

Leading Health Indicators for Portage County, Ohio

Prepared for

Portage County Healthy Community Partnership

by

InfoXpress of Ohio

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Introduction

The Portage County Healthy Community Partnership contracted with InfoXpress of Ohio to gather county data on two broad indicators of community health: leading health indicators and economic indicators. Together, these indicators provide insight into what is happening in the county that can shape and influence citizen health. Other indicators could have been identified but resources delimited the project's scope to these categories.

The document is organized by indicator heading, important terms, related health benefits, data and key findings. The data include figures, tables and sources with proper notation as appropriate. The quality and volume of public health data at the local level is challenging to obtain because often the resources are not available or dedicated to creating the necessary infrastructure to gather such important information. As such, there are cells in tables marked with DNA for Data Not Available where such voids exist.

Readers of the document are encouraged to recognize that examining the complete report is important because economics and health are inextricably intertwined. The document should provide good information to inform resource allocation and priority setting. Further, in our judgment, the document should be widely shared and scrutinized so that partners can be expanded and resources marshaled to address the most important priorities. Such determination can be guided in part by considering the following factors: how many people are affected?, what resources (capacity) exist in the county that can be directed toward this issue?, what willingness exists to collaborate on addressing selected priorities? What can realistically be achieved and over what time frame?

Leading Health Indicators (www.healthypeople.gov)

- Physical Activity
- Overweight and Obesity
- Tobacco Use
- Substance Abuse
- Responsible Sexual Behavior
- Mental Health
- Injury and Violence
- Environmental Quality
- Immunization
- Access to Health Care

Economic Indicators (www.census.gov)

- Income
- Poverty
- Employment
- Educational Attainment
- Transportation
- Housing

Portage County, Ohio Profile

Established on June 7, 1807, Portage County has a total population of 147,502 people and is the 16th largest of Ohio's 88 counties. The largest city in the county is Kent (population 27,601), home of Kent State University. The county seat is Ravenna City (population 11,503). A large percentage of the county's workforce is employed by the manufacturing industry (22%) or in the education, health and social service fields (21%). The data below present basic demographic information for Portage County based on estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau 2005 American Community Survey.

2005 Total Population	147,502
Gender	
Male	49%
Female	51%
Race	
White	95.2%
African American	3.5%
Other	1.3%
Age	
0 through < 18 years	22%
18 years through < 65 years	66%
65 years and over	12%
(Median Age)	37.3

American Community Survey, 2005; <http://factfinder.census.gov>
Ohio Department of Development, 2004; <http://www.odod.state.oh.us/research/files/S0/Portage.pdf>

Physical Activity

I. Important Terms

Moderate physical activity –a level of effort in which a person experiences small increases in breathing or heart rate. Moderate physical activity is measured in intervals that are 30 minutes or longer.

Vigorous physical activity – a level of effort in which a person experiences sweating, breathing hard and the promotion of cardiorespiratory fitness. Vigorous physical activity is measured in intervals that are 20 minutes or longer.

Recommended physical activity – at least 5 days per week of moderate physical activity or 3 days per week of vigorous physical activity.

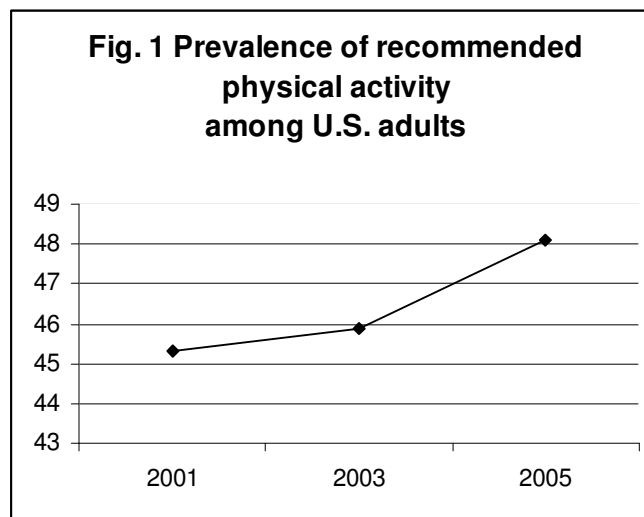
II. Related Health Benefits

Physically active people tend to live longer and enjoy a better quality of life than those who are not physically active. Even moderate physical activity on a regular basis can reduce the risk of each of the following:

- Heart disease
- Diabetes
- Colon cancer
- High blood pressure
- Lower back pain
- Various cancers
- Necessary to maintain healthy weight

III. Data

Figure 1 shows an encouraging trend in the prevalence of US adults reporting the recommended amount of daily physical activity. Table 1 outlines the most recent data available for overweight and obesity in the U.S., Ohio and locally. This data is compared to Healthy People 2010 objectives where possible.



BRFSS, 2001-2005. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [2006]
<http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/PASurveillance/StateSumV.asp>

Table 1. Physical Activity

		HP 2010 objective	US	Ohio	Portage County
Adults					
No leisure-time physical activity	% reporting NO physical activity in the past month	20	23.9 ¹	25.6 ¹	20.0²
Moderate physical activity	% reporting 30 or more minutes of moderate physical activity on 5 or more days per week OR vigorous physical activity for 20 or more minutes on 3 or more days per week.	30	48.7 ¹	49.2 ¹	DNA
Vigorous physical activity	% reporting 20+ minutes of vigorous physical activity 3 or more days per week	30	27.4 ¹	27.2 ¹	DNA
Walking	% that traveled to work by walking	NA	2.5 ³	1.9 ³	0.3³
Bicycle	% that traveled to work by bicycle	NA	0.4 ³	0.2 ³	1.0³
Children and Adolescents					
No physical activity	% reporting NO physical activity during the 7 days preceding the survey.	NA	9.6 ⁴	10.4 ⁴	58⁶
Moderate physical activity in adolescents	% reporting 30 or more minutes of moderate physical activity on 5 or more of the 7 days preceding the survey.	30	26.5 ⁴	24.9 ⁴	DNA
Vigorous physical activity in adolescents	% reporting 20 or more minutes of vigorous physical activity on 3 or more of the 7 days preceding the survey.	85	64.1 ⁴	62.7 ⁴	16⁶
Television viewing	% that watched television > or = 3 hours per day.	NA	37.2 ⁴	36.4 ⁴	44⁶
Physical education in school	% that participated in physical education in school (one or more days in an average week)	NA	55.7 ⁵	41.2 ⁵	DNA

Adults

1. BRFSS, 2005; <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss/index.asp>; US% = states, DC and territories
2. BRFSS, 2004, Selected Metropolitan/Micropolitan Area Risk Trends (SMART) (Included in this area: Portage and Summit Counties); <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss-smart/SelQuestion.asp?yr2=2004&MMSA=1&cat=EX#EX>
3. American Community Survey, 2005; <http://factfinder.census.gov>, Portage County, OH

Children and Adolescents

4. YRBS, 2005; <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/yrbss/>
5. YRBS, 2003 <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/yrbss/>
6. 4321 Healthy Kids Portage County – Dr. R. Scott Olds rolds@kent.edu
7. DNA – Data Not Available

IV. Key Findings Related to Physical Activity in Portage County

Adults

1. One in 5 (20.0%) Portage County adults report NO physical activity. This percentage is better (lower) than state and national totals and equal to the HP 2010 objective for the nation.
2. Compared to state and national percentages, fewer Portage County adults walk to work, but more Portage County adults ride their bicycles to work.

Youth

1. The Portage County children and adolescent data need to be interpreted with caution because the measures are not the same as the state and national measures. This is because the age group comprising the county data are third, fourth and fifth graders versus high school students for the state and national data. The county elementary data were the only and best information available.
2. Based on the above, it appears that Portage County children are not engaging in vigorous physical activity (58%).
3. Portage County children are more frequently spending time watching TV.
4. The combination of these behaviors may contribute to the growing rates of childhood obesity the nation is experiencing. Increase physical activity opportunities and dietary practices that minimize high fat foods and increase fruits and vegetables are needed.

Overweight and Obesity

I. Important Terms

Body Mass Index – Body Mass Index (BMI) is a number calculated from a person's weight and height. BMI is a reliable indicator of body fatness for people. BMI does not measure body fat directly, but research has shown that BMI correlates to direct measures of body fat, such as underwater weighing and dual energy x-ray absorptiometry (DXA).^{1,2}

¹Mei Z, Grummer-Strawn LM, Pietrobelli A, Goulding A, Goran MI, Dietz WH. Validity of body mass index compared with other body-composition screening indexes for the assessment of body fatness in children and adolescents. *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 2002;75:97–985.

²Garrow JS and Webster J. Quetelet's index (W/H²) as a measure of fatness. *International Journal of Obesity* 1985;9:147–153.

Overweight – Body mass index for sex and age that is greater than the 90th percentile.

Obesity – Body mass index for sex and age that is greater than the 95th percentile.

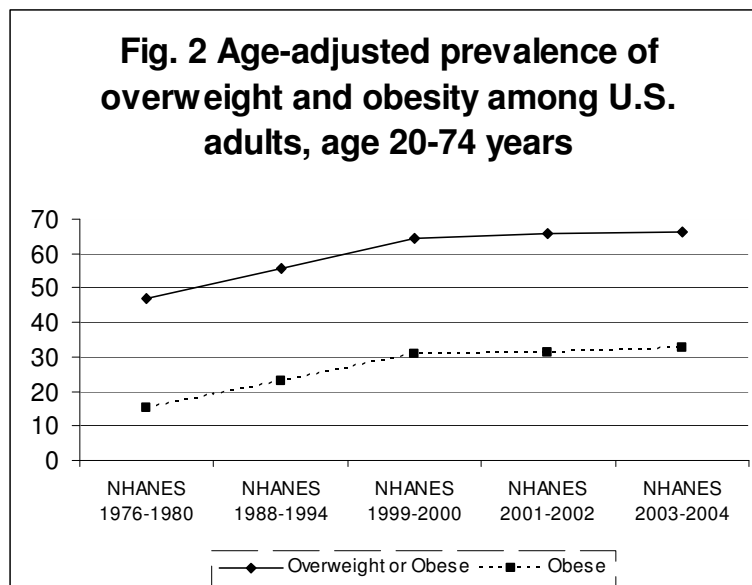
II. Related Health Risks

Overweight and obesity are risk factors for many of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in the United States. Among them, overweight and obesity are risk factors for:

- Heart disease
- Various cancers
- Stroke
- Hypertension
- Diabetes

III. Data

Figure 2 illustrates the rising trend of overweight and obesity in the United States since 1980. Table 2 outlines the most recent data available for overweight and obesity in the U.S., Ohio and locally. This data is compared to Healthy People 2010 objectives where possible.



