



Health Assessment



Commissioned by:



With support from:



Mental Health & Recovery Board
of Erie & Ottawa Counties
www.mhrbeo.org

FOREWORD

The 2015 Erie County, Ohio, Community Health Assessment contains data that reflects our collective progress and our struggles as a community in areas associated with daily life.

The 2015 information is comparable with Ohio and national data ... so we can rate our measured success with other like communities.

The 2015 Erie County, Ohio, Health Assessment is a tool. The Erie County Health Department, the area health systems, social service agencies, non-profits, Boards and Commissions, municipalities, and individuals should use this data to support their need statements or narratives pertaining to policy development.

I want to thank all of Erie County for assisting with this community health assessment. We have 2005, 2008, 2011, 2013, and now 2015 data available for trend analysis and service delivery prioritization.

Feel free to contact the Erie County Health Department/Erie County Community Health Center for any assistance with interpretation or copies of this document ... this community health assessment belongs to the people of Erie County. Let's continue to work towards a better quality of life and a healthier community!

Yours in good health,



Peter T. Schade, MPH, RS
Health Commissioner
Erie County Health Department
Erie County Community Health Center

FOREWORD

Funding for the Erie County Health Assessment was Provided by:

Erie County Board of Health
Erie County Community Health Center
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Erie County Community Health Assessment Workgroup:

Erie County Community Health Center
Erie County Health Department
Family and Children First Council
Firelands Regional Medical Center
Mental Health and Recovery Board of Erie and Ottawa Counties
Partners for Prevention of Erie County
United Way of Erie County

To see Erie County data compared to other counties, please visit the Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio's Data Link website at the following website:
<http://www.hcno.org/community/data-indicator.html>.

The 2015 Erie County Health Assessment is available on the following websites:

Erie County Health Department/
Erie County Community Health Center

www.eriecohealthohio.org

Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio

www.hcno.org/community/reports.html

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This executive summary provides an overview of health-related data for Erie County, Ohio adults (19 years of age and older) and youth (ages 12 through 18) who participated in a county-wide health assessment survey during the fall of 2015. The findings are based on self-administered surveys using a structured questionnaire. The questions were modeled after the survey instruments used by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for their national and state Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS). The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio collected the data, guided the health assessment process and integrated sources of primary and secondary data into the final report.

Primary Data Collection Methods

DESIGN

This community health assessment was cross-sectional in nature and included a written survey of adults and adolescents within Erie County, Ohio. From the beginning, community leaders were actively engaged in the planning process and helped define the content, scope, and sequence of the study. Active engagement of community members throughout the planning process is regarded as an important step in completing a valid needs assessment.

INSTRUMENT DEVELOPMENT

Two survey instruments were designed and pilot tested for this study: one for adults and one for adolescents. As a first step in the design process, health education researchers from the University of Toledo and staff members from the Hospital Council of NW Ohio met to discuss potential sources of valid and reliable survey items that would be appropriate for assessing the health status and health needs of adults and adolescents. The investigators decided to derive the majority of the adult survey items from the BRFSS. The majority of the survey items for the adolescent survey were derived from the YRBSS. This decision was based on being able to compare local data with state and national data.

The Project Coordinator from the Hospital Council of NW Ohio conducted a series of meetings with the planning committee from Erie County. During these meetings, banks of potential survey questions from the BRFSS and YRBSS surveys were reviewed and discussed. Based on input from the Erie County planning committee, the Project Coordinator composed drafts of surveys containing 115 items for the adult survey and 78 items for the adolescent survey. The drafts were reviewed and approved by health education researchers at the University of Toledo.

SAMPLING | Adult Survey

Adults ages 19 and over living in Erie County, Ohio were used as the sampling frame for the adult survey. **There were 58,939 persons ages 19 and over living in Erie County.** The investigators conducted a power analysis to determine what sample size was needed to ensure a 95% confidence level with a corresponding margin of error of 5% (i.e., we can be 95% sure that the “true” population responses are within a 5% margin of error of the survey findings). A sample size of at least 382 adults was needed to ensure this level of confidence. In order to generalize to the Erie County African American adult population, additional surveys were sent out.

The random sample of mailing addresses of adults from Erie County was obtained from Allegra Marketing Services in Louisville, KY.

SAMPLING | Adolescent Survey

Youth ages 12 to 18 years living in Erie County, Ohio were used as the sampling frame for the adult survey. **There were 7,445 persons ages 12 to 18 years old living in Erie County.** A sample size of 365 adolescents was needed to ensure a 95% confidence interval with a corresponding 5% margin of error. Students were randomly selected and surveyed in the schools.

PROCEDURE | *Adult Survey*

Prior to mailing the survey to adults, an advance letter was mailed to 2,400 adults in Erie County. This advance letter was personalized, printed on Erie County Health Department stationery and was signed by Peter Schade, Health Commissioner, Erie County Health Department. The letter introduced the county health assessment and informed the readers that they may be randomly selected to receive the survey. The letter also explained that the respondents' confidentiality would be protected and encouraged the readers to complete and return the survey promptly if they were selected.

Two weeks following the advance letter, a three-wave mailing procedure was implemented to maximize the survey return rate. The initial mailing included a personalized hand signed cover letter (on Erie County Health Department stationery) describing the purpose of the study; a questionnaire printed on colored paper; a self-addressed stamped return envelope; and a \$2 incentive. Approximately two weeks after the first mailing, a second wave mailing encouraging them to reply, another copy of the questionnaire on colored paper, and another reply envelope was sent. A third wave postcard was sent two weeks after the second wave mailing. Surveys returned as undeliverable were not replaced with another potential respondent.

The response rate for the general mailing was 43% (n=477: CI= \pm 4.47). The response rate for the African American mailing was 33% (n=285). The total response rate was 39% (n=762: CI= \pm 3.53). This return rate and sample size means that the responses in the health assessment should be representative of the entire county.

PROCEDURE | *Adolescent Survey*

The survey was approved by all superintendents. Schools and grades were randomly selected. Each student in that grade had to have an equal chance of being in the class that was selected, such as a general English or health class. Classrooms were chosen by the school principal. Passive permission slips were mailed home to parents of any student whose class was selected to participate. The response rate was 90% (n=440: CI= \pm 4.53)

DATA ANALYSIS

Individual responses were anonymous and confidential. Only group data are available. All data were analyzed by health education researchers at the University of Toledo using SPSS 17.0. Crosstabs were used to calculate descriptive statistics for the data presented in this report. To be representative of Erie County, the adult data collected was weighted by age, gender, race, and income using 2010 census data. Multiple weightings were created based on this information to account for different types of analyses. For more information on how the weightings were created and applied, see Appendix iii.

LIMITATIONS

As with all county assessments, it is important to consider the findings in light of all possible limitations. First, the Erie County adult assessment had a high response rate. However, if any important differences existed between the respondents and the non-respondents regarding the questions asked, this would represent a threat to the external validity of the results (the generalizability of the results to the population of Erie County). If there were little to no differences between respondents and non-respondents, then this would not be a limitation.

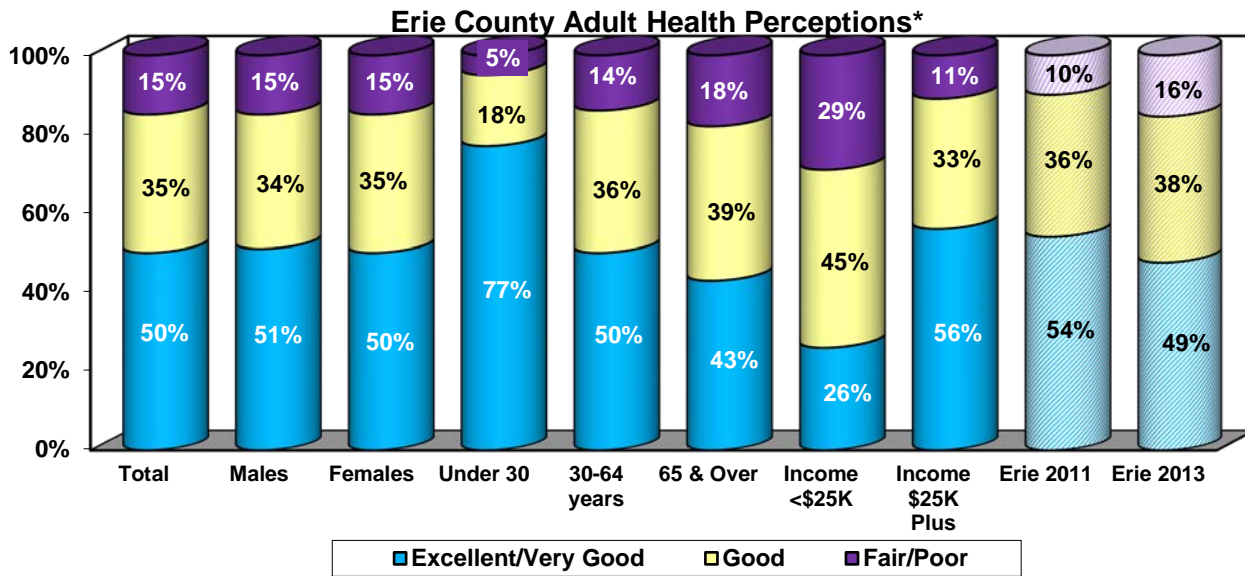
Second, it is important to note that, although several questions were asked using the same wording as the CDC questionnaires, the adult data collection method differed. CDC adult data were collected using a set of questions from the total question bank and adults were asked the questions over the telephone rather than as a mail survey. The youth CDC survey was administered in schools in a similar fashion as this county health assessment.

Finally, our surveys suffer from all traditional limitations of cross-sectional study designs, i.e. reliance on self-reported behaviors, recall bias in participants and socially desirable responses, and the inability to establish cause and effect relationships.

Data Summary

HEALTH PERCEPTIONS

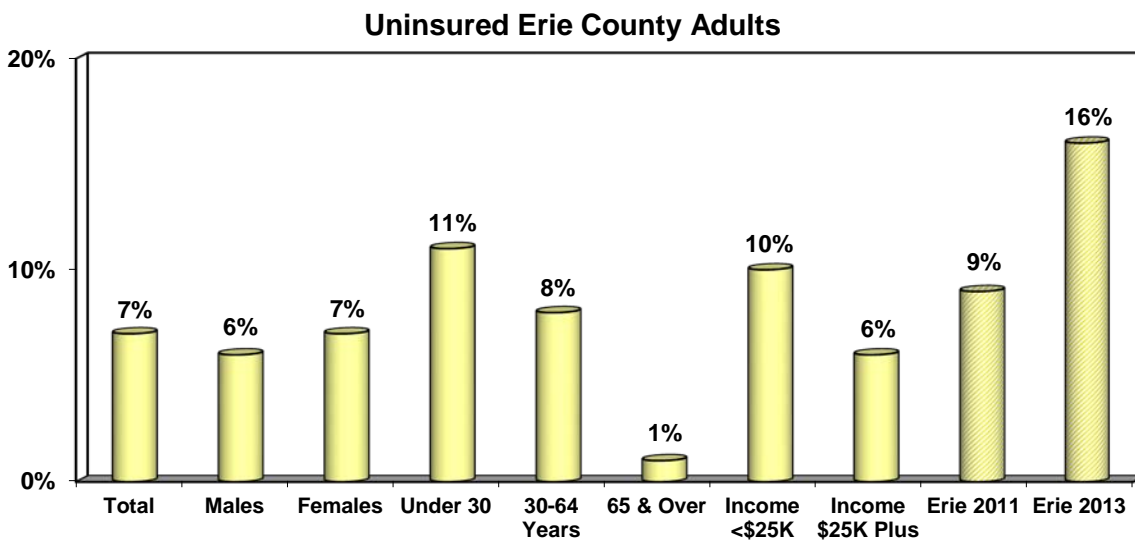
In 2015, half (50%) of the Erie County adults rated their health status as excellent or very good. Conversely, 15% of adults, increasing to 18% of those over the age of 65, described their health as fair or poor.



*Respondents were asked: "Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?"

HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

The 2015 Health Assessment data has identified that 7% of Erie County adults were without health care coverage. Those most likely to be uninsured were adults under the age of 30 and those with an income level under \$25,000. In Erie County, 13.3% of residents live below the poverty level (Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 5 Year Estimate, 2013).



HEALTH CARE ACCESS

The 2015 Health Assessment identified that 71% of Erie County adults had visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year. 42% of adults went outside of Erie County for health care services in the past year.

CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH

Heart disease (21%) and stroke (6%) accounted for 27% of all Erie County adult deaths in 2013 (Source: CDC Wonder, 2013). The 2015 Erie County Health Assessment found that 6% of adults had survived a heart attack and 4% had survived a stroke at some time in their life. About two-fifths (39%) of Erie County adults had high blood cholesterol, 36% were obese, 36% had high blood pressure, and 20% were smokers, four known risk factors for heart disease and stroke.

CANCER

In 2015, 12% of Erie County adults had been diagnosed with cancer at some time in their life. Ohio Department of Health statistics indicate that from 2002-2010, a total of 1818 Erie County residents died from cancer, the second leading cause of death in the county. The American Cancer Society advises that not using tobacco products, maintaining a healthy weight, adopting a physically active lifestyle, eating more fruits and vegetables, limiting alcoholic beverages and early detection may reduce overall cancer deaths.

DIABETES

In 2015, 12% of Erie County adults had been diagnosed with diabetes.

ASTHMA

According to the Erie County survey data, 14% of adults had been diagnosed with asthma.

Erie County Leading Causes of Death 2013

Total Deaths: 930

1. Cancer (23% of all deaths)
2. Heart Disease (21%)
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (7%)
4. Stroke (6%)
5. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (4%)

(Source: CDC Wonder, 2013)

Erie County Incidence of Cancer, 2008-2012

All Types: 2,497 cases

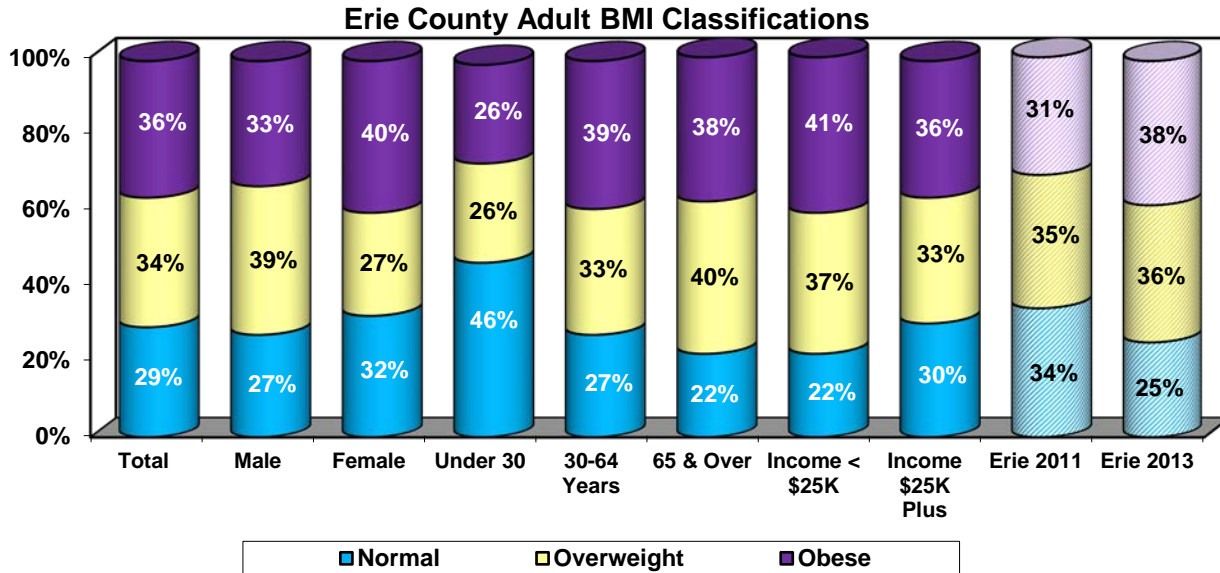
- Breast: 356 cases (14%)
- Lung and Bronchus: 332 cases (13%)
- Prostate: 309 cases (12%)
- Colon and Rectum: 262 cases (10%)

In 2010, there were 194 cancer deaths in Erie County.

(Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, ODH Information Warehouse, Updated 4/8/2015)

ADULT WEIGHT STATUS

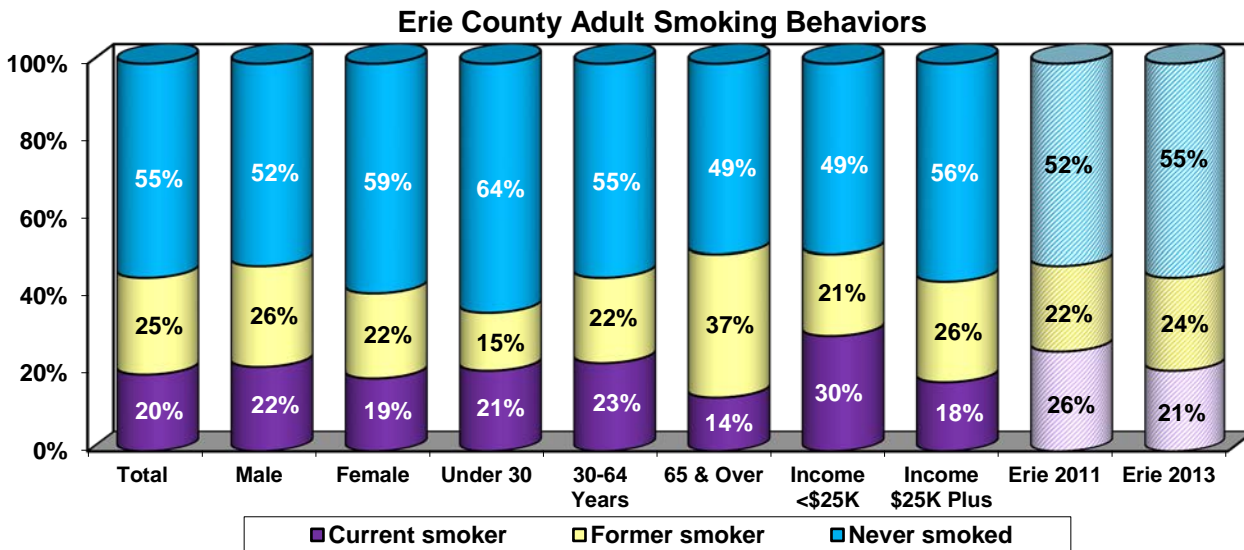
The 2015 Health Assessment identified that 70% of Erie County adults were overweight or obese based on Body Mass Index (BMI). The 2013 BRFSS indicates that 30% of Ohio and 29% of U.S. adults were obese by BMI. More than one-third (36%) of Erie County adults were obese.



(Percentages may not equal 100% due to the exclusion of data for those who were classified as underweight)

ADULT TOBACCO USE

In 2015, 20% of Erie County adults were current smokers and 25% were considered former smokers. In 2015, the American Cancer Society (ACS) stated that tobacco use was the most preventable cause of death worldwide, and is responsible for the deaths of approximately half of long-term users. Each year, tobacco use is responsible for almost 6 million premature deaths, 80% of which are in low-and middle-income countries, and by 2030, this number is expected to increase to 8 million (Source: Cancer Facts & Figures, American Cancer Society, 2015).

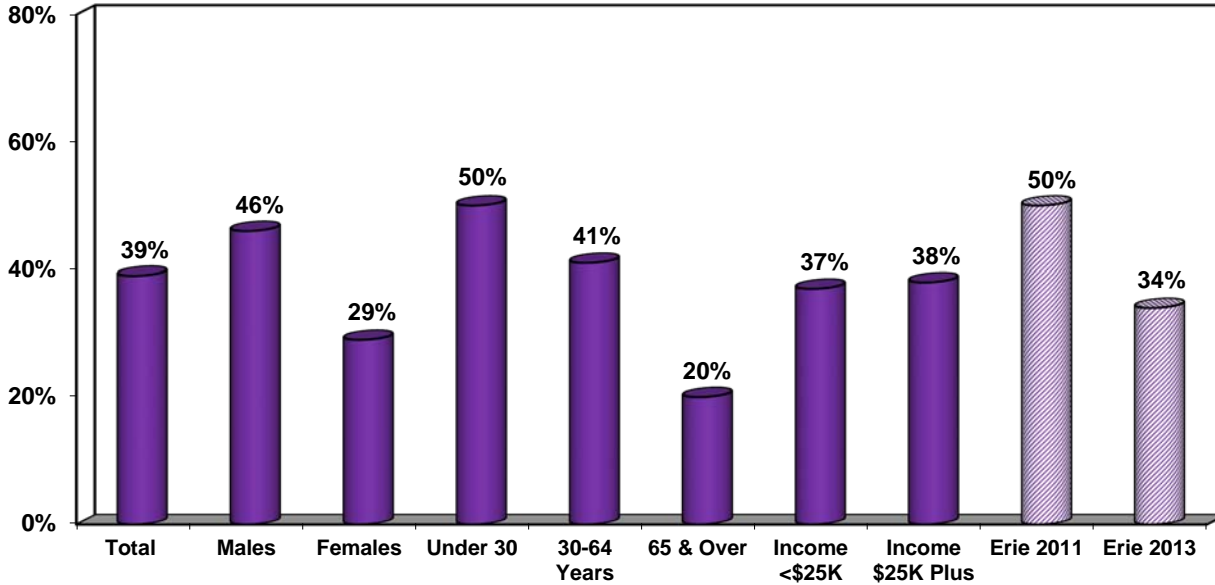


Respondents were asked:
 "Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?
 If yes, do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days or not at all?"

ADULT ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

In 2015, the Health Assessment indicated that 19% of Erie County adults were considered frequent drinkers (drank an average of three or more days per week, per CDC guidelines). 39% of adults who drank had five or more drinks for males or 4 or more drinks for females on one occasion (binge drinking) in the past month. Seven percent of adults drove after having perhaps too much to drink.

Erie County Adult Drinkers Who Binge Drank in Past Month*

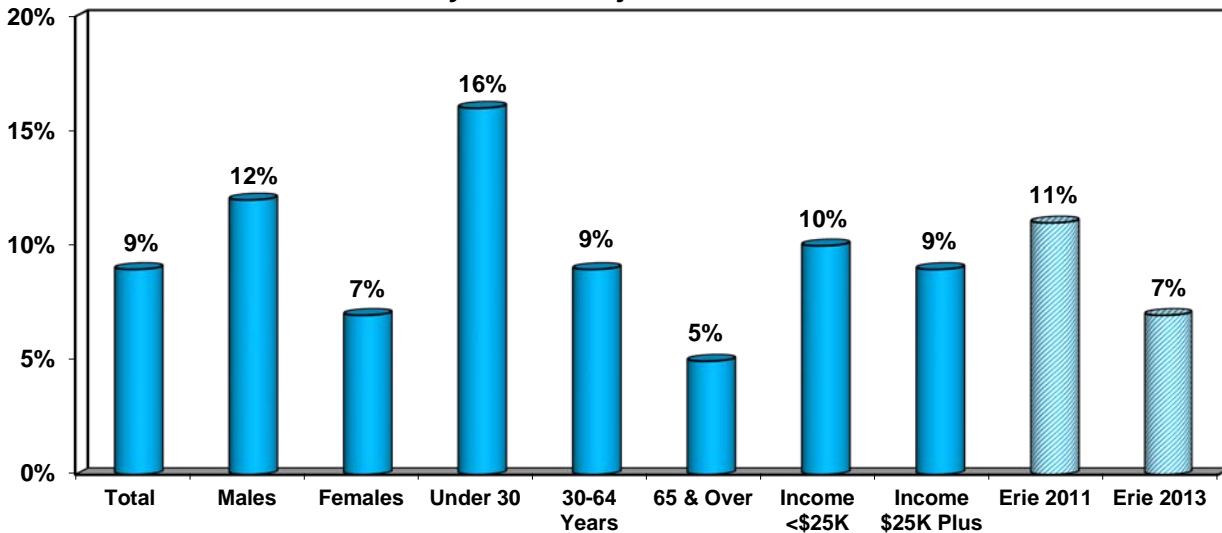


*Based on adults who have drunk alcohol in the past month. Binge drinking is defined as having five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on an occasion. Adults must have reported drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on an occasion at least once in the previous month.

ADULT MARIJUANA AND OTHER DRUG USE

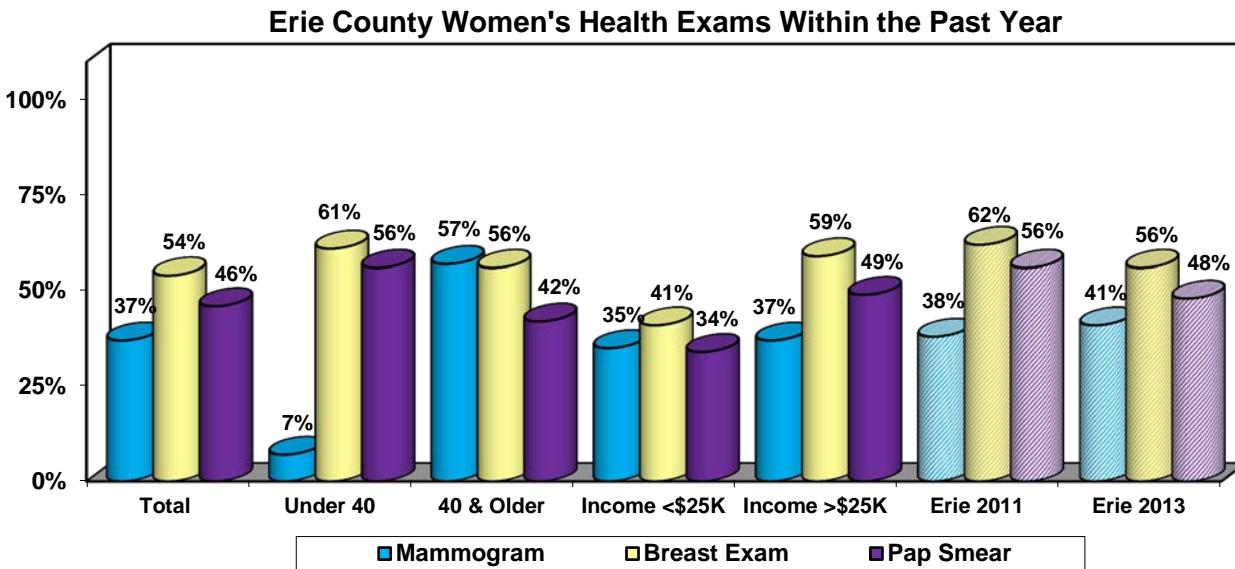
In 2015, 9% of Erie County adults had used marijuana during the past 6 months. 10% of adults had used medication not prescribed for them or took more than prescribed to feel good or high and/or more active or alert during the past 6 months.

Erie County Adult Marijuana Use in Past 6 Months



WOMEN'S HEALTH

In 2015, more than half (57%) of Erie County women over the age of 40 reported having a mammogram in the past year. 54% of Erie County women ages 19 and over had a clinical breast exam and 46% had a Pap smear to detect cancer of the cervix in the past year. The Health Assessment determined that 5% of women survived a heart attack and 4% survived a stroke at some time in their life. Two-fifths (40%) were obese, 38% had high blood pressure, 37% had high blood cholesterol, and 19% were identified as smokers, known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.



MEN'S HEALTH

In 2015, 53% of Erie County males over the age of 50 had a Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test. Major cardiovascular diseases (heart disease and stroke) and cancers accounted for 25% of all male deaths in Erie County from 2011-2013. The Health Assessment determined that 7% of men survived a heart attack and 4% survived a stroke at some time in their life. More than one-third (36%) of men had been diagnosed with high blood pressure, 41% had high blood cholesterol, and 22% were identified as smokers, which, along with obesity (33%), are known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCREENINGS

More than one-quarter (28%) of adults had been screened by a doctor or other health professional for skin cancer. Nearly half (47%) of adults ages 50 and over had a colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy in the past 5 years.

ADULT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR & PREGNANCY OUTCOMES

In 2015, three-fourths (75%) of Erie County adults had sexual intercourse. Seven percent of adults had more than one partner. Prevalence estimates suggest that young people aged 15-24 years acquire half of all new STDs and that 1 in 4 sexually active adolescent females have an STD, such as chlamydia or human papillomavirus (HPV) (Source: CDC, *STDs in Adolescents and Young Adults, 2014 STD Surveillance*).

QUALITY OF LIFE

In 2015, 30% of Erie County adults were limited in some way because of a physical, mental or emotional problem.

SOCIAL CONTEXT AND SAFETY

In 2015, 4% of Erie County adults were threatened and 6% were abused in the past year (including physical, sexual, emotional, financial, or verbal abuse). 47% of adults reported gambling in the past year.

MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE

In 2015, 3% of Erie County adults considered attempting suicide. 6% of adults used a program or service to help with depression, anxiety, or emotional problems.

ORAL HEALTH

The 2015 Health Assessment has determined that two-thirds (67%) of Erie County adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year. The 2012 BRFSS reported that 68% of Ohio adults and 67% of U.S. adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the previous twelve months.

PARENTING

The 2015 Health Assessment identified that 78% of parents discussed peer pressure with their 6-to-17 year-old in the past year. 92% of parents indicated their child had received all recommended immunizations.

AFRICAN AMERICAN QUALITY OF LIFE AND SAFETY

One-in-eight (13%) African Americans kept a firearm in or around their home. 25% of African Americans attempted to get assistance from a social service agency. Nearly one-third (32%) were limited in some way because of a physical, mental or emotional problem.

AFRICAN AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACCESS, COVERAGE AND UTILIZATION

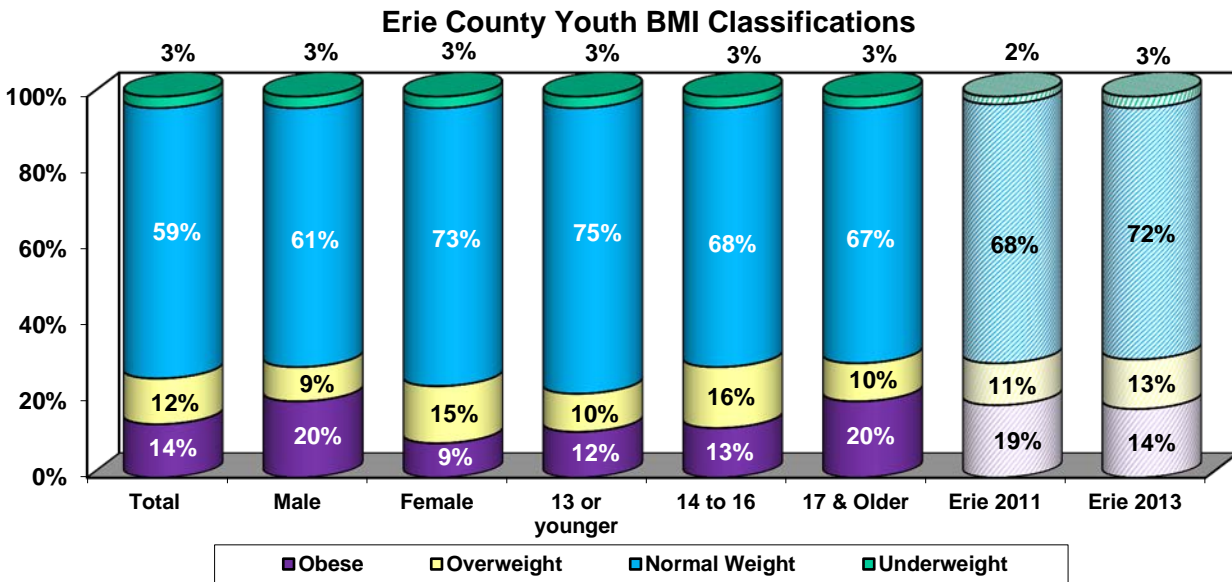
According to the 2013 U.S. Census demographic profile data, approximately 6,188 African Americans live in Erie County (8.1%). The 2015 Health Assessment indicates that nine percent of African Americans did not have health care coverage. 37% rated their health as fair or poor.

AFRICAN AMERICAN CHRONIC DISEASES AND PREVENTION

In 2015, 22% of African Americans were diagnosed with diabetes and 46% with high blood pressure. 69% of African Americans were either overweight or obese.

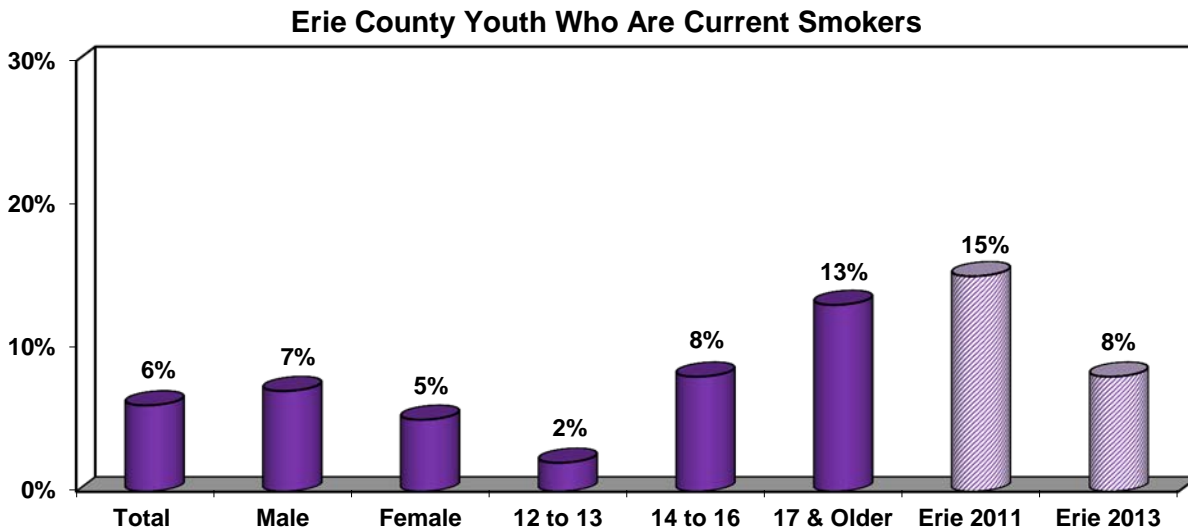
YOUTH WEIGHT STATUS

The 2015 Health Assessment identified that 14% of Erie County youth were obese, according to Body Mass Index (BMI) by age. When asked how they would describe their weight, 28% of Erie County youth reported that they were slightly or very overweight. 70% of youth were exercising for 60 minutes on 3 or more days per week. 88% of youth were involved in extracurricular activities.



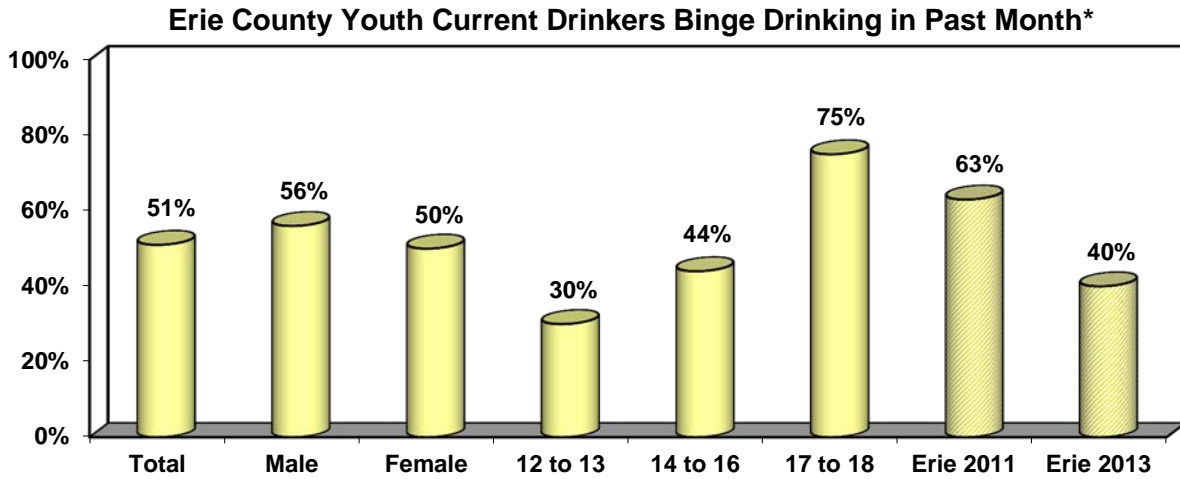
YOUTH TOBACCO USE

The 2015 Health Assessment identified that 6% of Erie County youth in grades 6-12 were smokers, increasing to 13% of those ages 17 and older. Of those 6th -12th grade youth who currently smoked, 38% had tried to quit.



YOUTH ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

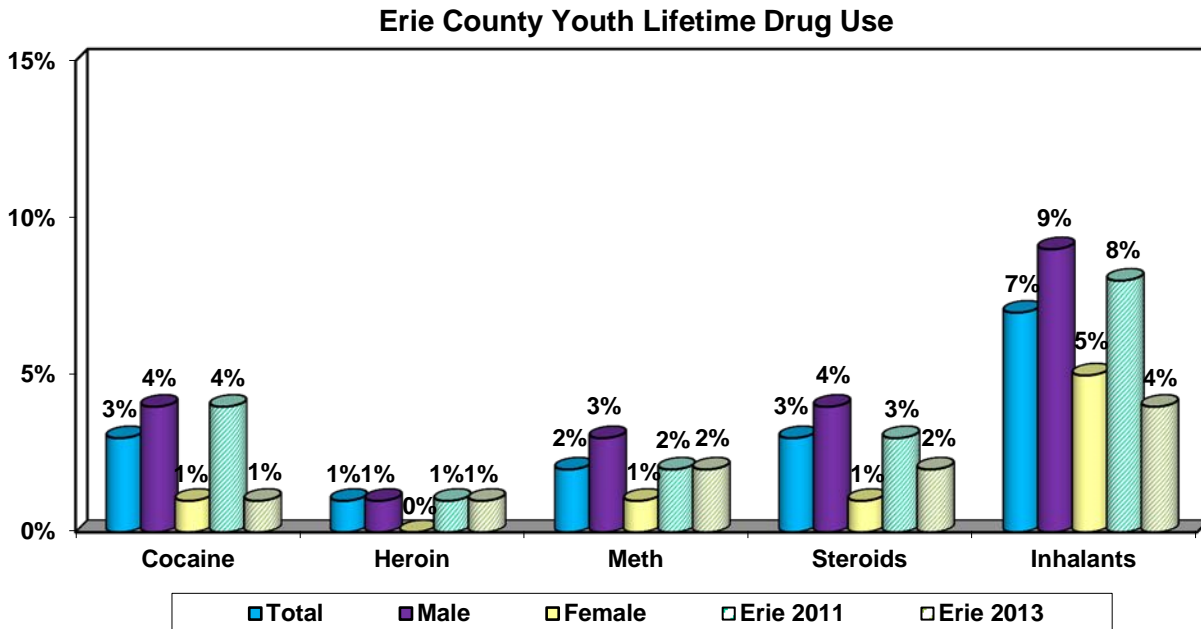
In 2015, the Health Assessment results indicated that 33% of Erie County youth in grades 6-12 had drunk at least one drink of alcohol in their life, increasing to 53% of youth seventeen and older. 37% of those 6th-12th graders who drank, took their first drink at 12 years of age or younger. 12% of all Erie County 6th-12th grade youth and 21% of those over the age of 17 had at least one drink in the past 30 days. About half (51%) of the 6th-12th grade youth who reported drinking in the past 30 days had at least one episode of binge drinking. 4% of all youth drivers had driven a car in the past month after they had been drinking alcohol.



*Based on all current drinkers. Binge drinking is defined as having five or more drinks on an occasion.

YOUTH DRUG USE

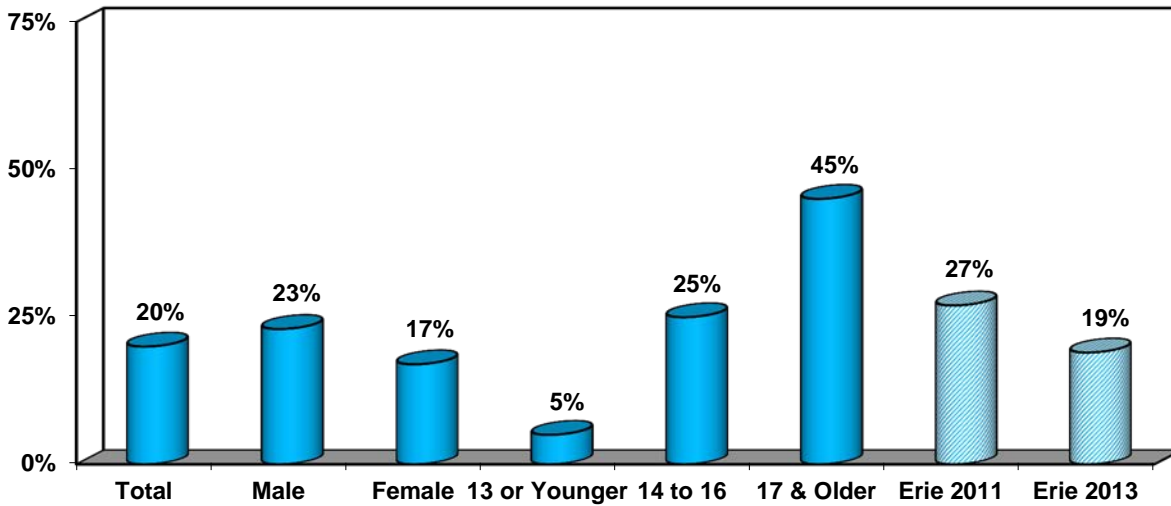
In 2015, 8% of Erie County 6th-12th grade youth had used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days. 6% of youth used medications that were not prescribed for them or took more than prescribed to get high at some time in their life, and 4% misused prescriptions in the past month.



YOUTH SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

In 2015, one-fifth (20%) of Erie County youth have had sexual intercourse, increasing to 45% of those ages 17 and older. 19% of youth had participated in oral sex and 3% had participated in anal sex. 20% of youth participated in sexting. Of those who were sexually active, 51% had multiple sexual partners.

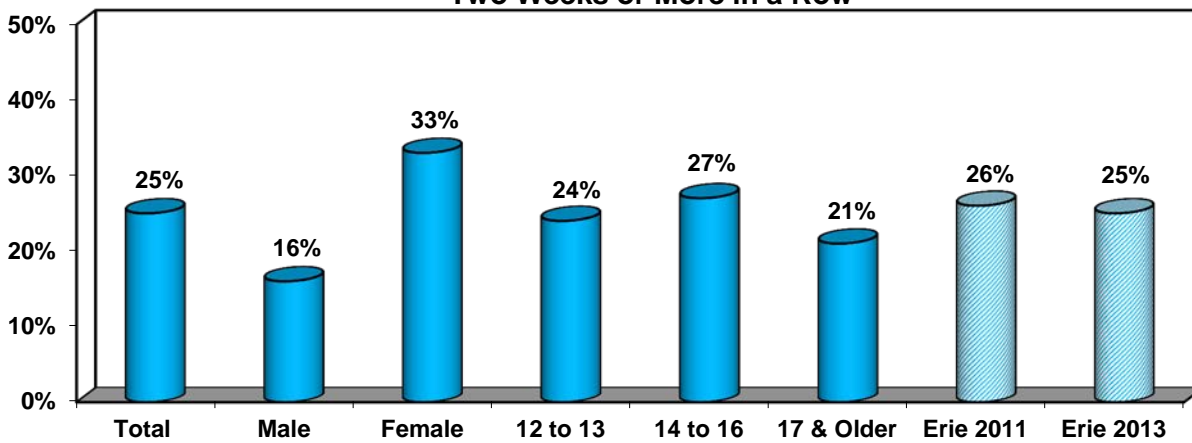
Erie County Youth Who Had Sexual Intercourse



YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE

In 2015, the Health Assessment results indicated that 14% of Erie County 6th-12th grade youth had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year and 8% admitted attempting suicide in the past year.

