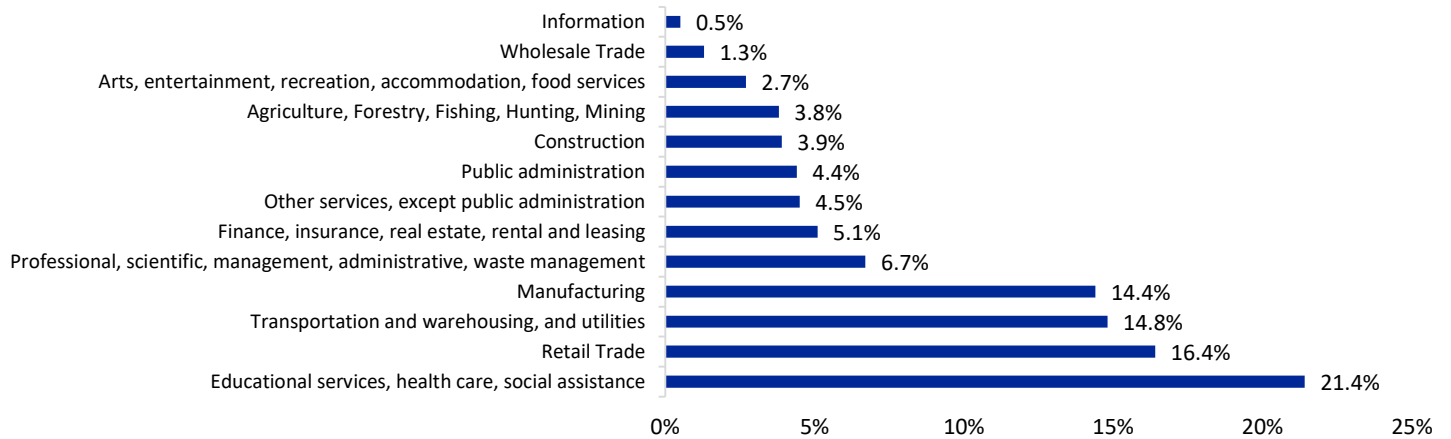


Employment

Employment rate: 61.4%

Average Travel Time to Work: 28.9 minutes

Industry for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over

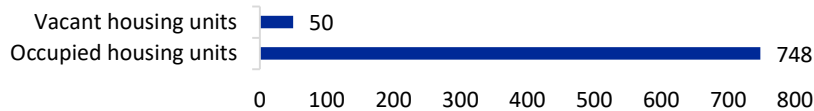


Housing

Median Gross Rent: \$727

Homeownership Rate: 93.0%

Housing Occupancy



Health

Without Health Care Coverage: 2.7%

Disabled Population: 12.8%



Families and Living Arrangements

Children Under 18 years old: 21.1%



Race and Ethnicity

Hispanic or Latino: 3.16%

Source:

U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.) *Washington Township, Henry County, Ohio Profile*. U.S. Department of Commerce. Retrieved January 5, 2020, from https://data.census.gov/profile/Washington_township,_Henry_County,_Ohio?g=0600000US3906981326

History

The following section is a historical perspective of the township. Information was gathered using Henry County, Ohio, Vol. 1, 2, and 3 published by the Henry County Historical Society.

The history of Washington Township was centered on the Miami-Erie Canal, which opened in 1843, and the railroads coming through the area.

Texas, a town in the township, was settled in 1849. The early settlers were of Scottish and Irish descent. The town was very prosperous due to the Miami Erie Canal. As an important trading post in the area, the town was accessible by the river and land. The founder of Texas, James Durbin, a lawyer, was also a contractor for the canal. James and his brother Thomas worked in a variety of professions as the early town was developing. There was a ferry that transported from the north to the south side of the river and back. It is noted that on Sundays and holidays, 50 to 75 rigs ferried across each day. At one time there was a barrel factory, handle factory, and brick factory in Texas; and in fact, the first brick to be made in the county came from this village. The village in its early days was the most important trading point in Henry County. It was also a formidable rival of Napoleon for the county seat.