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey Data. Hyattsville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, [2006]
[http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/hestats/obese03_04/obese03wide_table2.htm]

Table 2. Overweight and Obesity

		HP 2010 objective	US %	Ohio %	Portage County %
Adults					
Overweight	BMI > or equal to 25.0	NA	37.0 ¹	35.8 ¹	DNA
Obese	Age 20 and older with BMI > 30.0	15.0	22.1 ¹	23.0 ¹	23.6²
Fruit and Vegetable Consumption	Adults who have consumed fruits and vegetables 5 or more times per day	NA	23.2 ³	22.6 ³	23.6⁴
Children and Adolescents					
At risk for Overweight	At or above gender- and age-specific 85 th percentile of BMI based on 2000 U.S. Growth Charts.	NA	DNA	DNA	35.0⁵
Overweight	At or above gender- and age-specific 90 th percentile of BMI based on 2000 U.S. Growth Charts (County data reflect a more limited sample, students between the 90th and 94.5th percentile.)	NA	13.1 ⁶	12.7 ⁶	9.5⁵
Obese	At or above the gender- and age-specific 95 th percentile of BMI based on 2000 U.S. Growth Charts	5.0	16.0 ⁶	DNA	22.5⁵
Daily Servings of Fruit	% of students who report eating fruit one or more times per day during the past 7 days	NA	20.1 ⁷	30.0 ⁸	75⁹
Daily Servings of Vegetables	% of students who report eating vegetables one or more times per day during the past 7 days	NA	20.1 ⁷	38.0 ⁸	54⁹

Adults

1. BRFSS, 2002; <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov>; US% = states, DC and territories
2. BRFSS, 2003; <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/ASSETS/404578C935CC49BBB163E6A96F671745/portage.pdf>; % based on three-year average for 1999-2001; % reflects regional estimate, Portage County sample size too small.
3. BRFSS, 2005, <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss/list.asp?cat=FV&yr=2005&qkey=4415&state=All>; % of adults who eat a combined total of 5 or more fruits and vegetables per day, HP 2010 objectives separate fruit and vegetable consumption
4. SMART BRFSS, 2002, <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss-smart/MMSARiskChart.asp?yr=2002&MMSA=1&cat=FV&qkey=4415&grp=0>; % of adults who eat a combined total of 5 or more fruits and vegetables per day, HP 2010 objectives separate fruit and vegetable consumption; (Included in this area: Portage and Summit Counties).

Children and Adolescents

5. Portage County Healthy Kids Project, 2004. Data were collected from three participating school districts across a range of grades from two through eight depending on district preferences. The total sample size was 1,847 students. These data are not representative of the county but the best local data available.
6. YRBS, 2005; <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/yrbss/SelQuestyear.asp?cat=5&desc=Dietary%20Behaviors&loc=XX>; YRBS item combines fruits and vegetables, HP 2010 objectives separate fruit and vegetable consumption.
7. YRBS, 2003; <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/pdf/YouthSurvey/nutrit.pdf>; % of students who report eating fruit one or more times per day during the past 7 days; HP 2010 objective is 5 times per day.
8. YRBS, 2003; <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/pdf/YouthSurvey/nutrit.pdf>; % of students who report eating vegetables one or more times per day during the past 7 days; HP 2010 objective is 3 times per day
9. 4321 Healthy Kids of Portage County – Dr. R. Scott Olds rolds@kent.edu (sample included 3rd, 4th and 5th graders and the time frame for the question was the previous day's consumption of fruits and vegetables.
DNA – Data Not Available

IV. Key Findings Related to Overweight and Obesity in Portage County

Adults

1. Nearly 1 in 4 (23.6%) Portage County adults are obese.
2. Consumption of fruits and vegetables among Portage County adults is consistent with state and national consumption of fruits and vegetables.

Youth

1. Among students in grades 2 through 8 from three Portage County school districts, 65% report being at a healthy weight; 35% are obese, overweight or at risk for overweight.
2. Among students in grades 2 through 8 from three Portage County school districts, 22.5% are obese. This is more than four times the Healthy People 2010 objective for the nation of 5% and 6.5% higher than national data.
3. Consumption of fruits and vegetables among students in grades three through five from four Portage County school districts reflect that fruit was more likely to be consumed the day preceding the survey than vegetables. This is an interesting finding given that most research suggests that Americans consume less fruit than vegetables. As noted in the table, it is important to point out that these data represent dietary behaviors for one day preceding the survey, not each of seven days preceding the survey which is the state and national comparison benchmark. The latter is a more challenging standard to meet than the former.

Tobacco

I. Important Terms

Cigarette Smoking– tobacco product consumed by burning a rolled cigarette

Smokeless Tobacco– tobacco product consumed orally by placing loose leaf or fine grain tobacco in either the cheek or gum. Examples include Redman, Skoal.

II. Related Health Risks

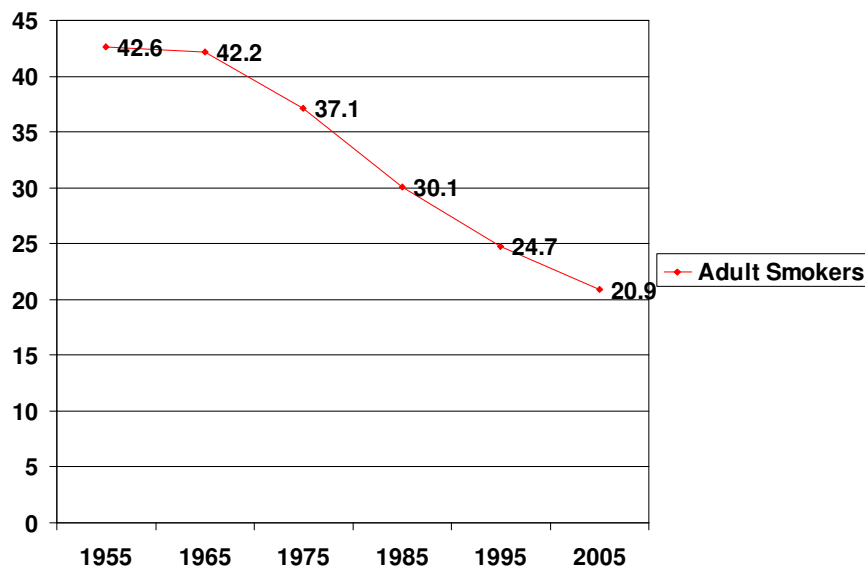
Cigarette smoking is the single most preventable cause of death and disease in the U.S. and Ohio. More deaths occur from tobacco annually than homicide, suicide, fires, and AIDS combined.

- Heart disease
- Various cancers
- Stroke
- Addiction
- Hypertension
- Respiratory Diseases
- Reproductive Effects

III. Data

In the document Healthy People 2010, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services sets a goal for the nation: promote health and reduce chronic disease associated with tobacco. Figure 3 illustrates the trend of cigarette smoking (the most dominant form of tobacco use at all levels) in the United States since 1955. Table 3 outlines the most recent data available for overweight and obesity in the U.S., Ohio and locally. This data is compared to Healthy People 2010 objectives where possible.

Figure 3. Cigarette Smoking Trends in the U.S.



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Office on Smoking and Health
http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/research_data/adults_prev/prevali.htm

Table 3. Tobacco Use

		HP 2010 objective%	US %	Ohio %	Portage County %
Adults					
Current Smokers	Smoke everyday or occasionally	12	20.9 ¹	22.3 ¹	20.0²
Smokeless Tobacco	Use everyday or occasionally	2.5	3.0 ³	20.0 ⁴	DNA
Exposure to secondhand smoke	Adults reporting exposure to second hand smoke	45	42 ⁵	49 ⁶	25²
Secondhand smoke restrictions at home	Support for smoking restrictions	DNA	76.7 ¹⁰	DNA	71²
Children and Adolescents					
Current Smokers	30 day prevalence measure	16	23.0 ⁷	24.4 ⁸	14.7⁹
Smokeless Tobacco	30 day prevalence measure	1	8.0 ⁷	7.9 ⁸	8.2⁹
Exposure to secondhand smoke	Children reporting exposure to second hand smoke	DNA	60 ⁵	DNA	23⁹

Adults

1. BRFSS, 2005; <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss>; US% = states, DC and territories
2. Adult Tobacco Survey, 2006; Portage County Tobacco Prevention Coalition. <http://www.pctpc.org/>
3. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. Detailed Tables*. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies; 2005. Available at: http://oas.samhsa.gov/nhsda/2k3t3abs/Sect2peT3abs1to56.htm#tab2_39b.
4. BRFSS, 2000. <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss/display.asp?cat=ST&yr=2000&qkey=6005&state=OH>
5. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Coordinating Center for Health Promotion, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2006. <http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/secondhandsmoke/report/> and http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/factsheets/secondhand_smoke_factsheet.htm.
6. National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/statehi/html_2002/ohio.htm

Youth

7. YRBS, 2005; <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/yrbss/QuestYearTable.asp?path=byHT&ByVar=C1&cat=2&quest=Q30&year=2005&loc=XX>.
8. YRBS, 2003; <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/yrbss/QuestYearTable.asp?path=byHT&ByVar=C1&cat=2&quest=Q30&year=2003&loc=OK>.
9. Youth Tobacco Survey, 2006; Portage County Tobacco Prevention Coalition. <http://www.pctpc.org/>. These data are from five districts in the county and are not be interpreted as representative of the county. They represent districts participating in Ohio Tobacco Prevention Foundation supported youth tobacco prevention programs.
10. Social Climate Survey of Tobacco Control. http://www.ssrc.msstate.edu/socialclimate/Site/Social%20Climate%20Reports_files/2005.NationalReport.pdf.

DNA – Data Not Available

BRFSS = Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

YRBS = Youth Risk Behavior Survey

IV. Key Findings Related to Tobacco

Adults

1. Among Portage County adults, current smoking is less than Ohio and nearly equivalent to the U.S. population.
2. There is strong support for restricting smoking in homes

Youth

1. Portage County youth smoking rates are less than their Ohio or National peers. Though not reported here, the youth smoking prevalence rates continue to decline from 19.6 in 2004 to 16.6% in 2005% to 14.7% in 2006 (Portage County Tobacco Prevention Coalition, 2006 - www.pctpc.org) .
2. Because the majority of adults (80%+) begin smoking prior to 18 years of age, the focus on youth prevention should be part of a comprehensive tobacco prevention and control program. Youth access, a strong counter-marketing program, cessation services, public policies to protect exposure from secondhand smoke, and increased taxation on tobacco are all part of a comprehensive tobacco prevention and control program.¹

¹ Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs, Office on Smoking and Health, Centers for Disease Prevention and Control <http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/bestprac.htm>

Substance Abuse

I. Important Terms

- Chronic Drinking – consuming on average two or more drinks a day for 30 days for men and one or more drinks a day for 30 days for women.
- Illicit drug use– use of illegal drugs including cocaine, marijuana, hallucinogens, inhalants and psychotherapeutics (pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, and sedatives).