Erie County Youth Who Felt Sad or Hopeless Almost Every Day for Two Weeks or More in a Row

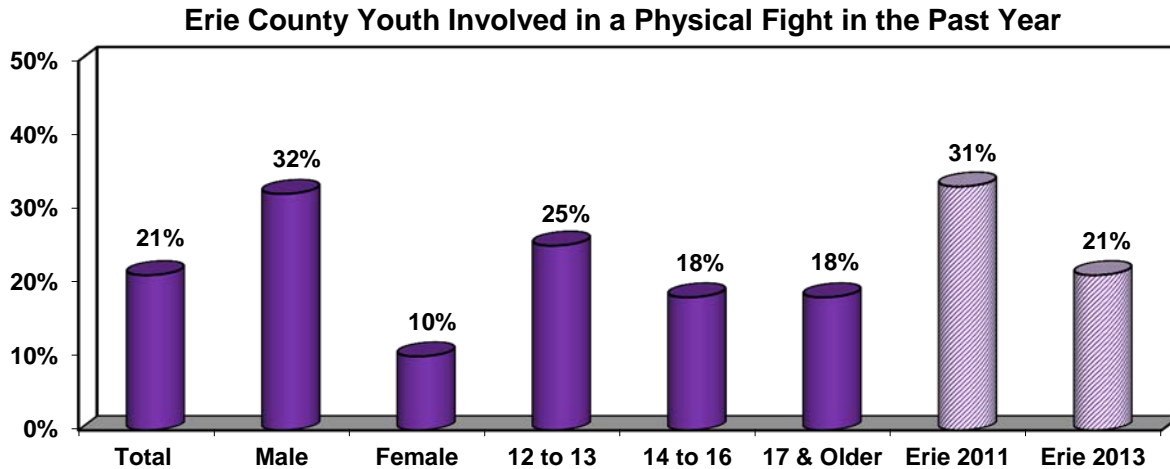


YOUTH SAFETY

In 2015, 61% of Erie County youth wore a seatbelt when driving a car in the past month. 14% of youth had ridden in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol in the past month and 4% of youth drivers had driven after drinking alcohol. 30% of youth drivers texted while driving. 21% of youth had purposefully hurt themselves at some time in their lives.

YOUTH VIOLENCE

In Erie County, 21% of youth had been involved in a physical fight in the past year. 7% of youth had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in the past year. 42% of youth had been bullied in the past year and 30% had been bullied on school property.



YOUTH PERCEPTIONS

In 2015, 60% of Erie County 6th-12th grade youth thought there was a great risk in harming themselves if they smoked cigarettes. 41% of youth thought that there was either no risk or a slight risk to using marijuana once or twice a week. Over three-quarters (78%) of youth reported that their parents would think it was very wrong for them to drink alcohol. 70% of youth reported their peers would feel it was very wrong for them to misuse prescription medications.

Adult | TREND SUMMARY

Adult Variables	Erie County 2011	Erie County 2013	Erie County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Health Status and Coverage					
Rated health as excellent or very good	54%	49%	50%	50%	52%
Rated general health as fair or poor	22%	16%	15%	18%	17%
Rated their mental health as not good on four or more days in the previous month	18%	23%	19%	N/A	N/A
Average days that physical health not good in past month	N/A	3.5	3.3	3.9*	3.7*
Average days that mental health not good in past month	N/A	3.6	3.1	3.9*	3.6*
Average days that poor physical or mental health kept them from doing their usual activities in past month	N/A	2.2	2.4	2.3*	2.4*
Uninsured	9%	16%	7%	14%	17%
Asthma, & Diabetes					
Has been diagnosed with diabetes	13%	10%	12%	11%	11%
Has been diagnosed with asthma	13%	15%	14%	14%	14%
Cardiovascular Health					
Had angina	N/A	N/A	6%	5%	4%
Had a heart attack	4%	7%	6%	5%	4%
Had a stroke	1%	2%	4%	4%	3%
Has been diagnosed with high blood pressure	28%	31%	36%	34%	31%
Has been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol	31%	35%	39%	38%	38%
Weight Status					
Overweight	31%	38%	34%	35%	35%
Obese	35%	36%	36%	30%	29%
Alcohol Consumption					
Had at least one alcoholic beverage in past month	65%	54%	62%	53%	55%
Binged in past month (5 or more drinks in a couple of hours on an occasion)	30%	18%	22%	17%	17%
Tobacco Use					
Current smoker (currently smoke some or all days)	26%	21%	20%	23%	19%
Former smoker (smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime & now do not smoke)	22%	24%	25%	25%	25%
Tried to quit smoking	47%	49%	44%	N/A	N/A
Drug Use					
Adults who used marijuana in the past 6 months	11%	7%	9%	N/A	N/A
Adults who misused prescription drugs in the past 6 months	3%	8%	10%	N/A	N/A
Adults who used other recreational drugs in the past 6 months	10%	1%	3%	N/A	N/A

N/A - not available

*2012 BFRSS Data

**2010 BRFSS Data

***2009 BRFSS Data

TREND SUMMARY

Adult Variables	Erie County 2011	Erie County 2013	Erie County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Preventive Medicine					
Had a pneumonia vaccine (age 65 and older)	46%	50%	54%	71%	70%
Had a flu vaccine in the past year (ages 65 and over)	46%	71%	71%	63%	63%
Had a clinical breast exam in the past two years (age 40 and older)	78%	70%	68%	75%**	77%**
Had a mammogram in the past two years (age 40 and older)	76%	72%	71%	74%*	74%*
Had a pap smear in the past three years	77%	69%	66%	78%*	78%*
Had a digital rectal exam within the past year	26%	26%	16%	N/A	N/A
Had a PSA test within the past two years (age 40 & over)	N/A	58%	56%	N/A	N/A
Quality of Life					
Limited in some way because of physical, mental or emotional problem	22%	39%	30%	21%	20%
Mental Health					
Considered attempting suicide in the past year	3%	2%	3%	N/A	N/A
Two or more weeks in a row felt sad or hopeless	9%	10%	10%	N/A	N/A
Oral Health					
Adults who have visited the dentist in the past year	65%	62%	67%	68%*	67%*

N/A - not available

* 2012 BFRSS Data

**2010 BFRSS Data

Youth | TREND SUMMARY

TREND SUMMARY

Youth Variables	Erie County 2008 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2011 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2013 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2015 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2015 (9 th -12 th)	Ohio 2013 (9 th -12 th)	U.S. 2013 (9 th -12 th)
Weight Control							
Obese	11%	19%	18%	14%	15%	13%	14%
Overweight	15%	11%	13%	12%	14%	16%	17%
Described themselves as slightly or very overweight	26%	29%	28%	28%	26%	28%	31%
Trying to lose weight	46%	46%	49%	47%	46%	47%	48%
Exercised to lose weight	N/A	49%	51%	44%	47%	61%‡	61%‡
Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods lower in fat to lose weight	N/A	30%	32%	26%	31%	43%‡	39%‡
Went without eating for 24 hours or more	14%	5%	6%	5%	4%	10%	13%
Took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice	3%	2%	3%	2%	3%	5%	5%
Vomited or took laxatives	4%	2%	1%	2%	3%	5%	4%
Ate 1 to 4 servings of fruits and vegetables per day	N/A	78%	79%	82%	85%	85%‡	78%‡
Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on every day in past week	23%	24%	22%	27%	22%	26%	27%
Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days in past week	45%	44%	47%	46%	45%	48%	47%
Did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day	13%	12%	15%	14%	15%	13%	15%
Unintentional Injuries and Violence							
Carried a weapon in past month	11%	9%	5%	8%	7%	14%	18%
Been in a physical fight in past year	35%	33%	21%	21%	15%	20%	25%
Did not go to school because felt unsafe	6%	3%	5%	7%	6%	5%	7%
Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in past year	7%	8%	7%	7%	5%	N/A	7%
Hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend in past year	6%	8%	3%	4%	6%	7%	9%‡
Hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by an adult or caregiver in past year	13%	13%	11%	9%	11%	N/A	N/A
Electronically/cyber bullied in past year	12%	12%	13%	13%	16%	15%	15%
Bullied in past year	49%	51%	49%	42%	39%	N/A	N/A
Bullied on school property in past year	N/A	N/A	35%	30%	27%	21%	20%
Mental Health							
Youth who had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year	11%	10%	13%	14%	14%	14%	17%
Youth who had attempted suicide in the past year	6%	6%	6%	8%	7%	6%	8%
Youth who felt sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row	22%	26%	25%	25%	24%	26%	30%

* Comparative YRBS data for Ohio and U.S. is 2011, ‡ Comparative YRBS data for Ohio is 2007 and U.S. is 2009
N/A - Not available

Youth Variables	Erie County 2008 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2011 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2013 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2015 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2015 (9 th -12 th)	Ohio 2013 (9 th -12 th)	U.S. 2013 (9 th -12 th)
Alcohol Consumption							
Ever tried alcohol	57%	48%	37%	33%	45%	71%*	66%
Current drinker	28%	26%	13%	12%	19%	30%	35%
Binge drinker (of all youth)	17%	17%	5%	7%	15%	16%	21%
Drank for the first time before age 13 (of all youth)	25%	19%	11%	11%	7%	13%	19%
Rode with someone who was drinking	18%	20%	17%	15%	15%	17%	22%
Drank and drove (of youth drivers)	5%	8%	2%	4%	3%	4%	10%
Obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them	N/A	N/A	38%	34%	38%	38%	42%
Tobacco Use							
Ever tried cigarettes	34%	34%	18%	18%	28%	52%*	41%
Current smokers	16%	15%	8%	6%	10%	15%	16%
Tried to quit smoking	68%	49%	40%	38%	57%	56%*	48%
Smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before the age of 13 (of all youth)	11%	12%	4%	3%	2%	14%*	9%
Sexual Behavior							
Ever had sexual intercourse	30%	27%	19%	20%	34%	43%	47%
Used a condom at last intercourse	70%	63%	65%	69%	70%	51%	59%
Used birth control pills at last intercourse	32%	39%	27%	35%	41%	24%	19%
Did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse	17%	13%	8%	14%	11%	12%	14%
Had four or more sexual partners (of all youth)	9%	13%	19%	5%	8%	12%	15%
Had four or more sexual partners (of sexually active youth)	31%	40%	19%	22%	21%	28%	N/A
Had sexual intercourse before age 13 (of all youth)	6%	8%	2%	4%	2%	4%	6%
Drug Use							
Youth who used marijuana in the past month	14%	17%	11%	8%	14%	21%	23%
Ever used methamphetamines	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	6%‡	3%
Ever used cocaine	5%	4%	1%	3%	2%	4%	6%
Ever used heroin	1%	<1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	2%
Ever used steroids	2%	3%	2%	3%	1%	3%	3%
Ever used inhalants	9%	8%	4%	7%	4%	9%	9%
Ever used ecstasy/MDMA	N/A	N/A	2%	2%	2%	N/A	7%
Ever misused medications	11%	14%	6%	6%	7%	N/A	N/A
Preventive Care							
Have used a tanning bed or booth	13%	12%	10%	7%	11%	N/A	13%

* Comparative YRBS data for Ohio and U.S. is 2011, ‡ Comparative YRBS data for Ohio is 2007 and U.S. is 2009

N/A – Not available

Adult | HEALTH STATUS PERCEPTIONS

Key Findings

In 2015, half (50%) of the Erie County adults rated their health status as excellent or very good. Conversely, 15% of adults, increasing to 18% of those over the age of 65, described their health as fair or poor.

Adults Who Rated General Health Status Excellent or Very Good

- Erie County 50% (2015)
- Ohio 50% (2013)
- U.S. 52% (2013)

(Source: BRFSS 2013 for Ohio and U.S.)

General Health Status

- In 2015, half (50%) of Erie County adults rated their health as excellent or very good. Erie County adults with higher incomes (56%) were most likely to rate their health as excellent or very good, compared to 26% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- 15% of adults rated their health as fair or poor. The 2013 BRFSS has identified that 18% of Ohio and 17% of U.S. adults self-reported their health as fair or poor.
- Erie County adults were most likely to rate their health as fair or poor if they:
 - Had been diagnosed with diabetes (34%)
 - Were separated (31%)
 - Had an annual household income under \$25,000 (29%)
 - Had high blood pressure (23%)
 - Were 65 years of age or older (18%)

Physical Health Status

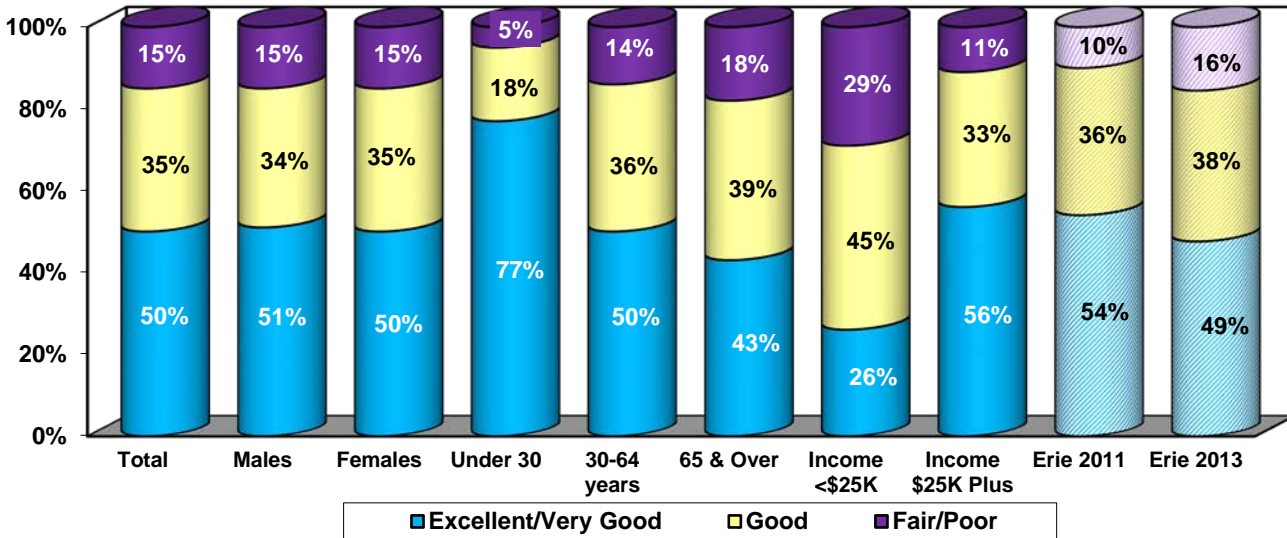
- In 2015, 20% of Erie County adults rated their physical health as not good on four or more days in the previous month.
- Erie County adults reported their physical health as not good on an average of 3.3 days in the previous month. Ohio and U.S. adults reported their physical health as not good on an average of 3.9 days and 3.7 days, respectively in the previous month (Source: 2010 BRFSS).
- Erie County adults were most likely to rate their physical health as not good if they:
 - Had an annual household income under \$25,000 (32%)
 - Were female (23%)

Mental Health Status

- In 2015, 19% of Erie County adults rated their mental health as not good on four or more days in the previous month.
- Erie County adults reported their mental health as not good on an average of 3.1 days in the previous month. Ohio and U.S. adults reported their mental health as not good on an average of 3.9 days and 3.5 days, respectively in the previous month (Source: 2010 BRFSS).
- More than one-fifth (22%) of adults reported that poor mental or physical health kept them from doing usual activities such as self-care, work, or recreation.
- Erie County adults were most likely to rate their mental health as not good if they:
 - Had an annual household income under \$25,000 (30%)
 - Were female (23%)

The following graph shows the percentage of Erie County adults who described their personal health status as excellent/very good, good, and fair/poor. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 50% of all Erie County adults, 77% of those under age 30, and 43% of those ages 65 and older rated their health as excellent or very good. The table shows the percentage of adults with poor physical and mental health in the past 30 days.

Erie County Adult Health Perceptions*



*Respondents were asked: "Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?"

Health Status	No Days	1-3 Days	4-5 Days	6-7 Days	8 or More Days
Physical Health Not Good in Past 30 Days*					
Males	63%	11%	4%	4%	10%
Females	60%	9%	7%	1%	15%
Total	62%	10%	5%	3%	12%
Mental Health Not Good in Past 30 Days*					
Males	68%	7%	5%	2%	8%
Females	60%	11%	4%	3%	17%
Total	64%	9%	5%	2%	13%

*Totals may not equal 100% as some respondents answered "Don't know/Not sure".

Adult Comparisons	Erie County 2011	Erie County 2013	Erie County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Rated health as excellent or very good	54%	49%	50%	50%	52%
Rated health as fair or poor	15%	16%	15%	18%	17%

Adult | HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

Key Findings

The 2015 Health Assessment data has identified that 7% of Erie County adults were without health care coverage. Those most likely to be uninsured were adults under the age of 30 and those with an income level under \$25,000. In Erie County, 15.6% of residents live below the poverty level (Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 1 Year Estimate, 2013).

General Health Coverage

- In 2015, 93% Erie County adults had health care coverage, leaving 7% who were uninsured. The 2013 BRFSS reports uninsured prevalence rates for Ohio (14%) and the U.S. (17%).
- In the past year, 7% of adults were uninsured, increasing to 10% of those with incomes less than \$25,000 and 11% of those under the age of 30.
- 7% of adults with children did not have healthcare coverage, compared to 5% of those who did not have children living in their household.
- The following types of health care coverage were used: employer (46%), Medicare (24%), someone else's employer (13%), Medicaid or medical assistance (8%), self-paid plan (5%), Health Insurance Market place (2%), military or VA (1%), multiple-including private sources (1%), multiple-including government sources (<1%), and other (1%).

7% of Erie County adults were uninsured.

- Erie County adult health care coverage includes the following: medical (99%), prescription coverage (92%), dental (73%), immunizations (71%), vision (70%), preventive health (69%), outpatient therapy (69%), mental health (62%), their spouse (56%), mental health counseling (55%), their children (45%), alcohol and drug treatment (35%), home care (25%), skilled nursing (24%), long-term care (24%), hospice (22%), their partner (18%), and transportation (13%).
- The top reasons uninsured adults gave for being without health care coverage were:
 1. They lost their job or changed employers (39%)
 2. They could not afford to pay the premiums (35%)
 3. They could not afford the exchange premiums (16%)

(Percentages do not equal 100% because respondents could select more than one reason)

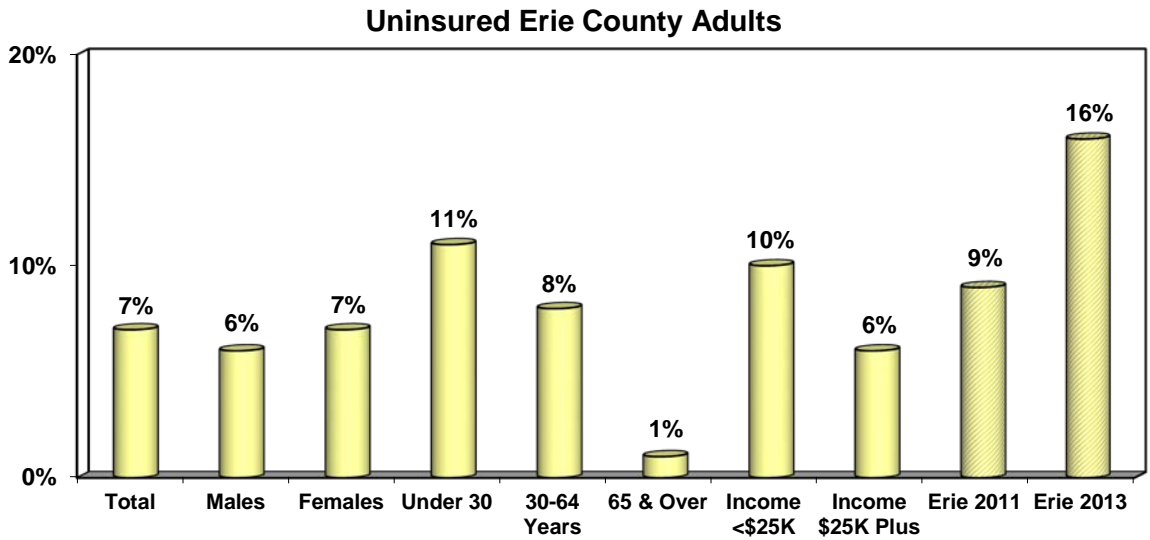
Ohio Medicaid Assessment Survey

- Half of Ohio's adult Medicaid enrollees or their spouses work, and another 30 percent are individuals living with disabilities.
- Ohio's uninsured rate has been cut in half, from 17.3 percent in 2012 to 8.7 percent today.
- The rate of uninsured children in Ohio also has been cut in half, from 4.7 percent in 2012 to 2.0 percent in 2015. Medicaid eligibility for children has not changed, but aggressive enrollment efforts have resulted in Medicaid covering 46.1 percent of insured children, up from 42 percent in 2012.
- The rate of employer-sponsored insurance has remained constant since 2010, with nearly 55 percent of Ohioans covered through an employer.

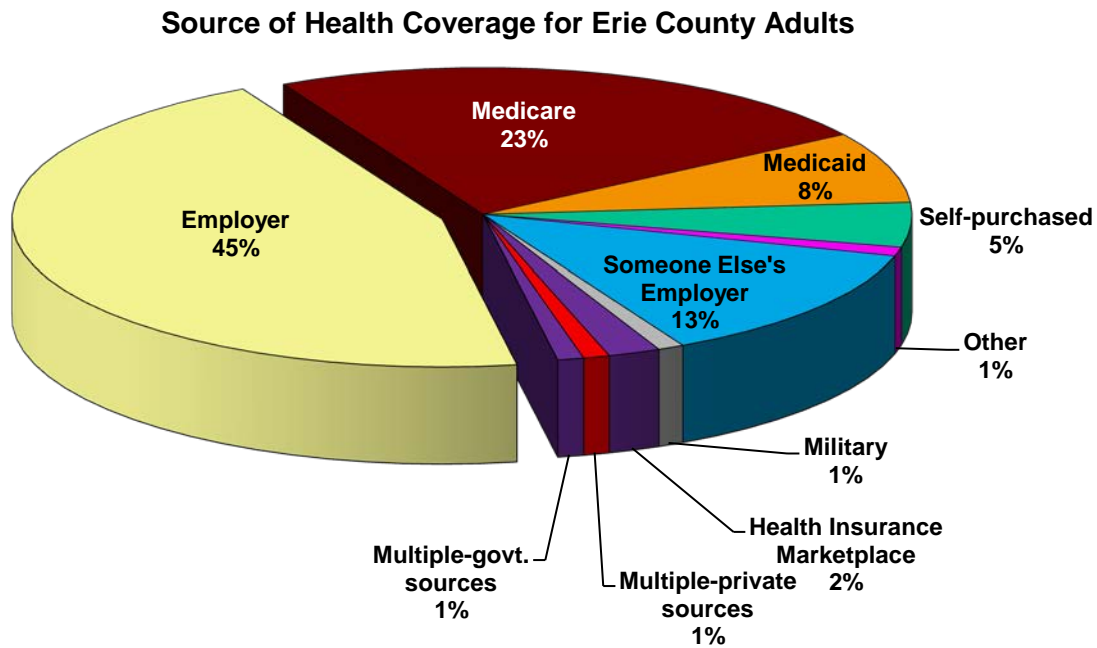
(Source: Office of Health Transformation, Extend Medicaid Coverage and Automate Enrollment, 8/19/2015, from: <http://healthtransformation.ohio.gov/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=EtKWtYqqEZU%3d&tabid=160>)

Adult Comparisons	Erie County 2011	Erie County 2013	Erie County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Uninsured	9%	16%	7%	14%	17%

The following graph shows the percentages of Erie County adults who were uninsured by demographic characteristics. Examples of how to interpret the information in the graph includes: 7% of all Erie County adults were uninsured, 10% of adults with an income less than \$25,000 reported being uninsured and 11% of those under age 30 lacked health care coverage. The pie chart shows sources of Erie County adults' health care coverage.



10% of Erie County adults with incomes less than \$25,000 were uninsured.



Healthy People 2020
Access to Health Services (AHS)

Objective	Erie County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013	Healthy People 2020 Target
AHS-1.1: Persons under age of 65 years with health care insurance	100% age 20-24 89% age 25-34 91% age 35-44 92% age 45-54 92% age 55-64	79% age 18-24 76% age 25-34 87% age 35-44 86% age 45-54 88% age 55-64	76% age 18-24 74% age 25-34 80% age 35-44 84% age 45-54 87% age 55-64	100%

*U.S. baseline is age-adjusted to the 2000 population standard
(Sources: Healthy People 2020 Objectives, 2013 BRFSS, 2015 Erie County Health Assessment)

The following chart shows what is included in Erie County adults' insurance coverage.

Health Coverage Includes:	Yes	No	Don't Know
Medical	99%	<1%	1%
Prescription Coverage	92%	5%	3%
Dental	73%	24%	3%
Immunizations	71%	8%	21%
Vision	70%	26%	4%
Preventive Health	69%	5%	26%
Outpatient Therapy	69%	3%	28%
Mental Health	62%	6%	31%
Their Spouse	56%	36%	8%
Mental Health Counseling	55%	6%	39%
Their Children	45%	44%	11%
Alcohol and Drug Treatment	35%	6%	59%
Home Care	25%	12%	63%
Skilled Nursing	24%	12%	64%
Long-Term Care	24%	20%	56%
Hospice	22%	9%	69%
Their Partner	18%	60%	22%
Transportation	13%	24%	63%

Adult | HEALTH CARE ACCESS AND UTILIZATION

Key Findings

The 2015 Health Assessment identified that 71% of Erie County adults had visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year. 42% of adults went outside of Erie County for health care services in the past year.

Health Care Access

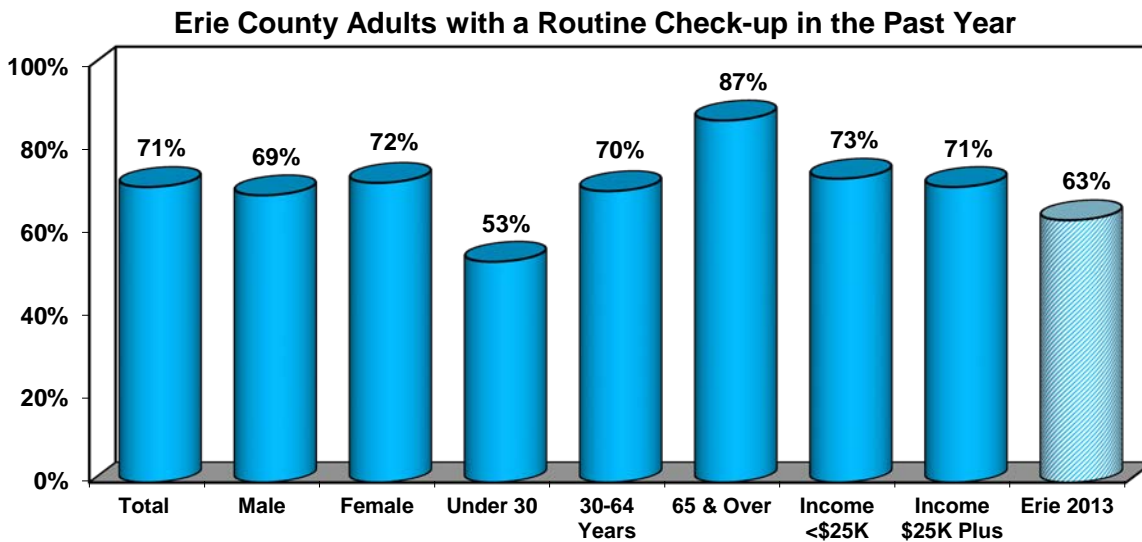
- Nearly three-fourths (71%) of Erie County adults visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year, increasing to 86% of those over the age of 65.
- Adults with health care coverage were more likely to have visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year (73%), compared to 36% of those without health care coverage.
- Reasons for not receiving medical care in the past 12 months included: no need to go (59%), cost/no insurance (30%), no transportation (4%), office wasn't open when they could get there (4%), too long of a wait for an appointment (3%), distance (3%), too embarrassed to seek help (3%), too long of a wait in the waiting room (2%), no child care (1%), and other problems that prevented them from getting medical care (4%).
- More than half (51%) of Erie County adults reported they had one person they thought of as their personal doctor or healthcare provider. 36% of adults had more than one person they thought of as their personal healthcare provider, and 13% did not have one at all.
- Adults visited the following places for health care services or advice: doctor's office (78%), public health clinic or community health department (4%), Internet (4%), urgent care center (3%), hospital emergency room (2%), in-store health clinic (1%), department of veterans affairs (VA) (1%), alternative therapies (1%), hospital outpatient department (1%), chiropractor (1%), multiple places- including a physician (<1%), and some other kind of place (<1%). 5% of adults indicated they had no usual place for health care services.
- 42% of adults went outside of Erie County for the following health care services in the past year: specialty care (16%), primary care (10%), dental services (10%), orthopedic care (5%), obstetrics/ gynecology/NICU (3%), cancer care (2%), cardiac care (2%), pediatric care (2%), mental health care (1%), pediatric therapies (1%), developmental disability services (<1%), and other services (7%).
- Reasons for seeking health care services outside of Erie County included: better quality program (30%), used to live there (19%), service not available locally (18%), did not like local services/provider (16%), bad experience locally (10%), insurance restrictions (9%), word of mouth (7%), wait list too long (4%), confidentiality/anonymity (3%), closer to work (3%), hours inconvenient (1%), and other reasons (16%).

Health Care Access among Employed and Unemployed Adults

- In 2009–2010, 48.1% of unemployed adults aged 18–64 years had health insurance compared with 81.4% of employed adults.
- The unemployed were less likely to receive needed prescriptions due to cost than the employed in all insurance categories.
- Unemployed adults in 2009–2010 were more likely to have fair or poor health than employed adults across all categories of insurance coverage.

(Source: CDC, *Access to Health Care*, 2012, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/access_to_health_care.htm)

The following graph shows the percentage of Erie County adults who have had a routine check-up in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 71% of all Erie County adults have had a routine check-up in the past year, 69% of all Erie County males, 72% of all females, and 87% of those 65 years and older.



Health Insurance Coverage and Adverse Experiences With Physician Availability: United States, 2012

- In the 12 months prior to interview, adults aged 18–64 were more likely than other age groups to have had selected adverse experiences with physician availability.
- Among people under age 65, those who had public coverage only or were uninsured had more trouble finding a general doctor in the past year than those with private insurance.
- Among people under age 65, those who had public coverage only were more likely to have been told that a doctor's office or clinic would not accept them as new patients in the past year than those with private insurance.
- Among insured people under age 65, those who had public coverage only were more likely than those with private insurance to have been told in the past year that a doctor's office or clinic did not accept their health care coverage.

(Source: CDC, Health Insurance Coverage and Adverse Experiences With Physician Availability: United States, 2012, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db138.htm#insured>)

Adult | **CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH**

Key Findings

Heart disease (21%) and stroke (6%) accounted for 27% of all Erie County adult deaths in 2013 (Source: CDC Wonder, 2013). The 2015 Erie County Health Assessment found that 6% of adults had survived a heart attack and 4% had survived a stroke at some time in their life. About two-fifths (39%) of Erie County adults had high blood cholesterol, 36% were obese, 36% had high blood pressure, and 20% were smokers, four known risk factors for heart disease and stroke.

Erie County Leading Causes of Death 2013

Total Deaths: 930

1. Cancer (23% of all deaths)
2. Heart Disease (21%)
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (7%)
4. Stroke (6%)
5. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (4%)

(Source: CDC Wonder, 2013)

Heart Disease and Stroke

- In 2015, 6% of Erie County adults reported they had survived a heart attack or myocardial infarction, increasing to 13% of those over the age of 65.
- 5% of Ohio and 4% of U.S. adults reported they had a heart attack or myocardial infarction in 2013 (Source: 2013 BRFSS).
- 4% of Erie County adults reported they had survived a stroke, increasing to 7% of those over the age of 65.
- 4% of Ohio and 3% of U.S. adults reported having had a stroke in 2013 (Source: 2013 BRFSS).
- 6% of adults reported they had angina or coronary heart disease, increasing to 13% of those over the age of 65.
- 5% of Ohio and 4% of U.S. adults reported having had angina or coronary heart disease in 2013 (Source: 2013 BRFSS).

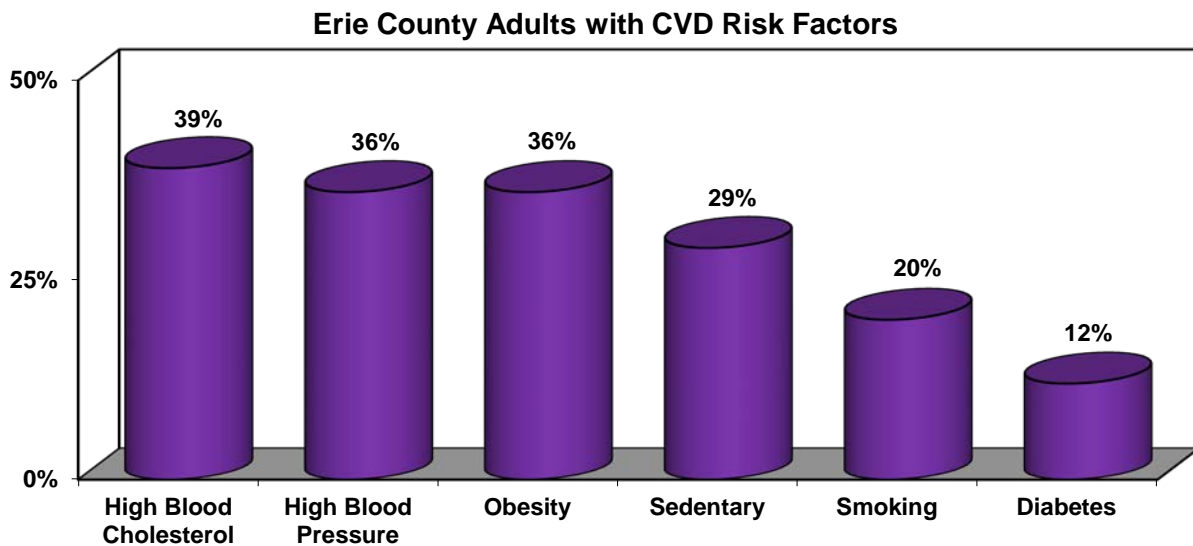
High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)

- More than one-third (36%) of adults had been diagnosed with high blood pressure. The 2013 BRFSS reports hypertension prevalence rates of 34% for Ohio and 31% for the U.S.
- 5% of adults were told they were pre-hypertensive/borderline high.
- 89% of adults with high blood pressure were taking medication for their high blood pressure.
- Erie County adults diagnosed with high blood pressure were more likely to:
 - Have rated their overall health as fair or poor (59%)
 - Have incomes less than \$25,000 (54%)
 - Have been ages 65 years or older (52%)
 - Have been classified as obese by Body Mass Index-BMI (47%)

High Blood Cholesterol

- Nearly two-fifths (39%) of adults had been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol. The 2013 BRFSS reported that 38% of Ohio and U.S. adults have been told they have high blood cholesterol.
- Erie County adults with high blood cholesterol were more likely to:
 - Have rated their overall health as poor (62%)
 - Have been ages 65 years or older (57%)
 - Have been classified as obese by Body Mass Index-BMI (45%)

The following graph demonstrates the percentage of Erie County adults who had major risk factors for developing cardiovascular disease (CVD).



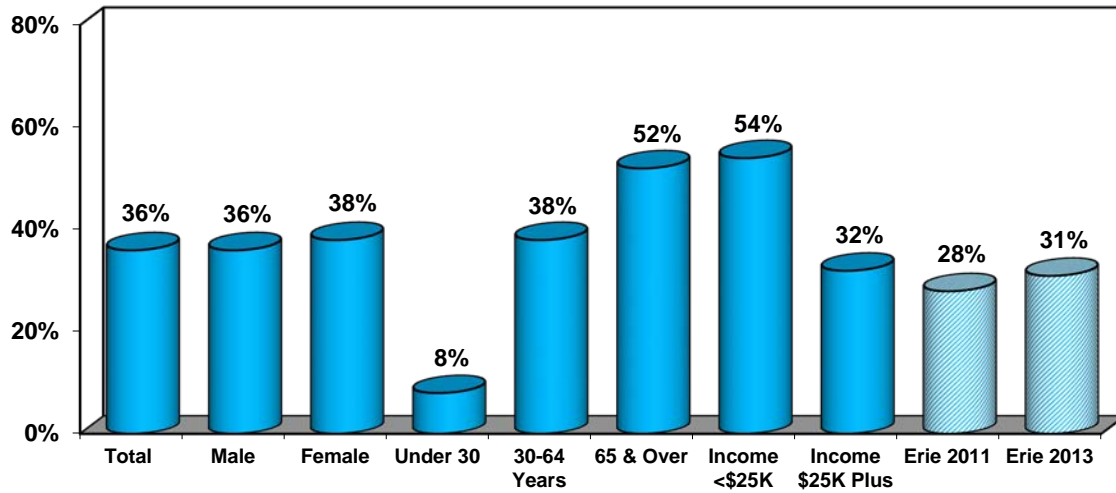
(Source: 2015 Erie County Health Assessment)

Adult Comparisons	Erie County 2011	Erie County 2013	Erie County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Had angina	N/A	N/A	6%	5%	4%
Had a heart attack	4%	7%	6%	5%	4%
Had a stroke	2%	4%	4%	4%	3%
Had high blood pressure	28%	31%	36%	34%	31%
Had high blood cholesterol	31%	35%	39%	38%	38%

N/A - Not available

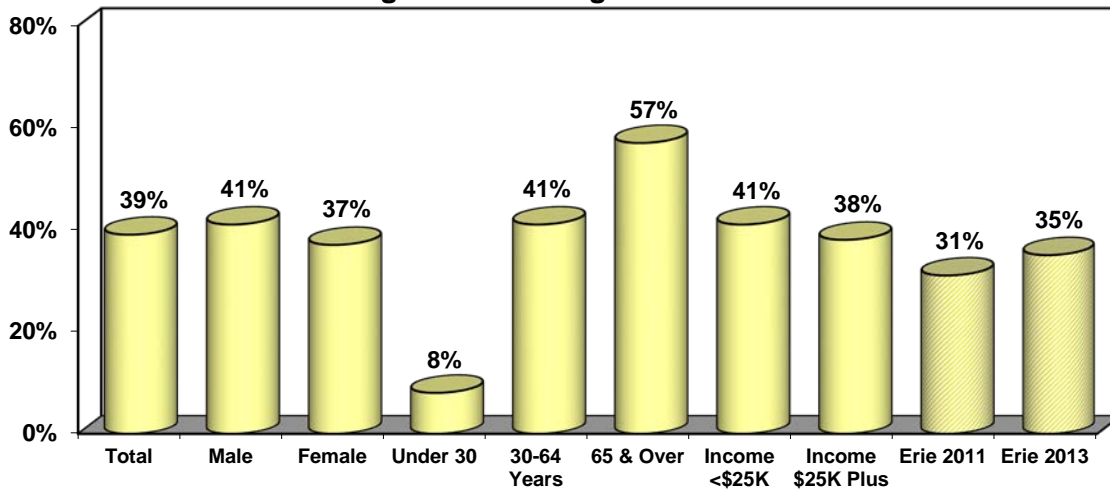
The following graphs show the number of Erie County adults who have been diagnosed with high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol and cardiovascular disease prevalence. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 36% of all Erie County adults have been diagnosed with high blood pressure, 36% of all Erie County males, 38% of all females, and 52% of those 65 years and older.

Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure*

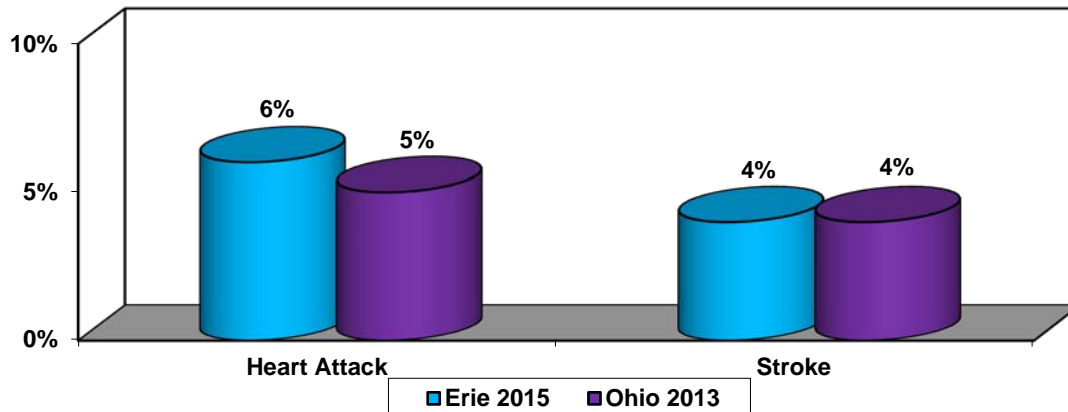


*Does not include respondents who indicated high blood pressure during pregnancy only.

Diagnosed with High Blood Cholesterol



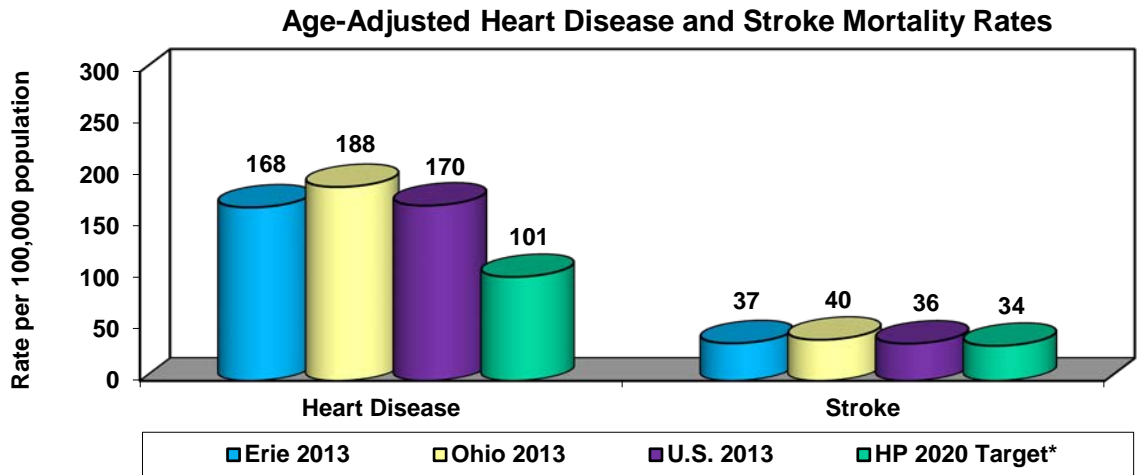
Cardiovascular Disease Prevalence



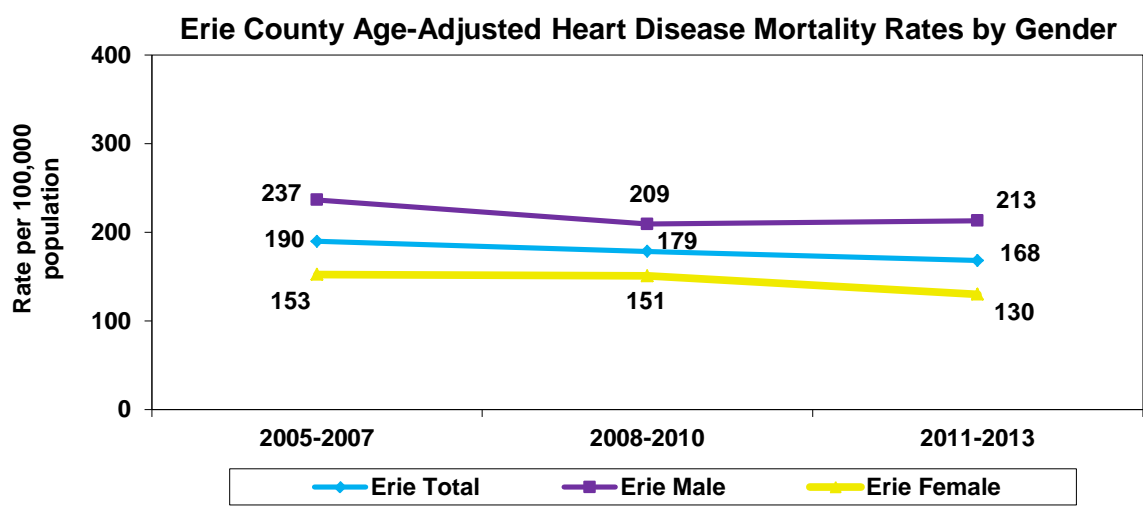
(Source: 2015 Erie Health Assessment and 2013 BRFSS)

The following graphs show the age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for heart disease and stroke.