Colton, also within Washington Township, was established in 1855 with the completion of the railroad. Colton had a population of about 200 at that time with the necessary stores, town hall, two churches, hotel, and other business to keep the population supplied with necessary items. About 1918, a fire destroyed three of the store buildings and many residents feared that the town would be demolished by the raging fire. One of the two churches burned in the 1940s, and the Wabash closed its station. Many of the businesses disappeared as the years went by. The Colton Methodist Church is still in operation, and it has served the community's spiritual needs for nearly a century. Today, this is the only church in Washington Township.

Source:

Henry County Historical Society. (1979). *Henry County, Ohio* (Vols. 1-3). Dallas, TX: Taylor Publishing Company.

Community Characteristics

The following section is a community perspective of the township. Information was gathered through conducting a key informant interview conducted in fall of 2022.

The People

The key informant shared that many people within the township choose to live there for fresh air and quiet. Some who have moved in wanted to get away from more populated areas and enjoy country life. There are more and more young people moving into the area, who either have or looking to start families. This is due to people choosing the smaller school system of Liberty Center, with sports and activities their children can participate in. The township trustees have worked to maintain the feeling of space and freedom with ensuring homes are not too close together.

Occupations among residents is varied. There are individuals who are factory workers, framers, entrepreneurs, corporate managers, or educators. There are fewer farms in the township, as small farms are becoming a thing of the past. This is due to requiring a lot of acreage and costly equipment to turn a profit. There are migrant workers who come into the township for planting and harvest. Most of them are coming from Texas and hire on with farmers who are growing produce such as pumpkins, jalapenos, cabbage, green peppers, and carrots. These products are sold to large food manufacturers out of the area.

Community

Washington Township is described as a great community to live in and raise a family. It was shared that there is a sense of freedom and a feeling that the area is removed from external forces that can control life. The community is unique because there is planning in place for expansion in residential and commercial growth. There is work on zoning and

2023 Henry County Community Health Assessment
Washington Township Profile

infrastructure to build a base for the future and community leaving a good quality of life for future generations. Examples include preparing for solar fields, wind turbines, and ensuring each property is at least 2 acres to allow for homes to not be too close to one another.

Residents in the community enjoy the parks in Liberty Center and the Lucas County Metro parks that are nearby the township. There is a restaurant, Log Cabin Tavern, which is frequented by residents and those outside the township. The Methodist Church in Colton provides a food pantry to those in need. As there are no community events in the township, residents participate in festivals and school events within Liberty Center. The township hall is used for township meetings or residents may also use the fire department room in Liberty Center.

There are no local events within the township.

Key organizers of events in the township include: Township trustees

Communication within the township is vital to stay informed. Residents in Washington Township stay informed the following ways:

- Township website
- Liberty Center Press newspaper

HENRY COUNTY COMMUNITY QUESTIONS

Community Questions



Purpose

Community questions assessment is a qualitative tool to gain valuable insight into the community. Community questioning is asking questions that are broad enough to engage your audience but specific enough to get their opinions on key topics. Engaging the community at events such as fairs or other purposeful gatherings allow to collect a sample of information from a broad audience.

Methodology

Henry County Health Partners chose two different methods.

In 2021, during the Henry County Fair, those who engaged with the Henry County Health Department Fair Booth played a game for a prize. The result of the game directed them to answer a question(s) on a specific topic. Questions were provided on paper and answers were handwritten anonymously and put in a bin for later review. The questions asked were related to Henry County Health Partner strategic work to improve the health in Henry County.

In 2022, questions were asked at three different events in which Henry County residents were gathered; the Henry County Senior Health Fair, Henry County Fair, and Farmworker Appreciation Day. The question asked varied by event. Those questioned received the question on paper and the answers were confidential.

Key Findings

2021 Henry County Fair

The total responses were unique to each question as described in the methodology.

What inspires you to make health choices? 30 respondents

- Family 57%
- Feel Better 33%
- Live longer 27%

Do you have a primary health care provider (physician, doctor, nurse practitioner etc.)? Yes or No 30 respondents

- Yes 96%
- No 4%

If you needed to go to the hospital, where would you prefer to go? 47 respondents

- Henry County Hospital 28%
- Fulton County Health Center 15%
- Toledo hospitals 13%
- Defiance Hospitals 13%

Do you have someone in your immediate family who struggles with drug addiction? 57 respondents

- No 81%
- Yes 19%
 - **How does this affect you?** Loss of income, worry, pray a lot.