II. Related Health Risks

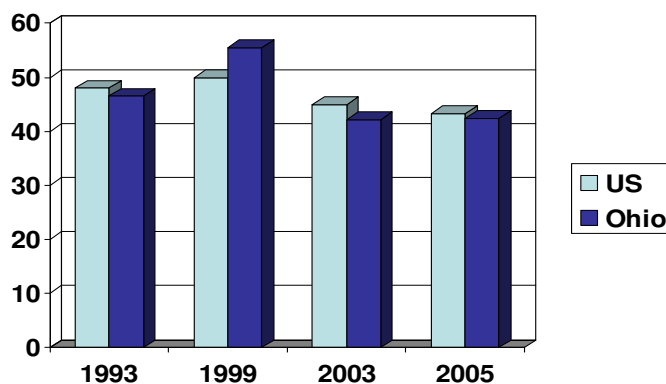
Substance abuse in the United States remains a significant public health threat across the lifespan including early alcohol use, to operating vehicles under the influence, to chronic illnesses, crime and family upheaval that can result from its use.

- Cirrhosis of the Liver
- Addiction
- Crime/Violence
- Motor vehicle crashes (alcohol or drug related)

III. Data

In the document Healthy People 2010, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services sets a goal for the nation: promote health and reduce chronic disease associated with substance abuse. Figure 1 illustrates the trend of alcohol use by youth while Figure 2 provides the same for adults (the most dominant drug used by adults and children) in the United States. Table 4 outlines the most recent data available for substance abuse in the U.S., Ohio and locally. This data is compared to Healthy People 2010 objectives where possible.

Figure 1. Prevalence of youth drinking in the past 30 days US v. Ohio



Data Source: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research, Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System. SURVEILLANCE REPORT #74 TRENDS IN UNDERAGE DRINKING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1991–2003. accessible at <http://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/surveillance74/Underage03.htm>

Figure 2. Percent of Adult Alcohol Use in the past 30 days: US v. Ohio

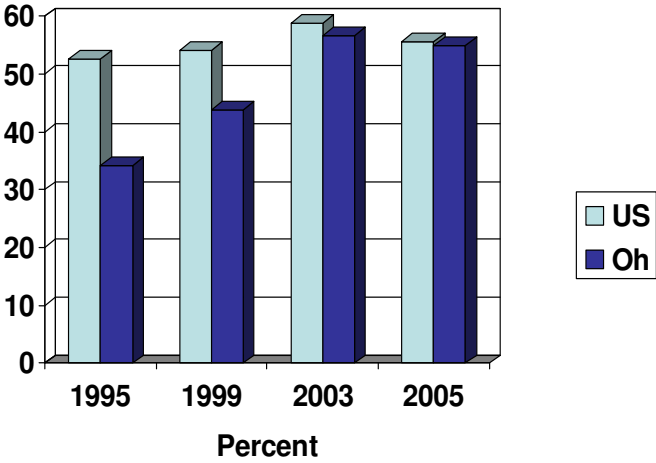


Table 4. Substance Abuse

	HP 2010 objective%	US %	Ohio %	Portage County %
Adults				
30 day alcohol prevalence	DNA	55.6 ¹	55.0 ¹	DNA
Current Chronic Alcohol Users*	DNA	4.9 ¹	4.8 ¹	14.9⁴
Current Illicit Drug Users	5.8	8.1 ²	DNA	DNA
Marijuana	DNA	10.6 ²	10.2 ³	DNA
Inhalant	DNA	.1 ²	DNA	DNA
Psychotherapy	DNA	2.6 ²	DNA	DNA
Cocaine	DNA	1.0 ²	4.4 ³	DNA
Hallucinogen	DNA	.4 ²	DNA	DNA
Children and Adolescents				
Current Users				
Alcohol past 30 days	11	43.2 ⁵	42.4 ⁵	18.6⁷ 40.0⁸
Alcohol (heavy use)**	2.0	25.5 ⁵	26.1 ⁵	DNA
Marijuana	.7	20.2 ⁵	20.9 ⁵	7.7⁷
Inhalant	.7	3.4 ⁵	3.4 ⁵	7.4⁷
Psychotherapy	DNA	DNA	DNA	3.1⁷
Cocaine	DNA	1.8 ⁶	DNA	3.6⁷
Hallucinogen	DNA	1.5 ⁶	DNA	3.3⁷

Adults

1. BRFSS, 2005; <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss>; US% = states, DC and territories
2. National Survey on Drug Use and Health, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration 2005 <http://oas.samhsa.gov/NSDUH/2k5NSDUH/tabs/Sect1peTabs1to66.htm#Tab1.12B>.
3. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Marijuana Use by State Treatment Planning Area from the 2002, 2003, 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. Detailed Tables*. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies; 2005. Available at: <http://oas.samhsa.gov/substate2k6/mj.htm#MJM>.
4. Ohio Department of Health, BRFSS 1999-2001: Regional Estimates at <http://dwhouse.odh.ohio.gov/datawarehousev2.htm>.

* 2 or more drinks every day for men and 1 or more drinks every day for women

Youth

5. YRBS, 2005; <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/yrbss/QuestYearTable.asp?path=byHT&ByVar=CI&cat=2&quest=Q30&year=2005&loc=XX>.
6. Monitoring the Future (MTF). National Institute on Drug Abuse. 30 Day Trend Data <http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/data/05data/pr05t3.pdf>
7. Communities That Care Survey (2006) administered by TownHall II through a cooperative agreement with the Portage County Drug and Mental Health Board. The participants in this survey covered six districts and students in grades six and eight with a total sample of 1,313.
- ** five or more drinks in one setting on one or more of the preceding 30 days.
8. Substance Abuse Monitoring Survey, 2004 (one school district in the county of students in grades nine through 12) Dr. R. Scott Olds rols@kent.edu

DNA – Data Not Available

BRFSS = Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

YRBS = Youth Risk Behavior Survey

IV. Key Findings Related to Substance Abuse

Adults

1. 30 day alcohol prevalence rates are very similar for Ohio and the U.S. No comparable data for Portage County were available for this indicator, however, the Ohio Department of Health provides a regional estimate for binge drinking. Binge drinking is a different measure than the 30 day measure. Because alcohol is the dominant substance used by adults, it would be helpful if the county could establish a BRFSS system that would permit collection of local adult health behaviors.
2. As noted above for alcohol use, there are also no comparable data in the county for adult drug use.

Youth

1. A similar void exists for youth substance use surveillance that could produce county-wide estimates for student drug use. The two surveys cited in this reports (SAMS and CTC) are limited either by the number of districts participating (1 for SAMS) or the grade levels participating (6 and 8 for CTC).
2. It might appear to the reader that the county is doing rather well relative to the state and nation regarding children and adolescent marijuana use. Drawing such a conclusion would be a mistake for the reason explained in #1 above.
3. It is worth pointing out that county inhalant use appears to be more significant than state or national peers. However, national data and regional data collected by Dr. Olds indicate a clear pattern of greater use during middle school grades than high school. The data reported in table 4 for children and adolescent inhalant use is based on the CTC survey which exclusively included 6th and 8th graders which explains the apparently higher use by Portage County youth because the state and national comparisons included high school students, only. This incompatible comparison pattern is a vexing problem for the public health infrastructure which is present across the country and not unique to Portage County.

Responsible Sexual Behavior

I. Important Terms

Responsible sexual behavior – undefined term used by Ohio Department of Health to describe healthy sexual behavior among adults.

STDs – sexually transmitted disease or sexually transmitted infection. Reportable STDs only are listed.

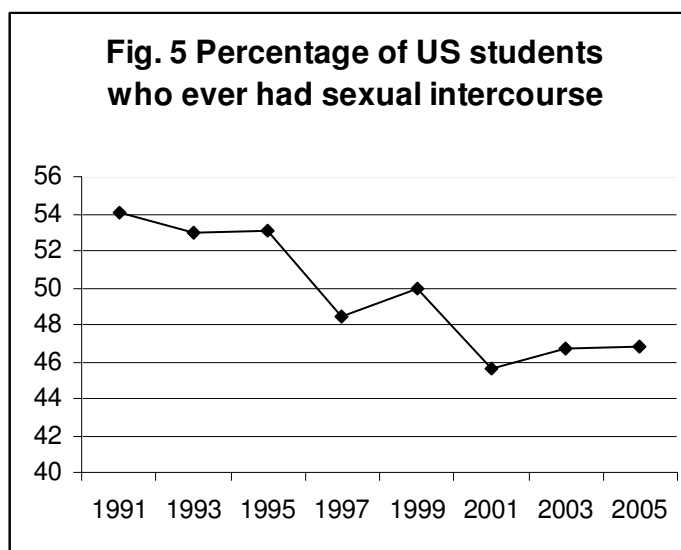
II. Related Health Risks

In 2001, the U.S. Surgeon General released a call to action to promote sexual health and responsible sexual behavior across the nation. Acknowledging the many positive aspects of sexuality, the following undesirable consequences were outlined:

- Sexually transmitted disease (STDs)
- HIV/AIDS
- Unintended pregnancy
- Abortion
- Sexual abuse of children
- Sexual violence

III. Data

Figure 5 illustrates the trend in US high school age youth who have ever had sexual intercourse. Table 5 outlines the most recent data available for sexual behavior in the U.S., Ohio and locally. This data is compared to Healthy People 2010 objectives where possible.