- When age differences are accounted for, the statistics indicate that the 2013 Erie County heart disease mortality rate was lower than the figure for the state and U.S., but higher than the Healthy People 2020 target.
- The Erie County age-adjusted stroke mortality rate for 2013 was lower than the state, but higher than the U.S. figure and the Healthy People 2020 target objective.
- From 2004-2012, the total Erie County age-adjusted heart disease mortality rate has decreased.



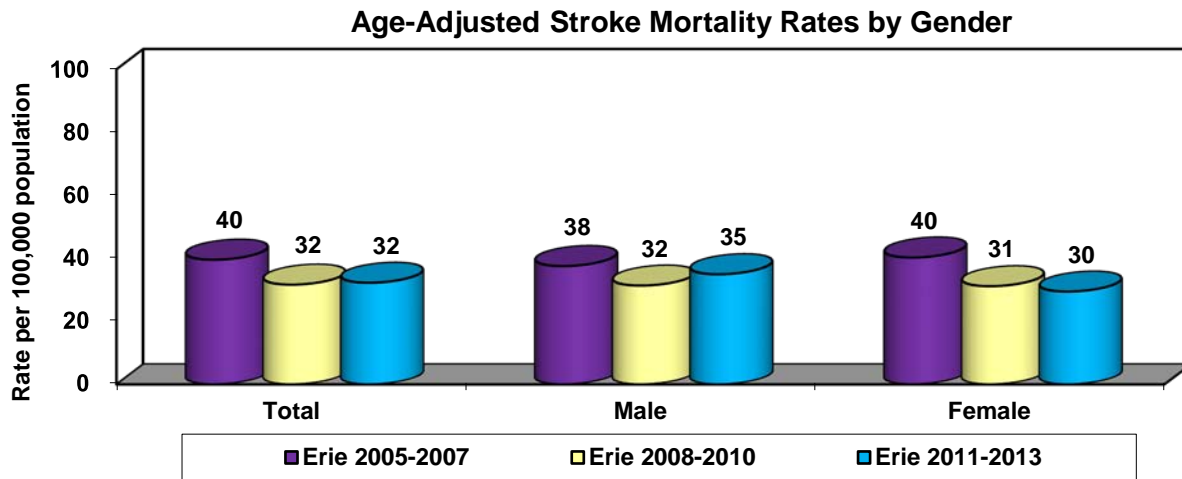
*The Healthy People 2020 Target objective for Coronary Heart Disease is reported for heart attack mortality. (Source: CDC Wonder, Underlying Cause of Death, 2013, Healthy People 2020)



(Source: CDC Wonder, Underlying Cause of Death, 2005-2013)

The following graph shows the age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population stroke by gender.

- From 2011-2013, the Erie County stroke mortality rate was higher for males than for females.



(Source: CDC Wonder, About Underlying Cause of Death, 2005-2013)

Healthy People 2020 Objectives Heart Disease and Stroke

Objective	Erie Survey Population Baseline	2013 U.S. Baseline*	Healthy People 2020 Target
HDS-5: Reduce proportion of adults with hypertension	36% (2015)	31% Adults age 18 and up	27%
HDS-7: Decrease proportion of adults with high total blood cholesterol (TBC)	39% (2015)	38% Adults age 20 & up with TBC>240 mg/dl	14%

*All U.S. figures age-adjusted to 2000 population standard.
(Source: Healthy People 2020, 2013 BRFSS, 2015 Erie County Health Assessment)

Adult | CANCER

Key Findings

In 2015, 12% of Erie County adults had been diagnosed with cancer at some time in their life. Ohio Department of Health statistics indicate that from 2002-2010, a total of 1,818 Erie County residents died from cancer, the second leading cause of death in the county. The American Cancer Society advises that not using tobacco products, maintaining a healthy weight, adopting a physically active lifestyle, eating more fruits and vegetables, limiting alcoholic beverages and early detection may reduce overall cancer deaths.

**Erie County
Incidence of Cancer, 2008-2012**

All Types: 2,497 cases

- Breast: 356 cases (14%)
- Lung and Bronchus: 332 cases (13%)
- Prostate: 309 cases (12%)
- Colon and Rectum: 262 cases (10%)

In 2010, there were 194 cancer deaths in Erie County.

(Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, ODH Information Warehouse, Updated 4/8/2015)

Adult Cancers

- 12% of Erie County adults were diagnosed with cancer at some point in their lives, increasing to 25% of those over the age of 65.
- Of those diagnosed with cancer, they reported the following types: prostate (29%), other skin cancer (26%), breast (15%), cervical (13%), melanoma (8%), lung (5%), ovarian (4%), colon (4%), bladder (2%), leukemia (2%), Hodgkin's lymphoma (1%), renal (1%), non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (1%), esophageal (1%), thyroid (1%), head and neck (1%), and other types of cancer (5%). 4% reported being diagnosed with multiple types of cancer.

12% of Erie County adults had been diagnosed with cancer at some time in their life.

Cancer Facts

- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) indicates that from 2009-2013, cancers caused 23% (1,041 of 4,462 total deaths) of all Erie County resident deaths. The largest percent (28%) of cancer deaths were from lung and bronchus cancers (Source: CDC Wonder).
- The American Cancer Society reports that smoking tobacco is associated with cancers of the mouth, lips, nasal cavity (nose) and sinuses, larynx (voice box), pharynx (throat), and esophagus (swallowing tube). Also, smoking has been associated with cancers of the lung, colorectal, stomach, pancreas, kidney, bladder, uterine cervix, ovary (mucinous) and acute myeloid leukemia. The 2015 health assessment has determined that 20% of Erie County adults were current smokers and many more were exposed to environmental tobacco smoke, also a cause of heart attacks and cancer.

A current smoker is defined as someone who has smoked over 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smokes some or all days.

CANCERS

Lung Cancer

- The CDC reports that lung cancer (n=172) was the leading cause of male cancer deaths from 2009-2013 in Erie County. Cancer of the colon (n=57) male deaths and prostate cancer caused (n=56) male deaths during the same time period (Source: CDC Wonder).
- In Erie County, 22% of male adults were current smokers¹ and 39% had stopped smoking for one or more days in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit (Source: 2015 Erie County Health Assessment).
- The CDC reports that lung cancer was the leading cause of female cancer deaths (n=122) in Erie County from 2009-2013 followed by breast (n=84) and colon (n=44) cancers (Source: CDC Wonder).
- Approximately 19% of female adults in the county were current smokers¹ and 47% had stopped smoking for one or more days in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit (Source: 2015 Erie County Health Assessment).
- According to the American Cancer Society, smoking causes 90% of lung cancer deaths in the U.S. Men and women who smoke are about 25 times more likely to develop lung cancer than nonsmokers (Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2015).

22% of Erie County male adults and 19% of female adults were current smokers.

Breast Cancer

- In 2015, 55% of Erie County females reported having had a clinical breast examination in the past year.
- 57% of Erie County females over the age of 40 had a mammogram in the past year.
- The 5-year relative survival for women diagnosed with localized breast cancer (cancer that has not spread to lymph nodes or other locations outside the breast) is 99% (Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2015)
- For women in their 20s and 30s, a clinical breast exam should be done at least once every 3 years. Mammograms for women in their 20s and 30s are based upon increased risk (e.g., family history, past breast cancer) and physician recommendation. Otherwise, annual mammography is recommended beginning at age 40 (Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2015).

More than half (57%) of Erie County females over the age of 40 had a mammogram in the past year.

Prostate Cancer

- CDC statistics indicate that prostate cancer deaths accounted for 9% of all male cancer deaths from 2009-2013 in Erie County.
- Incidence rates for prostate cancer are 60% higher in African Americans than in whites and they are twice as likely to die of prostate cancer. In addition, about 56% of prostate cancers occur in men over the age of 65, and 97% occur in men 50 and older. Other risk factors include strong familial predisposition, diet high in processed meat or dairy foods, and obesity. African American men and Caribbean men of African descent have the highest documented prostate cancer incidence rates in the world (Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2015).

Colon and Rectum Cancers

- The CDC statistics indicate that colon, rectum, and anus cancer deaths accounted for 10% of all male and female cancer deaths from 2009-2013 in Erie County.
- The American Cancer Society reports several risk factors for colorectal cancer including: age; personal or family history of colorectal cancer, polyps, or inflammatory bowel disease; obesity; physical inactivity; a diet high in red or processed meat; alcohol use; long-term smoking; and possibly very low intake of fruits and vegetables.
- In the U.S., 90% of colon cancers occur in individuals over the age of 50. Because of this, the American Cancer Society suggests that every person over the age of 50 have regular colon cancer screenings.

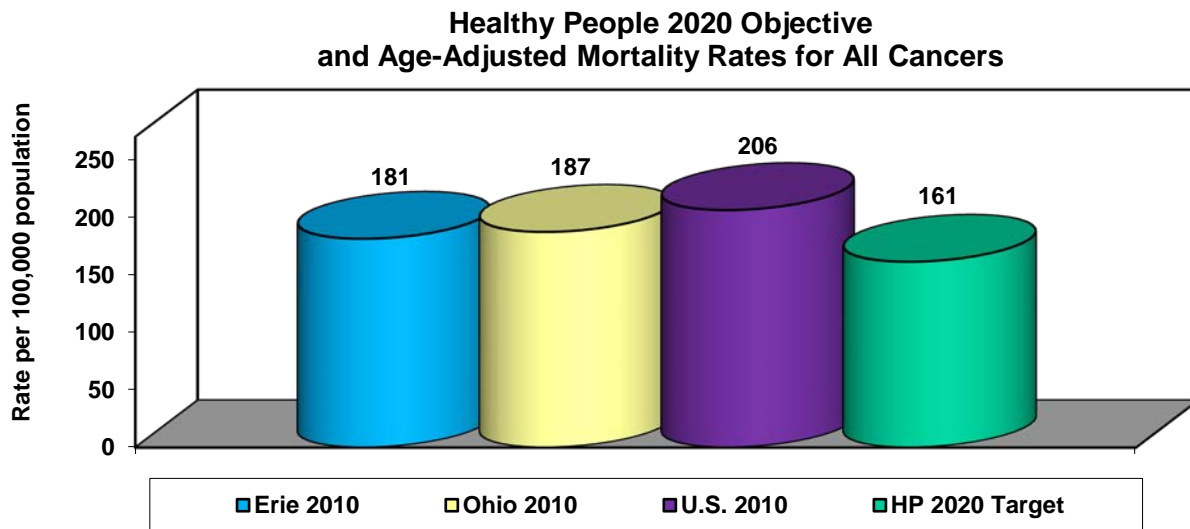
2015 Cancer Estimations

- In 2015, about 1,658,370 new cancer cases are expected to be diagnosed.
- The World Cancer Research Fund estimates that about one-quarter to one-third of the new cancer cases expected to occur in the U.S. in 2015 will be related to overweight or obesity, physical inactivity, and poor nutrition, and thus could be prevented.
- About 589,430 Americans are expected to die of cancer in 2015.
- In 2015, about 171,000 cancer deaths will be caused by tobacco use.
- In Ohio, 65,010 new cases of cancer are expected, and 25,260 cancer deaths are expected.
- The Ohio female new breast cancer cases are expected to be 8,950.
- About 15% of all new cancer cases in Ohio are expected to be from lung and bronchus cancers.
- About 5,430 (8%) of all new cancer cases in Ohio are expected to be from colon and rectum cancers.
- The Ohio male, new prostate cancer cases are expected to be 8,150 (13%).

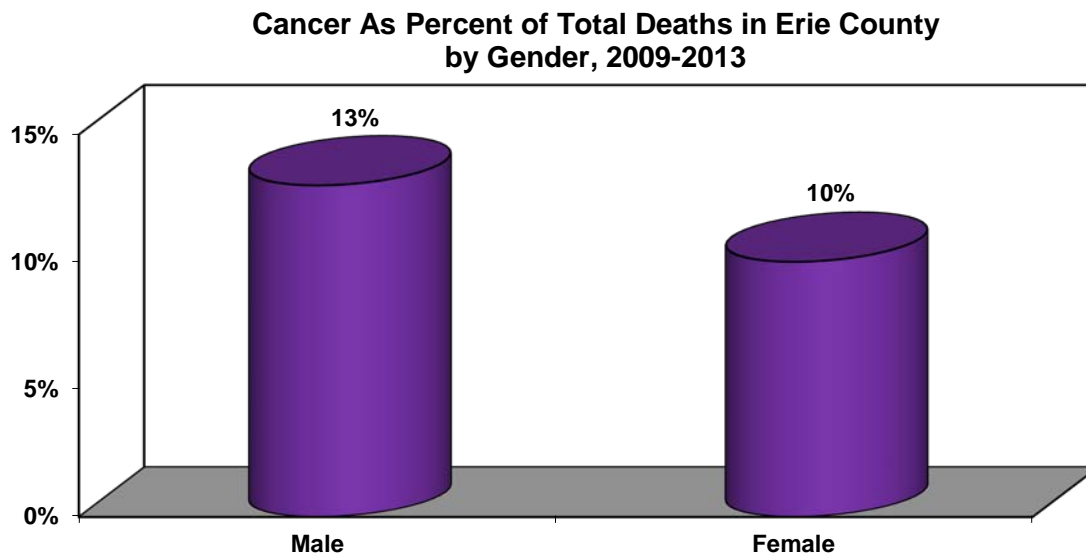
(Source: American Cancer Society, *Facts and Figures 2015*,
<http://www.cancer.org/acs/groups/content/@editorial/documents/document/acspc-044552.pdf>)

The following graph shows the Erie County, Ohio and U.S. age-adjusted mortality rates (per 100,000 population, 2000 standard) for all types of cancer in comparison to the Healthy People 2020 objective. The graph indicates:

- When age differences are accounted for, Erie County had a lower cancer mortality rate than Ohio and the U.S. rate, but a higher rate than the Healthy People 2020 target objective.
- The percentage of Erie County males who died from all cancers is higher than the percentage of Erie County females who died from all cancers.



(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 10-27-14; Healthy People 2020)



(Source: CDC Wonder, 2009-2013)

**Erie County Incidence of Cancer
2008-2012**

Types of Cancer	Number of Cases	Percent of Total Incidence of Cancer
Breast	356	14%
Lung and Bronchus	332	13%
Prostate	309	12%
Colon and Rectum	262	10%
Other/Unspecified	200	8%
Bladder	131	5%
Melanoma of Skin	121	5%
Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma	107	4%
Thyroid	93	4%
Cancer and Corpus Uteri	84	3%
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	74	3%
Pancreas	72	3%
Leukemia	58	2%
Oral Cavity & Pharynx	56	2%
Esophagus	33	1%
Liver and Bile Ducts	32	1%
Brain and CNS	31	<1%
Stomach	31	<1%
Multiple Myeloma	29	<1%
Larynx	27	<1%
Cancer of Cervix Uteri	22	<1%
Ovary	22	<1%
Hodgkins Lymphoma	8	<1%
Testis	7	<1%
Total	2,497	100%

(Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, ODH Information Warehouse, Updated 4/8/2015)

Adult | DIABETES

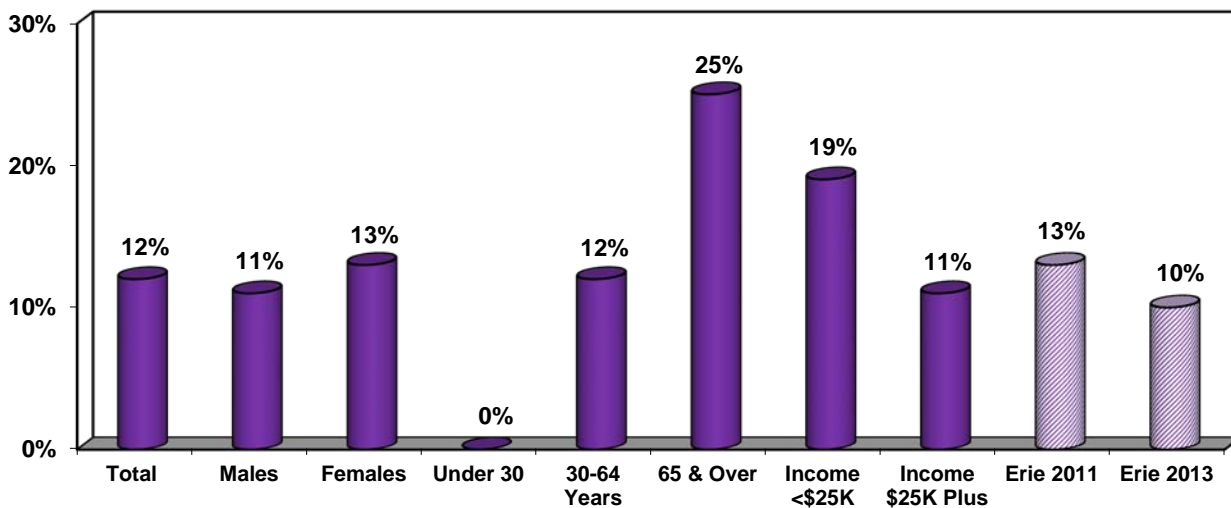
Key Findings

In 2015, 12% of Erie County adults had been diagnosed with diabetes.

Diabetes

- The 2015 health assessment has identified that 12% of Erie County adults had been diagnosed with diabetes, increasing to 25% of those over the age of 65. The 2013 BRFSS reports an Ohio and U.S. prevalence of 11%.
- 5% of adults had been diagnosed with pre-diabetes.
- Adults with diabetes were using the following to treat their diabetes: diabetes pills (78%), diet control (70%), checking A1C annually (64%), checking blood sugar (63%), annual vision exams (60%), exercise (53%), checking their feet (49%), insulin (35%), and taking a class (12%).
- About one-third (34%) of adults with diabetes rated their health as fair or poor.
- Erie County adults diagnosed with diabetes also had one or more of the following characteristics or conditions:
 - 87% were obese or overweight
 - 73% had been diagnosed with high blood pressure
 - 71% had been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol

Erie County Adults Diagnosed with Diabetes

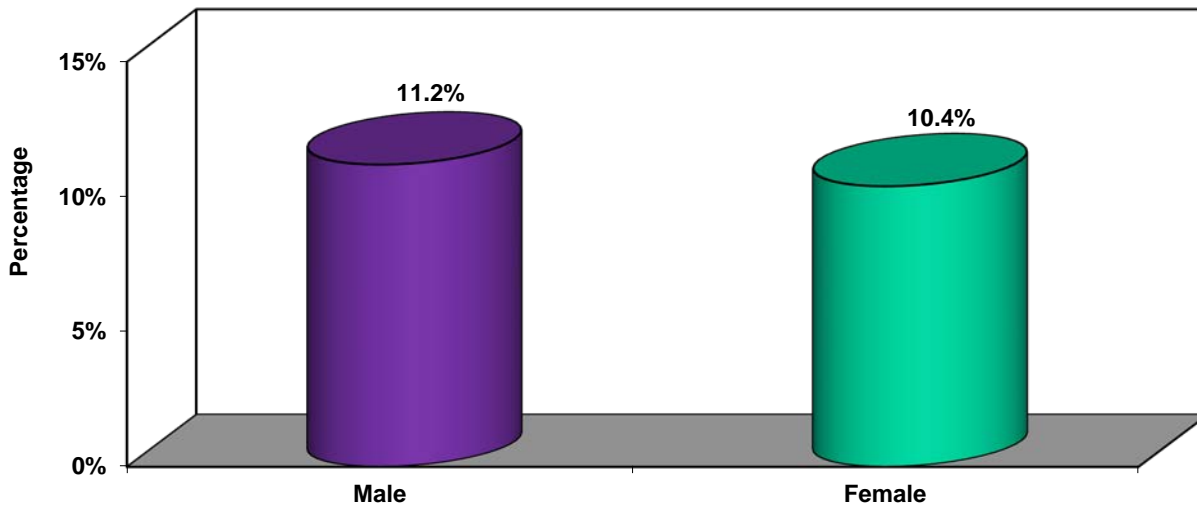


Adult Comparisons	Erie County 2011	Erie County 2013	Erie County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Diagnosed with diabetes	13%	10%	12%	11%	11%

The following graphs show prevalence of diabetes by gender and the age-adjusted mortality rates from diabetes for Erie County and Ohio residents with comparison to the Healthy People 2020 target objective.

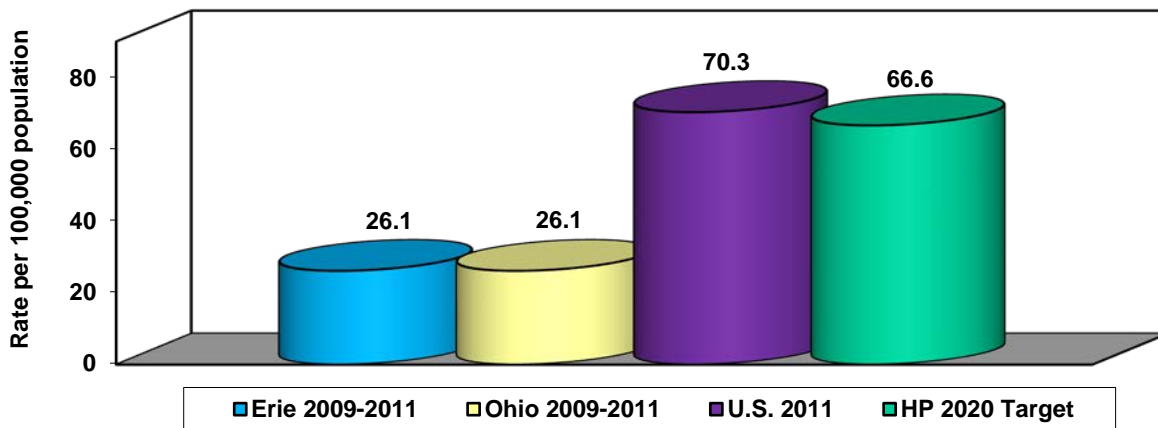
- In 2010, the prevalence of diabetes was about the same among males and females in Erie County.
- From 2009 to 2011, Erie County's age-adjusted diabetes mortality rate was the same as the Ohio rate, and less than the national rate and the Healthy People 2020 target objective.

Erie County Prevalence of Diabetes by Gender, 2010



(Source: Network of Care: Health Indicators, Public Health Assessment and Wellness)

Healthy People 2020 Objectives and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Diabetes

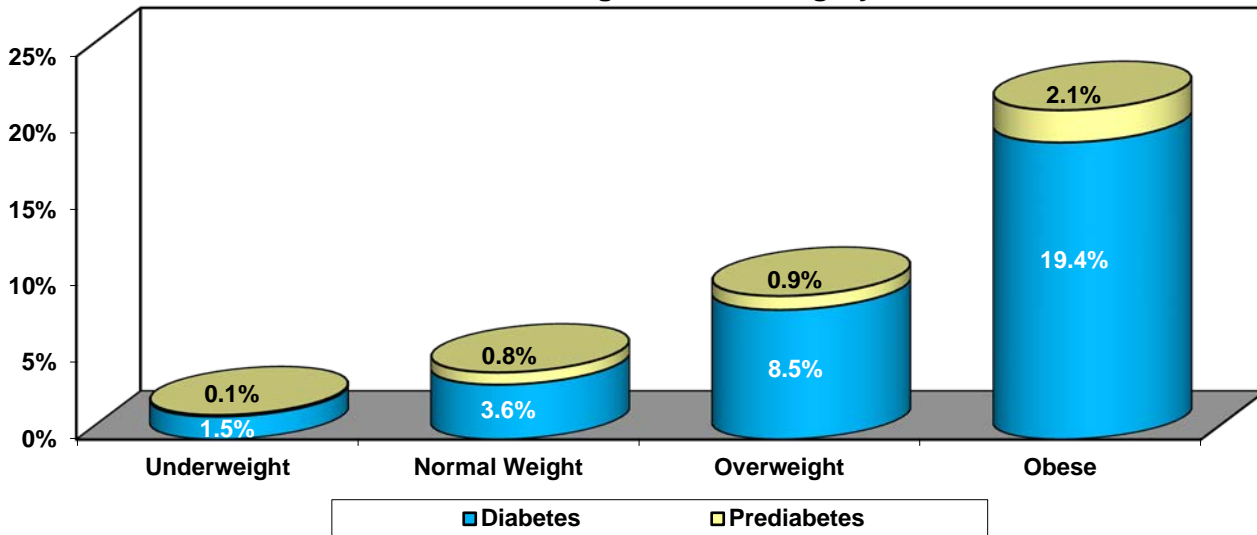


(Source: Network of Care: Health Indicators, CDC, and Healthy People 2020)

The following graph shows the Ohio prevalence of diabetes and prediabetes by BMI weight status category. The following graph shows:

- The chance of developing diabetes and prediabetes increases relative to increases in BMI weight status category.

2011 Ohio Prevalence of Diabetes and Prediabetes by BMI Weight Status Category



Overweight and Obese Type 2 Diabetes Risk by Sex in Ohio

Category	Increase in Risk
Overweight Men	2.4
Overweight Women	3.9
Obese Men	6.7
Obese Women	12.4

(Source: ODH, Obesity and Diabetes in Ohio 2013, from http://www.healthy.ohio.gov/-/media/HealthyOhio/ASSETS/Files/diabetes/Obesity_Diabetes_Supp_2013.ashx)

Diabetes Facts

- Nearly 30 million children and adults in the United States have diabetes.
- 86 million Americans have prediabetes.
- 1.7 million Americans are diagnosed with diabetes every year.
- Nearly 10% of the entire U.S. population has diabetes, including over 25% of seniors.
- As many as 1 in 3 American adults will have diabetes in 2050 if present trends continue.
- The economic cost of diagnosed diabetes in the U.S. is \$245 billion per year.
- 8.1 million Americans have undiagnosed diabetes
- Diabetes kills more Americans every year than AIDS and breast cancer combined.
- Diabetes is the primary cause of death for 69,071 Americans each year, and contributes to the death of 231,051 Americans annually.

(Source: American Diabetes Association, 2014 Fast Facts, http://professional.diabetes.org/admin/UserFiles/0%20-%20Sean/14_fast_facts_june2014_final3.pdf)

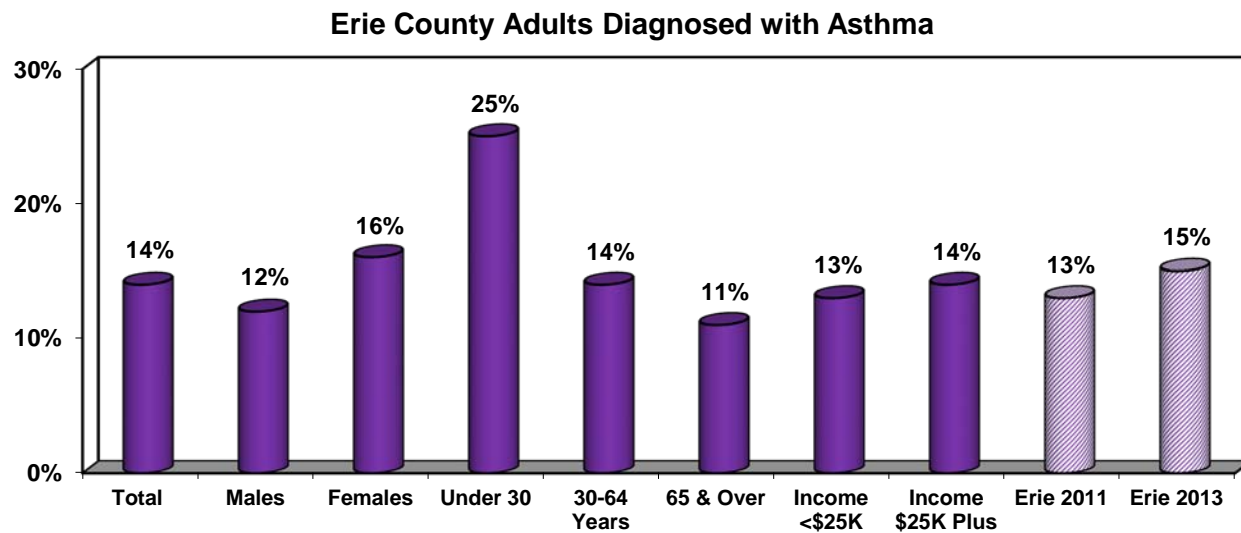
Adult | ASTHMA AND OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASE

Key Findings

According to the Erie County survey data, 14% of adults had been diagnosed with asthma.

Asthma and Other Respiratory Disease

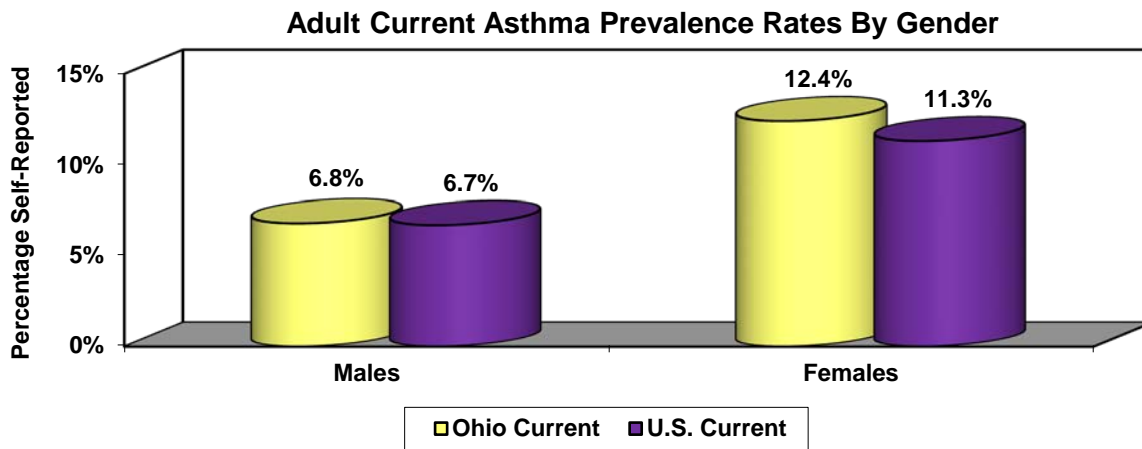
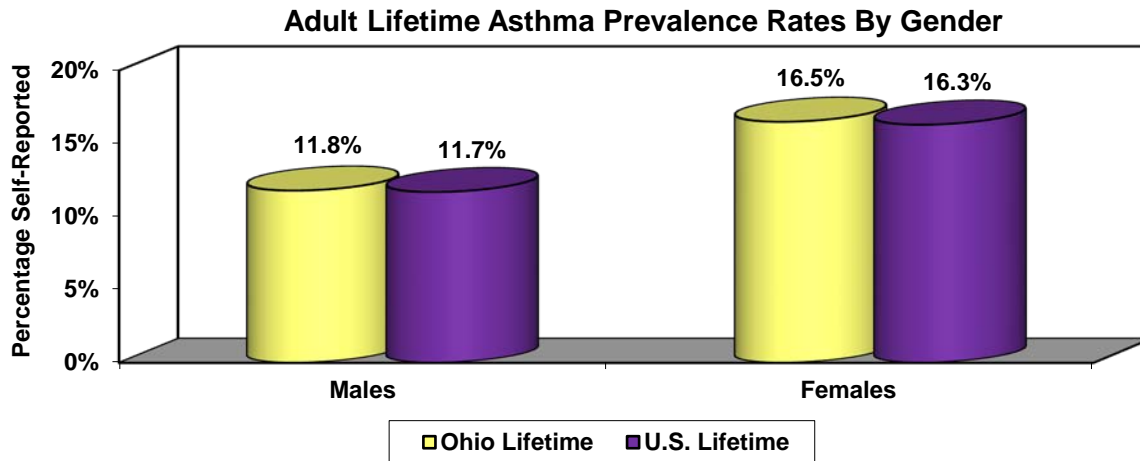
- In 2015, 14% of Erie County adults had been diagnosed with asthma.
- 14% of Ohio and U.S. adults have ever been diagnosed with asthma (Source: 2013 BRFSS).
- There are several important factors that may trigger an asthma attack. Some of these triggers are tobacco smoke, dust mites, outdoor air pollution, cockroach allergens, pets, mold, smoke from burning wood or grass, infections linked to the flu, colds, and respiratory viruses (Source: CDC, 2013).
- Chronic lower respiratory disease was the 3rd leading cause of death in Erie County and the 3rd leading cause of death in Ohio, in 2013 (Source: ODH, Leading Causes of Death: 2013 Preliminary Data).



Adult Comparisons	Erie County 2011	Erie County 2013	Erie County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Had been diagnosed with asthma	13%	15%	14%	14%	14%

ASTHMA

The following graphs demonstrate the lifetime and current prevalence rates of asthma by gender for Ohio and U.S. residents.



(Source for graphs: 2013 BRFSS)

Asthma Facts

- The number of Americans with asthma grows every year. Currently, 26 million Americans have asthma.
- Asthma mortality is almost 4,000 deaths per year.
- Asthma results in 456,000 hospitalizations and 2.1 million emergency room visits annually.
- Patients with asthma reported 13.9 million visits to a doctor’s office and 1.4 million visits to hospital outpatient departments.
- Effective asthma treatment includes monitoring the disease with a peak flow meter, identifying and avoiding allergen triggers, using drug therapies including bronchodilators and anti-inflammatory agents, and developing an emergency plan for severe attacks.

(Source: American College of Allergy, Asthma, & Immunology, Asthma Facts, from: <http://acaai.org/news/facts-statistics/asthma>)

Adult | WEIGHT STATUS

Key Findings

The 2015 Health Assessment identified that 70% of Erie County adults were overweight or obese based on Body Mass Index (BMI). The 2013 BRFSS indicates that 30% of Ohio and 29% of U.S. adults were obese by BMI. More than one-third (36%) of Erie County adults were obese.

Adult Weight Status

- In 2015, the health assessment indicated that more than two-thirds (70%) of Erie County adults were either overweight (34%) or obese (36%) by Body Mass Index (BMI). This puts them at elevated risk for developing a variety of diseases.
- Two-fifths (40%) of adults were trying to lose weight, 34% were trying to maintain their current weight or keep from gaining weight, and 2% were trying to gain weight.

36% of Erie County adults are obese.

- More than one-fourth (29%) of Erie County adults reported they lost weight, 46% maintained their weight, and 20% gained weight.
- Adults lost an average of 17.1 pounds and gained an average of 15.5 pounds.
- Erie County adults did the following to lose weight or keep from gaining weight: ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat (43%), exercised (38%), ate a low-carb diet (9%), smoked cigarettes (3%), took diet pills, powders or liquids without a doctor's advice (2%), went without eating 24 or more hours (2%), used a weight loss program (1%), health coaching (1%), participated in a prescribed dietary or fitness program (1%), took prescribed medications (1%), bariatric surgery (1%), took laxatives (<1%), and vomited after eating (<1%).

Physical Activity

- In Erie County, 47% of adults were engaging in some type of physical activity or exercise for at least 30 minutes 3 or more days per week. 27% of adults were exercising 5 or more days per week. More than one-fourth (29%) of adults were not participating in any physical activity in the past week, including 6% who were unable to exercise.

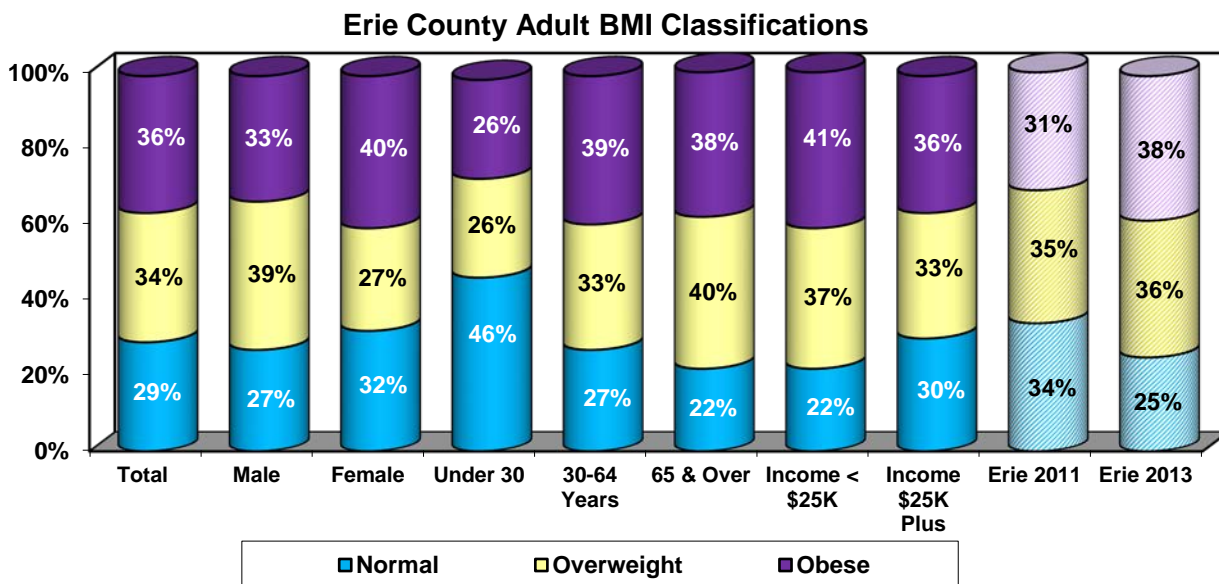
In Erie County, 47% of adults were engaging in some type of physical activity or exercise for at least 30 minutes 3 or more days per week.

- The CDC recommends that adults participate in moderate exercise for at least 2 hours and 30 minutes every week or vigorous exercise for at least 1 hour and 15 minutes every week. Whether participating in moderate or vigorous exercise, CDC also recommends muscle-strengthening activities that work all major muscle groups on 2 or more days per week (Source: CDC, *Physical Activity for Everyone*, <http://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/everyone/guidelines/adults.html>).

Nutrition

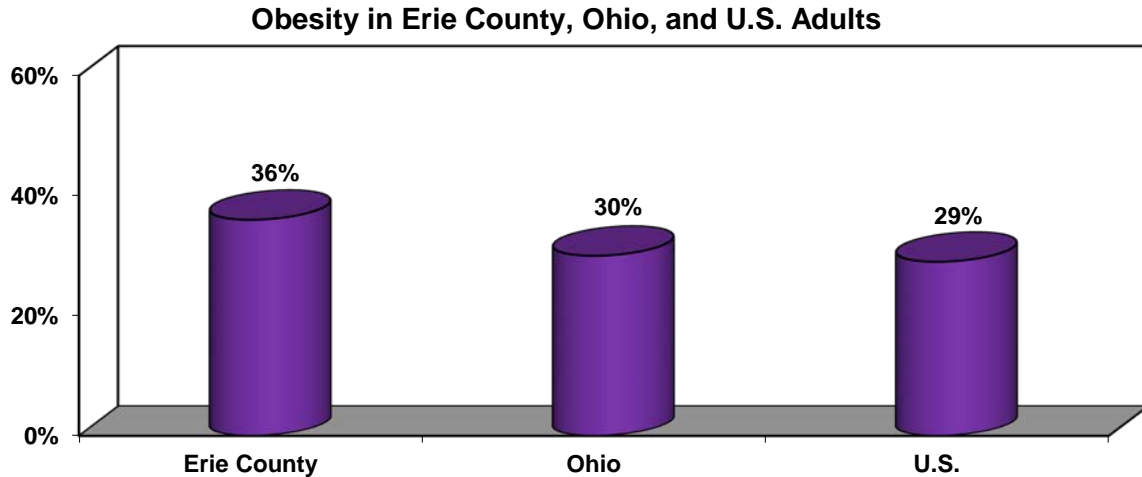
- In 2015, 4% of adults were eating 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day. 90% were eating between 1 and 4 servings per day. The American Cancer Society recommends that adults eat at least 2 ½ cups of fruits and vegetables per day to reduce the risk of cancer and to maintain good health. The 2009 BRFSS reported that only 21% of Ohio adults and 23% nationwide were eating the recommended number of servings of fruits and vegetables.
- Erie County adults reported the following reasons they chose the types of food they ate: taste (62%), enjoyment (57%), cost (49%), healthiness of food (48%), ease of preparation (44%), food they were used to (36%), availability (35%), time (33%), nutritional content (28%), what their spouse prefers (22%), calorie content (21%), what their child prefers (12%), if it is organic (10%), if it is genetically modified (7%), if it is lactose free (4%), health care provider's advice (3%), other food sensitivities (3%), if it is gluten free (3%), and other reasons (2%).
- Adults ate out in a restaurant or brought home take-out food an average of 2.3 times per week.
- Erie County adults had access to a wellness program through their employer or spouse's employer with the following features: free/discounted gym membership (12%), health risk assessment (12%), lower insurance premiums for participation in wellness program (11%), gift cards or cash for participation in wellness program (7%), on-site health screenings (6%), on-site fitness facility (5%), free/discounted weight loss program (5%), lower insurance premiums for positive changes in health status (5%), free/discounted smoking cessation program (3%), healthier food options in vending machines or cafeteria (3%), on-site health education classes (3%), gift cards or cash for positive changes in health status (3%), and other (3%).
- 30% of Erie County adults did not have access to any wellness programs, and 9% had access to one or more wellness programs but chose not to participate.

The following graph shows the percentage of Erie County adults who are overweight or obese by Body Mass Index (BMI). Examples of how to interpret the information include: 29% of all Erie County adults were classified as normal weight, 34% were overweight, and 36% were obese.



(Percentages may not equal 100% due to the exclusion of data for those who were classified as underweight)

The following graph shows the percentage of Erie County adults who are obese compared to Ohio and U.S.



(Source: 2015 Erie County Health Assessment and 2013 BRFSS)

Adult Comparisons	Erie County 2011	Erie County 2013	Erie County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Obese	31%	38%	36%	30%	29%
Overweight	35%	36%	34%	35%	35%

Obesity Facts

- Obesity-related conditions include heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes and certain types of cancer, some of the leading causes of preventable death.
- The estimated annual medical cost of obesity in the U.S. was \$147 billion in 2008 U.S. dollars; the medical costs for people who are obese were \$1,429 higher than those of normal weight.
- Non-Hispanic blacks have the highest age-adjusted rates of obesity (47.8%) followed by Hispanics (42.5%), non-Hispanic whites (32.6%), and non-Hispanic Asians (10.8%).
- In 2012, no state had a prevalence of obesity less than 20%.

(Source: CDC, *Adult Obesity Facts*, updated September 9, 2014, <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/data/adult.html>)

Adult | TOBACCO USE

Key Findings

In 2015, 20% of Erie County adults were current smokers and 25% were considered former smokers. In 2015, the American Cancer Society (ACS) stated that tobacco use was the most preventable cause of death worldwide, and is responsible for the deaths of approximately half of long-term users. Each year, tobacco use is responsible for almost 6 million premature deaths, 80% of which are in low-and middle-income countries, and by 2030, this number is expected to increase to 8 million (Source: Cancer Facts & Figures, American Cancer Society, 2015).

In 2015, 20% of Erie County adults were current smokers.