In the past year, did you need mental health care and not receive it? 61 respondents

- No 85%
- Yes 15%
 - **Why did you not receive it?** Access, cost

In the past year, did you change jobs? 54 respondents

- No 81%
 - **Why?** Enjoy my work, pay and benefits, help people
- Yes 19%
 - **Why?** Better job, hours, stress

What is the biggest issue facing our community? 51 respondents

- Covid 27%
- Drugs 24%
- Obesity 8%

2022 Fairs and Events

Henry County Senior Health Fair

What is the biggest health concern for the youth of Henry County? 34 respondents

- Substance Misuse 44%
 - Drugs, peer pressure
- Mental Health 21%
 - Mental Health education
- Healthy Eating 9%
 - Eating health foods

Henry County Fair

What do you need to be healthy in Henry County? 36 respondents

- Health Eating 36%
 - More fruits, and vegetables, access to healthy foods, cheaper fruits and vegetables
- Exercise 25%
 - More exercising, more walking
- Environment 17%
 - Clean water, clean air

Migrant Farmer Appreciation Day

What do you need to have a healthy life in Henry County? 14 respondents

- Health Care 57%
 - Access to affordable health care, language accessibility
- Services 43%
 - Transportation, food, language education

Combined Responses regarding Health in Henry County in 2022

Three most often mentioned: 84 respondents

- Healthy Living 31%
 - Eating healthy by consuming fruits and vegetables, exercise especially by walking
- Access to Healthcare 25%
 - Affordable health care, mental health services
- Substance Misuse 21%
 - Drugs, smoking and vaping, alcohol

HENRY COUNTY FOCUS GROUPS

Focus Groups



Purpose

A focus group is a qualitative tool that brings together a small group of people to answer questions in a moderated setting. The group is chosen due to predefined demographic traits, and the questions are designed to shed light on a topic of interest. Observations of the group’s dynamic, their answers to focus group questions, and even their body language can guide future research on consumer decisions, products and services, or controversial topics.

Focus groups are often used in marketing, library science, social science, and user research disciplines. They can provide more nuanced and natural feedback than individual interviews and are easier to organize than experiments or large-scale surveys.

Methodology

Henry County Health Partners developed a 10-question focus group survey for Henry County residents. In an effort to gather information from various populations within Henry County, focus group survey questions were asked of the following groups:

- Hispanic
- Mothers of young children
- Henry County Township residents

A total of 48 Henry County residents participated in the focus group survey. Some surveys were asked in a focus group setting of 2-8 people. In all cases, the same 10 questions were asked, and answers were recorded. All focus groups were conducted in 2022.

Data Limitations

While efforts were made for focus group survey respondents to generally reflect Henry County residents, it is important to note that the sample is not a representative sample.

Key Findings

Focus Group/Individual Interview Demographic Information

Demographic Information	n	%
Gender		
Men	15	25%
Women	33	75%
Don't know	0	0
Refused	0	0
Sexual Identity		
Gay	0	0
Straight, not gay	44	92%
Bisexual	1	2%
Something else	0	0
Refused	3	6%
Race		
White	45	94%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0
Asian	0	0
Black or African American	0	0
Native Hawaiian	0	0
Other	3	6%
No answer	0	0
Of Hispanic, Latino, or of Spanish origin?		
Yes	30	
No	18	
Marital Status		
Married	32	67%
Divorced	3	6%
Widowed	5	10%
Separated	1	2%
Never married	5	10%
No answer	2	4%
Educational Attainment		
Less than H.S.	14	29%
H.S./GED	20	42%
Some college	8	17%
Bachelor's	2	4%
Post-graduate	3	6%
No answer	1	2%
Annual Household Income		
<\$10k	8	17%
\$10k-14,999	1	2%
\$15k-19,999	5	10%
\$20k-24,999	1	2%
\$25k-34,999	9	19%
\$35k-49,999	3	6%
\$50k-74,999	6	12%
\$75k-99,999	3	6%
\$100k-149,999	6	12%
\$150k+	1	2%
Don't know	0	0
No answer	5	10%

Note: Category percentages may not total 100% due to rounding

The following findings represent an overview of major themes derived from the focus groups and individual interviews. The common themes – *the central topics or recurring ideas that emanated consistently during community engagement* – are bulleted below and are arranged within the focus group question set, with examples underneath. They are not, however, the only conclusions or themes that one might extract from the entire process. All focus group and individual interview data are on file at Henry County Health Department.