YRBS, 1991-2005. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [2006]
<http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/yrbss/SelectLocyear.asp?cat=4&Quest=Q57>

Table 5. Responsible Sexual Behavior

	HP 2010 objective	US	Ohio	Portage County	
Adults					
% reporting responsible sexual behavior (female)	NA	DNA	37.1 ¹	26.3¹	
% reporting responsible sexual behavior (male)	NA	DNA	50.6 ¹	51.6¹	
STDs					
Chlamydia	3.0 per 100,000	319.6 per 100,000 ²	374.8 per 100,000 ³	122.0 per 100,000³	
Gonorrhea	19 per 100,000	113.5 per 100,000 ²	179.3 per 100,000 ³	29.1 per 100,000³	
Syphilis	0.2 per 100,000	11.5 per 100,000 ²	4.3 per 100,000 ³	0.6 per 100,000³	
Persons living with HIV/AIDS	NA	136.7 per 100,000 (HIV) ⁴ 168.8 per 100,000 (AIDS) ⁴	127.5 per 100,000 ⁵	37.5 per 100,000⁵	
Current disease status = % with HIV	NA	36 ⁴	54 ⁵	47⁵	
Current disease status = % with AIDS	NA	64 ⁴	46 ⁵	53⁵	
Adolescents					
STDs among youth					
Chlamydia (ages 15-19)	3.0 per 100,000	1,578.5 per 100,000 ²	2,056.1 per 100,000 ⁶	DNA	
Gonorrhea (ages 15-19)	NA	427.1 per 100,000 ²	738.4 per 100,000 ⁶	DNA	
Syphilis (ages 15-19)	NA	1.7 per 100,000 ²	3.0 per 100,000 ⁶	DNA	
Living with HIV/AIDS (ages 13-19)	NA	DNA	8.3 per 100,000 ⁷	DNA	
Teen pregnancy Rate	Estimated pregnancy rate for females 15 to 19 (US) and 10 to 19 years of age (state and local).	46 per 1,000	75.4 ⁸	67.0 per 1,000 families ⁹	45.6 per 1,000 families⁹
Teen birth rate	Birth rate for females 15 to 19 (US) and 10 to 19 years of age (state and local).	NA	43.0 ⁸	19.6 per 1,000 women in age group ⁹	11.5 per 1,000 women in age group⁹

Table continued on next page.

Table 5. Responsible Sexual Behavior (Continued)

	HP 2010 objective	US	Ohio	Portage County	
Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data					
% students who ever had sexual intercourse.	25	46.8	47.8	DNA	
% students who had sexual intercourse with 4 or more people during their life	NA	14.3	16.9	DNA	
% currently sexually active	(Students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past 3 months).	NA	33.9	36.4	DNA
% reporting alcohol or drug use before last sexual intercourse	(During the past 3 months).	NA	23.3	22.7	DNA
% reporting condom use during last sexual intercourse	(During the past 3 months).	75 (females) 83 (males)	62.8	61.7	DNA
% reporting birth control pill use before last sexual intercourse.	(During the past 3 months).	NA	17.6	20.0	DNA
% students who had ever been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection.	90%	87.9	90.9	DNA	

Adults

1. Ohio Department of Health, 1999-2001 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey; <http://dwarehouse.odh.ohio.gov/datawarehousev2.htm>
2. CDC, 2004; Trends in reportable STDs in the United States; <http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats/trends2004.htm>
3. Ohio Department of Health, 2004 STD data; <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/healthStats/disease/std/std1.aspx> (rates per 100,000).
4. CDC, United States, Cases of HIV infection and AIDS in the United States, 2004; <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/2004report/default.htm> (note, US data for HIV based on 37 states, dependencies, possessions and independent nations- anonymous reporting system)
5. Ohio Department of health, 1999-2003. Reported cases of AIDS, cumulative cases; <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/healthStats/disease/hivann/hcty1.aspx>

Children and Adolescents

6. Ohio Department of Health, 2005, STDs; <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/healthStats/disease/std/std1.aspx>
7. Ohio Department of Health, 2004 HIV?AIDS; <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/healthStats/disease/hivsum/hivsum.aspx>
8. Alan Guttmacher Institute, 2002, US teen pregnancy rate, <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/2006/09/12/USTPstats.pdf>
9. Ohio Department of Health, 2002, teen pregnancy counts and rates; <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/healthStats/vitalstats/vitalstatsmainpage.aspx>
10. YRBS, 2005; <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/yrbss/>

IV. Key Findings Related to Sexual Health in Portage County

Adults

1. In Portage County, only 1 in 4 women (26.3%) report responsible sexual behavior. In Ohio, 37.1% of women reported the same behavior.
2. In Portage County, more than ½ of men (51.6%) report responsible sexual behavior. In Ohio, 50.6% of men reported the same behavior.
3. In Portage County, Chlamydia, gonorrhea and syphilis rates are consistently lower than state and national rates.
4. In Portage County, the rate of persons living with HIV/AIDS in 37.5 per 100,000, is much lower than Ohio and US rates.

Adolescents

1. In Portage County, the teen pregnancy rate (45.6 per 1,000 families) is lower than Ohio and US rates and equal to the HP 2010 objective for the nation.
2. In Portage County, the teen birth rate (11.5 per 1,000) is lower than Ohio and US rates.

Adolescents continued (Portage County data not available):

1. In Ohio and the U.S., Chlamydia and gonorrhea rates among adolescents are 4 to 5 times greater than adult rates for the same STDs.
2. In Ohio and the U.S. nearly 1 in 2 adolescents in grades 9-12 report ever having sexual intercourse.
3. In Ohio and the U.S., 1 in 3 adolescents in grades 9-12 describe themselves as currently sexually active.
4. In Ohio and the U.S., nearly 1 in 4 adolescents in grades 9-12 report alcohol or drug use before last sexual intercourse.
5. In Ohio and the U.S., greater than 60% of adolescents in grades 9-12 report condom use during last sexual intercourse.
6. In Ohio and the U.S., approximately 90% of adolescents in grades 9-12 report ever having been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection.

Mental Health

I. Important Terms

Mental health is a state of successful performance of mental function, results in productive activities, fulfilling relationships with others and the ability to adapt to change and to cope with adversity.

Mental disorders are health conditions that are characterized by alterations in thinking, mood, or behavior (or some combination thereof), which are associated with distress and/or impaired functioning and spawn a host of human problems that may include disability, pain or death.

Mental illness refers collectively to all diagnosable mental disorders including depression, anxiety or emotional problems, and other mental conditions. The burden of disability associated with a whole range of mental illnesses on overall health and productivity in the U.S. and throughout the world is profoundly underrecognized.¹

¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2010, 2nd Edition. Understanding and Improving Health and Objectives for Improving Health. Washington, D.C. U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.

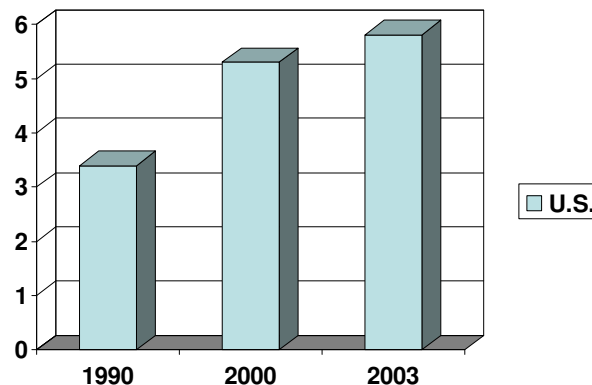
II. Related Health Risks

- Depression
- Mental illness
- Eating disorders

III. Data

In the document Healthy People 2010, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services sets a goal for the nation: promote health and reduce chronic disease associated with mental illness. Figure 6 illustrates the trend of mental illness for select years in the United States. Table 6 outlines the most recent data available for mental health in the U.S., Ohio and locally. This data is compared to Healthy People 2010 objectives where possible.

Figure 6. Prevalence of Mental Illness in the U.S. per 1,000



Source: Health United States, 2005. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.

Table 6. Mental Illness

		HP 2010 objective%	US %	Ohio %	Portage County %
Adults					
MH/SA	Mental health/substance abuse disorders	12	20.9 ¹	20.9 ¹	20.0²
Mental illness	Rate per 1,000 (# of people being treating in 12 month period)	DNA	20.0 ³	DNA	34.9⁵
Psychological Distress	Percent of non-institutionalized adults with serious psychological distress in the past 30 days	DNA	3.1%	DNA	DNA
Treatment Access	Increase the proportion of adults with mental disorders who receive treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious Mental Illness 	55	63 ⁴	59 ⁴	DNA
Serious Emotional Disturbance	Rate per 1,000 who receive treatment for Serious Emotional Disturbance	DNA	DNA	8 ⁴	8⁴
Children and Adolescents					
MH/SA	Mental health/substance abuse disorders	16	23.0 ⁴	5.3 ¹	14.7⁴
Eating Disorders	Students reporting vomiting or taking laxatives to lose weight the past 30 days	DNA	4.5 ⁶	5.6 ⁶	DNA
Serious Emotional Disturbance	Rate per 1,000 who receive treatment for Serious Emotional Disturbance	DNA	DNA	16 ⁴	22⁴

Adults

1. State Mental Health Measures: Ohio. http://download.ncadi.samhsa.gov/ken/pdf/URS_Data04/OH04.pdf.
2. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. Detailed Tables*. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies; 2005. Available at: <http://oas.samhsa.gov/nhsda/2k3tabs/Sect2peTabs1to56.htm#tab2.39b>.
3. Health in the United States Chartbook. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hus/05.pdf#highlights>.
4. Center for Mental Health Services (2005). <http://mentalhealth.samhsa.gov/cmhs/>
5. Mental Health and Recovery Board of Portage County, 2005

Youth

6. Youth Risk Behavior Survey (2005). <http://www.cdc.gov/yrbss>

DNA – Data Not Available

Top Ten Most Common Primary Diagnostic Groups for Adults in Portage County, 2005

Depressive Disorders	1,179	(27.8%)
Bipolar Disorders	753	(17.8%)
Alcohol Use Disorders	603	(14.2%)
Anxiety Disorders	483	(11.4%)
Adjustment Disorders	366	(8.6%)
Schizophrenia/Other Psychotic Di	333	(7.8%)
Cannabis Use Disorders	219	(5.1%)
Attention-Deficit/Disruptive Behav	178	(4.2%)
Opioid Use Disorders	115	(2.7%)
Total	4229	100%

Top Ten Most Common Primary Diagnostic Groups for Children in Portage County, 2005

Attention-Deficit/Disruptive Behavior Disorders	624	(36.5%)
Adjustment Disorders	481	(28.1%)
Bipolar Disorders	214	(12.5%)
Anxiety Disorders	162	(9.4%)
Depressive Disorders	121	(7.0%)
Cannabis Use Disorders	40	(2.3%)
Pervasive Developmental Disorders	36	(2.1%)
Other Childhood Disorders	16	(.9%)
Impulse Control Disorders	15	(.8%)
Total	1709	100%

Source: Mental Health and Recovery Board of Portage County, 2005

IV. Key Findings Related to Mental Illness

Adults

1. Depressive disorders, bipolar disorders and alcohol use disorders are the most common mental illnesses for adult Portage County residents.
2. Depression is far and away the most common mental illness treated in the county.

Youth

1. Attention deficit/disruptive behavior disorders and adjustment disorders are the most common mental illnesses of children in Portage County.
2. The quality and quantity of mental illness data is less than ideal. This was confirmed by both local and state officials when directly interviewed for this data review.