Adult Tobacco Use Behaviors

- The 2015 health assessment identified that one-in-five (20%) Erie County adults were current smokers (those who indicated smoking at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoked some or all days). The 2013 BRFSS reported current smoker prevalence rates of 23% for Ohio and 19% for the U.S.
- One-quarter (25%) of adults indicated that they were former smokers (smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now do not smoke). The 2013 BRFSS reported former smoker prevalence rates of 25% for Ohio and the U.S.
- Erie County adult smokers were more likely to:
 - Have rated their overall health as poor (62%)
 - Have been separated (36%)
 - Have incomes less than \$25,000 (30%)

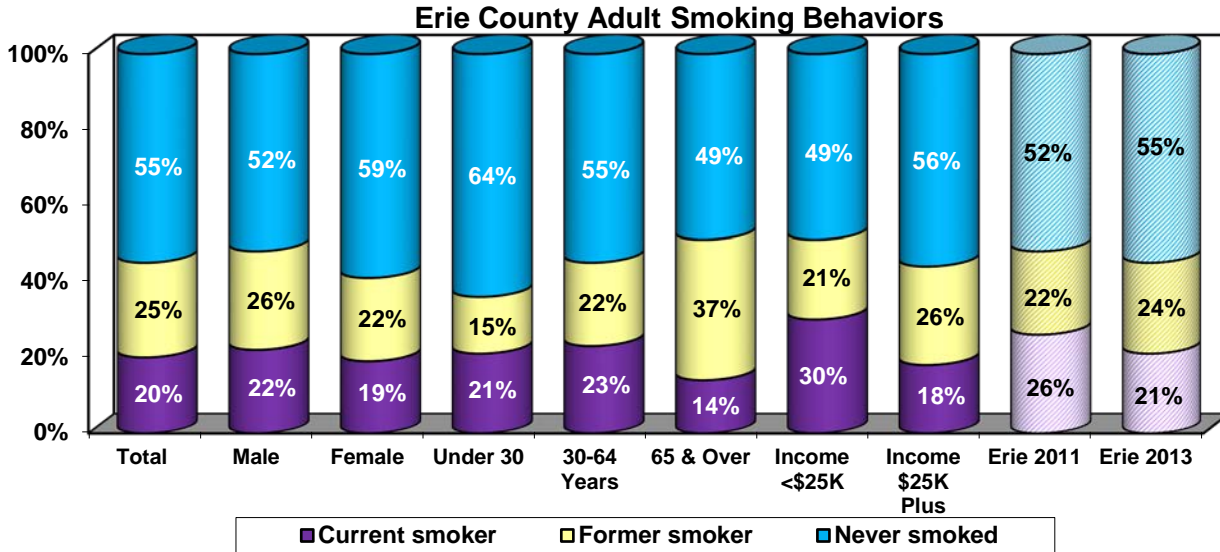
Costs of Tobacco Use

- If a pack-a-day smoker spent \$6/pack, they would spend: \$42/week, \$180/month, or \$2,190/year.
- 20% of Erie County adults indicated they were smokers. That is approximately 11,788 adults.
- If 11,788 adults spent \$2,190/year, then \$25,815,720 is spent a year on cigarettes in Erie County.

- Erie County adults used the following tobacco products in the past year: cigarettes (26%), e-cigarettes (6%), cigars (6%), chewing tobacco (3%), roll-your-own (3%), Black and Milds (3%), snuff (2%), little cigars (2%), cigarillos (2%), swishers (1%), pipes (1%), pouch (1%), hookah (<1%), and bidis (<1%).
- 44% of current smokers responded that they had stopped smoking for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit smoking.

Adult Comparisons	Erie County 2011	Erie County 2013	Erie County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Current smoker	26%	21%	20%	23%	19%
Former smoker	22%	24%	25%	25%	25%

The following graph shows the percentage of Erie County adults who used tobacco. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 20% of all Erie County adults were current smokers, 25% of all adults were former smokers, and 55% had never smoked.



Respondents were asked: "Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?
If yes, do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days or not at all?"

44% of current smokers responded that they had stopped smoking for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit smoking.

Smoke-free Living: Benefits & Milestones

According to the American Heart Association and the U.S. Surgeon General, this is how your body starts to recover:

- In your first 20 minutes after quitting: your blood pressure and heart rate recover from the cigarette-induced spike.
- After 12 hours of smoke-free living: the carbon monoxide levels in your blood return to normal.
- After two weeks to three months of smoke-free living: your circulation and lung function begin to improve.
- After one to nine months of smoke-free living: clear and deeper breathing gradually returns as coughing and shortness of breath diminishes; you regain the ability to cough productively instead of hacking, which cleans your lungs and reduce your risk of infection.
- One year after quitting smoking, a person's risk of coronary heart disease is reduced by 50 percent.
- Five to 15 years after quitting smoking, a person's risk of stroke is similar to that of a nonsmoker.
- After 10 years of smoke-free living, your lung cancer death rate is about half that of a person who has continued to smoke. The risk of other cancers, such as throat, mouth, esophagus, bladder, cervix and pancreas decreases too.

(Source: AHA, *Smoke-free Living: Benefits & Milestones*, January 5, 2015, from: http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/GettingHealthy/QuitSmoking/QuittingSmoking/Smoke-free-Living-Benefits-Milestones_UCM_322711_Article.jsp)

Electronic Cigarettes Facts

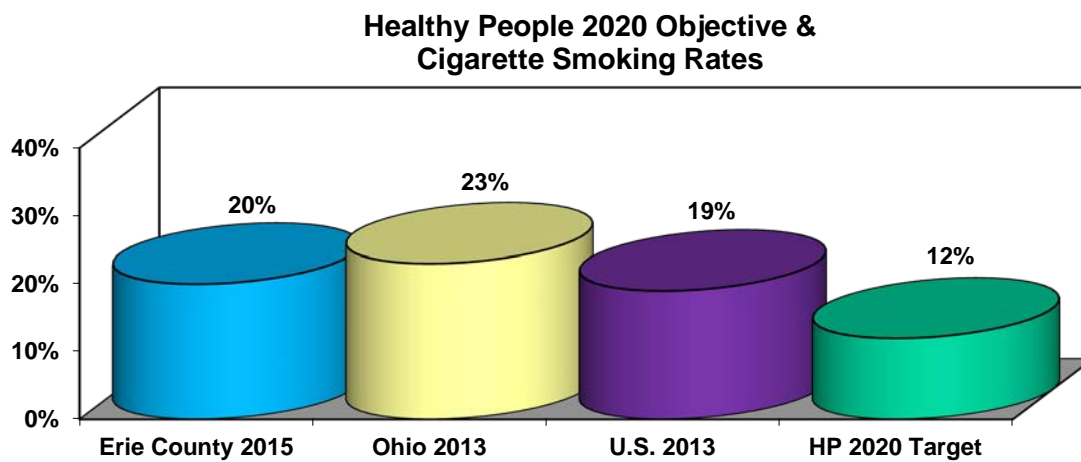
- Electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) are a type of electronic smoking device, resembling cigarettes. They can also look like pipes, pens, or USB memory sticks.
- E-cigarettes cost approximately \$30-60, and refill cartridges cost \$7-\$10. More recently, disposable e-cigarettes that “last up to two packs” are being sold for under \$10 in local and national convenience stores.
- Cartridges generally contain 10-20 mg of nicotine. However, as e-cigarettes are unregulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), their contents and the level of these contents can be highly variable.
- Ever use of e-cigarettes is highest among current cigarette smoking adults in the U.S. and increased from 9.8% in 2010 to 21.2% in 2011 to 32% in 2012.
- Early studies by the FDA found varying levels of nicotine and other potentially harmful ingredients, including cancer-causing substances and di-ethylene glycol, which is found in anti-freeze. However, these substances were found at much lower levels than in traditional cigarettes.
- The awareness and use of electronic cigarettes is increasing. In 2011, 6 of 10 U.S. adults were aware of electronic cigarettes with 21% of smokers having ever used an electronic cigarette.
- Nicotine is found in both inhaled and exhaled vapor of electronic cigarettes. Studies have also found heavy metals, silicates, and cancer-causing compounds in exhaled e-cigarette vapor.

(Source: Philadelphia Department of Public Health, “Electronic Cigarette Fact sheet,” published February 2014, from: http://www.smokefreephilly.org/smokfree_philly/assets/File/Electronic%20Cigarette%20Fact%20Sheet_2_27_14.pdf & Legacy for Health, Tobacco Fact Sheet, May 2014, from: <http://www.legacyforhealth.org/content/download/582/6926/file/LEG-FactSheet-eCigarettes-JUNE2013.pdf>)

25% of Erie County adults indicated that they were former smokers.

The following graph shows Erie County, Ohio, and U.S. adult cigarette smoking rates. The BRFSS rates shown for Ohio and the U.S. were for adults 18 years and older. This graph shows:

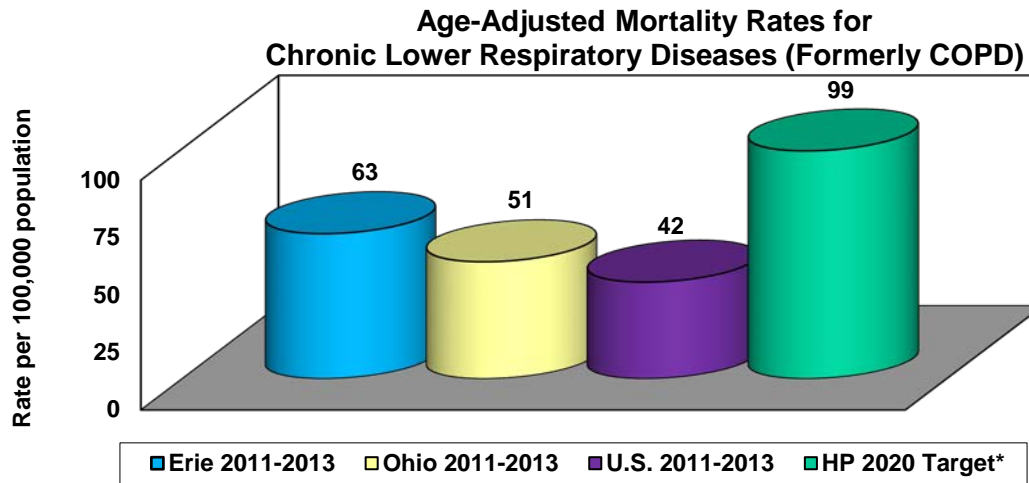
- Erie County adult cigarette smoking rate was lower than the Ohio rate, and higher than the U.S. rate and Healthy People 2020 target objective.



(Source: 2015 Erie County Health Assessment, 2013 BRFSS and Healthy People 2020)

The following graphs show Erie County, Ohio, and U.S. age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 populations for chronic lower respiratory diseases (formerly COPD) in comparison with the Healthy People 2020 objective and the percentage of Erie County and Ohio mothers who smoked during pregnancy. These graphs show:

- From 2011-2013, Erie County's age-adjusted mortality rate for Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease was higher than the Ohio rate and U.S. rate, but lower than the Healthy People 2020 target objective.



(Source: Health Indicators Warehouse and Healthy People 2020)

* Healthy People 2020's target rate and the U.S. rate is for adults aged 45 years and older.

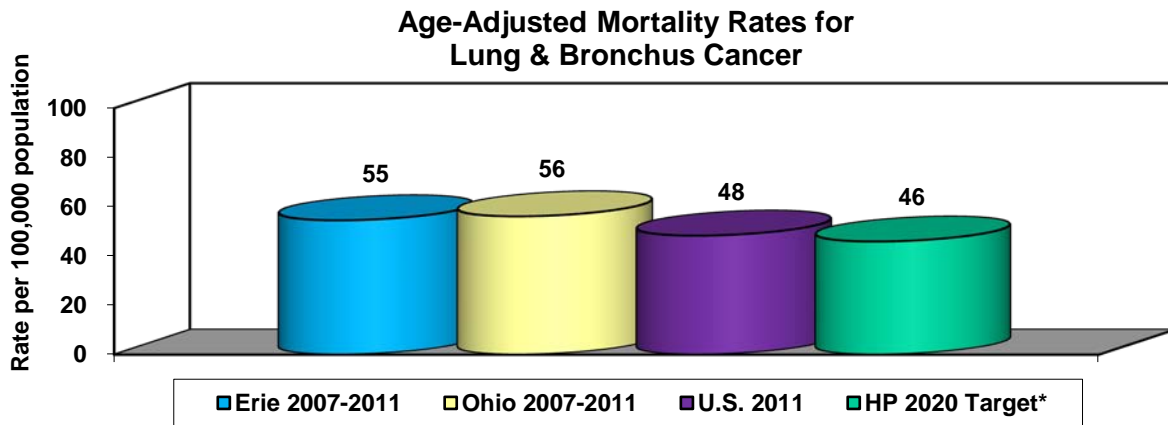
Smoking and Other Health Risks

- Smoking can make it harder for a woman to become pregnant and can affect her baby's health before and after birth. Smoking increases risks for:
 - Preterm (early) delivery
 - Stillbirth (death of the baby before birth)
 - Low birth weight
 - Sudden infant death syndrome (known as SIDS or crib death)
 - Ectopic pregnancy
 - Orofacial clefts in infants
- Smoking can also affect men's sperm, which can reduce fertility and also increase risks for birth defects and miscarriage (loss of the pregnancy).
- Smoking can affect bone health.
 - Women past childbearing years who smoke have lower bone density (weaker bones) than women who never smoked and are at greater risk for broken bones.
- Smoking affects the health of your teeth and gums and can cause tooth loss.
- Smoking can increase your risk for cataracts (clouding of the eye's lens that makes it hard for you to see) and age-related macular degeneration (damage to a small spot near the center of the retina, the part of the eye needed for central vision).

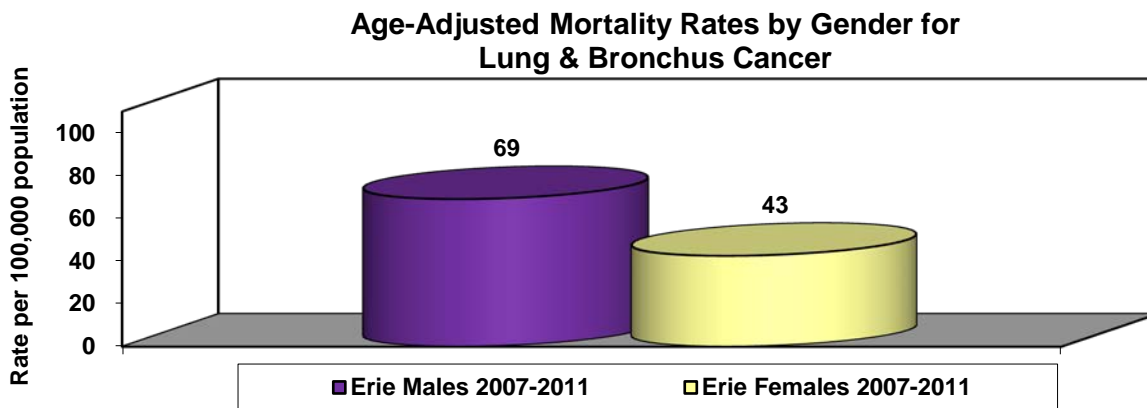
(Source: CDC, *Effects of Cigarette Smoking, Smoking and Other Health Risks*, February 6, 2014, http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/health_effects/effects_cig_smoking/index.htm)

The following graphs show Erie County, Ohio, and U.S. age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for lung and bronchus cancer in comparison with the Healthy People 2020 objective and Erie County mortality rates by gender. These graphs show:

- Disparities existed by gender for Erie County lung and bronchus cancer age-adjusted mortality rates. The 2007-2011 Erie male rates were substantially higher than the Erie female rates.

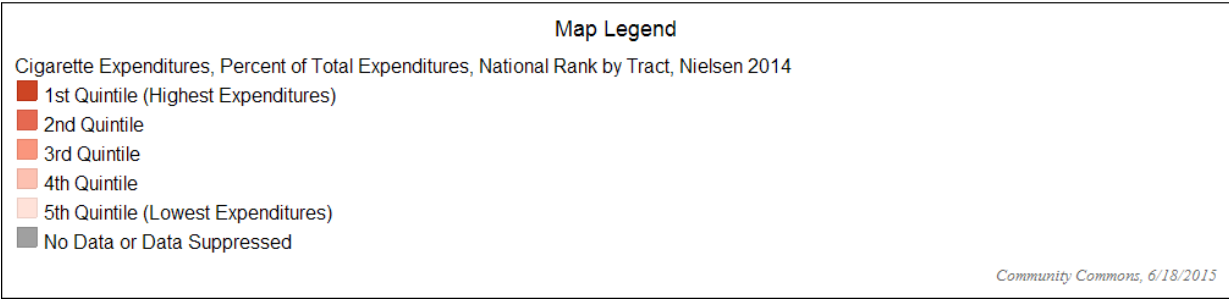
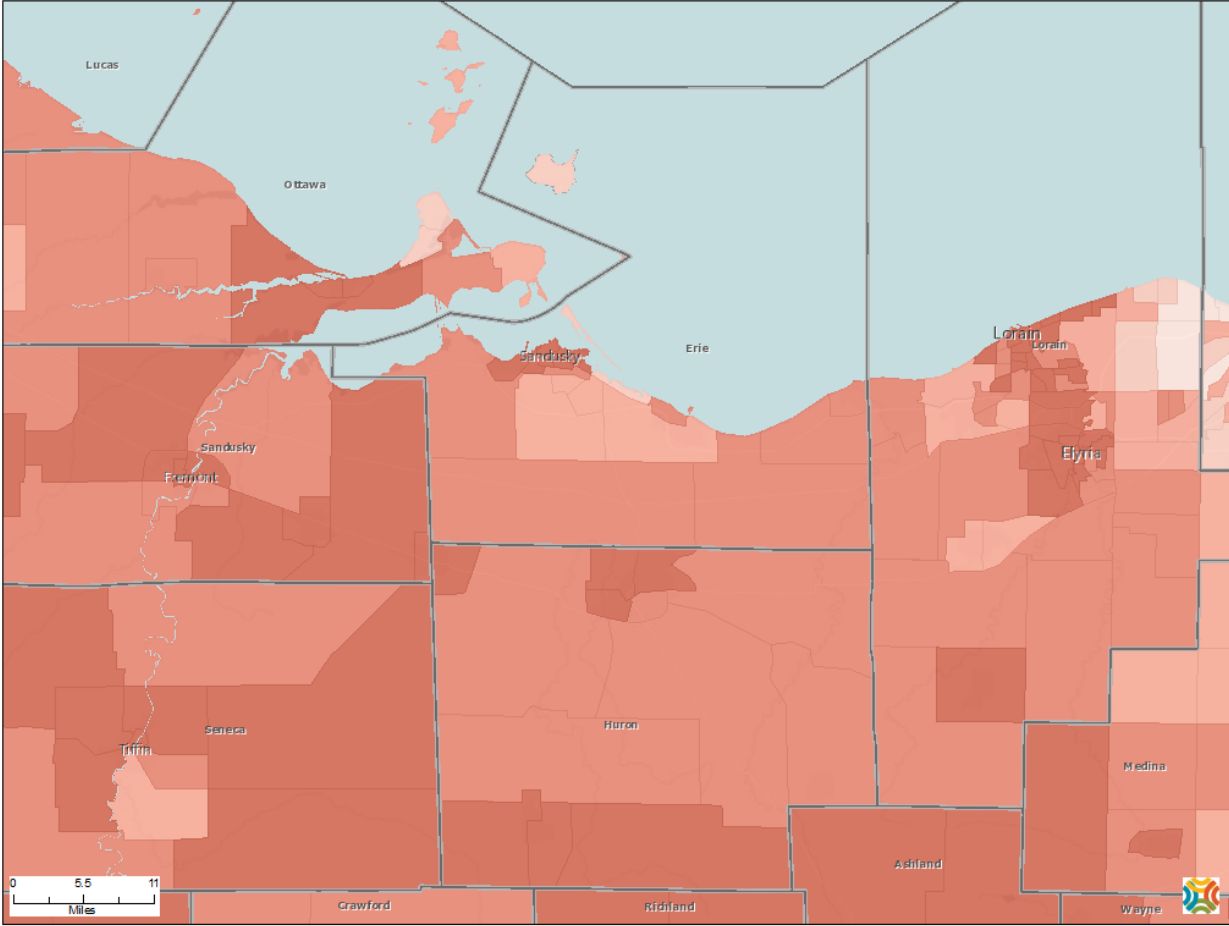


*Healthy People 2020 Target data is for lung cancer only
 (Sources: Healthy People 2020, National Cancer Institute, ODH Information Warehouse, updated 2015)



(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 2015)

Cigarette Expenditures, Percent of Total Expenditures,
National Rank by Tract, Nielsen 2014



(Source: Community Commons, updated 6/18/2015)

ADULT TOBACCO

Adult | ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Key Findings

In 2015, the Health Assessment indicated that 19% of Erie County adults were considered frequent drinkers (drank an average of three or more days per week, per CDC guidelines). 39% of adults who drank had five or more drinks for males or 4 or more drinks for females on one occasion (binge drinking) in the past month. Seven percent of adults drove after having perhaps too much to drink.

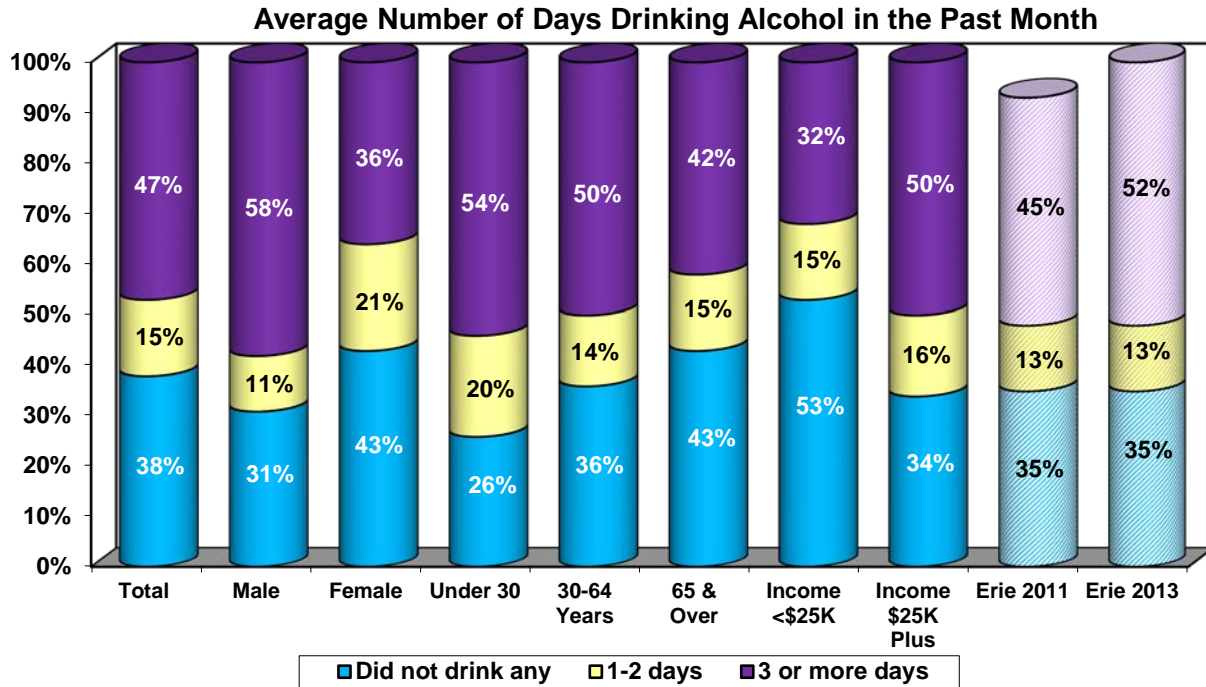
62% of Erie County adults had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month.

Adult Alcohol Consumption

- In 2015, 62% of the Erie County adults had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month, increasing to 74% of those under the age of 30. The 2013 BRFSS reported current drinker prevalence rates of 53% for Ohio and 55% for the U.S.
- Nearly one-in-five (19%) adults were considered frequent drinkers (drank on an average of three or more days per week).
- Of those who drank, Erie County adults drank 3.5 drinks on average, increasing to 4.3 drinks for males.
- Almost one-fourth (22%) Erie County adults were considered binge drinkers. The 2013 BRFSS reported binge drinking rates of 17% for Ohio and for the U.S.
- 39% of those current drinkers reported they had five or more alcoholic drinks (for males) or 4 or more drinks (for females) on an occasion in the last month and would be considered binge drinkers by definition.
- 7% of adults reported driving after having perhaps too much to drink, increasing to 10% of males.
- Erie County adults experienced the following in the past six months: drove after having any alcoholic beverage (15%), drank more than they expected (11%), spent a lot of time drinking (3%), tried to quit or cut down but could not (2%), gave up other activities to drink (2%), continued to drink despite problems caused by drinking (2%), drank more to get the same effect (2%), failed to fulfill duties at work, home, or school (1%), and drank to ease withdrawal symptoms (1%).

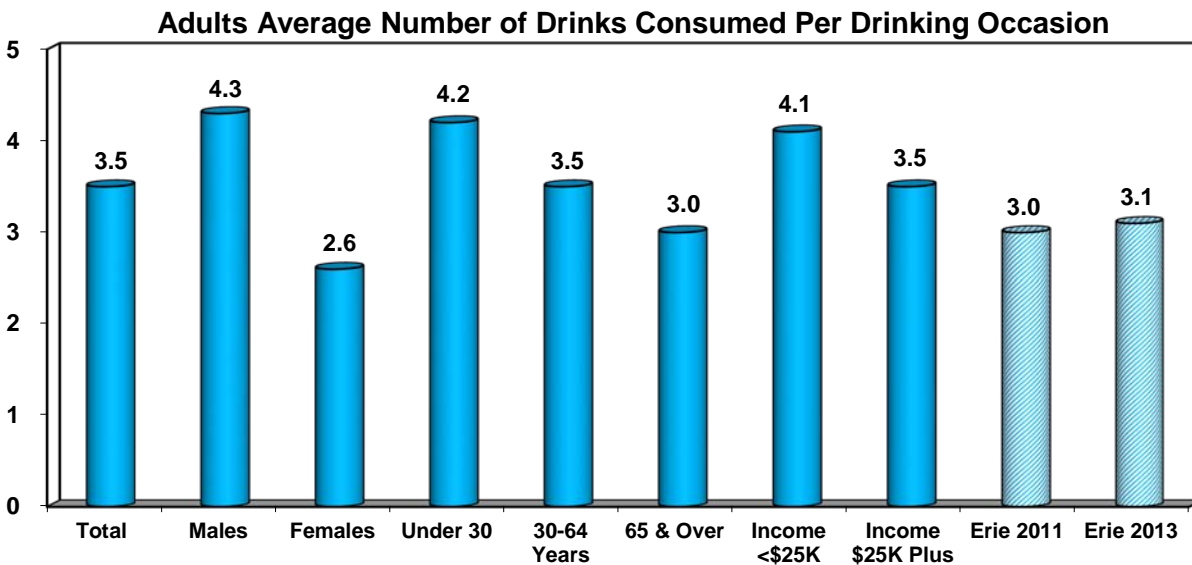
Adult Comparisons	Erie County 2011	Erie County 2013	Erie County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Drank alcohol at least once in past month	65%	54%	62%	53%	55%
Binge drinker (drank 5 or more drinks for males and 4 or more for females on an occasion)	30%	18%	22%	17%	17%

The following graphs show the percentage of Erie County adults consuming alcohol and the amount consumed on average. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the first graph include: 38% of all Erie County adults did not drink alcohol, 31% of Erie County males did not drink, and 43% of adult females reported they did not drink.



*Percentages may not equal 100% as some respondents answered "don't know"

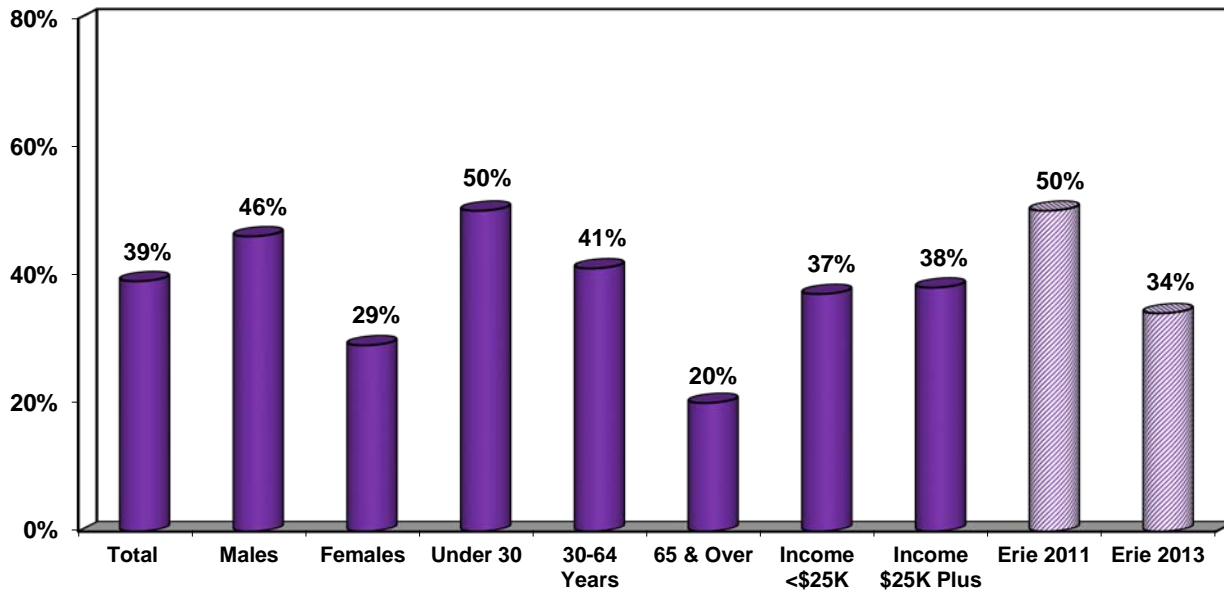
19% of Erie County adults were considered frequent drinkers (drank on an average of three or more days per week).



ADULT ALCOHOL

The following graphs show the percentage of Erie County drinkers who binge drank in the past month and a comparison of Erie County binge drinkers with Ohio and U.S. binge drinkers.

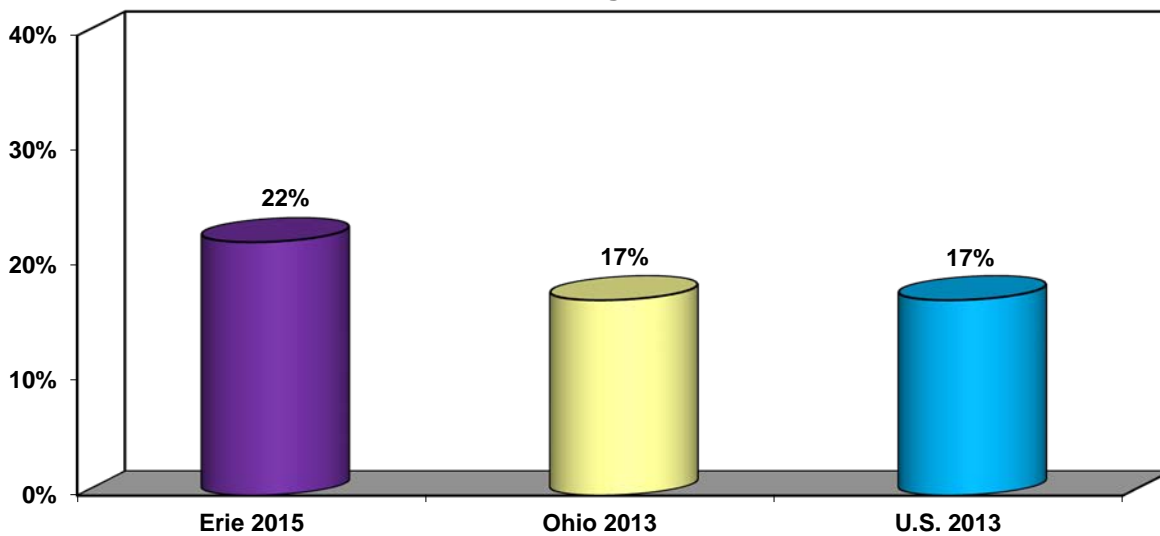
Erie County Adult Drinkers Who Binge Drank in Past Month*



*Based on adults who have drunk alcohol in the past month. Binge drinking is defined as having five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on an occasion. Adults must have reported drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on an occasion at least once in the previous month.

7% of Erie County adults reported driving after having perhaps too much to drink.

Adult Binge Drinkers*



(Source: 2013 BRFSS, 2015 Erie County Health Assessment)

*Based on all adults. Binge drinking is defined as males having five or more drinks on an occasion, females having four or more drinks on one occasion.

The following table shows the Township of Perkins, City of Sandusky, Erie County, and Ohio motor vehicle accident statistics. The table shows:

	Perkins Township 2014	City of Sandusky 2014	Erie County 2014	Ohio 2014
Total Crashes	620	653	2,532	282,368
Alcohol-Related Total Crashes	11	36	89	12,480
Fatal Injury Crashes	2	0	5	919
Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes	0	0	1	271
Alcohol Impaired Drivers in Crashes	11	35	88	12,353
Injury Crashes	163	136	578	69,917
Alcohol-Related Injury Crashes	6	16	44	5,049
Property Damage Only	455	517	1,949	211,532
Alcohol-Related Property Damage Only	5	20	44	7,160
Deaths	2	0	5	1,008
Alcohol-Related Deaths	0	0	1	297
Total Non-Fatal Injuries	260	224	867	100,554
Alcohol-Related Injuries	13	24	62	7,029

(Source: Ohio Department of Public Safety, Crash Reports, Updated 6/18/2015, Traffic Crash Facts)

Caffeinated Alcoholic Beverages

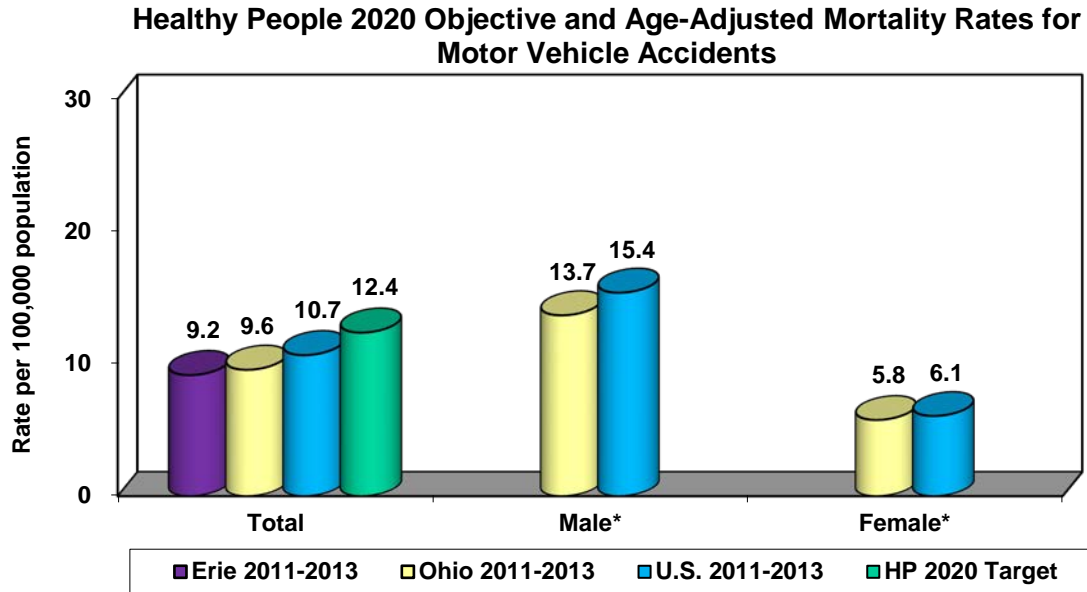
- Excessive alcohol consumption is responsible for about 88,000 deaths and 2.5 million years of potential life lost (YPLL) in the United States each year.
- Drinkers who consume alcohol mixed with energy drinks are 3 times more likely to binge drink than drinkers who do not report mixing alcohol with energy drinks.
- Drinkers who consume alcohol with energy drinks are about twice as likely as drinkers who do not report mixing to report being taken advantage of sexually, to report taking advantage of someone else sexually, and to report riding with a driver who was under the influence of alcohol.

(Source: CDC, Alcohol and Public Health, Fact Sheets, Caffeinated Alcoholic Beverages, November 19, 2014, <http://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/cab.htm>)

Motor Vehicle Accidents

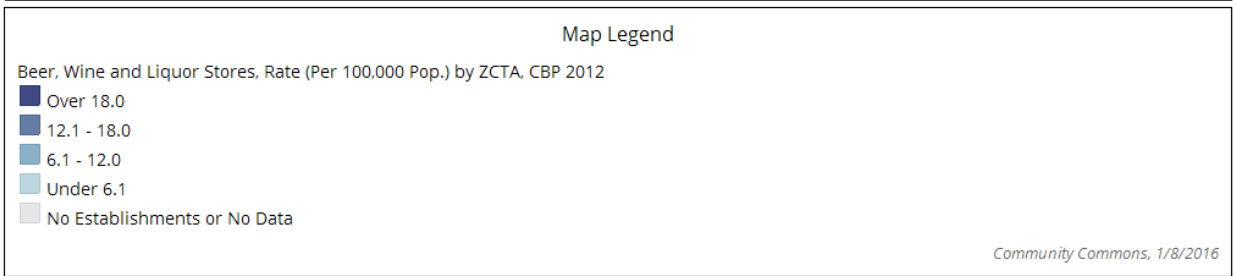
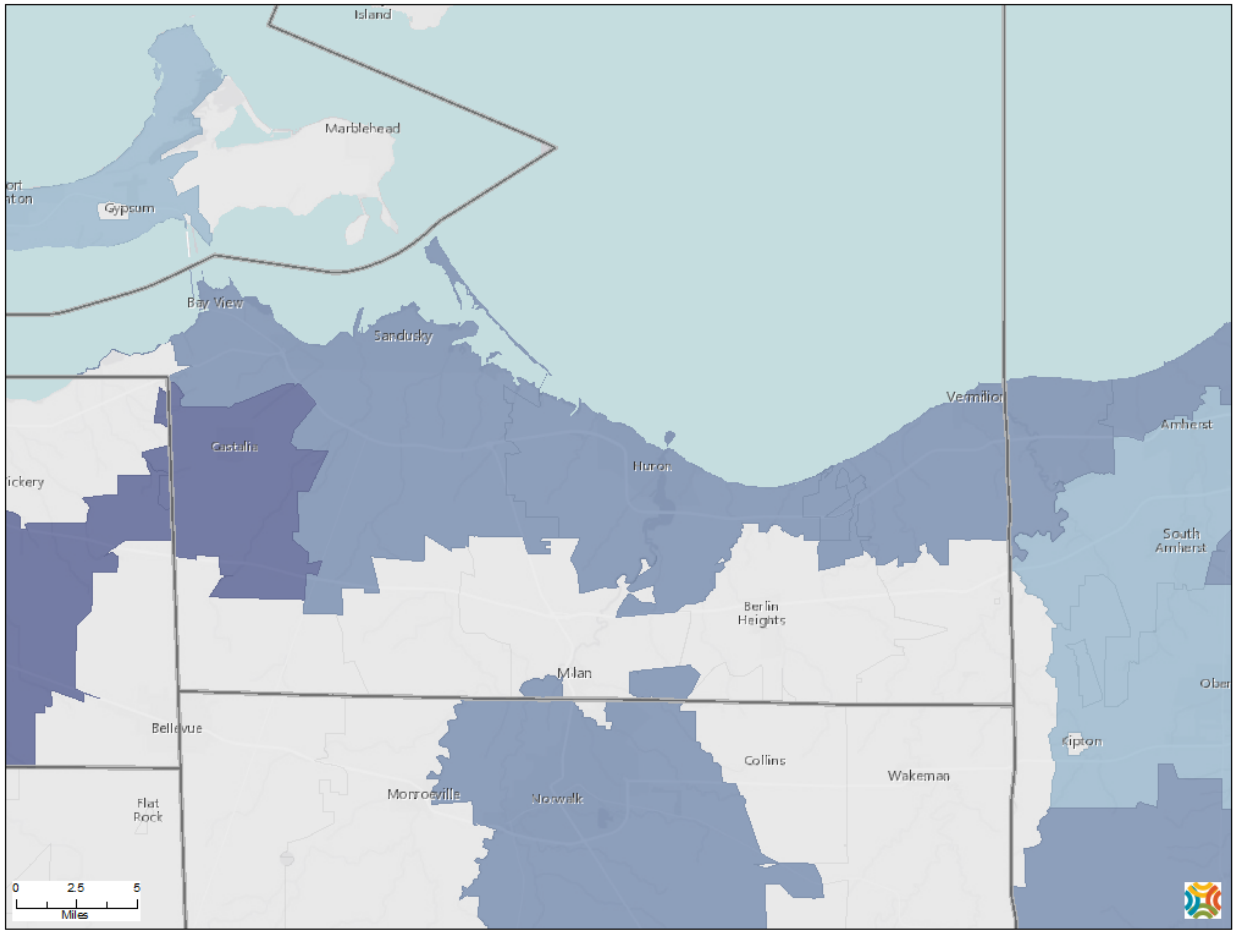
The following graph shows Erie County and Ohio age-adjusted motor vehicle accident mortality rates per 100,000 population with comparison to the Healthy People 2020 objective. The graph shows:

- From 2011-2013, the Erie County motor vehicle age-adjusted mortality rate of 9.2 deaths per 100,000 population was less than the state rate, national rate, and the Healthy People 2020 objective.
- The state and national age-adjusted motor vehicle accident mortality rate for males was higher than the female rate from 2011 to 2013.



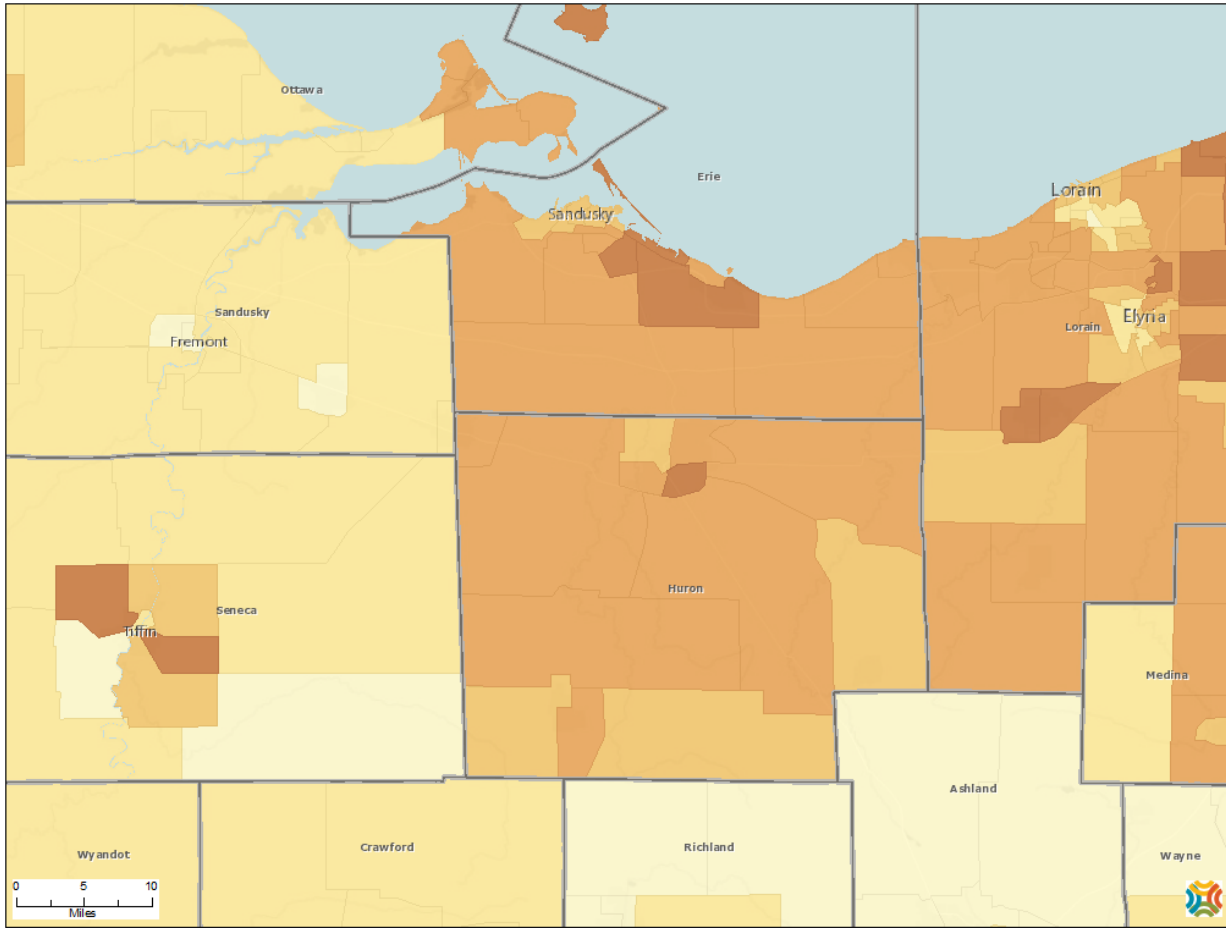
*Data is statistically unavailable for Erie County male and female rates
(Source: Health Indicators Warehouse and Healthy People 2020)

Beer, Wine and Liquor Stores, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA), Census Business Patterns (CBP), 2012



(Source: Community Commons, updated 1/8/2016)

Alcohol Beverage Expenditures, Percent of Food-At-Home Expenditures, National Rank by Tract, Nielsen 2014



Map Legend

Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures, Percent of Food-At-Home Expenditures, National Rank by Tract, Nielsen 2014

- 1st Quintile (Highest Expenditures)
- 2nd Quintile
- 3rd Quintile
- 4th Quintile
- 5th Quintile (Lowest Expenditures)
- No Data or Data Suppressed

Community Commons, 6/19/2015

(Source: Community Commons, updated 6/19/2015)

Adult | DRUG USE

Key Findings

In 2015, 9% of Erie County adults had used marijuana during the past 6 months. 10% of adults had used medication not prescribed for them or took more than prescribed to feel good or high and/or more active or alert during the past 6 months.