Note: these broad categories are not mutually exclusive—if a respondent reported “nice community that offers senior support” they are counted as responding in reference to “community” and “resources.”

Tell me about Henry County, what is it like to live here?

- Community 58%
 - Feels safe, friendly, and caring people, good place to raise kids, small towns, church life important
- Environment 25%
 - Fresh air, centrally located, rural farmland, quiet, peaceful
- Equity 10%
 - Language barriers, need English classes

What is it about Henry County that provides a sense of community?

- Connection 43%
 - Neighbors, family, volunteers, working together, helping each other, church, school
- Recreation 18%
 - Events, festivals, parades, Henry County Fair, sports, clubs
- Education 18%
 - School is very active and keeps kids doing things, events, and activities, great education, small
- Inequity 16%
 - Discrimination, fear regarding health care

What brings the community together?

- Serving others 27%
 - Charitable events for those in need, volunteering, donating
- Recreation 24%
 - Festivals, events, activities, parks
- Connection 22%
 - Churches, neighbors, schools

How does living in Henry County impact your health?

- Resources 35%
 - Places to walk, nice parks, Senior Center, Meals on Wheels, Henry County Transportation Network
- Health System 20%
 - No health care offices in outlying townships, great physicians and staff locally
- Environment 18%
 - Clean air, clean water, green space, quiet

What has happened in the past to influence the quality of life and health in Henry County?

- COVID-19 Pandemic 34%
 - Loss of socialization, disagreements on masking and vaccination
- Community 34%

- Local physician offices closed; grocery stores closed
- Environment 16%
 - Cleaner water, concerns for quality of water

What are the biggest threats to the quality of life and health of Henry County?

- Community 57%
 - Language barrier, drugs, unhealthy eating, lack of exercise
- Economics 24%
 - Businesses closing, medical care costs
- Environment 8%
 - Loss of land due to mega livestock farming, solar fields

What concerns do you have that impact the health of everyone in Henry County?

- Substance Misuse 21%
 - Drugs, alcohol, vaping
- Healthcare access 19%
 - Access to mental health services, language barrier, cost
- Environment 16%
 - Sewage systems outside of municipal areas

If you could do one thing to improve health in Henry County, what would it be?

- Access to Health Care 23%
 - Bilingual health services, affordable healthcare, health services in rural communities
- Community Resources 21%
 - Recreational/exercise opportunities for all ages
- Childcare 13%
 - Affordable, 2nd and 3rd shift, licensed

When you think about the people who make a difference in the community, who are they and why?

- Community minded people 41%
 - Volunteers, business owners, service clubs: Lions, Legions, churches, etc. who provide and support events, and programs
- Social Services 27%
 - Provide assistance to those in need, parenting support
- Health care providers 15%
 - Provide emergency services, provide low-cost health care services

If you had the opportunity to help, what would you do?

- Connect with the community 22%
 - Serve others, educate on resources
- Provide activities for children 19%
 - Programs for youth: reading, leadership, exercise
- Support community resources 19%
 - Fire and EMS, Community events and activities

Overview of Emerging Themes

The biggest sentiment expressed from those living in Henry County was the importance of community. There is much

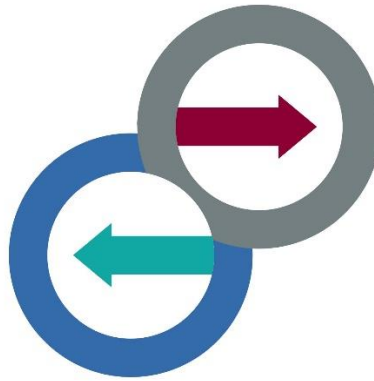
pride felt from everyone regarding how Henry County connects with each other and serves one another. The community was described as friendly, cooperative, and a great place to raise a family. There was concern regarding the loss of this connection because of the COVID 19 pandemic affecting socialization and conflicting viewpoints which caused discord. Most people felt the sense of community was slowly returning through events, school activities, and church fellowship.