Injury and Violence

I. Important Terms

Unintentional injury - injuries related to falls, fires, drowning, poisoning, motor vehicle crashes (including those involving pedestrians), sports and recreational activities, and playgrounds and day-care settings;

Intentional injury - injuries related to homicide, suicide, youth violence, intimate partner violence, child maltreatment, and sexual violence;

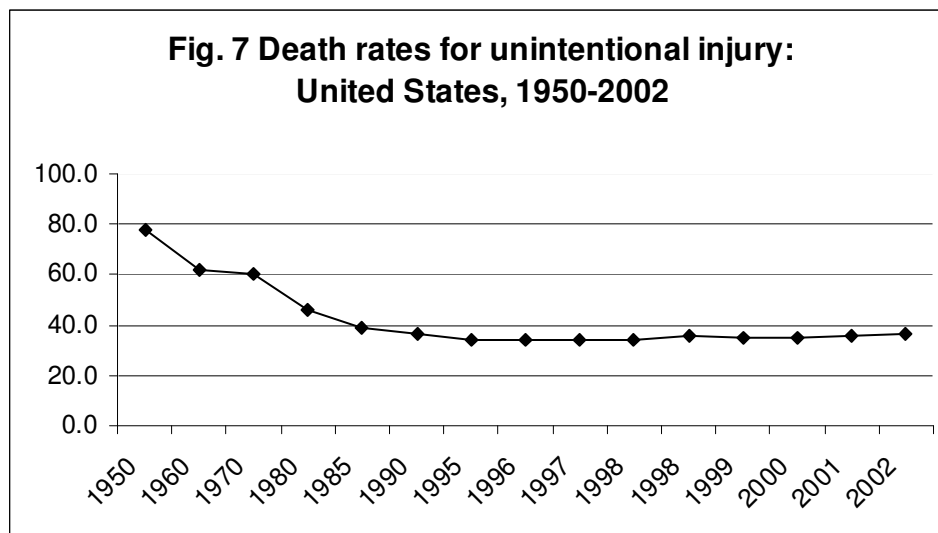
II. Related Health Risks

Injury is the leading cause of death and disability among young adults (ages 1-44). According to the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (CDC, NCIPC), public health efforts to prevent injury can be very successful. Specifically, programs targeting human behavior, product design, environmental design (e.g., road construction) and legislation can help prevent the following consequences of injury:

- Premature death
- Disability
- Burden on health care system

III. Data

Figure 7 illustrates the trend in unintentional injury deaths in the U.S. Table 7 outlines the most recent data available for injuries in the U.S., Ohio and locally. This data is compared to Healthy People 2010 objectives where possible.



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. [2005] <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hus/hus05.pdf>

Table 7. Injury and Violence

		HP 2010 objective	US ¹	Ohio ²	Portage County ²
All Ages Mortality					
Deaths due to unintentional injury (age-adjusted rate per 100,000)					
		20.8	37.2	32.4	32.5
	Motor vehicle accidents	9.0	15.3	12.6	13.8
	Other land transport accidents	NA	0.5	0.5	0.2
	Water, air, space and other transport accidents	NA	DNA	0.4	0.2
	Accidental drowning and submersion	0.9	DNA	0.9	0.7
	Falls	2.3	5.8	4.8	4.1
	Accidental poisoning	1.8	6.7	5.2	5.1
	Other and unspecified non-transport accidents	-	2.2	6.7	8.5
Deaths due to intentional injury ² (age-adjusted rate per 100,000)					
	Suicide	6.0	10.7	9.2 ³	8.6³
	Homicide	3.2	6.2	4.5 ³	0.5³
Adolescents					
	Child motor vehicle death rate, ages 1-14 years	NA	4.0 ¹	2.9 ⁴ (per 100,000)	3.6⁴ (per 100,000)
	Wore a bicycle helmet (during the 12 months preceding the survey, %).	100	16.6 ⁵	DNA	35.1%⁶
	Never or rarely wore a seat belt (when riding in a care driven by someone else, %).	NA	10.2 ⁵	16.5 ⁵	DNA
	Rode with driver who had been drinking (in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey, %).	NA	28.5 ⁵	21.3 ⁵	DNA
	Drove after drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey, %).	NA	9.9 ⁵	8.6 ⁵	DNA
	Carried a weapon (on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey, %).	NA	18.5 ⁵	15.2 ⁵	DNA
	In a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey, %).	NA	35.9 ⁵	30.2 ⁵	DNA
	Suicide Attempts Suicide attempts by adolescents	1	8.4 ⁶	9.1 ⁷	DNA

All Ages

1. CDC, 2003, Injury Mortality; http://webappa.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/mortrate10_sy.html
2. Ohio Department of Health, 2000-2002 Injury Mortality; <http://dwhouse.odh.ohio.gov/datawarehouse2.htm>
3. WISQARS – Injury data base at the Centers for Disease Prevention and Control. <http://webappa.cdc.gov/cgi-bin/broker.exe>.

Children and Adolescents

4. Ohio Department of Health, Maternal and Child Health Indicators for Portage County, 2002; <http://dwhouse.odh.ohio.gov/datawarehouse2.htm>
5. CDC, YRBS, 2005; <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm> (youth reporting for themselves)
6. Ohio Department of Health, 1999-2001 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey; <http://dwhouse.odh.ohio.gov/datawarehouse2.htm> (adults reporting for their children)
7. YRBS, 2003. <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/yrbss/QuestYearTable.asp?path=byHT&ByVar=CI&cat=2&quest=Q30&year=2003&loc=OK>.

IV. Key Findings Related to Injury and Violence in Portage County

Adults

1. In Portage County, death rates due to unintentional and intentional injury were consistently above HP 2010 objectives, but similar to Ohio and US rates.

Adolescents

1. In the U.S., injury is the leading cause of death and disability among children and young adults (CDC 2001)
2. In the U.S., motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death (CDC 2001).
3. In Portage County, the child motor vehicle death rate is 3.6 per 100,000, greater than Ohio (2.9 per 100,000), but less than the nation (4.0 per 100,000).
4. In Portage County, parents' report 35.1% of students wore a bicycle helmet in the 12 months preceding the survey. While this number is less than the HP 2010 objective, it is more than 2 times the U.S. total (16.6%).

Adolescents continued (Portage County data not available):

1. In Ohio and the U.S., greater than 80% of adolescents in grades 9-12 report wearing a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else.
2. In Ohio and the U.S., approximately 1 in 4 adolescents in grades 9-12 report riding with a driver who had been drinking.
3. In Ohio and the U.S., nearly 10% of adolescents in grades 9-12 report driving a car or vehicle after drinking alcohol.
4. In Ohio and the U.S., 1 in 3 adolescents in grades 9-12 report being in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Environmental Quality

I. Important Terms

Environment

- Land – toxic wastes that can pollute the water table and pose risk to human health.
- Air – air quality that when poor poses threats to human health through respiratory conditions
- Water – toxic wastes that pollute the water table and pose risk to human health.

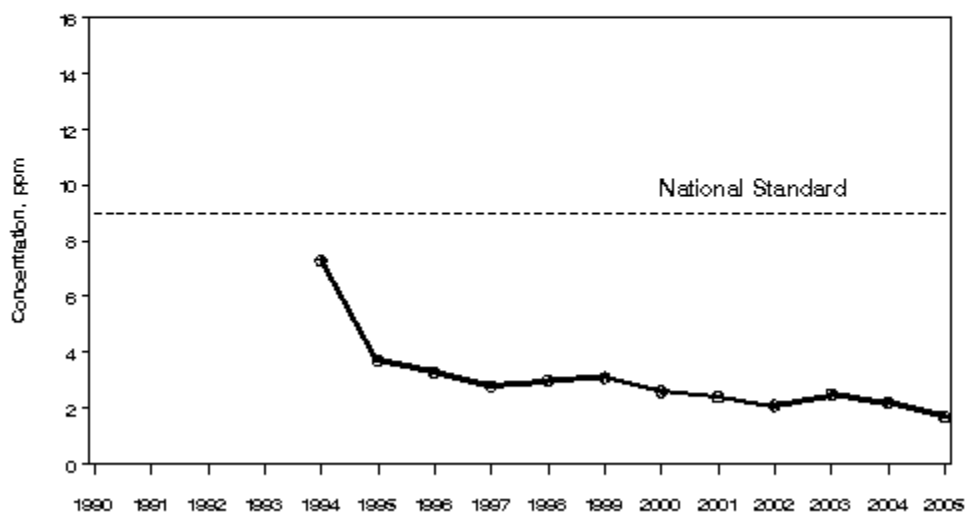
II. Related Health Risks

- Air quality and pollution
- Asthma
- Carbon Monoxide Poisoning
- Lead poisoning
- Toxic Waste
- Water quality and pollution
- Noise-induced hearing loss
- Melanoma (skin cancer)

III. Data

In the document Healthy People 2010, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services sets a goal for the nation: promoting health for all through a healthy environment. Figure 8 illustrates the trend of air quality over time. Table 8 outlines the most recent data available for overweight and obesity in the U.S., Ohio and locally. This data is compared to Healthy People 2010 objectives where possible.

Figure 8
CO Air Quality, 1990 – 2005
(Based on Annual 2nd Maximum 8-hour Average)
Akron, OH
SITE= 391530022 POC= 1



Source; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. <http://www.epa.gov/air/airtrends/carbon.html#coloc>

Table 8. Environmental Quality

		HP 2010 objective%	US %	Ohio %	Portage County %
Adults					
Exposure to secondhand smoke	Adults reporting exposure to second hand smoke	63	42 ¹	49 ²	25³
Ozone	Ozone Exposure	43	57 ⁴ days	65 ⁴ days	102 ⁴ days
Asthma	Adults currently with asthma	DNA	8.1 ⁵	8.5 ⁵	8.3
Children and Adolescents					
Exposure to secondhand smoke	Children reporting exposure to second hand smoke	DNA	60 ⁴	DNA	23⁶

Adults

1. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Coordinating Center for Health Promotion, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2006. <http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/secondhandsmoke/report/> and http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/factsheets/secondhand_smoke_factsheet.htm.
2. National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/statehi/html_2002/ohio.htm
3. Adult Tobacco Survey (2005). Portage County Tobacco Prevention Coalition. <http://www.pctpc.org>.
4. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Air Quality Index Report. <http://www.epa.gov/air/data/geosel.html>
 - o Portage County ranked 21/43 counties in Ohio for which data were reported on Ozone levels
5. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2005. <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss>

Youth

6. Youth Tobacco Survey (2006). Portage County Tobacco Prevention Coalition, 2006. <http://www.pctpc.org>.

DNA – Data Not Available

***Air Quality Index, EPA, 2006. Measured daily**

- From 0 to 50 Good
- From 51 to 100 Moderate
- From 101 to 200 Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups
- From 151 to 200 Unhealthy
- From 201 to 300 Very Unhealthy (Alert)

IV. Key Findings Related to Environmental Quality

1. Data on environmental indicators are varied, complex and challenging to interpret. For example, air quality index (AQI) is measured daily because of the need to inform citizens when the air quality in their region may be hazardous to their health. Summer time is a frequent season for ozone air alerts because of the increased temperature, humidity and carbon monoxide levels.
2. Ohio EPA has identified Portage County as an eligible county for E-check because of the AQI measures noted above. Though controversial for some, this measure is intended to protect citizens, especially children with asthma who are especially prone and sensitive to increased ozone levels.