Adult Drug Use

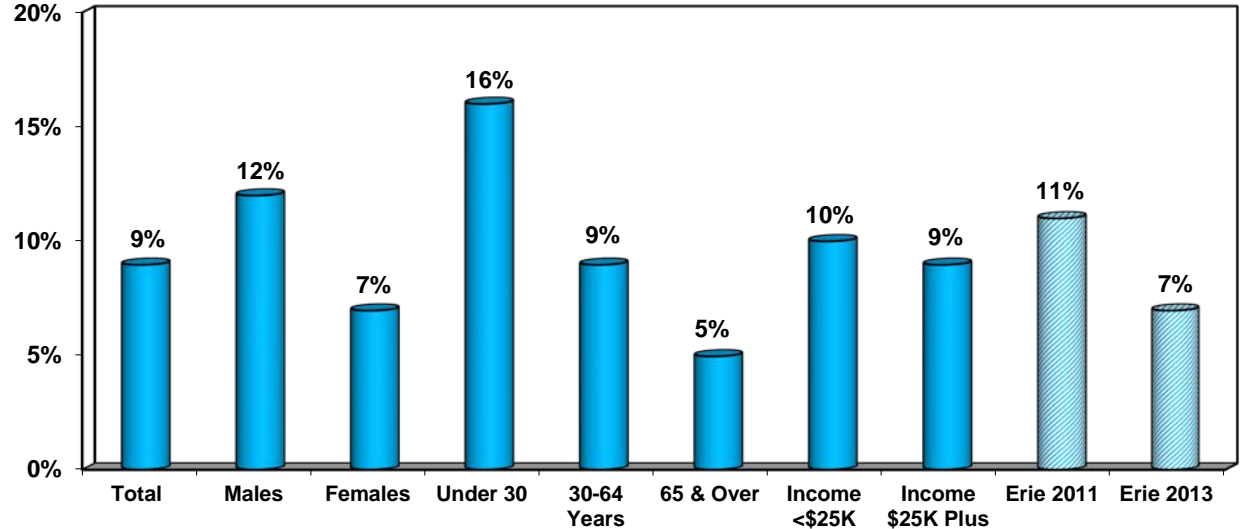
- 9% of Erie County adults had used marijuana in the past 6 months, increasing to 16% of those under the age of 30.
- 3% of Erie County adults reported using other recreational drugs in the past six months such as cocaine, synthetic marijuana/K2, heroin, LSD, inhalants, Ecstasy, bath salts, and methamphetamines.
- When asked about their frequency of marijuana and other recreational drug use in the past six months, 17% of Erie County adults who used drugs did so almost every day, and 32% did so less than once a month.
- 10% of adults had used medication not prescribed for them or they took more than prescribed to feel good or high and/or more active or alert during the past 6 months, increasing to 13% of those under the age of 30.
- When asked about their frequency of medication misuse in the past six months, 29% of Erie County adults who used these drugs did so almost every day, and 32% did so less than once a month.

Adult Comparisons	Erie County 2011	Erie County 2013	Erie County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Adults who used marijuana in the past 6 months	11%	7%	9%	N/A	N/A
Adults who used other recreational drugs in the past 6 months	10%	1%	3%	N/A	N/A
Adults who misused prescription drugs in the past 6 months	3%	8%	10%	N/A	N/A

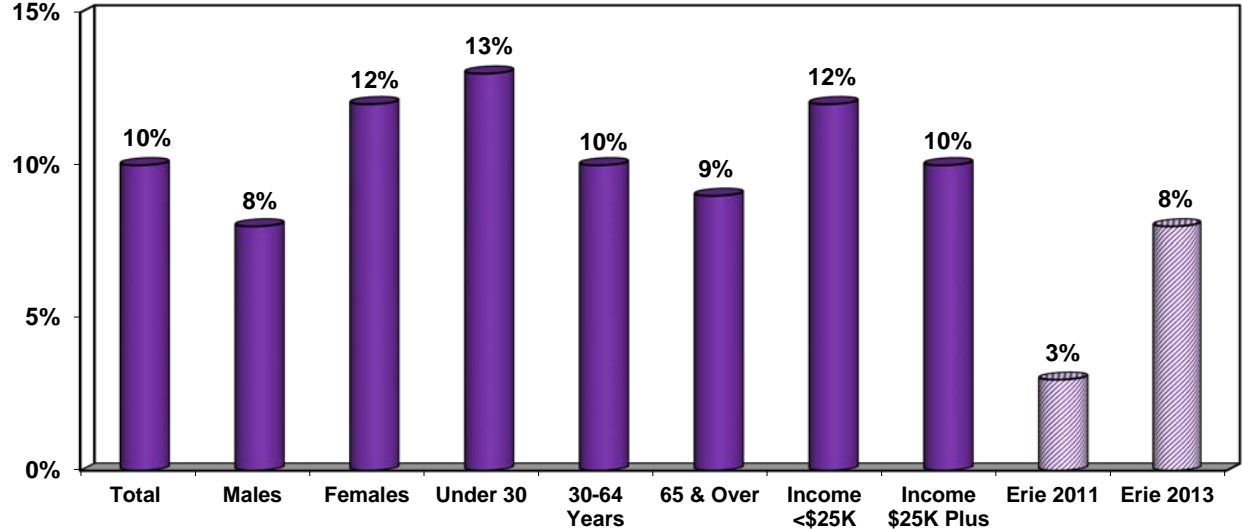
N/A – Not available

The following graphs are data from the 2015 Erie County Health Assessment indicating adult marijuana use in the past six months and medication misuse in the past six months. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 9% of all Erie County adults used marijuana in the past six months, 16% of adults under the age of 30 were current users, and 10% of adults with incomes less than \$25,000 were current users.

Erie County Adult Marijuana Use in Past 6 Months

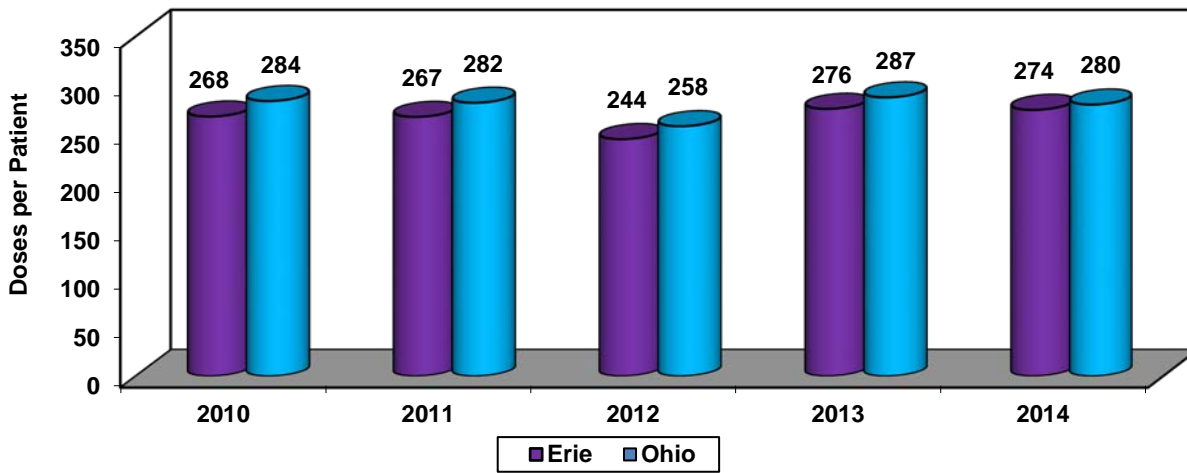


Erie County Adult Medication Misuse in Past 6 Months

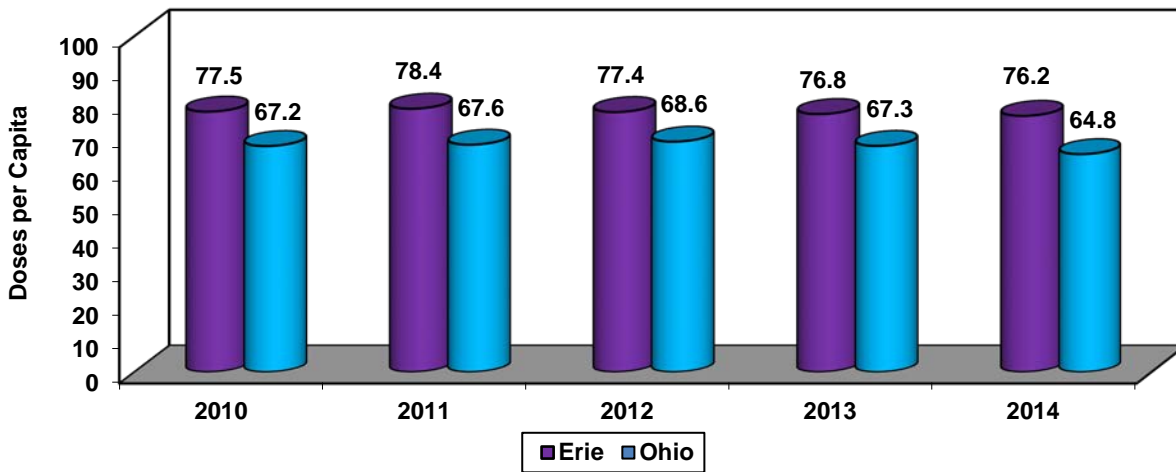


The following graphs show Erie County and Ohio opiate and pain reliever doses per patient and doses per capita. These graphs show:

Erie County and Ohio Number of Opiate and Pain Reliever Doses Per Patient



Erie County and Ohio Number of Opiate and Pain Reliever Doses Per Capita



(Source: Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System, April 22, 2015, from: <https://www.ohiopmp.gov/portal/docs.aspx>)

Abuse of Prescription (Rx) Drugs

- Young adults (age 18 to 25) are the biggest abusers of prescription (Rx) opioid pain relievers, ADHD, stimulants, and anti-anxiety drugs.
- Reasons for abusing these drugs include: getting high, relieving pain, studying better, dealing with problems, losing weight, feeling better, increasing alertness, and having a good time with friends.
- In 2010, almost 3,000 young adults died from prescription drug (mainly opioid) overdoses. This was a 250% increase from 1999.
- Among young adults, for every death due to Rx drug overdose, there were 17 treatment admissions and 66 emergency room visits.

(Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Abuse of Prescription (Rx) Drugs Affects Young Adults Most, June 2013, from: <http://www.drugabuse.gov/related-topics/trends-statistics/infographics/abuse-prescription-rx-drugs-affects-young-adults-most>)

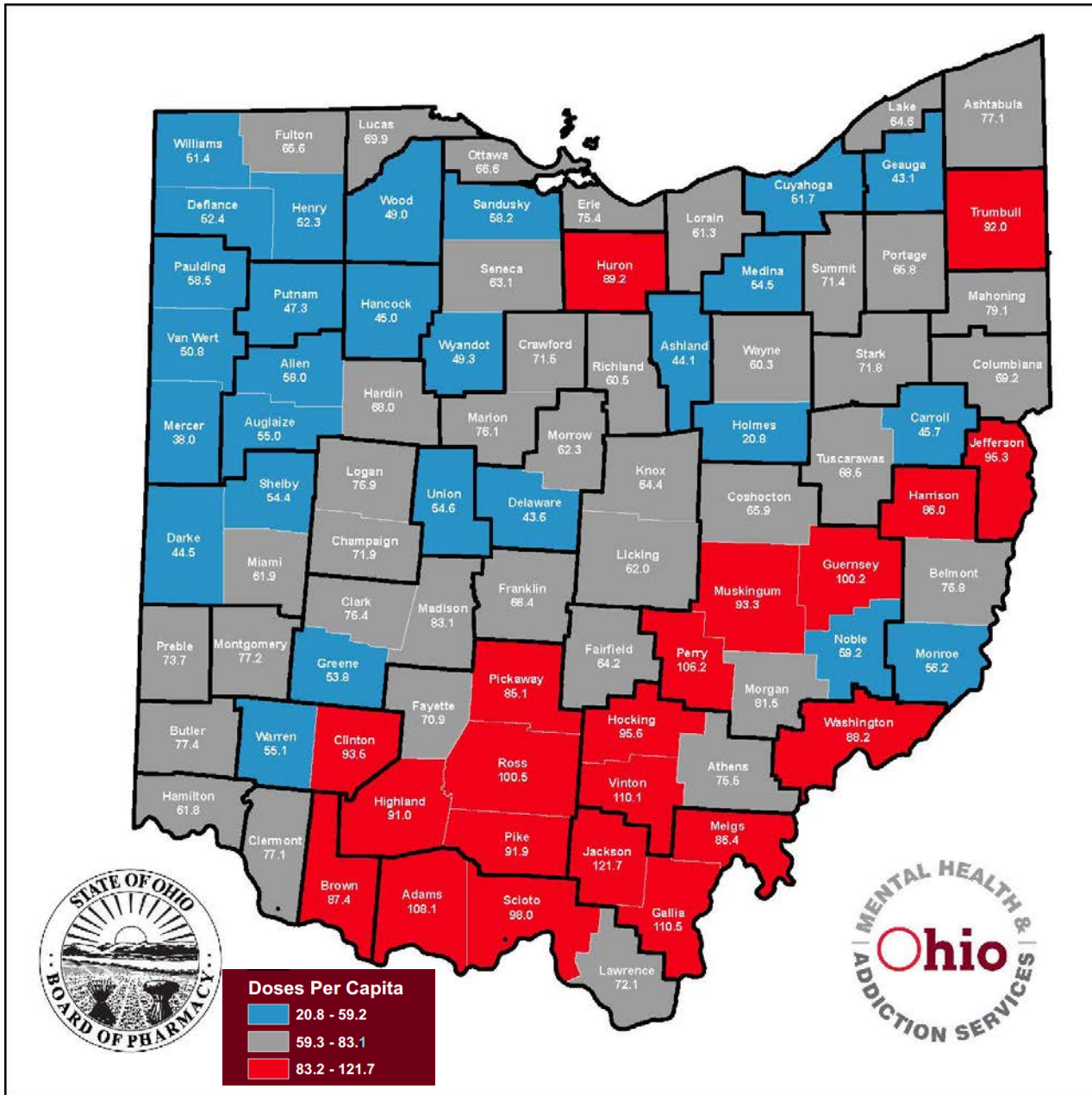
Heroin

- Heroin is an opioid drug that is synthesized from morphine, a naturally occurring substance extracted from the seed pod of the Asian opium poppy plant.
- In 2011, 4.2 million Americans aged 12 or older had used heroin at least once in their lives.
- It is estimated that about 23% of individuals who use heroin become dependent on it.
- Heroin overdoses frequently involve a suppression of breathing. This can affect the amount of oxygen that reaches the brain, a condition called hypoxia.
- Heroin abuse is associated with a number of serious health conditions, including fatal overdose, spontaneous abortion, and infectious diseases like hepatitis and HIV.
- Chronic users may develop collapsed veins, infection of the heart lining and valves, abscesses, constipation and gastrointestinal cramping, and liver or kidney disease.

(Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Drug Facts: Heroin, October 2014, from: <http://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugfacts/heroin>)

Prescription Analgesic Doses Per Capita

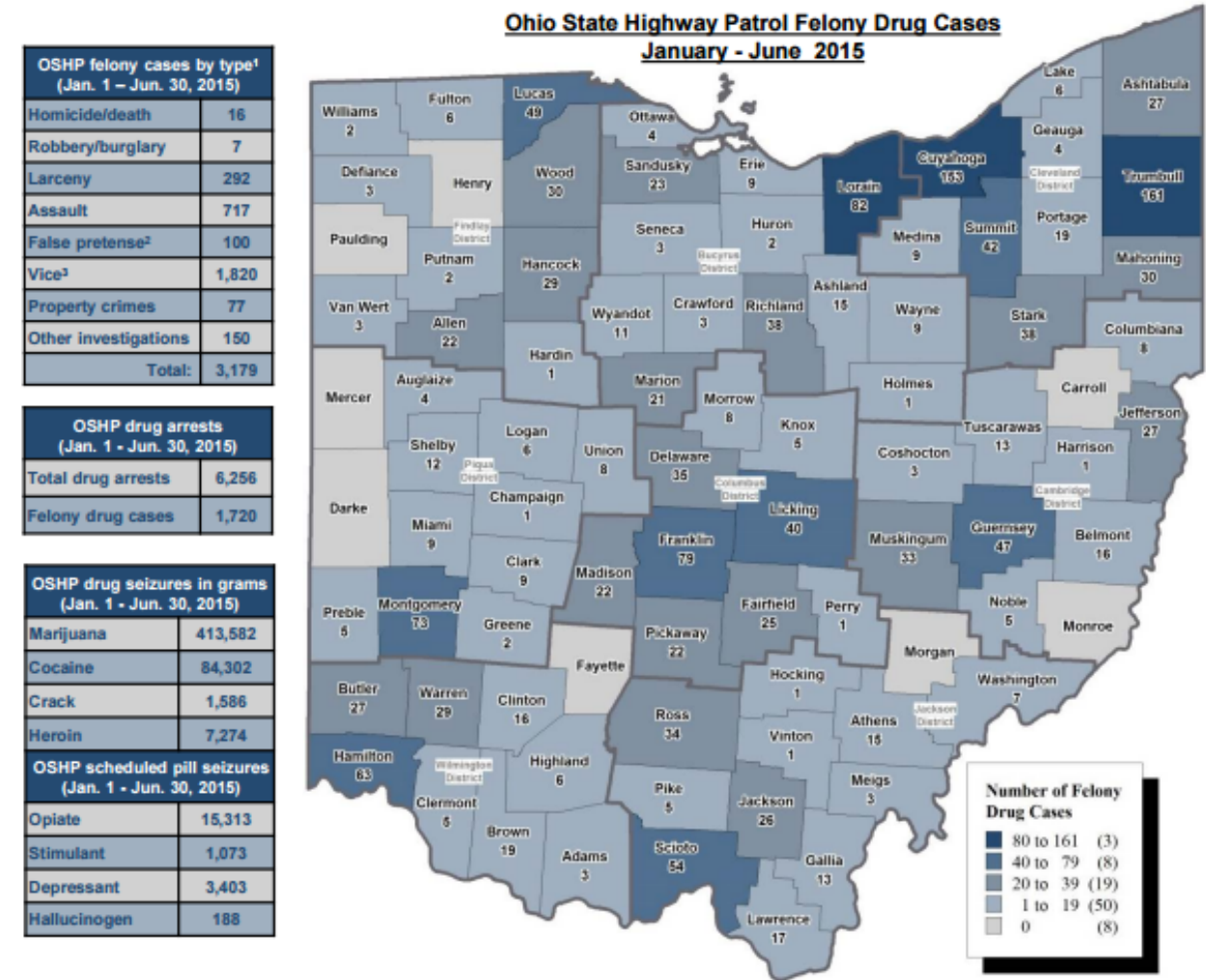
- In 2012, the statewide average per capita dosage rate was 75.4 doses per person.
- The average per capita dosage rate was 49.3 doses per person in Erie County in 2012.



Felony Cases and Drug Arrests January – June 2015

- OSHP investigated a wide range of felony offenses during the first half of 2015, including vice (1,820); assault (717); larceny (292); false pretense (100); property crimes (77); homicide/death (16); robbery/burglary (7); and various other types of felony offenses (150).
- OSHP Troopers made 6,256 total drug arrests during the first 6 months of 2015 – a 10% increase compared to 2014 and a 30% increase compared to the previous 3-year average (2012-2014).
- Of the 6,256 drug arrests, over one-quarter (1,720 or 27%) included one or more felony drug charges. This represents a 36% increase over the previous 3-year average (2012-2014).

OHIO STATE HIGHWAY PATROL FELONY CASES AND DRUG ARRESTS JANUARY – JUNE 2015



(Source: Ohio State Highway Patrol, Felony Cases and Drug Arrests, January – June 2015, from <http://statepatrol.ohio.gov/>)

Adult | WOMEN'S HEALTH

Key Findings

In 2015, more than half (57%) of Erie County women over the age of 40 reported having a mammogram in the past year. 54% of Erie County women ages 19 and over had a clinical breast exam and 46% had a Pap smear to detect cancer of the cervix in the past year. The Health Assessment determined that 5% of women survived a heart attack and 4% survived a stroke at some time in their life. Two-fifths (40%) were obese, 38% had high blood pressure, 37% had high blood cholesterol, and 19% were identified as smokers, known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.

Women's Health Screenings

- In 2015, 66% of women had a mammogram at some time and almost two-fifths (37%) had this screening in the past year.
- More than half (57%) of women ages 40 and over had a mammogram in the past year and 71% had one in the past two years. The 2012 BRFSS reported that 74% of women 40 and over in Ohio and in the U.S., had a mammogram in the past two years.
- Most (91%) Erie County women have had a clinical breast exam at some time in their life and 54% had one within the past year. About two-thirds (68%) of women ages 40 and over had a clinical breast exam in the past two years. The 2010 BRFSS reported that 75% of women 40 and over in Ohio and 77% in the U.S., had a clinical breast exam in the past two years.
- This assessment has identified that 94% of Erie County women have had a Pap smear and 46% reported having had the exam in the past year. 66% of women had a pap smear in the past three years. The 2012 BRFSS indicated that 78% of Ohio and U.S. women had a pap smear in the past three years.

Women's Health Concerns

- From 2011-2013, major cardiovascular diseases (heart disease and stroke) accounted for 27% of all female deaths in Erie County (Source: CDC Wonder, Underlying Cause of Death).
- Women used the following as their usual source of services for female health concerns: private gynecologist (65%), general or family physician (17%), nurse practitioner/physician assistant (8%), health department clinic (5%), community health center (4%), family planning clinic (1%), midwife (<1%), and some other place (1%). 9% indicated they did not have a usual source of services for female health concerns.
- In 2015, the health assessment determined that 5% of women had survived a heart attack and 4% had survived a stroke at some time in their life.

Erie County Female Leading Types of Death, 2011 – 2013

1. Cancers (21% of all deaths)
2. Heart Diseases (21%)
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (8%)
4. Alzheimer's disease (6%)
5. Stroke (5%)

(Source: CDC Wonder, 2011-2013)

Ohio Female Leading Causes of Death, 2011 – 2013

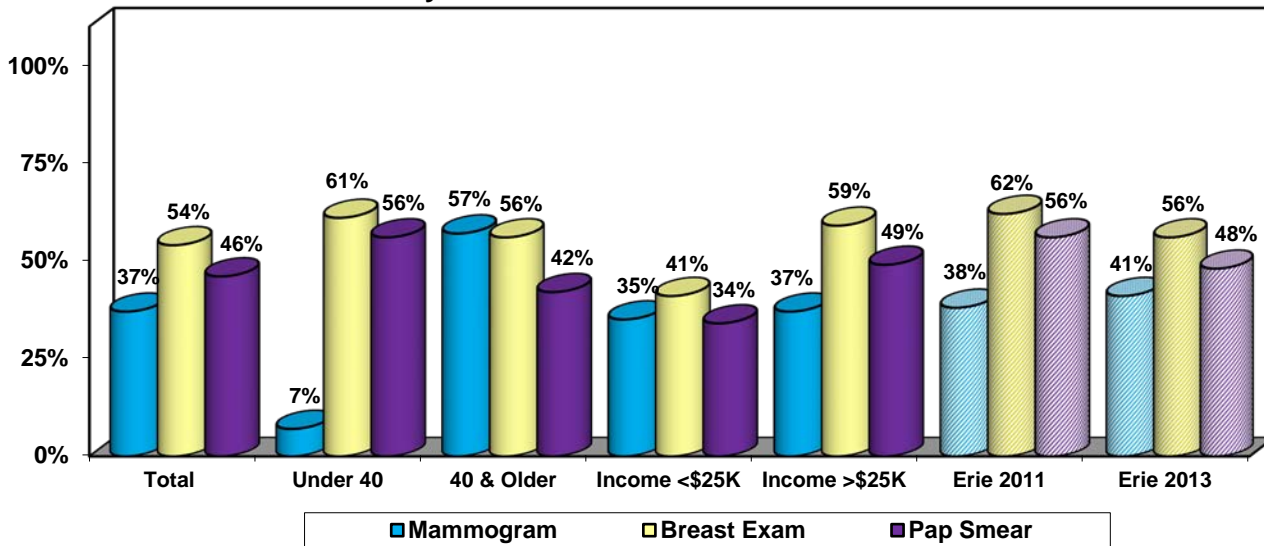
1. Heart Diseases (21% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (21%)
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (7%)
4. Stroke (6%)
5. Alzheimer's Disease (5%)

(Source: CDC Wonder, 2011-2013)

- Major risk factors for cardiovascular disease include smoking, obesity, high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, physical inactivity, and diabetes. In Erie County, the 2015 Health Assessment has identified that:
 - 67% were overweight or obese (60% Ohio, 58% U.S., 2013 BRFSS)
 - 38% were diagnosed with high blood pressure (32% Ohio, 30% U.S., 2013 BRFSS)
 - 37% were diagnosed with high blood cholesterol (36% Ohio, 37% U.S., 2013 BRFSS)
 - 19% of all women were current smokers (23% Ohio, 17% U.S., 2013 BRFSS)
 - 13% had been diagnosed with diabetes (12% Ohio, 12% U.S., 2013 BRFSS)

The following graph shows the percentage of Erie County female adults that had various health exams in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the graph include: 37% of Erie County females had a mammogram within the past year, 54% had a clinical breast exam, and 46% had a Pap smear.

Erie County Women's Health Exams Within the Past Year

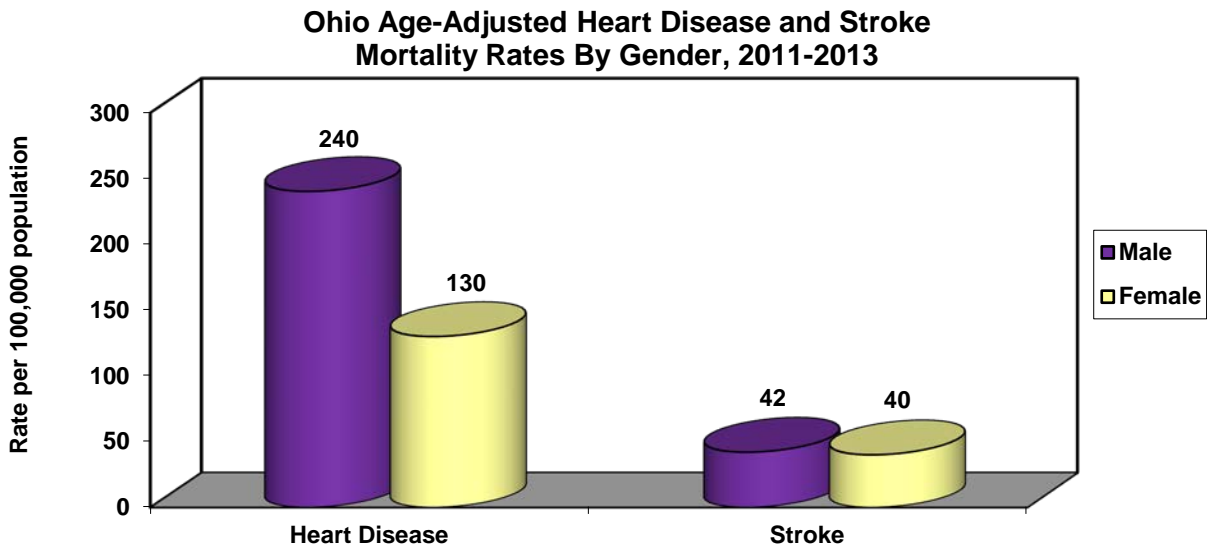
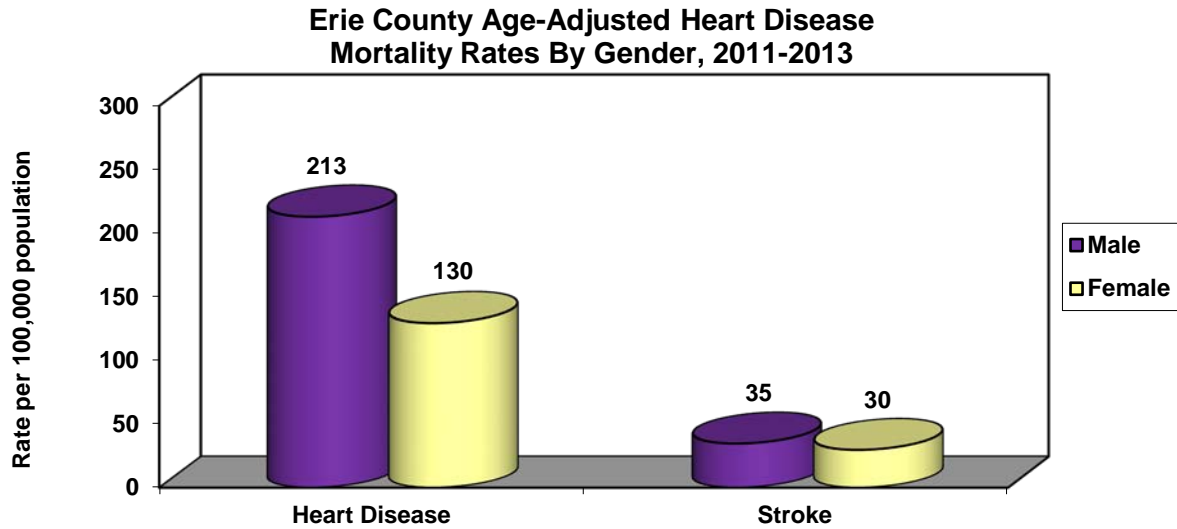


Adult Comparisons	Erie County 2011	Erie County 2013	Erie County 2015	Ohio 2012	U.S. 2012
Had a clinical breast exam in the past two years (age 40 & over)	78%	70%	68%	75%*	77%*
Had a mammogram in the past two years (age 40 & over)	72%	72%	71%	74%	74%
Had a pap smear in the past three years	76%	69%	66%	78%	78%

*2010 BRFSS Data

The following graphs show the Erie County and Ohio age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for cardiovascular diseases. The graphs show:

- From 2011-2013, the Erie County and Ohio female age-adjusted mortality rate was lower than the male rate for heart disease.
- The Erie County female heart disease mortality rate was lower than the Ohio female rate from 2011 to 2013.

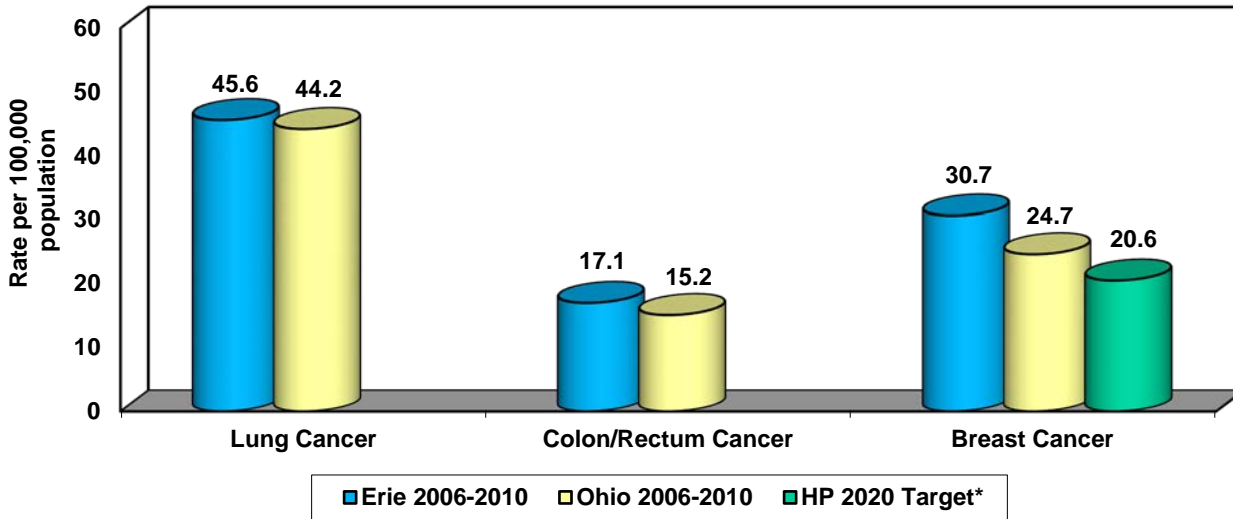


(Source: Health Indicators Warehouse, 2011-2013)

The following graphs show the Erie County age-adjusted cancer mortality rates per 100,000 population for women with comparison to the Healthy People 2020 objective when available. The graphs show:

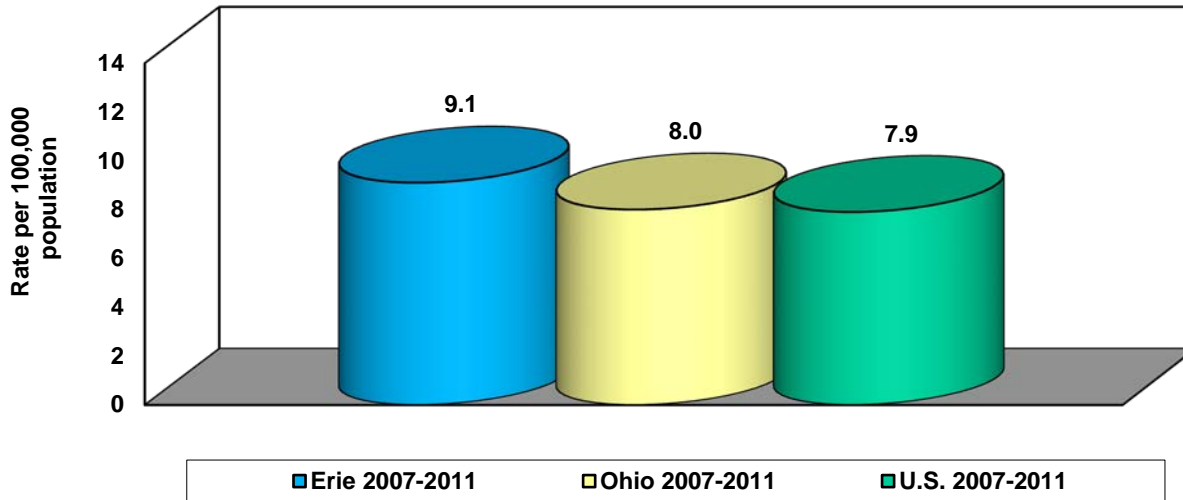
- From 2006-2010, the Erie County age-adjusted mortality rate for female lung, colon/rectum, and breast cancer was greater than the Ohio rate.

Erie County Female Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates



(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, Cancer in Ohio 2014 and Healthy People 2020)

Erie County Female Age-Adjusted Ovarian Cancer Mortality Rates



(Source: National Cancer Institute)

What Can I Do to Reduce My Risk of Breast Cancer?

Many factors can influence your breast cancer risk, and most women who develop breast cancer do not have any known risk factors or a history of the disease in their families. However, you can help lower your risk of breast cancer in the following ways:

- Keep a healthy weight.
- Exercise regularly (at least four hours a week).
- Get enough sleep.
- Don't drink alcohol, or limit alcohol drinks to no more than one per day.
- Avoid exposures to chemicals that can cause cancer (carcinogens).
- Try to reduce your exposure to radiation during medical tests like mammograms, X-rays, CT scans, and PET scans.
- If you are taking, or have been told to take, hormone replacement therapy or oral contraceptives (birth control pills), ask your doctor about the risks and find out if it is right for you.
- Breastfeed your babies, if possible.

If you have a family history of breast cancer or inherited changes in your BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes, you may have a higher breast cancer risk. Talk to your doctor about these ways of reducing your risk;

- Anti-estrogens or other medicines that block or decrease estrogen in your body.
- Surgery to reduce your risk of breast cancer—
 - Prophylactic (preventive) mastectomy (removal of breast tissue).
 - Prophylactic (preventive) salpingo-oophorectomy (removal of the ovaries and fallopian tubes).

(Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, What Can I Do to Reduce My Risk of Breast Cancer?, updated June 11, 2014, from http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/breast/basic_info/prevention.htm)

Binge Drinking: A Serious, Under Recognized Problem among Women and Girls

- Binge drinking for women is defined as consuming 4 or more alcohol drinks (beer, wine, or liquor) on an occasion.
- Binge drinking is a dangerous behavior but is not widely recognized as a women's health problem.
- Drinking too much results in about 23,000 deaths in women and girls each year.
- Binge drinking increases the chances of breast cancer, heart disease, sexually transmitted diseases, unintended pregnancy, and many other health problems.
- If women binge drink while pregnant, they risk exposing their developing baby to high levels of alcohol, increasing the chances the baby will be harmed by the mother's alcohol use.
- Drinking during pregnancy can lead to sudden infant death syndrome and fetal alcohol spectrum disorders.
- About 1 in 8 women aged 18 years and older and 1 in 5 high school girls binge drink. Women who binge drink do so frequently – about 3 times a month – and have about 6 drinks per binge.

(Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Binge Drinking, October 2013, <http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/BingeDrinkingFemale/index.html>)

Adult | MEN'S HEALTH

Key Findings

In 2015, 53% of Erie County males over the age of 50 had a Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test. Major cardiovascular diseases (heart disease and stroke) and cancers accounted for 25% of all male deaths in Erie County from 2011-2013. The Health Assessment determined that 7% of men survived a heart attack and 4% survived a stroke at some time in their life. More than one-third (36%) of men had been diagnosed with high blood pressure, 41% had high blood cholesterol, and 22% were identified as smokers, which, along with obesity (33%), are known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.

Men's Health Screenings and Concerns

- More than two-fifths (46%) of Erie County males had a Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test at some time in their life and 30% had one in the past year.
- 76% of males age 50 and over had a PSA test at some time in their life, and 53% had one in the past year.
- Half (50%) of men had a digital rectal exam in their lifetime and 16% had one in the past year.
- From 2011-2013, major cardiovascular diseases (heart disease and stroke) accounted for 25% of all male deaths in Erie County (Source: CDC Wonder).
- In 2015, the health assessment determined that 7% of men had a heart attack and 4% had a stroke at some time in their life.

16% of Erie County males had a digital rectal exam in the past year.

- Major risk factors for cardiovascular disease include smoking, obesity, high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, physical inactivity, and diabetes. In Erie County the 2015 health assessment has identified that:
 - 72% were overweight or obese (71% Ohio, 71% U.S., 2013 BRFSS)
 - 41% were diagnosed with high blood cholesterol (39% Ohio, 40% U.S., 2013 BRFSS)
 - 36% were diagnosed with high blood pressure (36% Ohio, 34% U.S., 2013 BRFSS)
 - 22% of all men were current smokers (24% Ohio, 22% U.S., 2013 BRFSS)
 - 11% had been diagnosed with diabetes (10% Ohio, 10% U.S., 2013 BRFSS)
- From 2011-2013, the leading cancer deaths for Erie County males were lung, lymphoid, colon and rectum, and prostate cancers. Statistics from the same period for Ohio males indicate that lung, lymphoid, colon and rectum, and prostate cancers were the leading cancer deaths (Source: CDC Wonder).

Erie County Male Leading Types of Death, 2011 – 2013

1. Cancers (26% of all deaths)
2. Heart Diseases (22%)
3. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (7%)
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (4%)
5. Diabetes (4%)

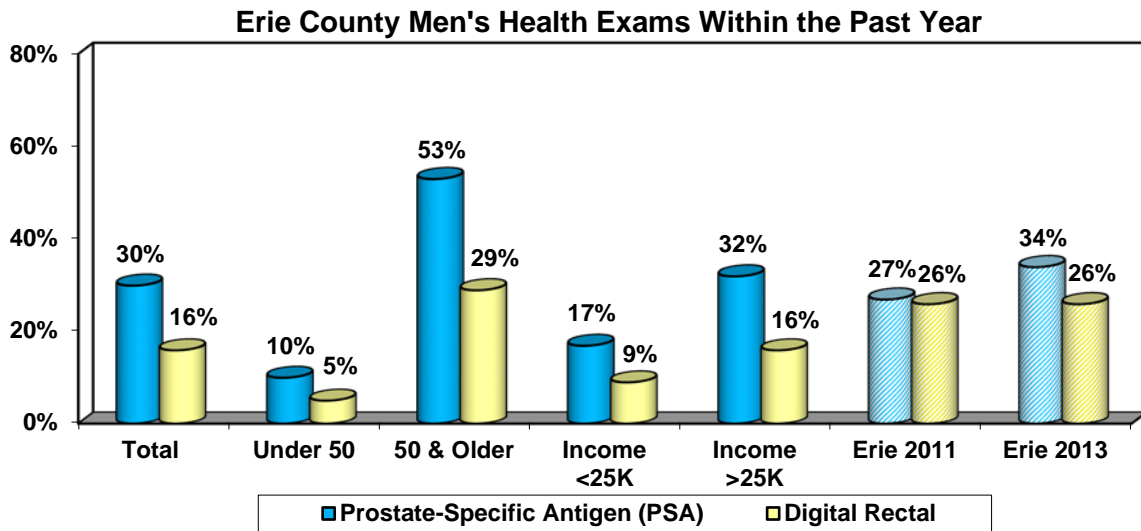
(Source: CDC Wonder, 2011-2013)

Ohio Male Leading Types of Death, 2011 – 2013

1. Heart Diseases (25% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (24%)
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (6%)
4. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (6%)
5. Stroke (4%)

(Source: CDC Wonder, 2011-2013)

The following graph shows the percentage of Erie County male adults that had various health exams in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the graph include: 30% of Erie County males had a PSA test within the past year and 16% had a digital rectal exam.