When asked to share their concerns regarding health two themes rose to the top: lack of health care access for all and increasing drug and alcohol misuse.

When we asked what they would do to improve health; increased health care access for all, opportunities for community events and exercise rose to the top. The participants were also asked what they would do if they had an opportunity help Henry County and the responses focused on supporting community connections and resources.

HENRY COUNTY FORCES OF CHANGE

Forces of Change



Purpose

The Forces of Change Assessment focuses on identifying forces such as legislation, technology, and other impending changes that affect the context in which the community and its public health system operate. This assessment answers the questions: "What is occurring or might occur that affects the health of our community or the local public health system?" and "What specific threats or opportunities are generated by these occurrences?"

The Forces of Change Assessment identifies all the forces and associated opportunities that can affect (either now or in the future) the community and local public health system. Forces can be trends, factors, or events.

- Trends are patterns over time, such as migration in and out of a community or growing disillusionment with government.
- Factors are discrete elements, such as the community's large ethnic population, urban setting, or the jurisdiction's proximity to a major waterway.
- Events are one-time occurrences, such as a hospital closure, a natural disaster, or passage of new legislation.

Methodology

Henry County Health Partners were asked to complete the assessment anonymously via email in 2022. Partners were asked to identify forces they are concerned about, threats these forces could pose, and opportunities these forces could create. These assessments were emailed out by the health commissioner and various health department staff; in addition, introduced and discussed at Henry Health Partner workgroup meetings.

Key Findings

A total of 12 assessments were completed.

The Forces of Change Assessment identified what could have the greatest impact on Henry County including: the loss of workforce; increasing mental health concerns; lack of housing; inflation; lack of safe, dependable, and quality childcare.

The comparison of the results to this same survey done in 2019 and the 2022 survey results tells the story of how community concerns have shifted and changed over 3 years. The concern for mental health was not even concern, and 2022 it is the number one concern. The shift between the threat of a large business closing to concern about the loss of workers to support business indicates the shift in the labor market. The obvious catalyst to this change in thinking was the COVID 19 pandemic. The effects of the pandemic effected more than health; it impacted our way of life. The pandemic serves as a perfect example of how an unforeseen threat can affect so many systems in our community.

2019	2022
1. Closing of large businesses	1. Increase in mental health concerns and lack of mental health care capacity.
2. Loss of community resources	2.Loss of workforce in all capacities
3. Increase in substance misuse	3.Lack of quality housing
4. Lack of quality housing	4.Inflation
5. Aging population	5.Lack of safe dependable childcare

For more insight the top five categories are listed below with a summary of the finding for each topic. The tables provide the responders' suggested forces, the threats it would cause and the opportunities for the community. The respondent's typed words are listed as provided through the Survey Monkey tool.

All responses below are the respondent's typed words directly.

Health

Health was the most cited threat by respondents. Increasing mental health concerns and lack of mental health care capacity, healthcare staffing, and concern for increases in communicable disease were the most mentioned threats.

Forces	Threats	Opportunities
Medical transportation Mental health services	Mental health patients being "revictimized" by making ER rooms psych facility	Education and equity opportunity
Mental health and well-being of citizens - significant uptick noted	Public trust in mental Health system, law enforcement and medical personal	Wish I knew
Abortion outlawed in our state	pain, suffering, death to our childbearing women, unhealthy children	Enlighten those who are ignorant, mandatory vasectomies, and outlaw erectile drugs
Decreased immunizations	Increase disease prevalence, less protection	Educate public in a non-authoritative way to build trust again
COVID increasing	Mass infections, as in 2021	More opportunities to educate, as in the past 2 years
Limited local elderly assistance care in our area	With an increasing elderly population, stresses local work force	New jobs created to help in this market
Increasing marijuana "recreational use"	Increased mental health issues in already at-risk population; increased substance use disorders	Increased educational opportunities for young people on the impact of recreational drug use
Loss of health care workers, physicians, nurses, other care givers	Insufficient health care access for community	Area of high need to recruit new young physicians and other caregivers
Staffing problems at hospital and nursing homes	Patient care could be threatened	Encourage professionals to consider working close to home.