Immunization

I. Important Terms

Immunization – medical procedure to inoculate and protect citizens from infectious diseases.

Vaccines- are biological substances that interact with the person's immune system to produce an immune response identical to that produced by the natural infection.

Varicella – chickenpox

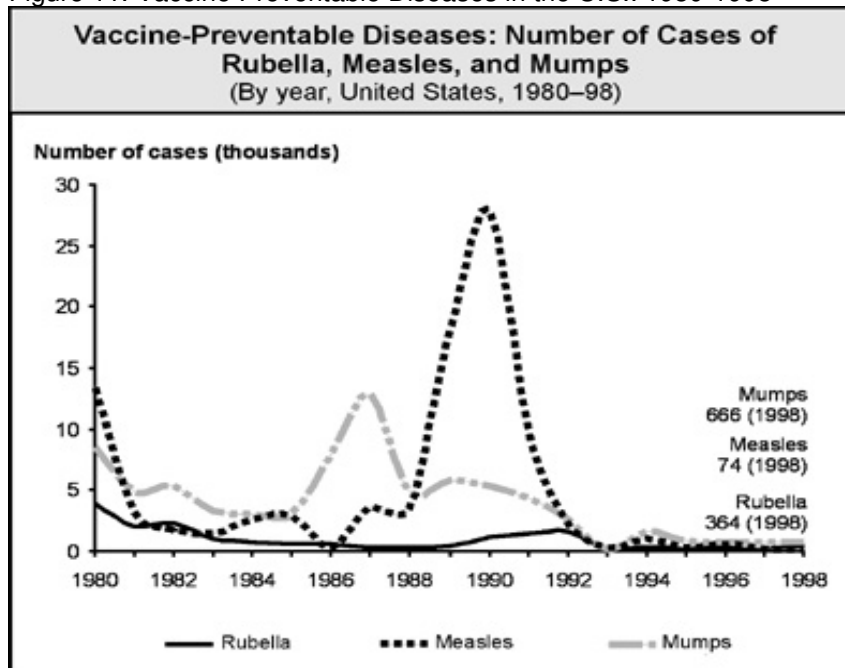
II. Related Health Risks

- Polio
- Measles
- Mumps
- Rubella
- Hepatitis B
- HIV/AIDS
- Influenza
- Pneumonia

III. Data

Infectious diseases remain major causes of illness, disability, and death. Moreover, new infectious agents and diseases are being detected, and some diseases considered under control have reemerged in recent years. These trends suggest that many challenges still exist in the prevention and control of infectious diseases. In the document Healthy People 2010, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services sets a goal for the nation: prevent disease, disability and death from infectious diseases. Figure 11 illustrates the trend of childhood immunization in the U.S. Table 9 outlines the most recent data available for immunizations in the U.S., Ohio and locally. This data is compared to Healthy People 2010 objectives where possible.

Figure 11. Vaccine Preventable Diseases in the U.S.: 1980-1998



Source: CDC, EPO. National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS), 1980–98.

Figure 12. Ohio Immunization Coverage Rates, 1997-2004

Proportion of Children 19-35 Months of Age Who Received Dose or Series									
Vaccine	Dose	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
DTP or DTaP	3+	96.4%	96.0%	95.5%	94.1%	93.4%	94.0%	94.9%	96.6%
DTP or DTaP	4+	79.6%	81.7%	82.2%	78.0%	78.5%	81.7%	85.2%	85.8%
Polio	3+	88.8%	91.0%	88.1%	90.1%	90.0%	87.1%	92.2%	90.6%
MMR	1+	89.2%	91.4%	90.3%	89.1%	91.8%	91.3%	95.6%	93.1%
Hib	3+	93.0%	95.6%	94.1%	93.3%	93.2%	91.8%	94.0%	94.7%
Hepatitis B	3+	82.9%	87.6%	85.9%	90.9%	90.3%	88.0%	92.7%	91.7%
Varicella (chickenpox)	1+	23.0%	36.7%	53.0%	60.2%	72.1%	75.4%	81.5%	84.2%
PCV7	1	-	-	-	-	-	42.6%	65.0%	69.2%
4:3:1	-	74.8%	78.6%	79.1%	72.5%	76.3%	77.9%	84.4%	83.1%
4:3:1:3	-	72.3%	78.0%	78.1%	71.8%	74.7%	77.1%	84.2%	82.2%
4:3:1:3:3	-	63.9%	71.0%	73.0%	68.9%	71.2%	75.0%	82.3%	79.5%
4:3:1:3:3:1	-	-	-	-	-	-	63.5%	71.0%	70.6%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Program, National Immunization Survey, 1997-2004.

Table 9. Immunization

		HP 2010 objective%	US %	Ohio %	Portage County %
Adults					
Flu Shot Recipient	Adults 65 years and older who have had the flu shot in the past year	90	65.5 ¹	64.7 ¹	DNA
<i>Pneumonia Shot Recipient</i>	Adults 65 years and older who have ever had a pneumonia shot	90	65.7	61.5	DNA
Children					
Immunization rates					
Polio	Children between ages 19-35 months covered	>95	91.6 ²	94.6 ²	94.3³
DTAP	Children between ages 19-35 months covered	>95	95.9 ²	94.1 ²	92.5³
Measles	Children between ages 19-35 months covered	>95	93.0 ²	97.2 ²	87³
Mumps	Children between ages 19-35 months covered	>95	93.0 ²	96.3 ²	87³
Rubella	Children between ages 19-35 months covered	>95	93.0 ²	97.2 ²	87³
Hepatitis B	Children between ages 19-35 months covered	>95	92.4 ²	96.3 ²	93.6³
Varicella	Children between ages 19-35 months covered	>95	87.5 ²	DNA ²	60³
Complete Coverage	Children between ages 19-35 months covered with all immunizations	>95	76.0 ²	70.6 ²	63³

Adults

1. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (2005). <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss>
2. ImmunoFacts at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2004. <http://www.immunofacts.com/statistical.asp>

Youth

3. Portage County Health Department, 2005. <http://co.portage.oh.us.healthdepartment.htm>

DNA – Data Not Available

BRFSS = Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

YRBS = Youth Risk Behavior Survey

IV. Key Findings Related to Immunization

Adults

1. Unfortunately, no data could be obtained in Portage County that would permit comparisons to state and national benchmarks regarding adult influenza and pneumonia coverage rates. It is likely that the health departments have information on the number of vaccines provided but when asked for a rate for the county, there appears to be a lack of coordination to bring that information together. Health departments have been historically under funded so the lack of coordination is likely because of resources and not interest to gather this information.

Youth

1. Children in Portage County are not faring as well as their state and national peers relative to varicella (chickenpox) immunization rates and overall complete coverage of up to date immunization schedules.

Access to Health Services

I. Important Terms

No new terms are used in this section.

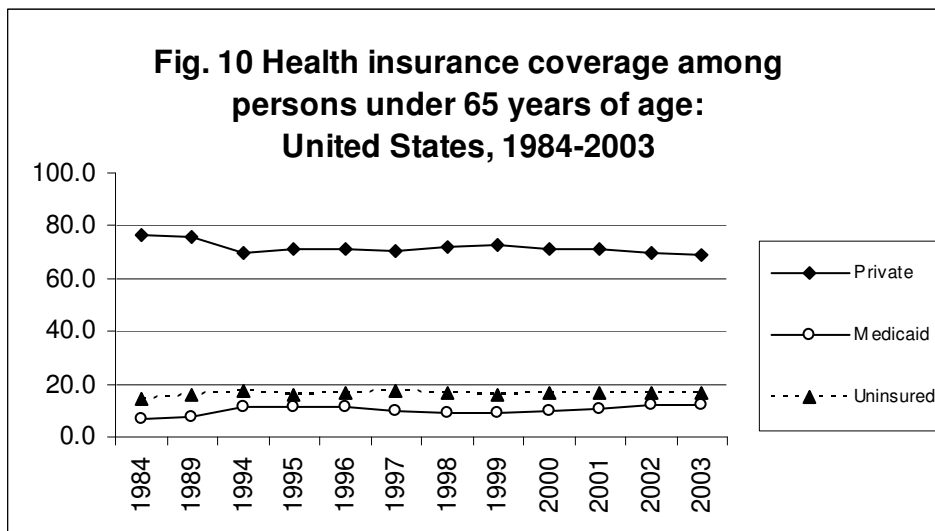
II. Related Health Benefits

Health insurance and individual barriers (e.g., financial, cultural, geographic, etc.) are important predictors of access to health care. Some important benefits available to individuals with access to health care include:

- An ongoing source of primary care
- Clinical preventive services
- Early prenatal care

III. Data

Figure 10 shows a consistent trend in the percentage of U.S persons with and without health insurance. Table 10 outlines the most recent data available for access to health care in the U.S., Ohio and locally. This data is compared to Healthy People 2010 objectives where possible.