Adult Comparisons	Erie County 2011	Erie County 2013	Erie County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Had a digital rectal exam within the past year	26%	26%	16%	N/A	N/A
Had a PSA test in within the past two years (age 40 & over)	N/A	58%	56%	N/A	N/A

N/A - Not Available

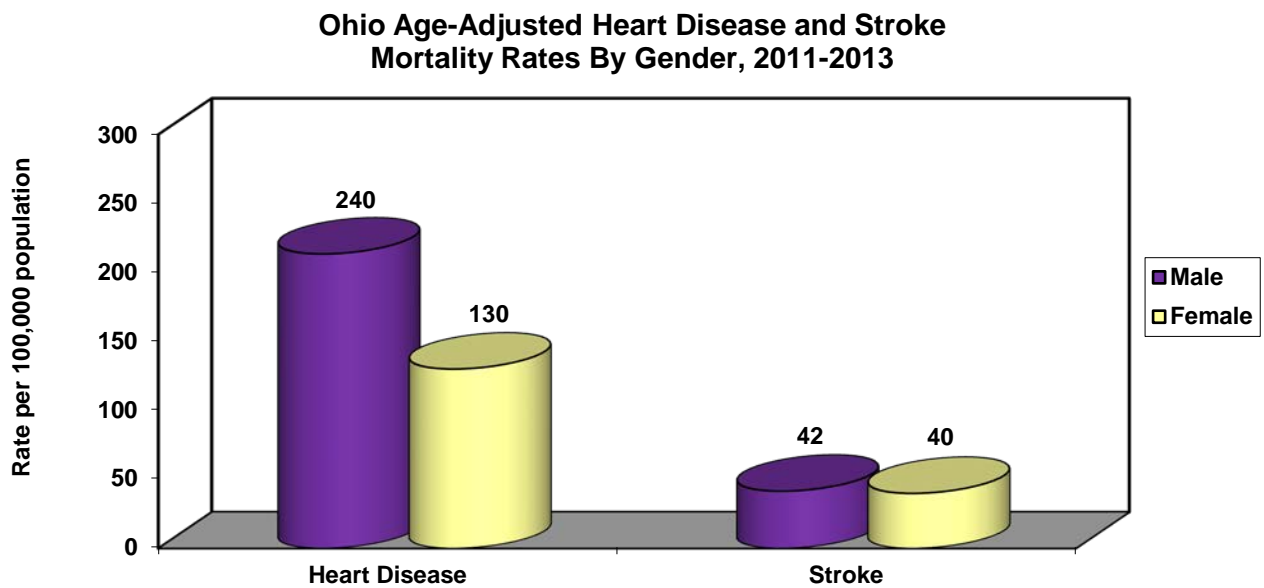
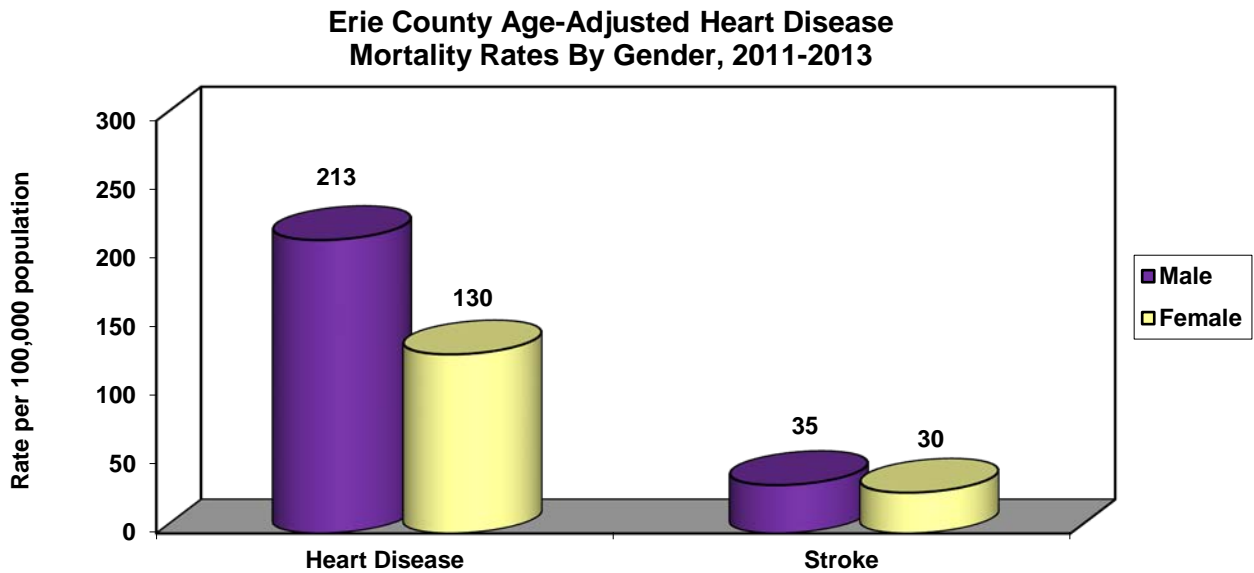
Men's Health Data

- Approximately 12% of adult males ages 18 years or older reported fair or poor health.
- 21% of adult males in the U.S. currently smoke.
- Of the adult males in the U.S., 31% had 5 or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year.
- Only 54% of adult males in the U.S. met the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines for aerobic activity through leisure-time aerobic activity.
- 35% of men 20 years and over are obese.
- There are 18% of males under the age of 65 without health care coverage.
- The leading causes of death for males in the United States are heart disease, cancer and accidents (unintentional injuries).

(Source: CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, Men's Health, Fast Stats, May 6, 2015, from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/mens_health.htm)

The following graphs show the Erie County and Ohio age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for cardiovascular diseases by gender. The graphs show:

- From 2011-2013, the Erie County and Ohio male age-adjusted mortality rate was higher than the female rate for heart disease.
- The Erie County male age-adjusted heart disease mortality rate was lower than the Ohio male rate.

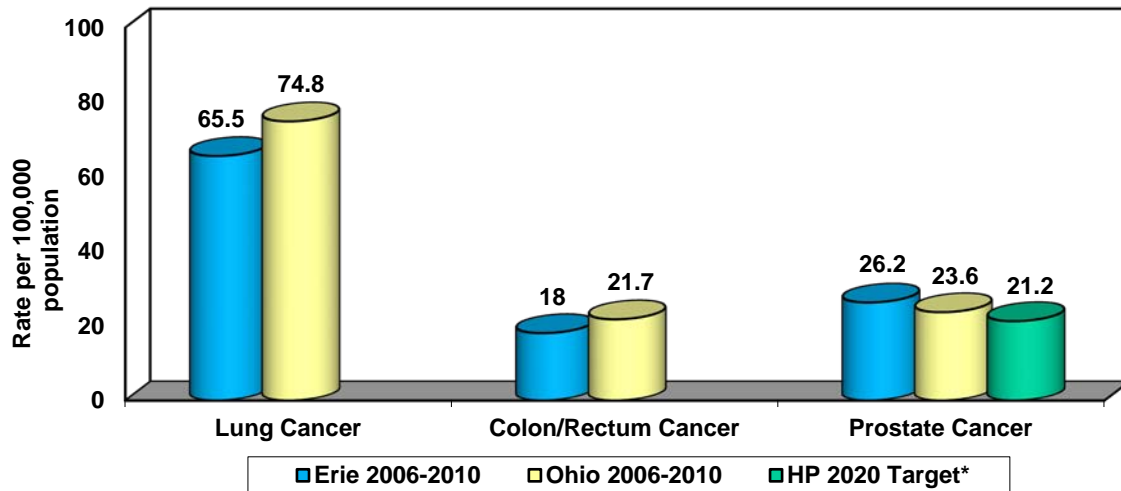


(Source: Health Indicators Warehouse, 2011-2013)

The following graph shows the Erie County age-adjusted cancer mortality rates per 100,000 population for men with comparison to the Healthy People 2020 objective. The graph shows:

- From 2006-2010, the Erie County age-adjusted mortality rates for male lung and colon/rectum cancer were lower than the Ohio rates.
- The age-adjusted prostate cancer mortality rate in Erie County for 2006-2010 was higher than the Ohio rate and the Healthy People 2020 objective.

Erie County Male Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates



*Note: the Healthy People 2020 target rates are not gender specific.
 (Source: ODH Information Warehouse: Cancer in Ohio 2014 and Healthy People 2020)

Prostate Cancer Awareness

- Prostate cancer is the most common cancer among American men. Most prostate cancers grow slowly, and don't cause any health problems in men who have them.
- Men can have different symptoms for prostate cancer. Some men do not have symptoms at all. Some symptoms of prostate cancer are difficulty starting urination, frequent urination (especially at night), weak or interrupted flow of urine, and blood in the urine or semen.
- There is no way to know for sure if you will get prostate cancer. Men have a greater chance of getting prostate cancer if they are 50 years old or older, are African-American, or have a father, brother, or son who has had prostate cancer.
- Two tests are commonly used to screen for prostate cancer:
 - Digital rectal exam (DRE):** A doctor, nurse, or other health care professional places a gloved finger into the rectum to feel the size, shape, and hardness of the prostate gland.
 - Prostate specific antigen test (PSA):** PSA is a substance made by the prostate. The PSA test measures the level of PSA in the blood, which may be higher in men who have prostate cancer. However, other conditions such as an enlarged prostate, prostate infection and certain medical procedures also may increase PSA levels.

(Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Prostate Cancer Awareness, December 9, 2014, <http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/dcpc/resources/features/prostatecancer/index.htm>)

Cancer and Men

- Every year, more than 300,000 men in America lose their lives to cancer.
- The most common kinds of cancer among men in the U.S. are skin cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancer, and colorectal cancer.
- Skin cancer is the most common cancer in the United States. Most cases of melanoma, the deadliest kind of skin cancer, are caused by exposure to ultraviolet (UV) light from the sun and tanning devices.
- More men in the U.S. die from lung cancer than any other type of cancer, and cigarette smoking accounts for 90% of lung cancer deaths.
- Smoking increases the risk of developing the following types of cancer: esophagus, pancreas, pharynx, larynx, lip, oral cavity, kidney, bladder, stomach, colorectum, and acute myeloid leukemia.
- In men, the following cancers are associated with being overweight: colorectal cancer, esophageal adenocarcinoma (a type of cancer of the tube that connects your throat to your stomach), and cancer of the kidney and pancreas. Adopting a lifestyle that includes healthy eating and regular physical activity can help lower the risk for several types of cancers.
- Prostate cancer is the most frequently diagnosed cancer in men aside from skin cancer. For unclear reasons, incidence rates are 63% higher in African Americans than in whites. It is the second most common cause of cancer death in men.

(Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Cancer Prevention and Control, June 9, 2015, <http://www.cdc.gov/features/cancerandmen/>, and American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts & Figures 2015, <http://www.cancer.org/acs/groups/content/@editorial/documents/document/acspc-044552.pdf>)

Adult | PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Key Findings

More than one-quarter (28%) of adults had been screened by a doctor or other health professional for skin cancer. Nearly half (47%) of adults ages 50 and over had a colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy in the past 5 years.

Preventive Medicine

- Nearly half (49%) of Erie County adults had a flu vaccine during the past 12 months.
- Of those who had a flu vaccine, 97% had the shot and 3% had the nasal spray.
- 71% of Erie County adults ages 65 and over had a flu vaccine in the past 12 months. The 2013 BRFSS reported that 63% of Ohio and U.S. adults ages 65 and over had a flu vaccine in the past year.
- More than one-fourth (26%) of adults have had a pneumonia shot in their life, increasing to 54% of those ages 65 and over. The 2013 BRFSS reported that 71% of Ohio and 70% of U.S. adults ages 65 and over had a pneumonia shot in their life.
- Erie County adults have had the following vaccines: tetanus booster (including Tdap) in the past 10 years (46%), MMR in their lifetime (43%), pneumonia vaccine in their lifetime (26%), Zoster (shingles) vaccine in their lifetime (14%), pertussis vaccine in the past 10 years (13%), and human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine in their lifetime (6%).

Preventive Health Screenings and Exams

- Nearly half (47%) of adults ages 50 and over had a colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy in the past 5 years.
- 16% of Erie County adults had used a blood stool test kit to determine whether their stool contained blood, increasing to 38% of those over the age of 65.
- More than one-quarter (28%) of adults had been screened by a doctor or other health professional for skin cancer. Of those who were screened, 19% were diagnosed with skin cancer and 27% had a pre-cancerous spot.
- More than half (57%) of adults had their eyes examined by a doctor or eye care provider in the past year, increasing to 74% of those over the age of 65.
- In the past year, 57% of Erie County women ages 40 and over have had a mammogram.
- In the past year, more than half (53%) of men ages 50 and over have had a PSA test.
- See the Women and Men's Health Sections for further prostate, mammogram, clinical breast exam, and Pap smear screening test information for Erie County adults.

Disaster Preparedness

- Erie County households had the following disaster preparedness supplies: cell phone (80%), cell phone with texting (78%), working flashlight and working batteries (77%), 3-day supply of nonperishable food for everyone in the household (47%), 3-day supply of prescription medication for each person who takes prescribed medicines (47%), home land-line telephone (45%), working battery-operated radio and working batteries (41%), 3-day supply of water for everyone in the household (1 gallon of water per person per day) (36%), generator (19%), communication plan (15%), family disaster plan (6%), and a disaster plan (6%).
- Erie County adults indicated the following as their main method or way of getting information from authorities in a large-scale disaster or emergency: television (52%), radio (14%), internet (12%), Erie County Emergency Alert (9%), social media (5%), friends/family (2%), neighbors (1%), newspapers (<1%), and other methods (1%).

Erie County Adult Health Screening Results

GENERAL SCREENING RESULTS	Total Sample
Diagnosed with High Blood Cholesterol	39%
Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure	36%
Diagnosed with Diabetes	12%
Survived a Heart Attack	6%
Survived a Stroke	4%

(Percentages based on all Erie County adults surveyed)

Healthy People 2020

Immunization and Infectious Diseases (IID)

Objective	Erie County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013	Healthy People 2020 Target
IID-13.1: Increase the percentage of non-institutionalized high-risk adults aged 65 years and older who are vaccinated against pneumococcal disease	54%	71%	70%	90%

**U.S. baseline is age-adjusted to the 2000 population standard*

(Sources: Healthy People 2020 Objectives, 2013 BRFSS, 2015 Erie County Health Assessment)

Basic Disaster Supplies Kit

A basic emergency supply kit could include the following recommended items:

- One gallon of water per person per day for at least three days, for drinking and sanitation.
- At least a three-day supply of non-perishable food.
- A working battery operated radio and working batteries.
- Flashlight and extra batteries.
- First aid kit.
- Whistle to signal for help.
- Dust mask to help filter contaminated air.
- Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for personal sanitation.
- Cell phone with chargers, inverter or solar charger.
- Manual can opener for food.

(Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Ready: Prepare. Basic Disaster Supplies Kit, Updated 6/10/2014, from: <http://www.ready.gov/basic-disaster-supplies-kit>)

Who Should Get a Yearly Flu Shot?

The following groups are recommended to get a yearly flu vaccine:

- All persons aged 6 months and older should be vaccinated annually.
- When vaccine supply is limited, vaccination efforts should focus on delivering vaccination to persons who:
 - Are aged 6 months through 4 years.
 - Are aged 50 years and older.
 - Have chronic pulmonary (including asthma), cardiovascular (except hypertension), renal, hepatic, neurologic, hematologic, or metabolic disorders (including diabetes mellitus).
 - Are or will be pregnant during the influenza season.
 - Are American Indians/Alaska Natives.
 - Are morbidly obese (body-mass index is 40 or greater).
 - Are health-care personnel.
 - Are household contacts and caregivers of children aged younger than 5 years and adults aged 50 years and older, with particular emphasis on vaccinating contacts of children aged younger than 6 months.
 - Are household contacts and caregivers of persons with medical conditions that put them at higher risk for severe complications from influenza.

(Source: CDC, Seasonal Influenza (Flu), Who Should Get Vaccinated Against Influenza, Updated in 2014, from: <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/protect/whoshouldvax.htm>)

Adult | SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Key Findings

In 2015, three-fourths (75%) of Erie County adults had sexual intercourse. Seven percent of adults had more than one partner. Prevalence estimates suggest that young people aged 15-24 years acquire half of all new STDs and that 1 in 4 sexually active adolescent females have an STD, such as chlamydia or human papillomavirus (HPV) (Source: CDC, STDs in Adolescents and Young Adults, 2014 STD Surveillance).

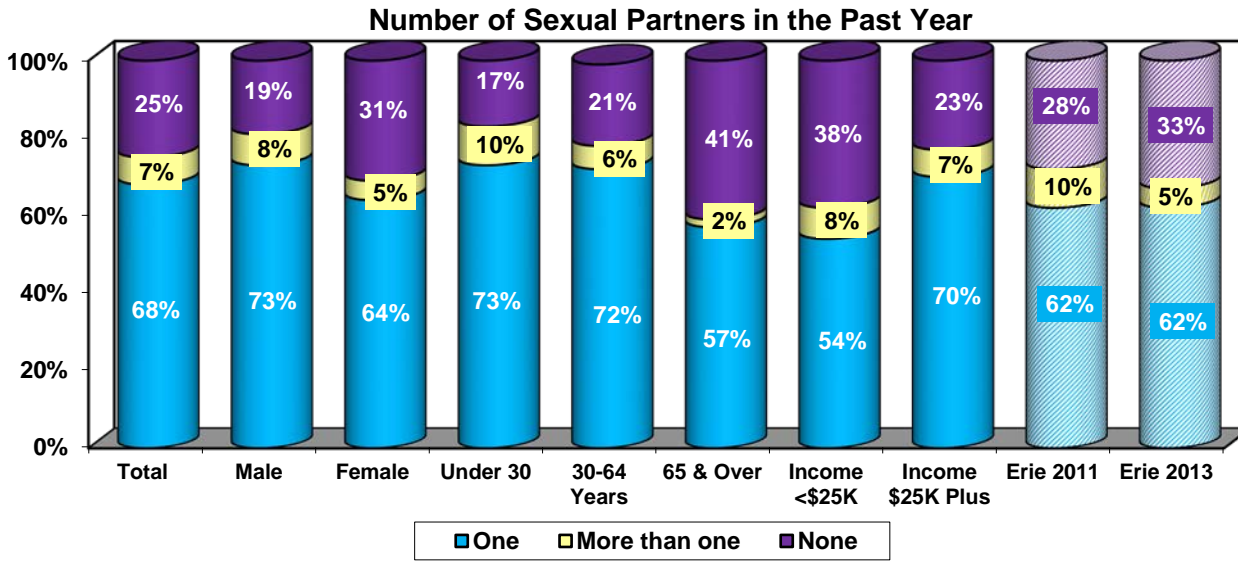
Adult Sexual Behavior

- 7% of adults reported they had intercourse with more than one partner in the past year, increasing to 10% of those under the age of 30.
- Erie County adults used the following methods of birth control: they or their partner were too old (21%), vasectomy (20%), birth control pill (13%), condoms (11%), hysterectomy (10%), tubes tied (9%), withdrawal (6%), IUD (6%), infertility (5%), rhythm method (3%), abstinence (2%), contraceptive implants (1%), diaphragm (1%), emergency contraception (1%), and shots (<1%).
- 12% of Erie County adults were not using any method of birth control.
- Erie County adults did not use birth control for the following reasons:
 - They or their partner had a hysterectomy/vasectomy/tubes tied (31%)
 - They or their partner were too old (23%)
 - They did not think they or their partner could get pregnant (7%)
 - They wanted to get pregnant (6%)
 - They did not care if they or their partner got pregnant (4%)
 - They or their partner did not like birth control/fear of side effects (3%)
 - They had a same-sex partner (3%)
 - They did not want to use birth control (2%)
 - Religious preferences (2%)
 - They had a problem getting birth control when they needed it (1%)
 - They or their partner were currently pregnant (1%)
 - They or their partner had just had a baby (1%)
 - No regular partner/not sexually active (1%)
 - They could not pay for birth control (<1%)
 - Lapse in use of method (<1%)
- Erie County adults have been diagnosed with the following sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in the past 5 years: genital herpes (1%), human papilloma virus (HPV) (1%), chlamydia (1%), gonorrhea (<1%), Hepatitis C (<1%), HIV/AIDS (<1%), and other STDs (<1%).
- 26% of adults have been tested for HIV, increasing to 44% of those under the age of 30.

Adult Comparisons	Erie County 2011	Erie County 2013	Erie County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Had more than one sexual partner in past year	10%	5%	7%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not available

The following graph shows the sexual activity of Erie County adults. Examples of how to interpret the information in the graph include: 68% of all Erie County adults had one sexual partner in the last 12 months and 7% had more than one, and 73% of males had one partner in the past year.



Respondents were asked: "During the past 12 months, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse?"

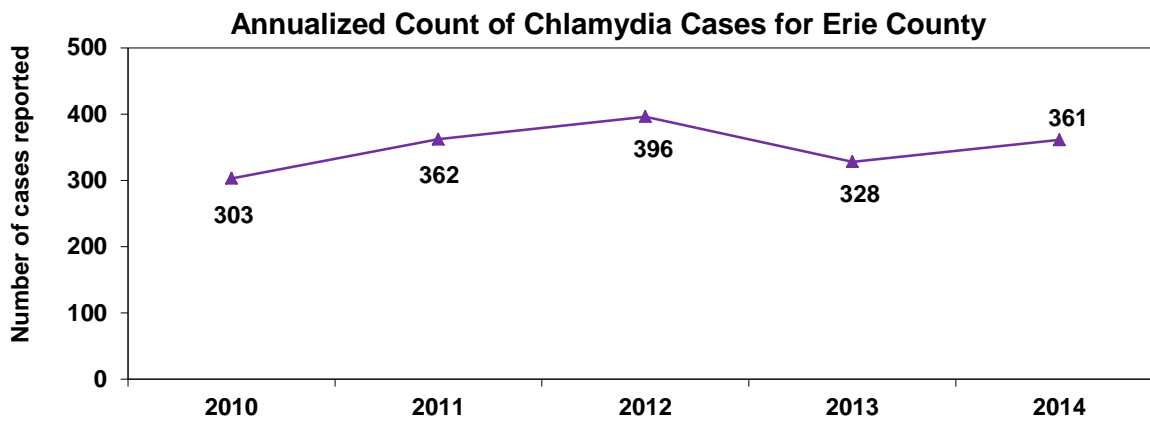
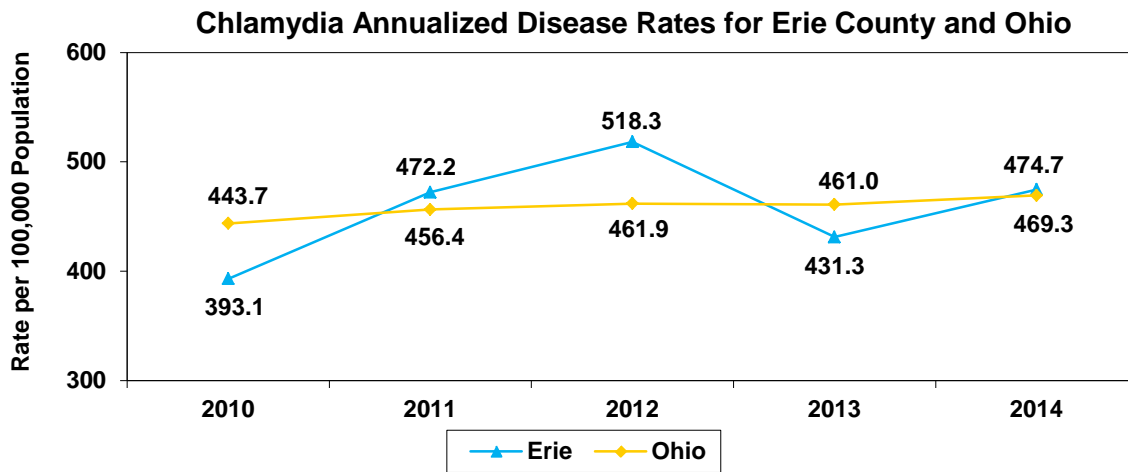
HIV in the United States

- More than 1.2 million people in the United States are living with HIV infection, and almost 1 in 7 (14%) are unaware of their infection.
- By race, African Americans face the most severe burden of HIV.
- The estimated incidence of HIV has remained stable overall in recent years, at about 50,000 new HIV infections per year.
- In 2013, an estimated 47,352 people were diagnosed with HIV infection in the United States. In that same year, an estimated 26,688 people were diagnosed with AIDS. Since the epidemic began, an estimated 1,194,039 people in the United States have been diagnosed with AIDS
- An estimated 13,712 people with an AIDS diagnosis died in 2012 and approximately 658,507 people in the United States with an AIDS diagnosis have died since the epidemic.

(Source: CDC, *HIV in the United States: At a Glance*, 5/11/2015, from: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/basics/ataglance.html>)

The following graphs show Erie County chlamydia disease rates per 100,000 population updated May 17, 2015 by the Ohio Department of Health. The graphs show:

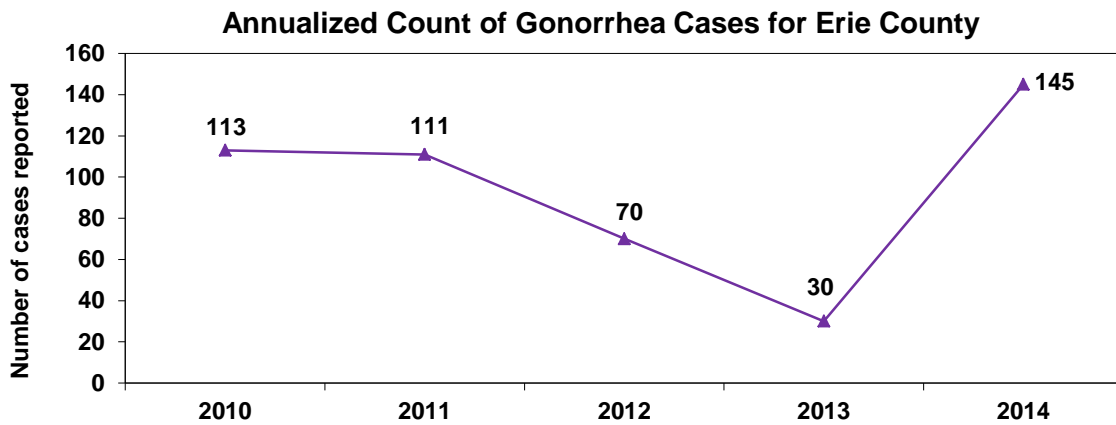
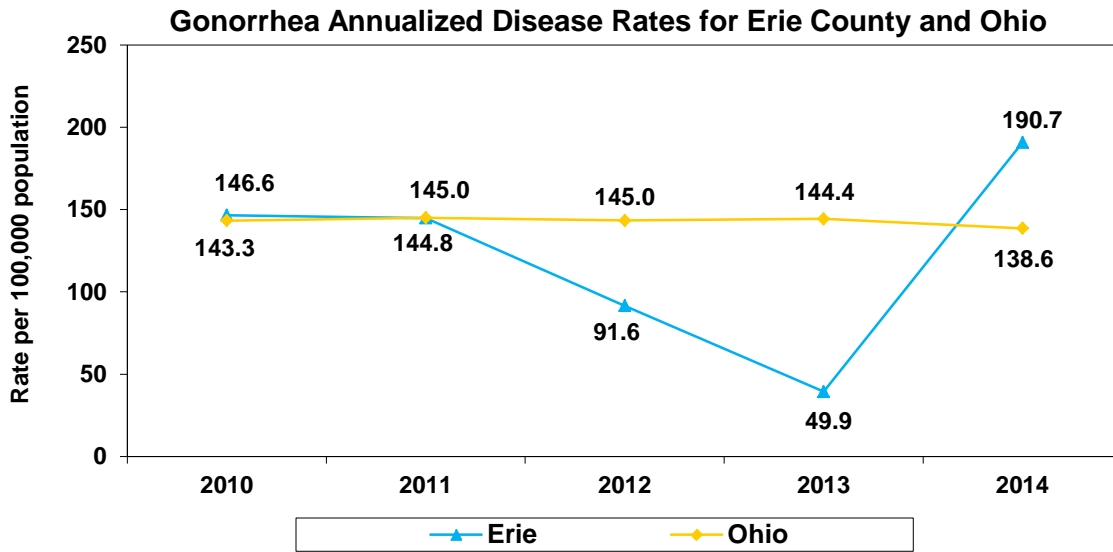
- Erie County chlamydia rates fluctuated from 2010 to 2014.



(Source for graphs: ODH, STD Surveillance, data reported through 5-17-15)

The following graphs show Erie County gonorrhea disease rates per 100,000 population updated May 17, 2015 by the Ohio Department of Health. The graphs show:

- The Erie County gonorrhea rate decreased from 2010 to 2013, but increased in 2014.
- The Ohio gonorrhea rate stayed about the same from 2010 to 2014.
- The Healthy People 2020 Objective for gonorrhea is 257 new female and 198 new male cases per 100,000 population.



(Source for graphs: ODH, STD Surveillance, data reported through 5-17-15)

Adult | QUALITY OF LIFE

Key Findings

In 2015, 30% of Erie County adults were limited in some way because of a physical, mental or emotional problem.

Impairments and Health Problems

- In 2015, nearly one-third (30%) of Erie County adults were limited in some way because of a physical, mental or emotional problem (21% Ohio, 20% U.S., 2013 BRFSS), increasing to 44% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- Adults were limited by physical (27%), emotional (5%), and mental (4%) problems.
- Among those who were limited in some way, the following most limiting problems or impairments were reported: arthritis/rheumatism (47%), back or neck problems (42%), walking problems (24%), chronic pain (22%), stress, depression, anxiety, or emotional problems (21%), high blood pressure (17%), fitness level (17%), sleep problems (14%), diabetes (12%), lung/breathing problems (10%), hearing problems (10%), fractures, bone/joint injuries (9%), eye/vision problems (8%), heart problems (5%), mental health illness/disorder (5%), tobacco dependency (5%), other mental health issue (4%), incontinence (4%), stroke-related problem (2%), alcohol dependency (2%), a learning disability (2%), a developmental disability (1%), drug addiction (1%), and cancer (1%).
- Erie County adults sought assistance for themselves or a loved one in the past year for the following: yard work (13%), transportation (13%), household chores (12%), shopping (10%), bills (10%), getting around for other purposes (8%), cooking (8%), bathing (8%), doing necessary business (7%), dressing (7%), getting around the house (7%), eating (5%), toileting (5%), and child care (3%).
- Erie County adults were responsible for providing regular care or assistance to the following: multiple children (16%), an elderly parent or loved one (9%), a friend, family member or spouse with a health problem (9%), an adult child (5%), grandchildren (4%), a friend, family member or spouse with a mental health issue (3%), someone with special needs (3%), a friend, family member or spouse with dementia (3%), children with discipline issues (2%), and foster children (1%).
- 15% of adults looked for a program for themselves or a loved one to assist with a disability or other health problem. Of those who looked, 75% found a program. 57% of adults indicated such a program was not needed.

Preventing High Blood Pressure: Healthy Living Habits

By living a healthy lifestyle, you can help keep your blood pressure in a healthy range and lower your risk for heart disease and stroke. A healthy lifestyle includes:

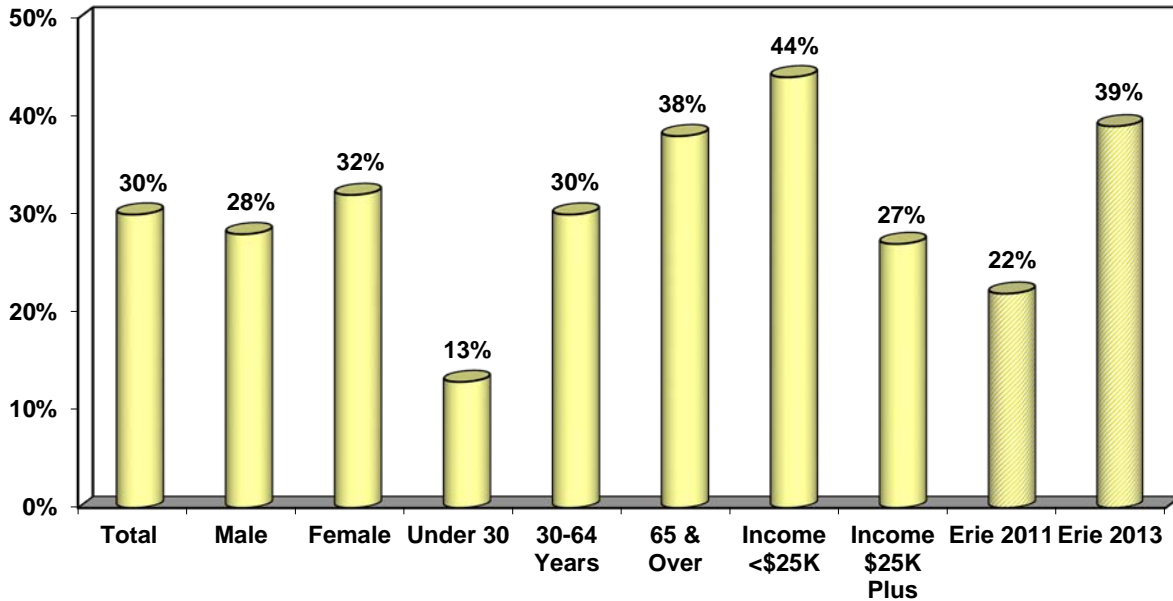
- Eating a healthy diet
- Maintaining a healthy weight
- Getting enough physical activity
- Not smoking
- Limiting alcohol use

(Source: CDC, High Blood Pressure, July 7 2014, from: http://www.cdc.gov/bloodpressure/healthy_living.htm)

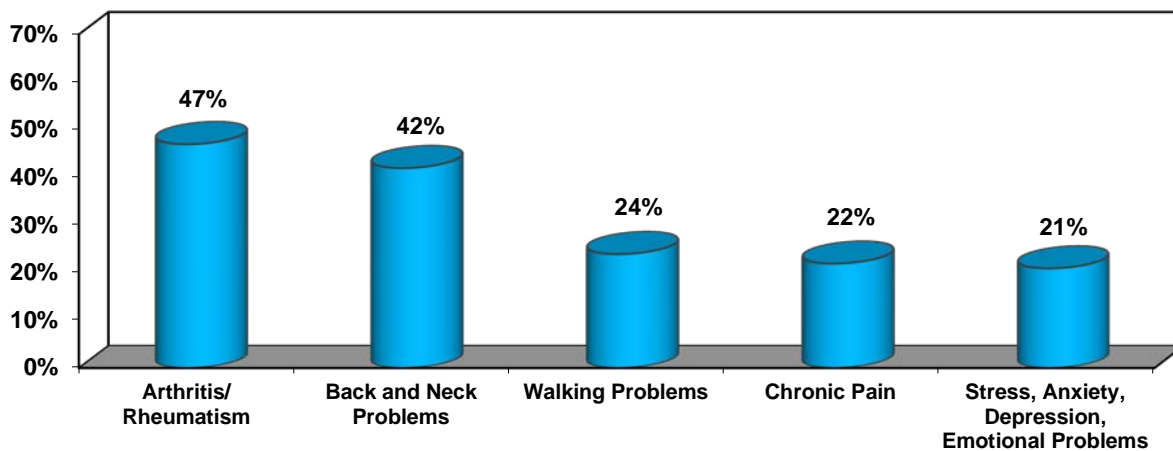
Adult Comparisons	Erie County 2011	Erie County 2013	Erie County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Limited in some way because of a physical, mental, or emotional problems	22%	39%	30%	21%	20%

The following graphs show the percentage of Erie County adults that were limited in some way and the most limiting health problems. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the graph include: 30% of Erie County adults are limited in some way, 28% of males, and 38% of those 65 and older.

Erie County Adults Limited in Some Way



Erie County Most Limiting Health Problems



Healthy People 2020

Arthritis, Osteoporosis, and Chronic Back Conditions (AOCBC)

Objective	Erie County 2015	Healthy People 2020 Target
AOCBC-2: Reduce the proportion of adults with doctor-diagnosed arthritis who experience a limitation in activity due to arthritis or joint symptoms	47%	36%

**U.S. baseline is age-adjusted to the 2000 population standard
(Sources: Healthy People 2020 Objectives, 2015 Erie County Health Assessment)*

Adult | SOCIAL CONTEXT & SAFETY

Key Findings

In 2015, 4% of Erie County adults were threatened and 6% were abused in the past year (including physical, sexual, emotional, financial, or verbal abuse). 47% of adults reported gambling in the past year.

Social Context

- In the past month, 11% of adults needed help meeting their general daily needs, such as food, clothing, shelter or paying utility bills, increasing to 35% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- 16% of adults attempted to get assistance from a social service agency, increasing to 50% of those with incomes less than \$25,000. Of those who looked, 83% received assistance.
- Erie County adults attempted to get assistance from the following social service agencies: Job & Family Services/JFS (14%), WIC/Erie County Health Department (4%), Care and Share (4%), Serving Our Seniors (3%), church (3%), friend or family member (2%), New Day Family Resource Center (1%), Erie County Senior Care (1%), Legal Aid (1%), Salvation Army (1%), Help Me Grow/Erie County Board of DD (<1%), Sandusky Artisans (<1%), United Way (<1%), and somewhere else (2%). 2% did not know where to look for assistance.
- 3% of adults have called 2-1-1, a non-emergency information referral number, for assistance, increasing to 7% of those with incomes less than \$25,000. Of those who called 2-1-1 for assistance, 74% received information that assisted them in getting the help they needed. 64% of adults had never heard of 2-1-1.

35% of Erie County adults with incomes less than \$25,000 needed help meeting their general daily needs.

- Erie County adults received assistance for the following in the past year: healthcare (10%), food (10%), prescription assistance (9%), utilities (7%), mental illness issues (6%), transportation (4%), home repair (3%), free tax preparation (3%), rent/mortgage (3%), employment (2%), clothing (2%), credit counseling (1%), legal aid services (1%), alcohol or other substance dependency (1%), unplanned pregnancy (1%), affordable childcare (1%), emergency shelter (1%), post incarceration issues (<1%), homelessness (<1%), and abuse or neglect issues (<1%).
- Erie County residents reported the following concerns in their community: unemployment (49%), illegal drug use (45%), violence (44%), school funding (37%), youth substance abuse (35%), distracted driving (32%), opiate/prescription drug abuse (32%), lack of affordable healthcare (28%), bullying/cyberbullying (28%), underemployment (27%), senior/elder care (24%), homelessness (22%), DUI (21%), traffic (20%), teen pregnancy (19%), alcohol abuse (19%), OVI (17%), discrimination based on race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, etc. (17%), healthy eating (17%), suicide prevention (15%), parents hosting/allowing underage drinking (15%), lack of affordable housing (14%), speeding (13%), hunger/food security (13%), nutrition (13%), bicycle safety (12%), tobacco use (11%), physical fitness opportunities (11%), disaster preparedness (10%), sexting (10%), lack of affordable transportation (9%), lack of health education (9%), cancer prevention screenings (8%), seat belt or restraint usage (5%), chronic disease prevention (5%), falls (5%), gambling (4%), and cooking (4%).
- 47% of adults reported gambling in the past year. They reported the following types of gambling: lottery (36%), casinos (15%), at work with co-workers (5%), at home with friends (4%), bingo (3%), online (1%), horse track (1%), dog track (<1%), and other types of gambling (2%).

- 4% of Erie County adults were threatened in the past year. They were threatened by the following: a spouse or partner (60%), someone outside their home (36%), another family member (4%), a child (4%), and someone else (8%).
- 6% of Erie County adults were abused in the past year. They were abused by the following: a spouse or partner (53%), someone outside their home (29%), a child (12%), a parent (7%), another family member (7%), and someone else (10%).
- One percent (1%) of adults have engaged in sexual activity in exchange for something of value, such as food, drugs, shelter, or money, increasing to 2% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- Less than one percent (<1%) of adults reported being forced or manipulated to sell sex and give part or all of the money to someone else.

Safety

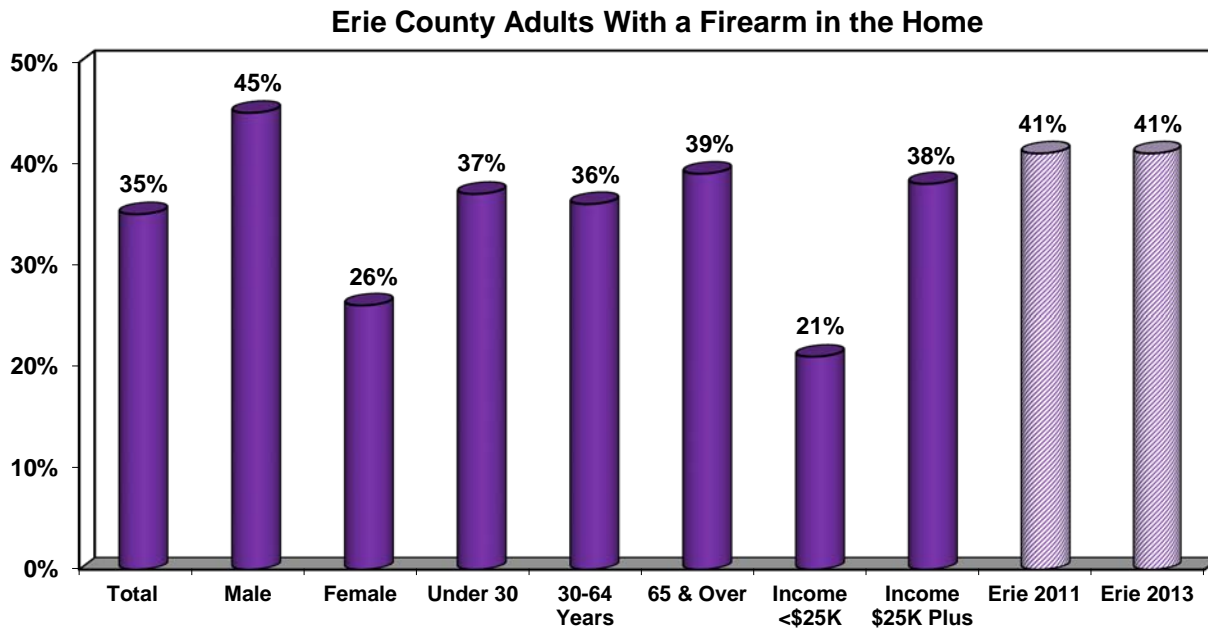
- More than one-third (35%) of Erie County adults kept a firearm in or around their home. 4% of adults reported they were unlocked and loaded.
- Reasons for having a firearm in or around their home included: protection (68%), hunting or sport (59%), work (5%), and other reasons (14%).
- Erie County adults considered their neighborhood to be extremely safe (16%), quite safe (67%), and slightly safe (17%) from crime. No one reported their neighborhood was not safe at all from crime.
- Erie County adults reported doing the following while driving: wearing a seatbelt (89%), eating (35%), talking on hand-held cell phone (35%), talking on hands-free cell phone (28%), texting (9%), not wearing a seatbelt (8%), using internet on their cell phone (4%), being under the influence of prescription drugs (4%), being under the influence of alcohol (3%), checking Facebook on their cell phone (2%), reading (2%), being under the influence of recreational drugs (2%), and other activities (such as applying makeup, shaving, etc.) (2%).

Distracted Driving

- Distracted driving is driving while doing another activity that takes your attention away from driving. Distracted driving can increase the chance of a motor vehicle crash.
- Each day, more than 9 people are killed and more than 1,060 people are injured in crashes that were reported to involve a distracted driver.
- In 2011, 3,331 people were killed in crashes involving a distracted driver. An additional 387,000 people were injured in motor vehicle crashes involving a distracted driver in 2011
- 69% of drivers in the U.S. ages 18-64 reported that they had talked on their cell phone while driving, and 31% reported that they had read or sent text messages or email messages while driving at least once within the last 30 days.
- Nearly half of all U.S. high school students aged 16 years or older text or email while driving.

(Source: CDC, *Distracted Driving*, updated October 10, 2014, http://www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety/distracted_driving/index.html)

The following graph shows the percentage of Erie County adults that have a firearm in or around the home. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the graph include: 35% of all Erie County adults have a firearm in or around the home, 45% of males, and 37% of those under 30 years old.



Veterans' Affairs

- As a result of military service during the past 10-15 years, the following have affected veterans' immediate family members: post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (4%), access to medical care at a VA facility (3%), marital problems (3%), had problems getting VA benefits (2%), had problems getting information on VA eligibility and applying (2%), major health problems due to injury (2%), could not find/keep a job (2%), access to medical care at a non-VA facility (1%), housing issues (1%), substance/drug abuse (1%), access to mental health treatment (1%), access to substance/drug use treatment (<1%), suicide attempt (<1%), and incarceration/re-entry (<1%). 40% did not have any problems listed.