Workforce

While healthcare workforce was mentioned as a threat under healthcare specifically, workforce in general represents the second most cited threat overall. Loss of workforce in all types is mentioned: general loss of workers, loss of workers who care for the most vulnerable, loss of knowledge with aging workforce retiring, loss of educated youth leaving Henry County, and loss of volunteers.

Forces	Threats	Opportunities
Qualified Employees	To all workforces. In public service, we are having trouble even filling existing jobs, and cannot even think about adding anyone to be extra	Community Outreach and educational events could be further instituted
Not enough workers for critical jobs	People could die or suffer	Incentives for workers to fill these positions
Retirements expedited due to COVID trends and remote working/technology upgrades	Workforce shift, less workers, institutional knowledge of workforce lost	Educational opportunities for individuals who don't want to retire yet or would be willing to come out of retirement and have remote/semi remote working capabilities
Loss of health care workers, physicians, nurses, other care givers	Insufficient health care access for community	Area of high need to recruit new young physicians and other care givers
After graduation from high school and college people are leaving Henry County	Decreased population, revenue	Increase housing? Decreased housing? Need Housing to substantiate population growth
Not enough volunteers for events or to take over coordination of events for organizations that have the old guard aging out	Organizations lose revenue to fund events that help with placemaking. Less events are held and create a void of things to do	Organizations adapt and change concepts and events to attract a multigenerational demographic to events.
Staffing problems at hospital and nursing homes	Patient care could be threatened	Encourage professionals to consider working close to home
Trend in the number of employable people who do not want to be employed	Shrinking workforce which could affect business retention and expansion	Find jobs in Henry County

Housing

Housing is the third largest threat based on responses. Housing is needed for those who rent or buy at all economic levels and for all ages. The area of economic growth is impacted by the lack of housing as workers look elsewhere for housing potentially impacting local economic growth.

Forces	Threats	Opportunities
Lack of housing	People can't relocate to our communities	Growth
Housing is limited both to buy and rent	Economic growth, keeping youth in the area or attracting new families	Economic growth of the housing market, lower rent prices due to new homes
Affordable senior housing eliminated	Seniors suffering, living in inappropriate dwellings	A country that takes care of the aging and all middle and lower class regardless of income status
After graduation from high school and college people are leaving Henry County	Decreased population, revenue	Increase housing? Decreased housing? Need Housing to substantiate population growth

Economy

The economy is affected by inflation, and local economy is affected as local resources, such as hotels are limited; encouraging money to be spent outside of the county. This was the fourth most cited threat among respondents.

Forces	Threats	Opportunities
High gas prices	Cannot afford to go to work	
Escalating grocery prices	Families can't afford healthy food	Community gardens, sharing of home grown produce
Limited hotels in our area/limiting draw of outside customers to our area	Just keep drawing local funds and not funds outside of are local area- very limited growth	Once again, tied to economic growth, not asking for a lot but some is essential
The number of students leaving Napoleon High School to attend elsewhere	Lack of school funding at local high schools, lack of loyalty to school and community	It may create an athletic opportunity, but the negative outweighs the positive.

Childcare

Childcare affects our children, families, workers, businesses, and the economy. Childcare was the fifth most cited threat. It has an impact on our local economy as the lack of safe, dependable, and quality care for children impacts: 1) a child's wellbeing, 2) a parent's work performance or ability to work. Both of these impacts local business' ability to maintain the current worker and the pool of quality workers for the future. As a result, safe, dependable, and quality daycare affects the physical and mental health of the child and the parent, as well as the health of the local economy.

Forces	Threats	Opportunities
Decreased "safe" childcare	Neglect, abuse, loss of job	Summer programs, increase number of providers
No childcare	Less workers; less insured or able to pay for care	Find jobs in Henry County
Limited daycare	Limits people who are available for the job market, limits growth	New jobs for daycare, potential new business in area