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2005. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hus/hus05.pdf>

Table 10. Access to Health Care

		HP 2010 objective	US	Ohio	Portage County
Adults					
Health coverage	% of persons with health insurance.	100	85.5 ¹	87.2 ¹	90.7^{2a}
Physicians	Ratio of population to primary care physicians	NA	DNA	852:1 ^{2b}	1,973:1^{2b}
Dentists	Ratio of population to primary care dentists	DNA	DNA	2,229:1 ^{2b}	3,141:1^{2b}
Medicaid	% persons eligible for Medicaid	DNA	DNA	15.7 ^{2b}	10.5^{2b}
Medicaid use	% eligible adults (at least 19 years of age) with at least one primary care visit a year.	DNA	DNA	71.6 ^{2b}	72.5^{2b}
Medicaid use, dental	% eligible adults (at least 19 years of age) with at least one dental claim in a year.	DNA	DNA	34.5 ^{2b}	42.8^{2b}
Children and Adolescents					
Health coverage	% of children (< 18 years) with no health insurance at time of interview.	100	91.1 ³	95.5 ³	DNA
	% of children with public coverage at time of interview.	DNA	29.9 ³	24.5 ³	DNA
	% of children with private coverage at time of interview.	DNA	62.4 ³	72.0 ³	DNA
Medicaid use	% eligible children, (>11 months and under age 19) with at least one primary care visit a year.	DNA	DNA	66.7 ^{2b}	79.9%^{2b}
Medicaid use, dental	% eligible children, (3 through age 18) with at least one dental claim in a year.	DNA	DNA	42.8 ^{2b}	51.6^{2b}
Maternal and Child Health					
Prenatal care	% of pregnant women who began prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy.	90	83.7 ⁴	87.8 ⁵	91.6⁵
	% late or no prenatal care	DNA	DNA	3.6 ^{2c}	1.7^{2c}
Infant mortality	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	4.5	6.9 ⁶	7.8 ^{2c}	4.7^{2c}
Low birth weight	% low birth weight births	5.0	7.9 ⁷	8.3 ⁵	8.3⁵
Smoking and pregnancy	% births to women who smoked	6.0	11.4 ⁷	17.9 ⁵	21.3⁵
Mammogram	% women aged 40+ who have had a mammogram in past 2 years	70	NA	77.0 ⁷	74.3⁸
Pap test	% women aged 18+ who have had a pap smear in past 3 years	90	NA	85.4 ⁷	88.1⁸

Table continued on next page.

Table 10 Continued. Physicians serving Medicaid Recipients in Portage County^{2b}

Type of Physician	Number of Patients				
	1-50	51-250	251-1,000	>1,000	Total
Family/General Practice	12	16	5	0	33
Internal Medicine	4	13	1	0	18
OB-GYN	0	3	5	0	8
Pediatricians	0	2	9	0	11
Total	16	34	20	0	70

1. BRFSS, 2005; <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss/index.asp>; US% = states, DC and territories
2. Ohio Department of Health, Primary Care County Profiles, Portage County; www.odh.ohio.gov/healthstats/locdata/primcare1.aspx
a. data 1998; b. data 2002; and c. data 1999-2001 three year average
3. National Health Interview Survey, 2005, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhis/earlyrelease/insur200606.pdf>
4. CDC, Health Data for All Ages, 2001-2003; http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/health_data_for_all_ages.htm
5. Ohio Department of Health, 2002 vital statistics; <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/healthStats/vitalstats/birthstat.aspx>
6. National Center for Health Statistics, 3002 infant mortality; http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hestat/finaldeaths03_tables.pdf
7. CDC, Reproductive Health Data and Statistics, 2002; http://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/Data_Stats/index.htm
8. Ohio Department of Health, 2002 data Warehouse, Behavioral Risk Factor Survey Community Profile, 2002; <http://dwhouse.odh.ohio.gov/datawarehousev2.htm>

IV. Key Findings Related to Access to Health Care in Portage County

Adults

1. In Portage County, the ratio of population to primary care physicians (1,973:1) is more than 2 times the ratio in Ohio (852:1).
2. In Portage County, the ratio of population to primary care dentists (3,141:1) is nearly 1.5 times the ratio in Ohio (2,229:1).
3. In Portage County, among physicians serving Medicaid patients, nearly 1 in 2 are family/general practice physicians.
4. In Portage County, among physicians serving Medicaid patients, nearly 1 in 2 serve between 51 and 250 per year.

Children and Adolescents

1. In Portage County, 79.9% of Medicaid eligible children (11 months to 19 years of age) had a least one primary care visit a year. In Ohio, the total was 66.7%.
2. In Portage County, 1 in 2 (51.6%) Medicaid eligible children (11 months to 19 years of age) had at least one dental claim in a year. In Ohio, the total was 42.8%.

Maternal and Child Health

1. In Portage County, 91.6% of pregnant women began prenatal care in the first trimester, a percentage that is greater than the HP 2010 objective (90%), Ohio (87.8%) and the U.S. (83.7%).
2. In Portage County, low birth weights totaled 8.3%, a total comparable to Ohio (8.3%) and the U.S. (7.9%), but above the HP 2010 objective of 5.0%.
3. In Portage County, more than 1 in 5 births (21.3%) were to women who smoked, a total higher than Ohio (17.9%) and the U.S. (11.4%), and far above the HP 2010 objective of 6.0%.
4. In Portage County, the number of women reporting mammograms (74.3%) and pap tests (88.1%) is consistent with Ohio and above or near the HP 2010 objective.

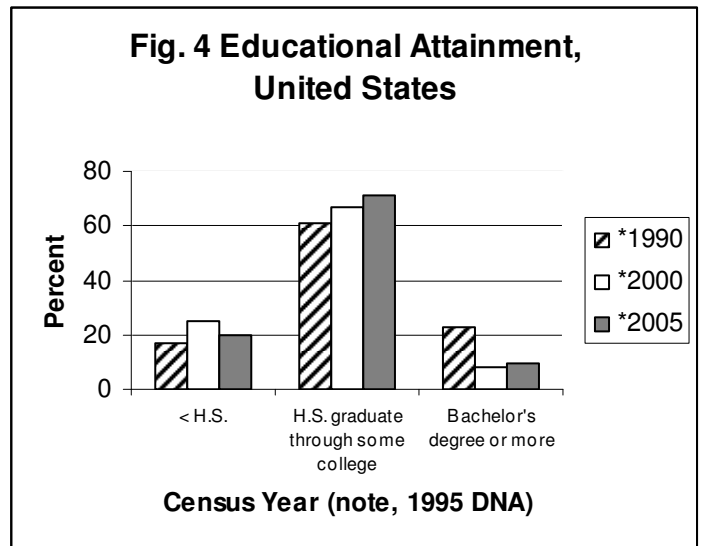
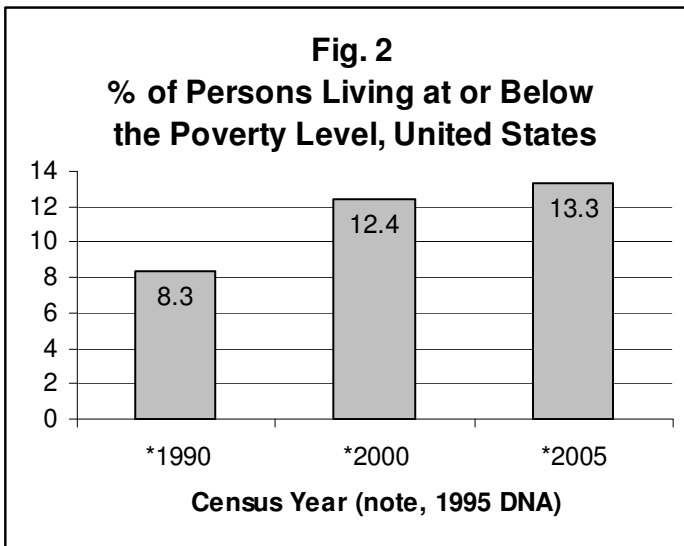
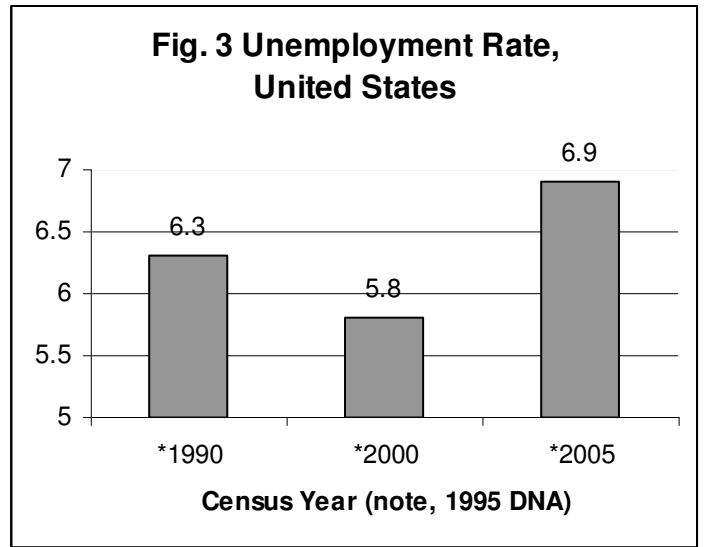
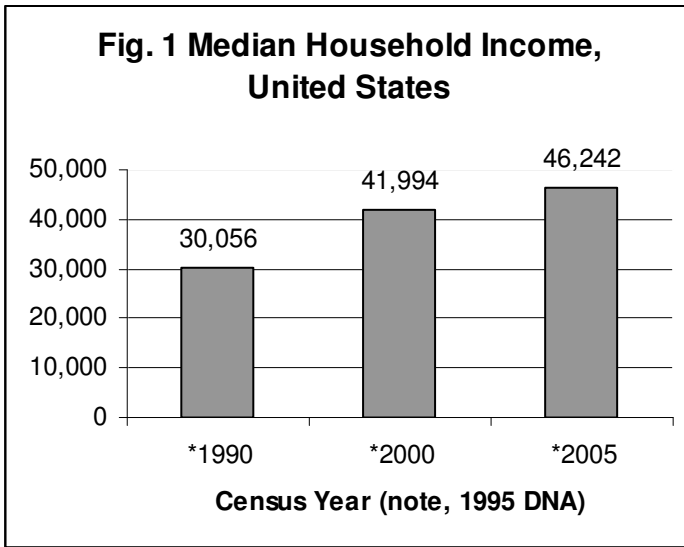
Economic Indicators

I. Important Terms

Please see individual tables for descriptions of important terms.

II. Data

Figures 1 through 4 illustrate U.S. trend data for key economic indicators. Tables 1 through 11 outline the most recent economic data available for the U.S., Ohio and Portage County. DNA abbreviations reflect Data Not Available.



Source: American Community Survey, 2005; <http://factfinder.census.gov>, Portage County, OH

Table 1. Key Economic Indicators¹

		US	Ohio	Portage County
Income				
Median household income	Household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit, related or unrelated, as their usual place of residence.	\$46,242	\$43,493	\$46,824
Persons living at or below poverty level	Based on 2005 poverty guidelines, a person is at the poverty level if their income (or the total income of their family unit) is below the following: 1 person (\$9,570); 2 people (\$12,830); 3 people (\$16,090); 4 people (\$19,350); 5 people (\$22,610); 6 people (\$25,870); 7 people (\$29,130); and 8 people (\$32,390).	13.3%	13.0%	16,797 (11.4%)
Children below poverty	Children under 18 years of age living below federal poverty guidelines.	18.5%	18.6%	5,319 (16.2%)
Persons 65 and over below poverty level		9.9%	8.4%	865 (5%)

Table 2. Ratio of Income in the past 12 months to Poverty Level

		US	Ohio	Portage County
Income				
Under 1.00 ¹	Under 100% federal poverty level	13%	13%	16,797 (11%)
1.00 to 1.99 ²	Between 100% and 200% federal poverty level	18%	17%	20,179 (14%)
2.00 and over ³	Above 200% federal poverty level	69%	70%	110,230 (75%)

Source: American Community Survey, 2005; <http://factfinder.census.gov>, Portage County, OH

1. Based on 2005 poverty guidelines, a family unit of one at 100% poverty has an income of \$9,570.
2. Based on 2005 poverty guidelines, a family unit of one between 100% and 200% poverty level has an income between \$9570 and \$9570 x 1.99 = \$19,044.
3. Based on 2005 poverty guidelines, a family unit of one at above 200% poverty level has an income of \$9570 x 2 = \$19,140 or greater.