Victims of Gun Violence in America

- More than 100,000 people are shot in murders, assaults, suicides & suicide attempts, accidents or by police intervention in America in an average year.
 - 31,537 people die from gun violence and 71,386 people survive gun injuries.
- Every day, an average of 282 people is shot in America. Of those 282 people, 86 people die and 196 are shot, but survive.
 - Of the 282 people who are shot every day, an average of 50 are children and teens.
 - Of the 86 people who die, 32 are murdered, 51 are suicides, 2 die accidentally and 1 with an unknown intent.
 - Of the 196 people who are shot but survive, 140 are from assault, 43 are shot accidentally, 10 are suicide attempts, 2 are police interventions and 1 with an unknown intent.

(Source: Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence, "There Are Too Many Victims of Gun Violence" fact sheet, retrieved from: <http://www.bradiycampaign.org/sites/default/files/GunDeathandInjuryStatSheet3YearAverageFINAL.pdf>)

Ohio State Patrol Activity Statistics

- The table below shows activity that has been produced by the Ohio State Highway Patrol for Erie County from 1/1/2015 through 6/7/2015.
- The table also shows a previous year comparison for the same time frame.

Year to Date Activity	2014	2015
Non-Enforcement Activity	8,044	6,719
Enforcement Stops	5,313	4,962
Motorist Assists	3,580	2,655
Warnings	3,229	2,865
Seat Belt Enforcement	657	646
Crashes Investigated	425	230
Commercial Vehicle Enforcement	371	393
Driving Under Suspension Enforcement	186	183
OVI Enforcement	97	82
Misdemeanor Summons Issued	77	89
Drug Violations	62	73
Misdemeanor Warrants Served	24	18
Felony Arrests	11	15
Felony Warrants Served	3	5
Resisting Arrest Violations	3	3
Identity Theft Enforcements	2	1
Weapons Violations	1	4

(Source: Ohio State Highway Patrol Statistics, Erie County Activity Statistics, Updated 6/7/2015, obtained from: <http://www.statepatrol.ohio.gov/statistics/statspage.asp?Area1=26&B2=Submit>)

Ohio State Highway Patrol Statistics

- Below are the yearly activity summaries and officer complaints from 2010-2014.
- In 2014, there were 68,904 total crashes in the state of Ohio.

Crashes Investigated	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 Year Total
Total Crashes	69,077	66,628	64,561	65,468	68,904	334,638
Fatal	514	499	535	468	453	2,469
Injury	20,741	20,118	19,498	18,586	19,197	98,140
Property/Unknown	47,822	46,011	44,528	46,414	49,254	234,029

Traffic Enforcement	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 Year Total
Total Contacts	1,386,383	1,404,060	1,495,564	1,582,694	1,583,785	7,452,486
Enforcement	514,247	512,125	567,858	601,371	615,100	2,810,701
Non-Enforcement	872,136	891,935	927,706	981,323	968,685	4,641,785
OVI Arrests	22,090	23,747	24,529	24,128	24,705	119,199
Speed Citations	325,423	323,477	362,821	381,500	385,451	1,778,672
Safety Belt Citations	86,623	84,176	91,595	97,463	108,193	468,050
Driver License Citations	25,367	25,656	28,299	32,344	33,407	145,073
Traffic Warnings	371,085	367,739	409,029	440,349	433,277	2,021,479
Motorist Assists	308,573	312,104	304,293	291,837	289,958	1,506,765

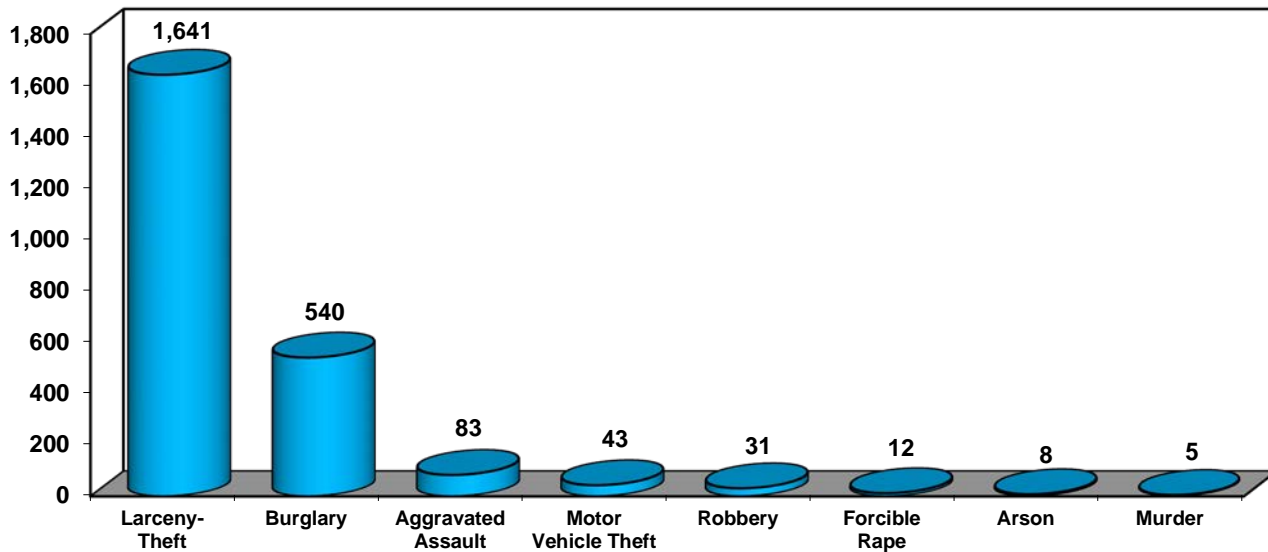
Crime Enforcement	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 Year Total
Cases	11,458	9,281	9,432	10,394	10,047	50,612
Stolen Vehicles Recovered	676	653	735	654	526	3,244
Drug Arrests	5,665	6,164	7,644	9,630	11,157	40,260
Illegal Weapon Arrests	332	362	395	572	489	2,150
Resisting Arrests	682	726	721	732	708	3,569

(Source: OSHP Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) System and DPS Electronic Crash Record System. Updated: 02/11//2014)

Crime Data

- In 2012, the total population in Erie County was 76,434.
- There were a total of 2,224 property crimes and 131 violent crimes in 2012.

Total Number of Crimes in Erie County in 2012



(Source: Office of Criminal Justice Services, Crime Statistics and Crime Reports, 2012, from http://www.ocjs.ohio.gov/crime_stats_reports.stm)

Arrests/Incarceration Data

- In May 2015, the total inmate population in the state of Ohio was 50,376.
- In FY 2015, the total budget is \$1,619,085,171. The budget has increased \$19,390,404 since FY 2014.
- The average daily cost per inmate in 2015 was \$62.57, and the annual budget per inmate was \$22,836.34.

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Counts	2015
Inmates Under 18 Years of Age	39
Inmates Over 50 Years of Age	8,019
Pregnant Females	51
Mothers/Babies in the ABC Nursery	3
Inmates Serving Life Without Parole (LWOP)	527

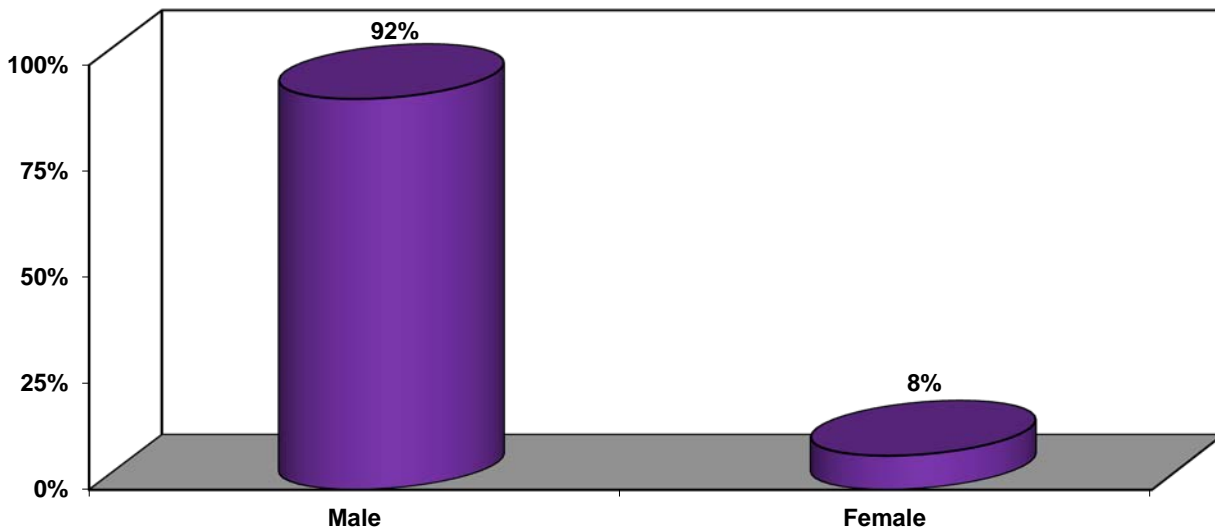
Age Range of Offender Population	2015
Male	37.08 years
Female	35.11 years
Average Stay in Prison	2.26 years

(Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Fact Sheet, May 2015, from <http://www.drc.ohio.gov/web/Reports/FactSheet/May%202015.pdf>)

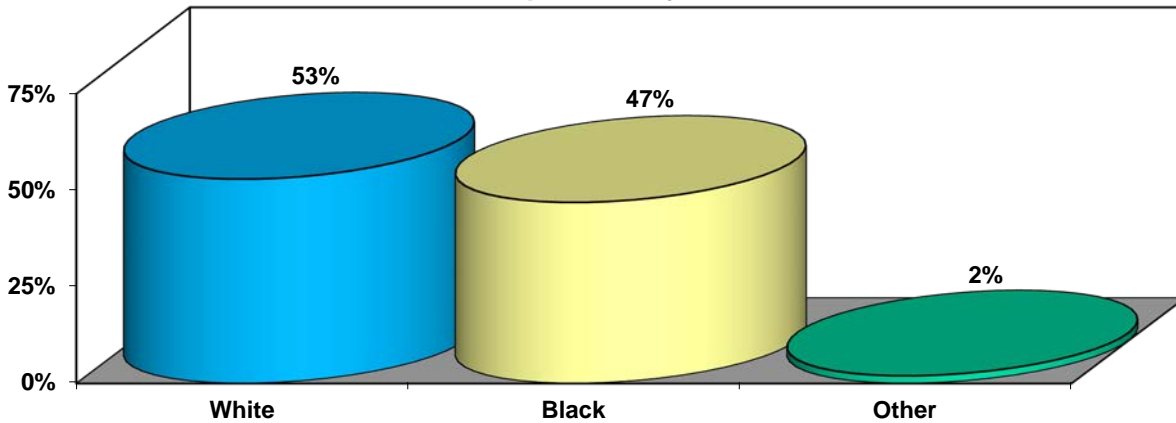
The following graphs show the Ohio inmate population in 2012 by gender and race. These graphs show:

- The percentage of Ohio males who are incarcerated is extremely higher than the percentage of females.
- More than half of the Ohio population that is incarcerated is White, followed by African Americans at 47%.

Inmate Population by Gender, 2012



Inmate Population by Race, 2012



(Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Fact Sheet, May 2015, from <http://www.drc.ohio.gov/web/Reports/FactSheet/May%202015.pdf>)

Adult | MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE

Key Findings

In 2015, 3% of Erie County adults considered attempting suicide. 6% of adults used a program or service to help with depression, anxiety, or emotional problems.

Adult Mental Health

- 10% of Erie County adults felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing usual activities, increasing to 18% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- Erie County adults also had a period of two or more weeks when they felt fatigued/no energy (18%), had trouble sleeping or slept too much (17%), woke up before they wanted (11%), had trouble thinking or concentrating (10%), lost interest in most things (9%), felt worthless or hopeless (9%), had a weight/appetite change (8%), felt extremely restless or slowed down (8%), thought about death or suicide (4%), and attempted suicide (1%).
- 3% of Erie County adults considered attempting suicide in the past year.
- One percent (1%) of adults reported attempting suicide in the past year.
- Erie County adults reported they or a family member were diagnosed with or treated for the following mental health issues: depression (19%), anxiety or emotional problems (16%), an anxiety disorder (16%), attention deficit disorder (ADD/ADHD) (10%), bipolar (9%), developmental disability (5%), autism spectrum (5%), alcohol and illicit drug abuse (4%), life-adjustment disorder/issue (4%), post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (4%), psychotic disorder (3%), other trauma (2%), and some other mental health disorder (3%). 20% indicated they or a family member had taken medication for one or more mental health issues.
- 17% of adults have been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have a depressive disorder, increasing to 23% of those under the age of 30 and 26% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- Erie County adults received the social and emotional support they needed from the following: family (78%), friends (68%), church (28%), neighbors (12%), a professional (7%), Internet (5%), community (4%), self-help group (1%), and other (4%).
- Erie County adults dealt with their stress in the following ways: talking to someone they trust (58%), exercising (38%), listening to music (32%), sleeping (29%), working (29%), working on a hobby (27%), eating more or less than normal (22%), drinking alcohol (14%), smoking tobacco (10%), using prescription drugs (8%), meditating (7%), taking it out on others (5%), using illegal drugs (4%), using herbs or home remedies (2%), gambling (2%), and others ways (8%).

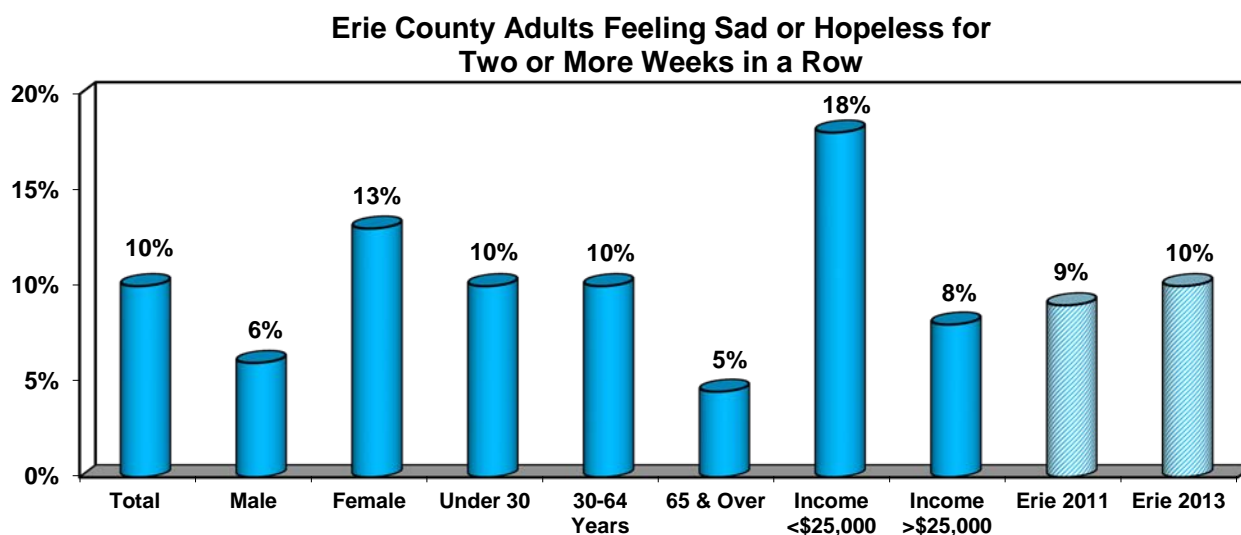
Suicide Facts

- 41,149 people in the U.S. died from suicide, and 1,028,725 people attempted suicide in 2013.
- An average of one person killed themselves every 12.8 minutes
- Suicide is the 10th ranked cause of death in the U.S.
- For every female death by suicide, there are 3.5 male deaths.
- In 2013, there were 1,526 suicide deaths in Ohio.
- The leading suicide methods included:
 - Firearm suicides (51.5%)
 - Suffocation/Hanging (24.5%)
 - Poisoning (16.1%)
 - Cutting/Piercing (1.9%)
 - Drowning (1.0%)

(Sources: American Association of Suicidology, Facts & Statistics, from:
(<http://www.suicidology.org/resources/facts-statistics>)

- 6% of Erie County adults used a program or service for themselves or a loved one to help with depression, anxiety, or emotional problems. Reasons for not using such a program included: had not thought of it (8%), could not afford to go (4%), stigma of seeking mental health services (3%), other priorities (2%), fear (2%), co-pay/deductible too high (2%), transportation (1%), did not know how to find a program (1%), could not get to the office or clinic (<1%), and other reasons (2%). 76% of adults indicated they did not need such a program.
- 2% of adults reported hearing voices or seeing things that other people cannot hear or see.

The following graph shows Erie County adults who felt sad or hopeless for two or more weeks in a row in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information includes: 10% of all Erie County adults felt sad or hopeless for two or more weeks in a row, 6% of males, and 13% of females.



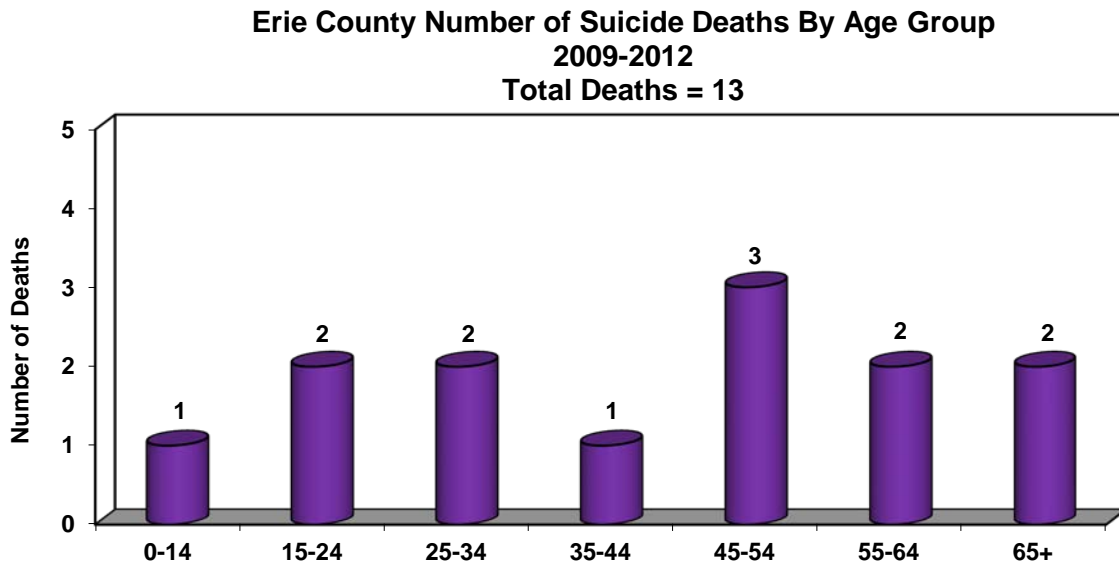
(Source: 2015 Erie County Health Assessment)

Adult Comparisons	Erie County 2011	Erie County 2013	Erie County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Considered attempting suicide in the past year	3%	2%	3%	N/A	N/A
Two or more weeks in a row felt sad or hopeless	9%	10%	10%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not available

The graph below shows the Erie County suicide counts. The graph shows:

- From 2009 to 2012, 23% of all Erie County suicide deaths occurred to those ages 45-54 years old.



*(Source: Ohio Suicide Prevention Foundation, Ohio Statistics, 2012, from:
http://www.ohiospf.org/content.php?pageurl=ohio_statistics)*

Mental Health Services in Ohio

(Ohio Facts 2012, FY 2011)*

- In FY 2011, mental health services spending totaled \$1.33 billion in Ohio. In FY 2011, state hospitals served 6,730 individuals at a cost of \$214.6 million. Average daily cost per resident was \$602.
- In FY 2011, Ohio's 50 community-based behavioral health boards served over 360,000 individuals throughout the state.
- In FY 2011, approximately 268,500 individuals received Medicaid mental health services through ODMH.

*(Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Ohio Department of Mental Health,
<http://www.lsc.state.oh.us/fiscal/ohiofacts/sept2012/health&humanservices.pdf>)*

Adult | ORAL HEALTH

Key Findings

The 2015 Health Assessment has determined that two-thirds (67%) of Erie County adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year. The 2012 BRFSS reported that 68% of Ohio adults and 67% of U.S. adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the previous twelve months.

**Erie County
Dental Care Resources – 2012**

- Number of licensed dentists- 51
- Number of primary care dentists- 41
- Ratio of population per dentist- 1,498:1
- Number of dentists who treat Medicaid patients- 19
- Ratio of Medicaid population per dentist who treats Medicaid patients- 893:1

(Source: ODH Ohio Oral Health Surveillance System, 2012)

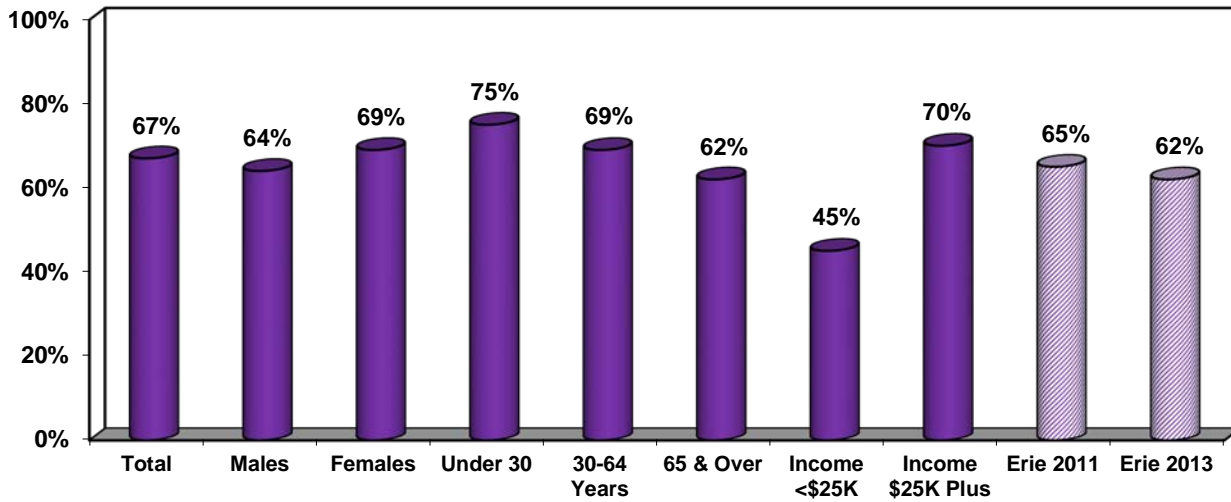
Access to Dental Care

- In the past year, 67% of Erie County adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic, decreasing to 45% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- The 2012 BRFSS reported that 68% of Ohio adults and 67% of U.S. adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the previous twelve months.
- More than three-fourths (76%) of Erie County adults with dental insurance have been to the dentist in the past year, compared to 61% of those without dental insurance.
- When asked the main reason for not visiting a dentist in the last year, 47% said cost, 28% had no oral health problems, 18% said fear, apprehension, nervousness, pain, and dislike going, 7% said their dentist did not accept their medical coverage, 6% had not thought of it, 6% had other priorities, 6% could not find a dentist who took Medicaid, 6% did not have/know a dentist, 3% could not get to the office/clinic, 3% could not get into a dentist, and 1% could not find a dentist who treated special needs clients.
- Nearly half (46%) of adults had one or more of their permanent teeth removed, increasing to 71% of those ages 65 and over. The 2012 BRFSS reported that 46% of Ohio adults and 45% of U.S. adults had one or more permanent teeth removed.
- One-in-seven (14%) Erie County adults ages 65 and over had all of their permanent teeth removed. The 2012 BRFSS reported that 20% of Ohio adults and 16% of U.S. adults ages 65 and over had all of their permanent teeth removed.

Adult Oral Health	Within the Past Year	Within the Past 2 Years	Within the Past 5 Years	5 or More years	Never
Time Since Last Visit to Dentist/Dental Clinic					
Males	64%	11%	11%	11%	1%
Females	69%	11%	7%	11%	<1%
Total	67%	11%	9%	11%	1%

The following graph provides information about the frequency of Erie County adult dental visits. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 67% of all Erie County adults had been to the dentist in the past year, 75% of those under the age of 30, and 45% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.

Erie County Adults Visiting a Dentist in the Past Year



Totals may not equal 100% as some respondents answered do not know.

Adult Comparisons	Erie County 2011	Erie County 2013	Erie County 2015	Ohio 2012	U.S. 2012
Adults who have visited the dentist in the past year	65%	62%	67%	68%	67%
Adults who had one or more permanent teeth removed	49%	50%	46%	46%	45%
Adults 65 years and older who had all of their permanent teeth removed	22%	16%	14%	20%	16%

Oral Health in Older Adults

- Older adults are at risk for getting cavities, gum disease and mouth cancer – and these may not cause any pain or discomfort until they are advanced.
- Everyone needs to see their dentist for a checkup at least once a year – preferably more often.
- People without natural teeth are at risk for mouth cancer as well as gum problems. Denture wearers need to have their mouth and their dentures checked at least once a year.
- As with many other cancers, older adults are more likely to get mouth cancer than younger people.
- Everyone is at a greater risk of getting mouth cancer if they use tobacco, drink alcohol a lot, or are repeatedly exposed to the sunlight.
- Severe gum disease has also been associated with pneumonia in long-term care patients, heart disease, stroke, and poor diabetic control.
- Periodontal disease can be prevented by:
 - Cleaning your teeth and gums thoroughly every day.
 - Getting regular checkups from your dentist.
 - Following the advice of your dentist and dental hygienist.

(Source: American Dental Association: Oral Longevity Questions and Answers, from: <http://www.ada.org/en/>)

Adult | PARENTING

Key Findings

The 2015 Health Assessment identified that 78% of parents discussed peer pressure with their 6-to-17 year-old in the past year. 92% of parents indicated their child had received all recommended immunizations.

Parenting

- 48% of Erie County parents had a child in the past 5 years.
- During their last pregnancy, Erie County mothers: got a prenatal appointment in the first 3 months (82%), took a multi-vitamin (74%), took folic acid during pregnancy (40%), took folic acid pre-pregnancy (31%), experienced perinatal depression (18%), smoked cigarettes (14%), used marijuana (5%), consumed alcoholic beverages (2%), used other tobacco products (2%), experienced domestic violence (2%), and used e-cigarettes (1%).
- 92% of parents reported their child has received all of the recommended immunization shots for his/her age.
- Reasons for their child not having all of the recommended immunizations included: fear of immunizations (46%), did not think immunization was necessary (9%), and other reasons (46%).
- Parents indicated a doctor had told them that their child had the following chronic conditions: chronic respiratory condition (16%), autism spectrum disorder (8%), heart condition (6%), hearing or speech impairment (4%), mental health disorder (4%), Asperger's Syndrome (3%), deformity or orthopedic impairment (1%), and another chronic condition (8%).
- Parents discussed the following sexual health and other health topics with their 12-to-17 year-old in the past year:
 - Peer pressure (78%)
 - Bullying (73%)
 - Dating and relationships (71%)
 - Screen-time (68%)
 - Physical activity (66%)
 - Abstinence/how to refuse sex (63%)
 - Social media issues (63%)
 - Eating habits (61%)
 - Negative effects of marijuana and other drugs (57%)
 - Body image (56%)
 - Negative effects of tobacco (53%)
 - Negative effects of alcohol (53%)
 - Energy drinks (43%)
 - Condom use/safer sex/STD prevention (42%)
 - School/legal consequences of using tobacco/alcohol/other drugs (42%)
 - Refusal skills/peer pressure (41%)
 - Weight status (40%)
 - Birth control (31%)
 - Negative effects of misusing prescription medication (28%)
 - Anxiety/depression/suicide (28%)

Talking to your teen about drinking

- Be honest and direct.
- Encourage your teen to talk to you about drinking, remain calm when listening.
- Try not to judge or criticize. Make it comfortable for your teen to talk honestly.
- Remind your teen that drinking comes with serious risks.
- Emphasize that your teen should never drink and drive or ride with a driver who has been drinking.

(Source: MedlinePlus, Talking to your teen about drinking <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/patientinstructions/000505.html>, May 14, 2014)

Tips for Parents – Ideas to Help Children Maintain a Healthy Weight

- Encourage healthy eating habits by providing fruits, vegetables, whole grains, low-fat or non-fat dairy products, and lean meats and proteins for your family.
- Find ways to make your family's favorite dishes in a healthier way.
- Limit or reduce the consumption of calorie-rich, sugary and/or saturated fat in your home.
- Adding physical activity into the family's routine will lead to it becoming a healthy habit. Some examples of moderate intensity physical activity include brisk walking, playing tag, jumping rope, playing soccer, swimming and dancing.
- Encourage fun activities to reduce the amount of sedentary time watching TV, playing video games or on the computer.
- The goal is to reduce the rate of weight gain in overweight and obese children and teens while still accounting for normal growth and development. Children and teens should not be placed on a diet without consulting a doctor.

(Source: CDC, Healthy Weight, "Tips for Parents – Ideas to Help Children Maintain a Healthy Weight", <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyweight/children/index.html>, November 25, 2014)

African American | HEALTH CARE ACCESS, COVERAGE & UTILIZATION

Key Findings

According to the 2013 U.S. Census demographic profile data, approximately 6,188 African Americans live in Erie County (8.1%). The 2015 Health Assessment indicates that nine percent of African Americans did not have health care coverage. 37% rated their health as fair or poor.

Health Status

- Erie County African American adults were more likely than Whites to:
 - Have rated their health status as fair or poor (37% compared to 12% of Whites).
 - Have rated their physical health as not good on four or more days in the previous month (29% compared to 19% of Whites).
- Erie County African American adults were less likely than Whites to:
 - Have rated their health status as excellent or very good (30% compared to 53% of Whites).

Uninsured African Americans

- 18% of African Americans under 65 years of age are without health insurance coverage.
- Over 103 million African Americans suffer disproportionately in the health care system.
- A larger share of African Americans and Latinos lack a usual place of health care, and they are less than half as likely as Whites to have a regular doctor.

(Source: NAACP, Health care Fact Sheet, from: <http://www.naacp.org/pages/health-care-fact-sheet>)

37% of Erie County African Americans rated their health as fair or poor.

Health Care Coverage

- 9% of Erie County African American adults did not have health care coverage, compared to 6% of Whites.
- Erie County African American adults used the following types of health care coverage: employer (38%), Medicare (32%), Medicaid or medical assistance (20%), someone else's employer (2%), self-paid plan (1%), Health Insurance Marketplace (1%), military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or VA (1%), multiple-including private sources (1%), and other (1%).

Health Care Utilization

- Erie County African American adults visited the following places for health care services or advice: doctor's office (65%), public health clinic or community health department (11%), urgent care center (4%), Internet (3%), hospital emergency room (3%), hospital outpatient department (3%), in-store health clinic (2%), department of veterans affairs (VA) (1%), and multiple places- including a physician (1%). 6% of adults indicated they had no usual place for health care services.

- Erie County African American adults were more likely than Whites to:
 - Have used government insurance (Medicare and Medicaid) (52% compared to 29% of Whites).
 - Have no personal doctor or health care provider (22% compared to 12% of Whites).
 - Have used a public health clinic when they were sick or needed health advice (11% compared to 3% of Whites).
 - Have had one or more of their permanent teeth removed (55% compared to 45% of Whites).

- Erie County African American adults were less likely than Whites to:
 - Have gone to the dentist in the past year (53% compared to 68% of Whites).
 - Have visited a doctor's office when they were sick or needed health advice (65% compared to 79% of Whites).
 - Have gone outside of Erie County for health care services in the past year (31% compared to 43% of Whites).

Adult Comparisons	Erie County African Americans 2011	Erie County African Americans 2013	Erie County African Americans 2015	Ohio African Americans 2013	U.S. African Americans 2013
Rated health as fair or poor	29%	30%	37%	23%	22%
Uninsured	17%	25%	9%	23%	24%

(Sources: 2013 and 2015 Erie County Health Assessment and 2013 BRFSS)

African American | CHRONIC DISEASES & PREVENTION

Key Findings

In 2015, 22% of Erie County African Americans were diagnosed with diabetes and 46% with high blood pressure. 69% of African Americans were either overweight or obese.

Health Status

- Erie County African American adults were more likely to have been diagnosed with:
 - High blood pressure (46% compared to 35% of Whites).
 - Asthma (20% compared to 14% of Whites).
 - Diabetes (22% compared to 11% of Whites).
- Erie County African American adults were less likely to have been diagnosed with:
 - Cancer (5% compared to 12% of Whites).

**Erie County African American
Leading Causes of Death
2008-2013
Total Deaths 405**

1. Cancer (25% of all deaths)
2. Heart Disease (24%)
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (5%)
4. Diabetes Mellitus (5%)
5. Stroke (4%)

(Source: CDC Wonder)

69% of African Americans in Erie County were overweight or obese in 2015.

- Erie County African American adults were more likely than Whites to:
 - Have used marijuana in the past 6 months (15% compared to 9% of Whites).
 - Have misused prescription drugs in the past 6 months (20% compared to 9% of Whites).
 - Have had a mammogram in the past year (50% compared to 36% of Whites).
 - Have had a sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy (48% compared to 45% of Whites).
 - Have had their eyes examined by a doctor or eye care provider in the past year (70% compared to 55% of Whites).
 - Be a current smoker (31% compared to 19% of Whites).
 - Have tried to quit smoking (47% compared to 42% of Whites).
 - Have ever been tested for HIV (39% compared to 25% of Whites).
 - Have been diagnosed with an STD (10% compared to 3% of Whites).
 - Have been sedentary in the past week (did not engage in any physical activity) (47% compared to 28% of Whites).
 - Have seriously considered attempting suicide (7% compared to 3% of Whites).
 - Have attempted suicide (3% compared to less than 1% of Whites).
- Erie County African American adults were less likely than Whites to:
 - Have had a preventive screening for skin cancer (6% compared to 29% of Whites).
 - Have consumed alcohol in the past 30 days (43% compared to 65% of Whites).
 - Be considered a binge drinker (9% compared to 24% of Whites).
 - Have driven after having perhaps too much to drink (5% compared to 8% of Whites).
 - Have had a PSA test in the past year (18% compared to 32% of Whites).
 - Have engaged in physical activity or exercise for at least 30 minutes on 3 or more days per week (29% compared to 49% of Whites).

Preventive Medicine and Health Screenings

- Erie County African American adults have had the following vaccines: MMR in their lifetime (27%), tetanus booster (including Tdap) in the past 10 years (24%), pneumonia vaccine in their lifetime (20%), Zoster (shingles) vaccine in their lifetime (8%), human papillomavirus vaccine in their lifetime (2%), and pertussis vaccine in the past 10 years (1%).

Tobacco Use

- 31% of Erie County African Americans were smokers, compared to 19% of Whites.

Alcohol Use

- Of those who drank, Erie County African American adults drank 2.8 drinks on average, compared to 3.5 drinks for Whites.

Weight Control/Physical Activity/Diet and Nutrition

- More than one-third (37%) of Erie County African American adults were trying to lose weight, 29% were trying to maintain their current weight or keep from gaining weight, and 4% were trying to gain weight.
- Erie County African American adults reported the following reasons they chose the types of food they ate: food they were used to (50%), taste (47%), cost (44%), enjoyment (42%), ease of preparation (33%), healthiness of food (27%), time (27%), availability (25%), what their spouse prefers (14%), nutritional content (12%), what their child prefers (12%), calorie content (9%), if it is lactose free (6%), if it is gluten free (5%), other food sensitivities (5%), if it is genetically modified (3%), health care provider's advice (3%), if it is organic (2%), and other reasons (1%).

Adult Comparisons	Erie County African Americans 2011	Erie County African Americans 2013	Erie County African Americans 2015	Ohio African Americans 2013	U.S. African Americans 2013
Diagnosed with diabetes	30%	18%	22%	12%	14%
Diagnosed with asthma	N/A	20%	20%	19%	16%
Current drinker	41%	38%	43%	50%	45%
Current smoker	20%	23%	31%	26%	22%

N/A – Not available

(Sources: 2013 and 2015 Erie County Health Assessment and 2013 BRFSS)

African Americans and Diabetes

- Compared to the general population, African Americans are disproportionately affected by diabetes:
 - 4.9 million (18.7%) of all African Americans 20 years or older have diabetes.
 - African Americans are 1.8 times more likely to have diabetes as non-Hispanic Whites.
- Diabetes is associated with an increased risk for a number of serious, sometimes life-threatening complications, and certain populations experience an even greater threat. Good diabetes management can help reduce your risk; however, many people are not even aware that they have diabetes until they develop one of its complications.
 - **Blindness:** African Americans are almost 50 percent as likely to develop diabetic retinopathy as non-Hispanic Whites.
 - **Kidney Disease:** African Americans are 2.6 to 5.6 times as likely to suffer from kidney disease.
 - **Amputations:** African Americans are 2.7 times as likely to suffer from lower-limb amputations.

(Source: American Diabetes Association, *African Americans & Complications*, from: <http://www.diabetes.org/living-with-diabetes/complications/african-americans-and-complications.html>)

High Blood Pressure (Hypertension) & African Americans

- More than 40% of non-Hispanic African Americans have high blood pressure.
- Not only is high blood pressure more severe in African Americans than Whites, but it also develops earlier in life.
- Risk factors that can be controlled include being overweight or obese, eating an unhealthy diet with too much salt, drinking too much alcohol, and lack of physical activity.
- Researchers have found that there may be a gene that makes African-Americans much more salt sensitive, which is a trait that increases the risk of developing high blood pressure. In people who have this gene, as little as one extra gram (half a teaspoon) of salt could raise blood pressure as much as 5 millimeters of mercury (mm Hg).
- Factors that may lead to high blood pressure in 5 to 10 percent of cases include kidney disease, tumors of the adrenal glands near the kidneys and narrowing of certain arteries.

(Source: American Heart Association, *High Blood Pressure and African Americans*, Updated: January 31, 2013, from: http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/Conditions/HighBloodPressure/UnderstandYourRiskforHighBloodPressure/High-Blood-Pressure-and-African-Americans_UCM_301832_Article.jsp)

African American | QUALITY OF LIFE

Key Findings

One-in-eight (13%) African Americans kept a firearm in or around their home. 25% of African Americans attempted to get assistance from a social service agency. Nearly one-third (32%) were limited in some way because of a physical, mental or emotional problem.

- African American adults were more likely than Whites to:
 - Have needed help meeting their general daily needs, such as food, clothing, shelter, or paying utility bills (20% compared to 11% of Whites).
 - Have attempted to get assistance from a social service agency (25% compared to 15% of Whites).
 - Have been limited in some way because of a physical, mental or emotional problem (32% compared to 29% of Whites).
 - Have engaged in some form of gambling (49% compared to 47% of Whites).
- African American adults were less likely than Whites to:
 - Have reported wearing a seatbelt while driving a car (80% compared to 90% of Whites).
 - Have a firearm in or around their house (13% compared to 38% of Whites).
 - Have been abused in the past year (3% compared to 6% of Whites).
- African American adults were equally as likely as Whites to:
 - Have engaged in sexual activity in exchange for something of value (1%).

Quality of Life

- One-in-eight (13%) of Erie County African American adults kept a firearm in or around their home. 1% of adults reported they were unlocked and loaded.
- 15% of African American adults considered their neighborhood to be extremely safe from crime. 58% reported it was quite safe, and 27% reported slightly safe. None reported it was not safe at all.
- 1% of Erie County African American adults were threatened in the past year. They were threatened by the following: a spouse or partner (100%) and another family member (100%).
- 3% of Erie County African American adults were abused in the past year. They were abused by the following: a child (67%), or a spouse or partner (33%). *(Percentages may be greater than 100% due to the respondent reporting abuse from more than one source.)*
- One-quarter (25%) of African American adults attempted to get assistance from a social service agency. Of those who looked, 92% received assistance.

Gun Violence Statistics

- The United States experiences epidemic levels of gun violence, claiming over 30,000 lives annually.
- For every person who dies from a gunshot wound, two others are wounded.
- Every year, approximately 100,000 Americans are victims of gun violence.
- Firearm homicide is the leading cause of death for African Americans ages 1-44.
- African Americans make up nearly 13% of the U.S. population, but in 2009 suffered almost 24% of all firearm deaths, and over 55% of all firearm homicides.

(Source: Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence, Gun Violence Statistics, 11/18/2012, from: <http://smartgunlaws.org/category/gun-studies-statistics/gun-violence-statistics/>)

- Erie County African American adults attempted to get assistance from the following social service agencies: Job & Family Services/JFS (20%), WIC/Erie County Health Department (7%), Care and Share (6%), church (4%), friend or family member (3%), New Day Family Resource Center (2%), Serving Our Seniors (2%), Legal Aid (2%), Salvation Army (2%), Help Me Grow/Erie County Board of DD (1%), United Way (1%), Citizen’s Circle (1%), Erie County Senior Care (1%), and somewhere else (3%). 2% did not know where to look for assistance.
- 49% of African American adults reported gambling in the past year. They reported the following types of gambling: lottery (42%), casinos (16%), at home with friends (4%), at work with co-workers (3%), online (3%), horse track (2%), and other types of gambling (1%).

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Risk Factors in the African American Community

- Intimate partner violence among African Americans is related to economic factors. Intimate partner violence among blacks occurs more frequently among couples with low incomes, those in which the male partner is underemployed or unemployed, particularly when he is not seeking work, and among couples residing in very poor neighborhoods, regardless of the couple’s income.
- When income and neighborhood characteristics are controlled for, racial differences in IPV are greatly reduced.
- Alcohol problems (drinking, binge drinking, and dependency) are more frequently related to intimate partner violence for African Americans than for Whites or Hispanics.
- As with other abusive men, African American men who batter are higher in jealousy and the need for power and control in the relationship.
- Among African American women killed by their partner, almost half were killed while in the process of leaving the relationship.

(Source: University of Minnesota, Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community, http://www.idvaac.org/media/publications/FactSheet.IDVAAC_AAPCFV-Community%20Insights.pdf)

Youth | WEIGHT STATUS

Key Findings

The 2015 Health Assessment identified that 14% of Erie County youth were obese, according to Body Mass Index (BMI) by age. When asked how they would describe their weight, 28% of Erie County youth reported that they were slightly or very overweight. 70% of youth were exercising for 60 minutes on 3 or more days per week. 88% of youth were involved in extracurricular activities.

Youth Weight Status

- **BMI for children is calculated differently from adults. The CDC uses BMI-for-age, which is gender and age specific as children's body fatness changes over the years as they grow. In children and teens, BMI is used to assess underweight, normal, overweight, and obese.**
- In 2015, 14% of youth were classified as obese by Body Mass Index (BMI) calculations (2013 YRBS reported 13% for Ohio and 14% for the U.S.). 12% of youth were classified as overweight (2013 YRBS reported 16% for Ohio and 17% for the U.S.). 71% were normal weight, and 3% were underweight.

14% of Erie County youth were classified as obese.

- 28% of youth described themselves as being either slightly or very overweight (2013 YRBS reported 28% for Ohio and 31% for the U.S.).
- Nearly half (47%) of all youth were trying to lose weight, increasing to 56% of Erie County female youth (compared to 38% of males) (2013 YRBS reported 47% for Ohio and 48% for the U.S.).
- Erie County youth reported doing the following to lose weight or keep from gaining weight in the past 30 days:
 - 44% of youth exercised.
 - 36% of youth drank more water.
 - 28% of youth ate more fruits and vegetables.
 - 26% of youth ate less food, fewer calories, or foods lower in fat.
 - 14% of youth skipped meals.
 - 5% reported going without eating for 24 hours or more (2013 YRBS reported 10% for Ohio and 13% for the U.S.).
 - 2% reported taking diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice (2013 YRBS reported 5% for Ohio and the U.S.).
 - 2% vomited or took laxatives (2013 YRBS reported 5% for Ohio and 4% for the U.S.).
 - 1% reported smoking to lose weight.

Nutrition

- 11% of Erie County youth ate 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day. 82% ate 1 to 4 servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- 10% of youth had a drink that was high in caffeine such as coffee, espresso or energy drinks at least once per day during the past week. 58% of youth did not drink any high caffeine drinks in the past week.