Table 3. Employment

		US	Ohio	Portage County
Employment				
Civilian labor force	Non-military persons, 16 years and older, classified as employed or unemployed.	100%	100%	83,256 (100%)
Employed		93.1%	92.6%	76,287 (91.6%)
Unemployed		6.9%	7.4%	6,969 (8.4%)

Source: American Community Survey, 2005; <http://factfinder.census.gov>, Portage County, OH

Table 4. Employment Status by Gender for Portage County Residents below Poverty Level

Employment Status	Males	Females	Total
Employed Row % Column %	1,413 (37%) (26%)	2,373 (63%) (35%)	3,786 (100%) (31%)
Unemployed Row % Column %	2,146 (58%) (39%)	1,528 (42%) (22%)	3,674 (100%) (30%)
Not in labor force Row % Column %	1,937 (40%) (35%)	2,952 (60%) (43%)	4,889 (100%) (39%)
Total	5,496 (45%) (100%)	6,853 (55%) (100%)	12,349 (100%) (100%)

Source: American Community Survey, 2005; <http://factfinder.census.gov>, Portage County, OH

Table 5. Educational Attainment

	US	Ohio	Portage County
Educational Attainment			
Persons 25 years and over	100%	100%	97,196 (100%)
Less than high school diploma	16%	14%	9,477 (10%)
High school graduate through some college	57%	63%	64,463 (66%)
Bachelor's degree or higher	27%	23%	23,256 (24%)

Source: American Community Survey, 2005; <http://factfinder.census.gov>, Portage County, OH

Table 6. Educational Attainment by Gender for Portage County Residents below Poverty Level

Educational Attainment	Males	Females	Total
Less than high school diploma Row % Column %	238 (21%) (10%)	891 (79%) (25%)	1,129 (100%) (19%)
High school graduate through some college Row % Column %	1,839 (47%) (76%)	2,094 (53%) (59%)	3,933 (100%) (66%)
Bachelor's degree or higher Row % Column %	355 (40%) (14%)	542 (60%) (16%)	897 (100%) (15%)
Total	2,432 (41%) (100%)	3,527 (59%) (100%)	5,959 (100%) (100%)

Source: American Community Survey, 2005; <http://factfinder.census.gov>, Portage County, OH

Table 7. Transportation

	US	Ohio	Portage County
Means of Transportation			
Total	100%	100%	73,440 (100%)
Drove alone in car, truck or van	77%	84%	62,078 (84%)
Carpooled	11%	8%	6,349 (9%)
Public transportation	5%	2%	227 (1%)
Other (taxi, motorcycle, bicycle, walked)	4%	3%	1,488 (2%)
Worked at home	3%	3%	3,298 (4%)

Source: American Community Survey, 2005; <http://factfinder.census.gov>. Portage County, OH

Table 8. Transportation by Poverty Level for Portage County Residents

Means of Transportation	<1.00	1.00 – 1.49	> or = 1.50	Total
Drove alone in car, truck or van Row % Column %	2,358 (4%) (63%)	3,167 (5%) (90%)	56,553 (91%) (85%)	62,078 (100%) (84%)
Carpooled Row % Column %	563 (9%) (15%)	198 (3%) (6%)	5,588 (88%) (8%)	6,349 (100%) (9%)
Public Transportation Row % Column %	0 (0%) (0%)	0 (0%) (0%)	227 (100%) (1%)	227 (100%) (1%)
Other (taxi, motorcycle, bicycle, walked) Row % Column %	313 (21%) (8%)	154 (10%) (4%)	1,021 (69%) (2%)	1,488 (100%) (2%)
Worked at home Row % Column %	538 (16%) (14%)	0 (0%) (0%)	2,760 (84%) (4%)	3,298 (100%) (4%)
Total	3,772 (5%) (100%)	3,519 (5%) (100%)	66,149 (90%) (100%)	73,440 (100%) (100%)

Source: American Community Survey, 2005; <http://factfinder.census.gov>. Portage County, OH

Table 9. Employment by Industry

	US	Ohio	Portage County (% of Portage County total)
Industries			
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	100%	100%	76,287 (100%)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	2%	1%	620 (1%)
Construction	8%	6%	5,136 (7%)
Manufacturing	12%	17%	16,467 (22%)
Wholesale trade	4%	3%	3,404 (4%)
Retail trade	12%	12%	8,903 (12%)
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	5%	5%	4,475 (6%)
Information (e.g., radio and television broadcasting, no internet)	2%	2%	962 (1%)
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	7%	7%	3,684 (5%)
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	10%	8%	5,641 (7%)
Education services, and health care, and social assistance	20%	22%	16,116 (21%)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation, and food services	8%	9%	5,493 (7%)
Public administration	5%	4%	1,948 (3%)
Other services	5%	4%	3,438 (4%)

American Community Survey, 2005; <http://factfinder.census.gov>, Portage County, OH

Table 10. Housing

	US	Ohio	Portage County
General			
Total Housing	100%	100%	64,131 (100%)
Total Vacant Housing	12.1%	11.1%	5,993 (9.3%)
Total Occupied Housing	87.9%	88.9%	58,138 (90.7%)
Owner Occupied	66.9%	69.9%	41,993 (72.2%)
Renter Occupied	33%	30.0%	16,145 (27.8%)
Household Size			
1-person household	27.1%	28.3%	23.6%
2-person household	33.3%	34.4%	39.7%
3-person household	16.0%	15.7%	13.8%
4-or-more-person household	23.6%	21.6%	22.9%
Median Home Value	\$167,500	\$129,600	\$151,000
Housing units built before 1990	80.0%	81.3%	48,792 (76.1%)
Miscellaneous Costs			
Median monthly costs of owning a home with mortgage	\$1,295	\$1,141	\$1,259
Median monthly costs of owning a home without a mortgage	\$369	\$376	\$387
Median monthly rent	\$728	\$613	\$642
Median real estate taxes of owner-occupied housing with a mortgage	\$1,845	\$1,701	\$1,846
Median real estate taxes of owner-occupied housing without a mortgage	\$1,166	\$1,398	\$1,509
% of mortgaged owners spending 30% or more of household income on housing	35%	30%	33%
% of renter-occupied units spending 30% or more of household income on housing	46%	44%	43%

Source: American Community Survey, 2005; <http://factfinder.census.gov>, Portage County, OH

Table 11. Percentage of Owners and Renters by Number of Units in Structure, Portage County, 2005

Number of Units in Structure	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied	Total
Single-family, detached units	86.4%	16.7%	67.1%
Single-family, attached units	3.3%	9.7%	5.1%
Two-family units	1.1%	14.2%	4.8%
Multi-family units (3 to 9 units in single structure)	0.5%	33.3%	9.5%
10 or more units	0.0%	24.5%	6.8%
Mobile Homes or other	8.7%	1.6%	6.7%
Total	100% (41,993)	100% (16,145)	100% (58,138)

Source: American Community Survey, 2005; <http://factfinder.census.gov>, Portage County, OH

III. Key Findings Related to Economics and Portage County

Key Economic Indicators

In Portage County, the following key economic indicators, median household income, poverty, employment and education, look similar, or slightly better than U.S. and Ohio totals.

Income

In Portage County, the percentage of persons living at or below the poverty level is less than U.S. and Ohio percentages.

Employment

In Portage County, the percentage of unemployed persons is slightly less than U.S. and Ohio percentages.

When employment was examined for persons below the poverty level by gender (female = 55%, male = 45%), the following was found:

1. In Portage County, 31% of persons below the poverty level ARE employed.
 - a. 63% are female.
 - b. 37% are male.
2. In Portage County, 30% of persons below the poverty level are unemployed.
 - a. 42% are female.
 - b. 58% are male.
3. In Portage County, 39% of persons below the poverty level are not in the labor force.
 - a. 60% are female.
 - b. 40% are male.

Educational Attainment

In Portage County, educational attainment is similar to U.S. and Ohio percentages, with slightly fewer people reporting less than a high school diploma.

When educational attainment was examined for persons below the poverty level by gender (female = 59%, male = 41%), the following was found:

1. In Portage County, 19% of persons have less than a high school diploma.
 - a. 79% are female.
 - b. 21% are male.
2. In Portage County, 66% of persons have a high school degree through some college.
 - a. 53% are female.
 - b. 47% are male.
3. In Portage County, 15% of persons have a bachelor's degree or higher.
 - a. 60% are female.
 - b. 40% are male.

Transportation

In Portage County, the majority of people (84%) ride to work alone in a car, truck or van. Only 1% use public transportation.

When means of transportation was examined by poverty level (<1.00 = 5%, 1.00-1.49 = 5%, > or = 1.50 = 90%), the following was found:

1. In Portage County, regardless of income, the most popular means of transportation to work is alone in a car, truck or van (84%), followed by carpool (9%), work at home (4%), other (2%) and public transportation (1%).
2. In Portage County, the only people reporting use of public transportation have an income of > or = 1.50 poverty level.

Industry

In Portage County, employment by industry is similar to U.S. and Ohio percentages, with a larger percentage of people reporting manufacturing as their area of work.

Housing

In Portage County, a 2-person household (39.7%) is the most common household size.

In Portage County, the median home value is \$151,000, a median value greater than Ohio, but less than the U.S.

In Portage County, 76.1% of houses were built before 1990, implying repair and/or upkeep expenses for the owner.

In Portage County, the monthly costs of owning or renting a home are similar to U.S. and Ohio estimates.

In Portage County, 33% of homeowners spend 30% or more of their household income on housing.

In Portage County, 43% of renters spend 30% or more of their household income on housing.

In Portage County, the breakdown in housing structure can be described as follows:

1. 86% of owner occupied units are single-family detached units.
2. 16.7% of renter occupied units are single-family detached units.
3. The majority (47.5%) of renter occupied housing units are comprised of two-family and multi-family units.
4. 24.5% of renter occupied units range from 10-50 units in a single structure.
5. Mobile homes comprise 8.7% of owner occupied housing and 1.6% of renter occupied housing.