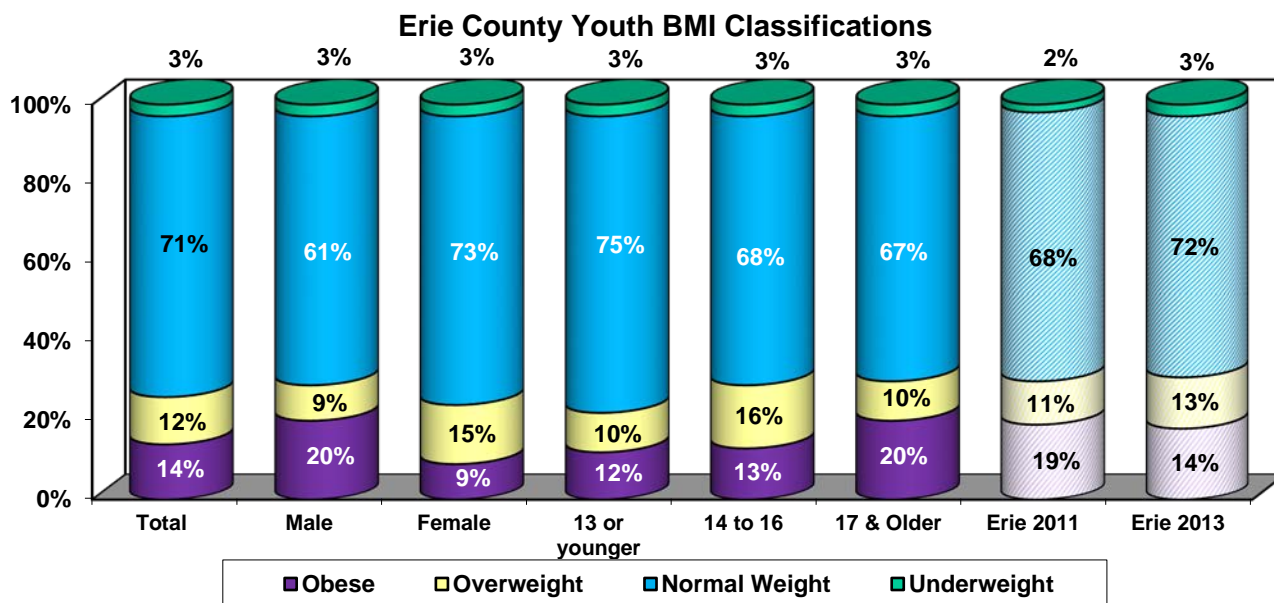
- Erie County youth consumed the following sources of calcium daily: milk (77%), other dairy products (53%), yogurt (30%), calcium-fortified juice (11%), calcium supplements (5%) and other calcium sources (11%).
- Youth reported they went to bed hungry in the past 30 days because there was not enough food in their home: sometimes (6%), most of the time (1%), and always (1%).

Physical Activity

- 70% of Erie County youth participated in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on 3 or more days in the past week. 46% did so on 5 or more days in the past week (2013 YRBS reports 48% for Ohio and 47% for the U.S.), and 27% did so every day in the past week (2013 YRBS reports 26% for Ohio and 27% for the U.S.). 14% of youth did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day in the past week (2013 YRBS reports 13% for Ohio and 15% for the U.S.).
- The CDC recommends that children and adolescents participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity per day. As part of their 60 minutes per day; aerobic activity, muscle strengthening, and bone strengthening are three distinct types of physical activity that children should engage in, appropriate to their age. Children should participate in each of these types of activity on at least three days per week.
- Erie County youth spent an average of 2.9 hours socializing on their computer, tablet or cell phone, 2.6 hours participating in extracurricular activities, 1.8 hours watching TV, and 1.0 hour playing video games on an average day of the week.
- One-quarter (25%) of youth spent 3 or more hours watching TV on an average day (2013 YRBS reported 28% for Ohio and 33% for the U.S.).
- 70% of youth participated in extracurricular activities after school for two or more hours per day. 12% did not spend any time after school doing extracurricular activities.

Erie County 6 th -12 th Grade Youth did the following to lose weight in the past 30 days:	Percent
Exercised	44%
Drank more water	36%
Ate more fruits and vegetables	28%
Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods lower in fat	26%
Skipped meals	14%
Went without eating for 24 hours	5%
Took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice	2%
Vomited or took laxatives	2%
Smoked cigarettes	1%

The following graph shows the percentage of Erie County youth who were classified as obese, overweight, normal weight, or underweight by Body Mass Index (BMI). Examples of how to interpret the information in the first graph include: 59% of all Erie County youth were classified as normal weight, 14% were obese, 12% were overweight, and 3% were underweight for their age and gender.



Physical Activity Facts

- Regular physical activity in childhood and adolescence improves strength and endurance, helps build healthy bones and muscles, helps control weight, reduces anxiety and stress, increases self-esteem, and may improve blood pressure and cholesterol levels.
- The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services recommends that young people aged 6–17 years participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity daily.
- In 2013, 27.1% of high school students surveyed had participated in at least 60 minutes per day of physical activity on all 7 days before the survey, and only 29% attended physical education class daily.
- Regular physical activity:
 - Helps build and maintain healthy bones and muscles.
 - Helps reduce the risk of developing obesity and chronic diseases, such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and colon cancer.
 - Reduces feelings of depression and anxiety and promotes psychological well-being.
 - May help improve students' academic performance, including academic achievement and academic behavior.

(Sources: CDC, Adolescent and School Health, Updated: 5/19/2015, from: <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/physicalactivity/facts.htm>)

Youth Comparisons	Erie County 2011 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2013 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2015 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2015 (9 th -12 th)	Ohio 2013 (9 th -12 th)	U.S. 2013 (9 th -12 th)
Obese	19%	18%	14%	15%	13%	14%
Overweight	11%	13%	12%	14%	16%	17%
Described themselves as slightly or very overweight	29%	28%	28%	26%	28%	31%
Trying to lose weight	46%	49%	47%	46%	47%	48%
Exercised to lose weight	49%	51%	44%	47%	61%†	61%†
Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods lower in fat to lose weight	30%	32%	26%	31%	43%†	39%†
Went without eating for 24 hours or more	5%	6%	5%	4%	10%	13%
Took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice	2%	3%	2%	3%	5%	5%
Vomited or took laxatives	2%	1%	2%	3%	5%	4%
Ate 1 to 4 servings of fruits and vegetables per day	78%	79%	82%	85%	85%‡	78%‡
Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on every day in past week	24%	22%	27%	22%	26%	27%
Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days in past week	44%	47%	46%	45%	48%	47%
Did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day	12%	15%	14%	15%	13%	15%
Watched TV 3 or more hours per day	34%	27%	25%	26%	28%	33%

† Comparative YRBS data for Ohio is 2007 and U.S. is 2009

Healthy People 2020 Nutrition and Weight Status (NWS)

Objective	Erie County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013	Healthy People 2020 Target
NWS-10.4 Reduce the proportion of children and adolescents aged 2 to 19 years who are considered obese	14% (grades 6-12) 15% (grades 9-12)	13% (grades 9-12)	14% (grades 9-12)	15%*

*Note: The Healthy People 2020 target is for children and youth aged 2-19 years.

(Sources: Healthy People 2020 Objectives, 2013 YRBS, NHANES, CDC/NCHS, 2015 Erie County Health Assessment)

Youth | TOBACCO USE

Key Findings

The 2015 Health Assessment identified that 6% of Erie County youth in grades 6-12 were smokers, increasing to 13% of those ages 17 and older. Of those 6th -12th grade youth who currently smoked, 38% had tried to quit.

Youth Tobacco Use Behaviors

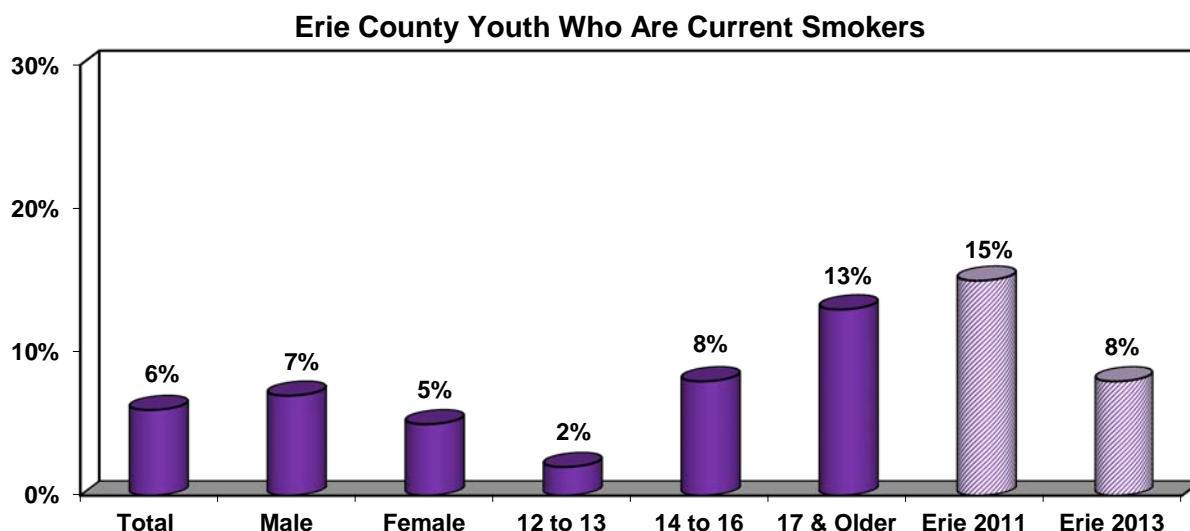
- The 2015 health assessment indicated that 18% of Erie County youth had tried cigarette smoking (2013 YRBS reported 41% for the U.S.).
- 10% of those who had smoked a whole cigarette did so at 10 years old or younger, and another 14% had done so by 12 years old. The average age of onset for smoking was 13.4 years old.
- 3% of all Erie County youth had smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before the age of 13 (2013 YRBS reported 9% for the U.S.).
- In 2015, 6% of Erie County youth were current smokers, having smoked at some time in the past 30 days (2013 YRBS reported 15% for Ohio and 16% for the U.S.).
- About two-thirds (64%) of Erie County youth identified as current smokers were also current drinkers, defined as having had a drink of alcohol in the past 30 days.
- Erie County youth used the following forms of tobacco the most in the past year: e-cigarette (9%), cigarettes (9%), Black and Milds (8%), swishers (4%), hookah (4%), cigarillos (3%), cigars (3%), chewing tobacco or snuff (3%), pouch/snus (1%), little cigars (1%), dissolvable products (<1%), and bidis (<1%).
- Over one-third (38%) of Erie County 6th-12th grade youth who smoked in the past year had tried to quit smoking (2013 YRBS reported 48% for the U.S.).

Healthy People 2020 Tobacco Use (TU)

Objective	Erie County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013	Healthy People 2020 Target
TU-2.2 Reduce use of cigarettes by adolescents (past month)	6% (grades 6-12) 10% (grades 9-12)	15% (grades 9-12)	16% (grades 9-12)	16% (grades 9-12)

(Sources: Healthy People 2020 Objectives, 2013 YRBS, CDC/NCHHSTP, 2015 Erie County Health Assessment)

The following graph shows the percentage of Erie County youth who smoke cigarettes. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 6% of all Erie County youth were current smokers, 7% of males smoked, and 5% of females were current smokers.



9% of youth had vaped e-cigarettes in the past year.

Behaviors of Erie County Youth
Current Smokers vs. Non-Current Smokers

Youth Behaviors	Current Smoker	Non-Current Smoker
Have used marijuana in the past 30 days	68%	5%
Have had at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days	64%	9%
Have had sexual intercourse	64%	18%
Have been bullied in the past 12 months	48%	41%
Been in a physical fight in the past year	44%	19%
Attempted suicide in the past 12 months	20%	8%
Misused prescription medications in the past 30 days	16%	3%

Current smokers are those youth surveyed who have self-reported smoking at any time during the past 30 days.

Youth Comparisons	Erie County 2011 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2013 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2015 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2015 (9 th -12 th)	Ohio 2013 (9 th -12 th)	U.S. 2013 (9 th -12 th)
Ever tried cigarettes	34%	18%	18%	28%	52%*	41%
Current smokers	15%	8%	6%	10%	15%	16%
Tried to quit smoking (of those youth who smoked in the past year)	49%	40%	38%	57%	56%*	48%
Smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before the age of 13 (of all youth)	12%	4%	3%	2%	14%*	9%

* Comparative YRBS data for Ohio is 2011

Youth | ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Key Findings

In 2015, the Health Assessment results indicated that 33% of Erie County youth in grades 6-12 had drunk at least one drink of alcohol in their life, increasing to 53% of youth seventeen and older. 37% of those 6th-12th graders who drank, took their first drink at 12 years of age or younger. 12% of all Erie County 6th-12th grade youth and 21% of those over the age of 17 had at least one drink in the past 30 days. About half (51%) of the 6th-12th grade youth who reported drinking in the past 30 days had at least one episode of binge drinking. 4% of all youth drivers had driven a car in the past month after they had been drinking alcohol.

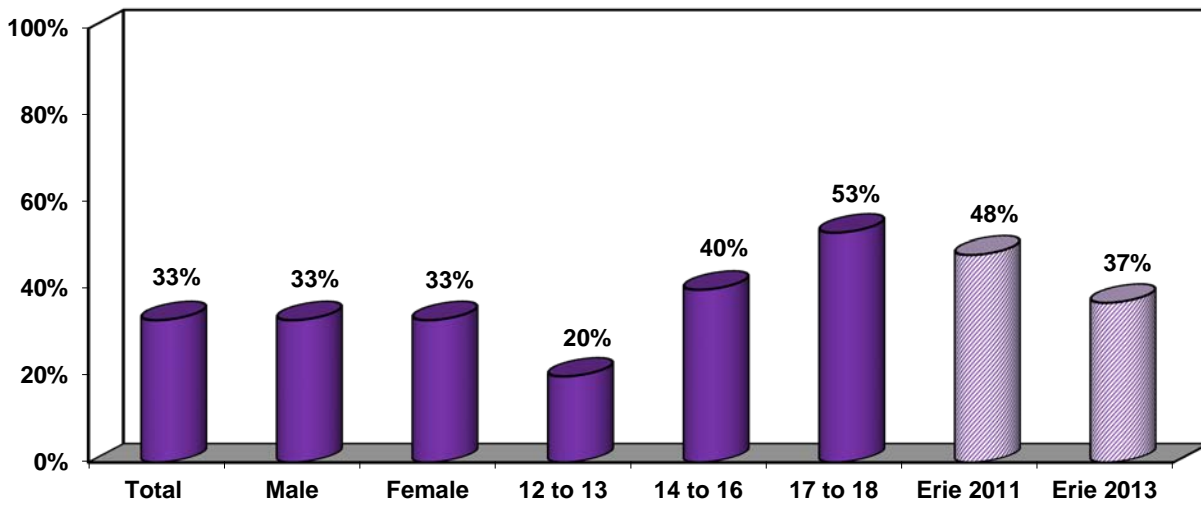
In Erie County in 2015, 12% of youth had at least one drink in the past 30 days, defining them as a current drinker.

Youth Alcohol Consumption

- In 2015, the Health Assessment results indicated that one-third (33%) of all Erie County youth (ages 12 to 18) had at least one drink of alcohol in their life, increasing to 53% of those ages 17 and older (2013 YRBS reports 66% for the U.S.).
- 12% of youth had at least one drink in the past 30 days, increasing to 21% of those ages 17 and older (2013 YRBS reports 30% for Ohio and 35% for the U.S.).
- Of those who drank, 51% had five or more alcoholic drinks on an occasion in the last month and would be considered binge drinkers by definition, increasing to 56% of males.
- Based on all youth surveyed, 7% were defined as binge drinkers, increasing to 15% of those ages 17 and older (2013 YRBS reports 16% for Ohio and 21% for the U.S.).
- Over one-third (37%) of Erie County youth who reported drinking at some time in their life had their first drink at 12 years old or younger; 27% took their first drink between the ages of 13 and 14, and 36% started drinking between the ages of 15 and 18. The average age of onset was 13.3 years old.
- Of all Erie County youth, 11% had drunk alcohol for the first time before the age of 13 (2013 YRBS reports 13% of Ohio youth drank alcohol for the first time before the age of 13 and 19% for the U.S.).
- Erie County youth drinkers reported they got their alcohol from the following: someone gave it to them (34%) (2013 YRBS reports 38% for Ohio and 42% for the U.S.), someone older bought it (30%), an older friend or sibling bought it (30%), a parent gave it to them (28%), gave someone else money to buy it (26%), took it from a store or family member (13%), a friend's parent gave it to them (9%), bought it in a liquor store/ convenience store/gas station (6%), bought it at a public event (4%), bought it at a restaurant/bar/club (2%), and some other way (38%). No one reported using a fake ID to buy alcohol.
- During the past month, 15% of all Erie County youth had ridden in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol (2013 YRBS reports 17% for Ohio and 22% for the U.S.).
- 4% of youth drivers had driven a car in the past month after they had been drinking alcohol (2013 YRBS reports 4% for Ohio and 10% for the U.S.).

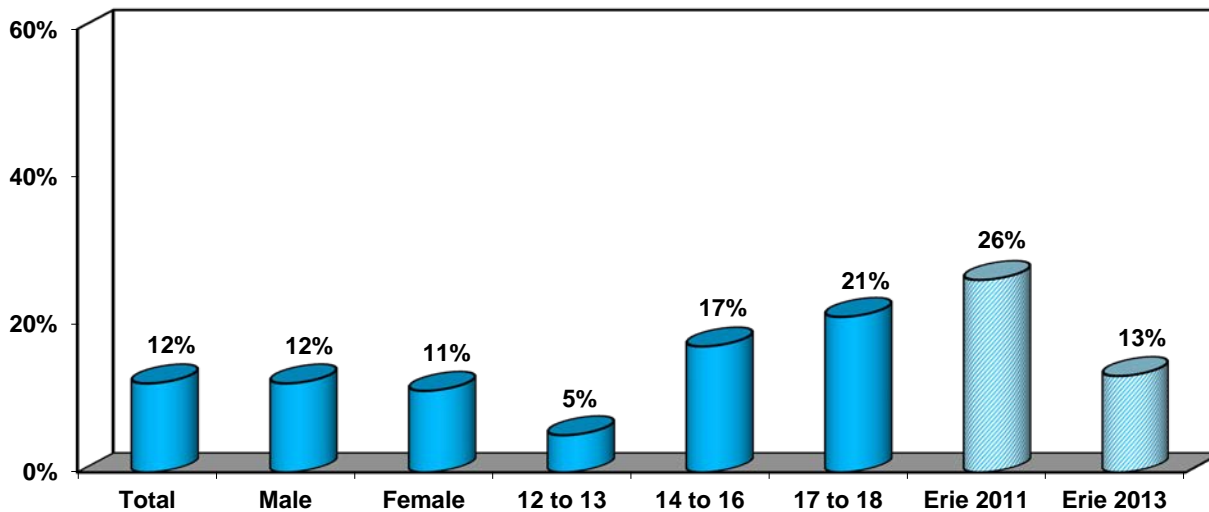
The following graphs show the percentage of Erie County youth who have drunk in their lifetime and those who are current drinkers. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 33% of all Erie County youth have drunk at some time in their life: 33% of males and 33% of females.

Erie County Youth Having At Least One Drink In Their Lifetime

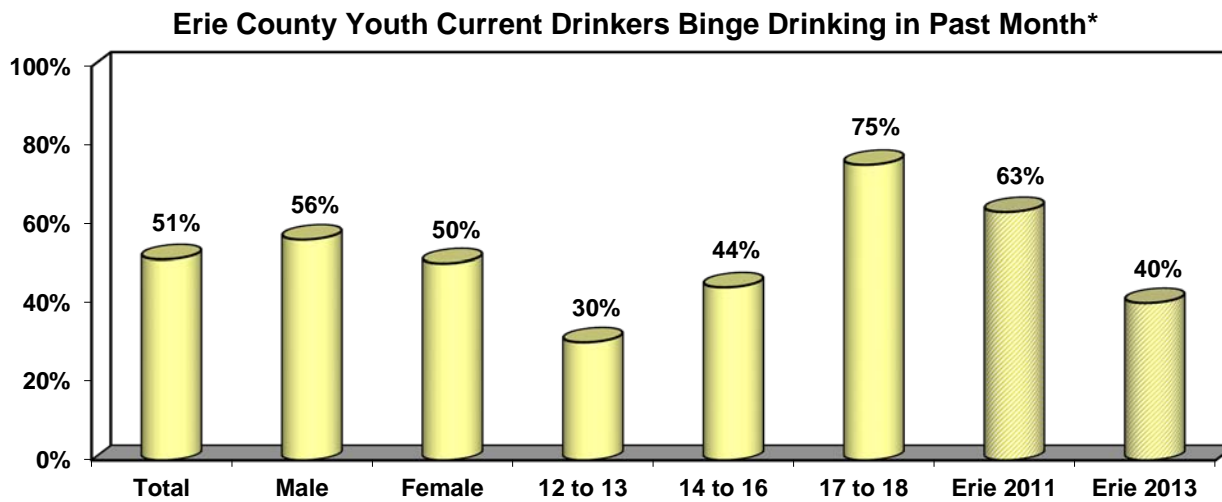


Of all Erie County youth, 11% had drunk alcohol for the first time before the age of 13.

Erie County Youth Who Are Current Drinkers



The following graph shows the percentage of Erie County youth who were binge drinkers. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 51% of current drinkers binge drank in the past month, 56% of males, and 50% of females had binge drank.



**Based on all current drinkers. Binge drinking is defined as having five or more drinks on an occasion.*

Based on all Erie County youth surveyed, 7% were defined as binge drinkers.

Teen Binge Drinking: All Too Common

Risks Associated with Binging:

- It is estimated that alcohol consumption is responsible for about 80,000 deaths in the US each year.
- Binge drinking has also been associated with many health problems, including:
 - Heart disease
 - Stroke
 - Cancer
 - Liver disease
 - Chemical dependency
 - Pregnancy
 - STDs
 - Alcohol poisoning
- MRI scans of the brains of teens that drank heavily showed damaged nerve tissue compared to those who did not.
- Studies have shown that alcohol can cause long-term damage to the brain and impair memory, coordination and movement.

(Source: Psychology Today, Teen Angst, Teen Binge Drinking: All Too Common, 1/26/2013, from: <http://www.psychologytoday.com/blog/teen-angst/201301/teen-binge-drinking-all-too-common>)

The table shows differences in specific risk behaviors between current drinkers and non-current drinkers.

Behaviors of Erie County Youth
Current Drinkers vs. Non-Current Drinkers

Youth Behaviors	Current Drinker	Non-Current Drinker
Have had sexual intercourse	53%	16%
Have been bullied in the past 12 months	54%	41%
Have used marijuana in the past 30 days	42%	4%
Have smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days	31%	2%
Attempted suicide in the past 12 months	19%	7%
Misused prescription medications in the past 30 days	17%	1%

Current drinkers are those youth surveyed who have self-reported drinking at any time during the past 30 days.

Youth Comparisons	Erie County 2011 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2013 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2015 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2015 (9 th -12 th)	Ohio 2013 (9 th -12 th)	U.S. 2013 (9 th -12 th)
Ever tried alcohol	48%	37%	33%	45%	71%*	66%
Current drinker	26%	13%	12%	19%	30%	35%
Binge drinker (of all youth)	17%	5%	7%	15%	16%	21%
Drank for the first time before age 13 (of all youth)	19%	11%	11%	7%	13%	19%
Rode with someone who was drinking	20%	17%	15%	15%	17%	22%
Drank and drove (of youth drivers)	8%	2%	4%	3%	4%	10%
Obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them	N/A	38%	34%	38%	38%	42%

* Comparative YRBS data for Ohio is 2011
N/A - Not available

Healthy People 2020
Substance Abuse (SA)

Objective	Erie County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013	Healthy People 2020 Target
SA-14.4 Reduce the proportion of persons engaging in binge drinking during the past month	7% (grades 6-12) 15% (grades 9-12)	16% (grades 9-12)	21% (grades 9-12)	9%*

*Note: The Healthy People 2020 target is for youth aged 12-17 years.
(Sources: Healthy People 2020 Objectives, 2013 YRBS, 2015 Erie County Health Assessment)

Youth | DRUG USE

Key Findings

In 2015, 8% of Erie County 6th-12th grade youth had used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days. 6% of youth used medications that were not prescribed for them or took more than prescribed to get high at some time in their life, and 4% misused prescriptions in the past month.

Youth Drug Use

- In 2015, 8% of all Erie County youth had used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days, increasing to 17% of those over the age of 17. The 2013 YRBS found a prevalence of 21% for Ohio youth and a prevalence of 23% for U.S. youth.
- Erie County youth have tried the following in their life:
 - 7% of youth used inhalants, (2013 YRBS reports 9% for Ohio and U.S.)
 - 3% misused cough syrup
 - 3% used cocaine, increasing to 6% of high school youth (2013 YRBS reports 4% for Ohio and 6% for U.S.)
 - 3% used steroids, (2013 YRBS reports 3% for Ohio and U.S.)
 - 2% misused over-the-counter medications
 - 2% used ecstasy/MDMA (2013 YRBS reports 7% for the U.S.)
 - 2% used K2/spice
 - 2% misused hand sanitizer
 - 2% used methamphetamines, (2013 YRBS reports 3% for the U.S.)
 - 2% had been to a pharm party/used skittles
 - 1% used posh/salvia/synthetic marijuana
 - 1% used heroin, (2013 YRBS reports 2% for Ohio and U.S.)
 - 1% used Cloud 9
 - 1% used GhB
 - 1% used Liquid THC
 - 1% used bath salts
- 6% of Erie County youth used medications that were not prescribed for them or took more than prescribed to feel good or get high at some time in their lives, increasing to 13% of those over the age of 17.
- 4% of Erie County youth used prescription drugs not prescribed for them in the past 30 days.
- Youth who misused prescription medications got them in the following ways: a friend gave it to them (48%), a parent gave it to them (44%), another family member gave it to them (36%), they took it from a friend or family member (28%), bought it from someone else (20%), bought it from a friend (12%), and the internet (8%).

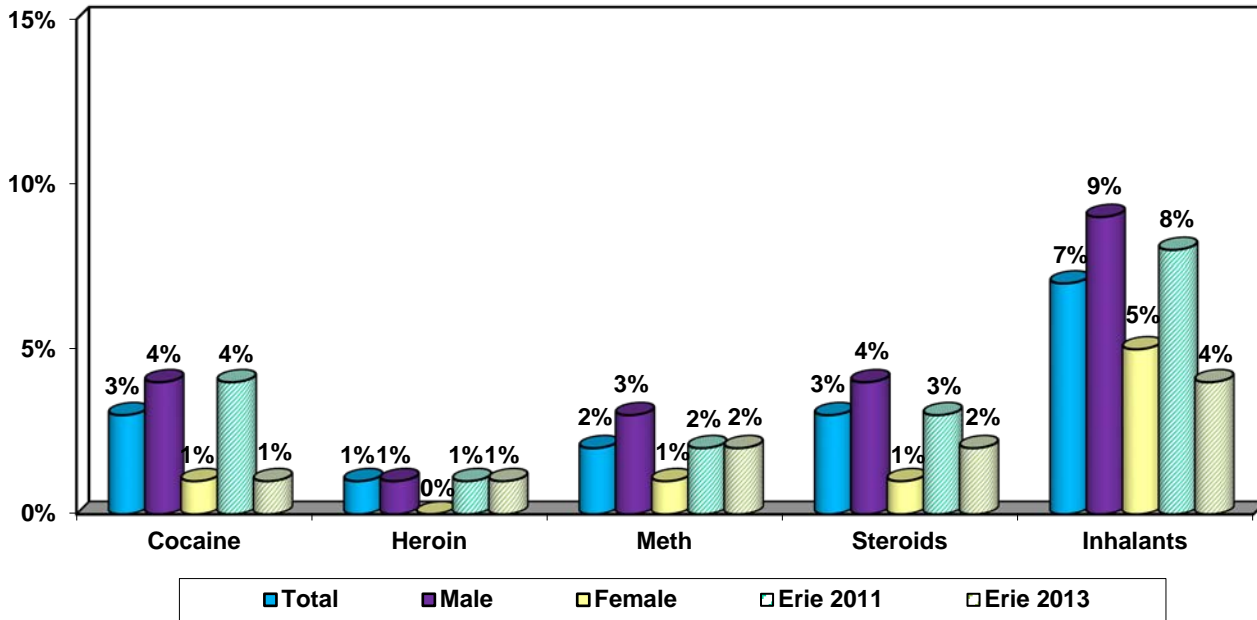
Drug Facts: Drugged Driving

- Vehicle accidents are the leading cause of death among youth aged 16 to 19. When teens' relative lack of driving experience is combined with the use of marijuana or other substances that affect cognitive and motor abilities, the results can be tragic.
- According to the 2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), an estimated 9.9 million people aged 12 or older reported driving under the influence of illicit drugs during the year prior to being surveyed.
- After alcohol, THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol), the active ingredient in marijuana is the substance most commonly found in the blood of impaired drivers, fatally injured drivers, and motor vehicle crash victims. Studies in several localities have found that approximately 4 to 14 percent of drivers who sustained injury or died in traffic accidents tested positive for THC.

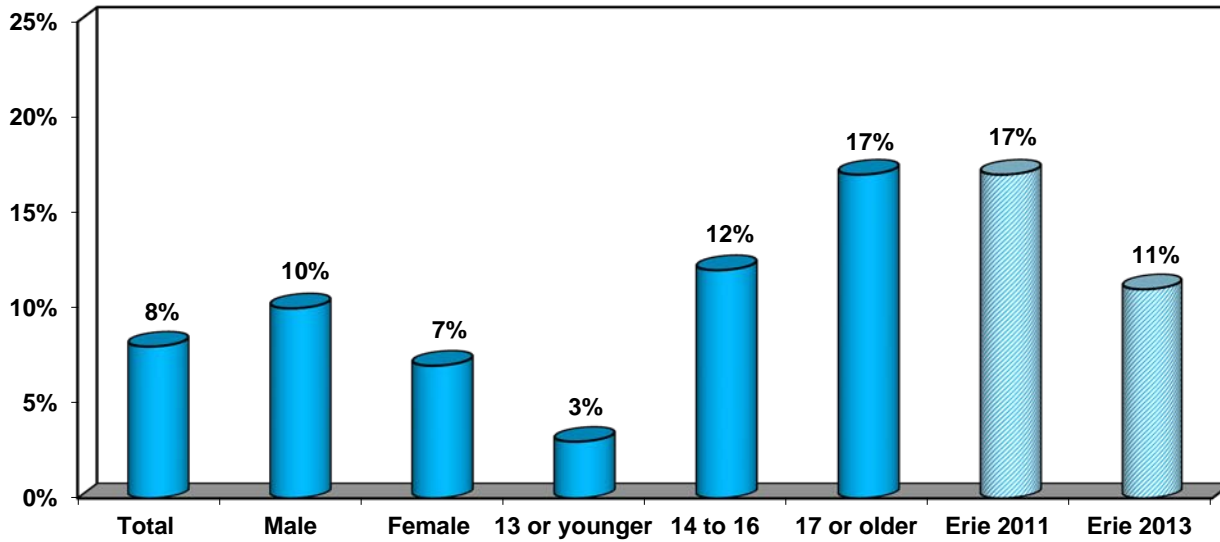
(Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, *The Science of Drug Abuse & Addiction: Drug Facts: Drugged Driving*, <http://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugfacts/drugged-driving>, revised 12-14)

The following graphs are data from the 2015 Erie County Health Assessment indicating youth lifetime drug use and marijuana use in the past 30 days. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 3% of youth have used cocaine at some point in their lives, and 7% of youth have used inhalants at some point in their life.

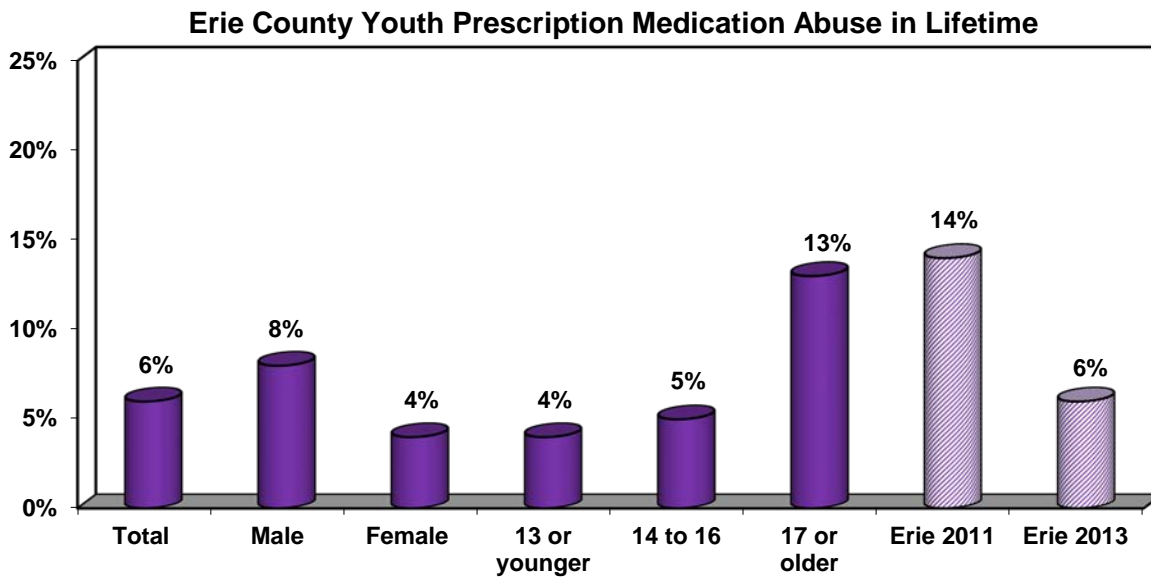
Erie County Youth Lifetime Drug Use



Erie County Youth Marijuana Use in Past Month



The following graph is data from the 2015 Erie County Health Assessment indicating youth lifetime prescription medication abuse. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 6% of youth have misused medication at some point in their life.



Accessibility of Substances to Erie County Youth

Substance	Available	Not Available	Don't Know
Tobacco	32%	45%	23%
Alcohol	46%	34%	20%
Marijuana	26%	53%	21%
Prescription drugs not prescribed to you	26%	49%	25%
Synthetic drugs (ex. K2, Spice, etc.)	4%	66%	30%
Heroin	3%	73%	24%

Youth Comparisons	Erie County 2011 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2013 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2015 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2015 (9 th -12 th)	Ohio 2013 (9 th -12 th)	U.S. 2013 (9 th -12 th)
Youth who used marijuana in the past month	17%	11%	8%	14%	21%	23%
Ever used methamphetamines	2%	2%	2%	1%	6%‡	3%
Ever used cocaine	4%	1%	3%	2%	4%	6%
Ever used heroin	<1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	2%
Ever used steroids	3%	2%	3%	1%	3%	3%
Ever used inhalants	8%	4%	7%	4%	9%	9%
Ever used ecstasy/MDMA	N/A	2%	2%	2%	N/A	7%
Ever misused medications	14%	6%	6%	7%	N/A	N/A

‡ Comparative YRBS data for Ohio is 2007
N/A – Not available

Youth | SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Key Findings

In 2015, one-fifth (20%) of Erie County youth have had sexual intercourse, increasing to 45% of those ages 17 and older. 19% of youth had participated in oral sex and 3% had participated in anal sex. 20% of youth participated in sexting. Of those who were sexually active, 51% had multiple sexual partners.

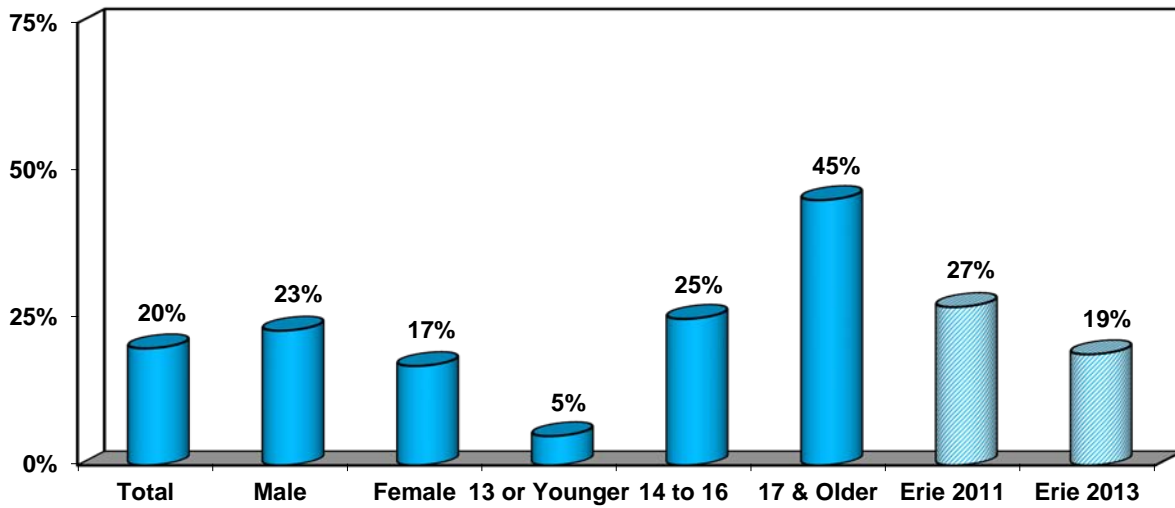
45% of Erie County youth ages 17 and older have had sexual intercourse.

Youth Sexual Behavior

- One-fifth (20%) of Erie County youth have had sexual intercourse, increasing to 45% of those ages 17 and older (The 2013 YRBS reports 43% for Ohio and 47% of U.S. youth have had sexual intercourse).
- 19% of youth had participated in oral sex, increasing to 46% of those ages 17 and older.
- 3% of youth had participated in anal sex, increasing to 4% of those ages 17 and older.
- 20% of youth had participated in sexting, increasing to 35% of those ages 17 and older.
- 24% of youth had viewed pornography, increasing to 33% of males and 36% of those ages 17 and older.
- Of those youth who were sexually active in their lifetime, 49% had one sexual partner and 51% had multiple partners.
- 5% of all Erie County youth had 4 or more sexual partners (2013 YRBS reports 12% for Ohio and 15% for the U.S.).
- 22% of all Erie County sexually active youth had 4 or more partners (2013 YRBS reports 28% for Ohio).
- Of those youth who were sexually active, 29% had done so by the age of 13. Another 46% had done so by 15 years of age. The average age of onset was 14.4 years old.
- Of all youth, 4% were sexually active before the age of 13 (2013 YRBS reports 4% for Ohio and 6% for the U.S.).
- 69% of youth, who were sexually active, used condoms to prevent pregnancy, 35% used birth control pills, 10% used the withdrawal method, 5% used a shot, patch or birth control ring, 2% used an IUD and 6% used some other method. However, 14% were engaging in intercourse without a reliable method of protection. 1% of youth reported they were gay or lesbian.
- Erie County youth had experienced the following: wanted to get pregnant (1%), had a child (1%), had been pregnant (1%), had a miscarriage (1%), had been treated for an STD (1%), got someone pregnant (1%), tried to get pregnant (<1%) and had sex in exchange for something of value such as food, drugs, shelter or money (<1%).
- When asked where they were taught about pregnancy prevention, STDs, AIDS/HIV, and birth control, Erie County youth reported the following: school (65%), parents/caregivers (54%), doctor (27%), friends (27%), internet or social media (22%), brothers/ sisters (18%), church (7%), and somewhere else (9%).

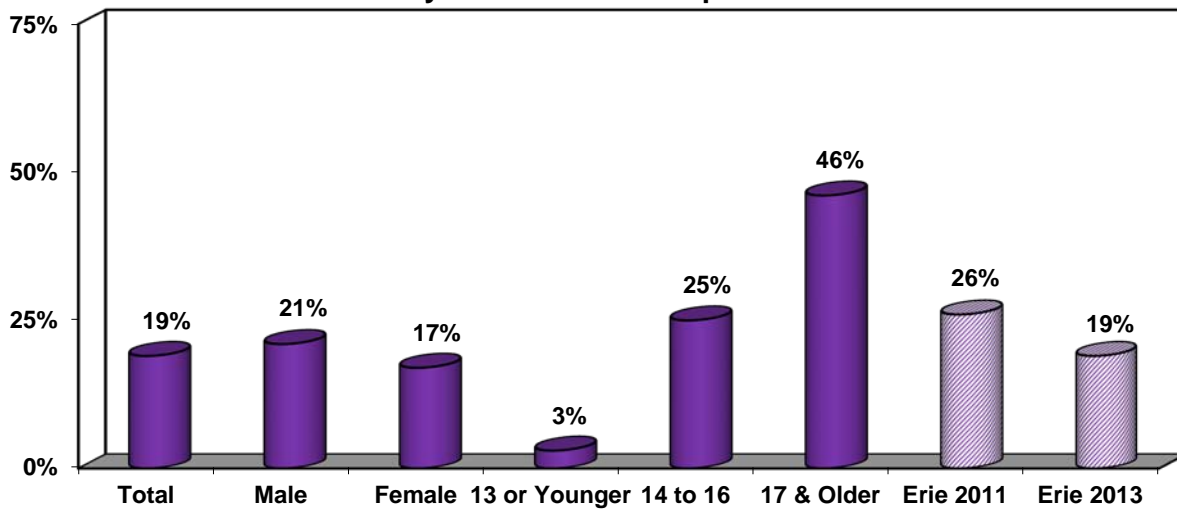
The following graphs show the percentage of Erie County youth who participated in sexual intercourse and oral sex. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 20% of all Erie County youth had sexual intercourse, 23% of males, and 17% of females had sex.

Erie County Youth Who Had Sexual Intercourse



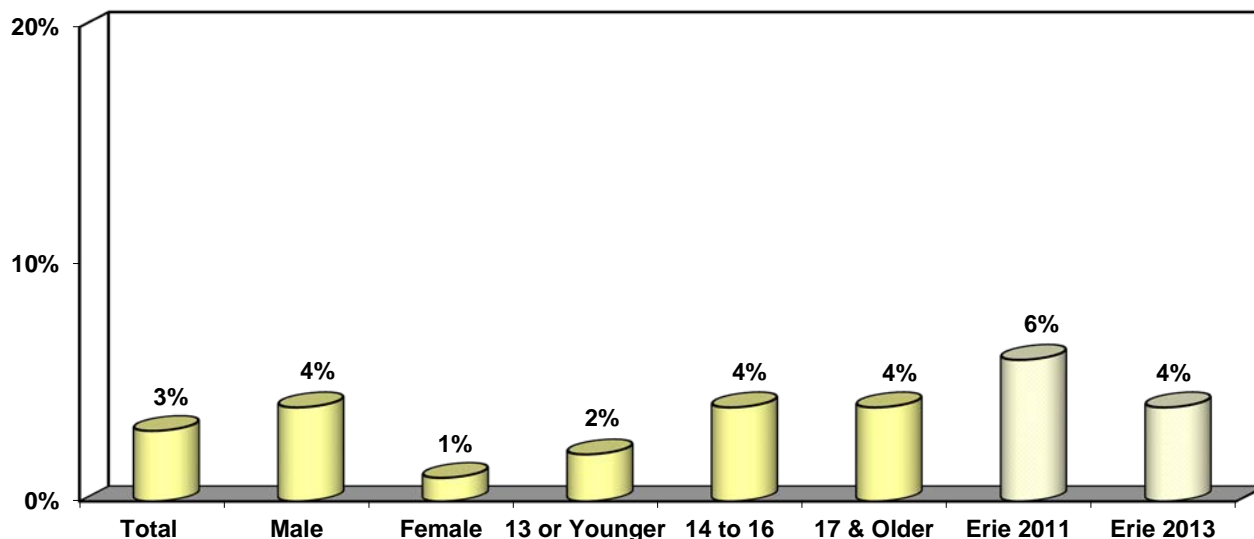
14% of Erie County youth who were sexually active were not using a reliable method of protection to prevent pregnancy.

Erie County Youth Who Participated in Oral Sex

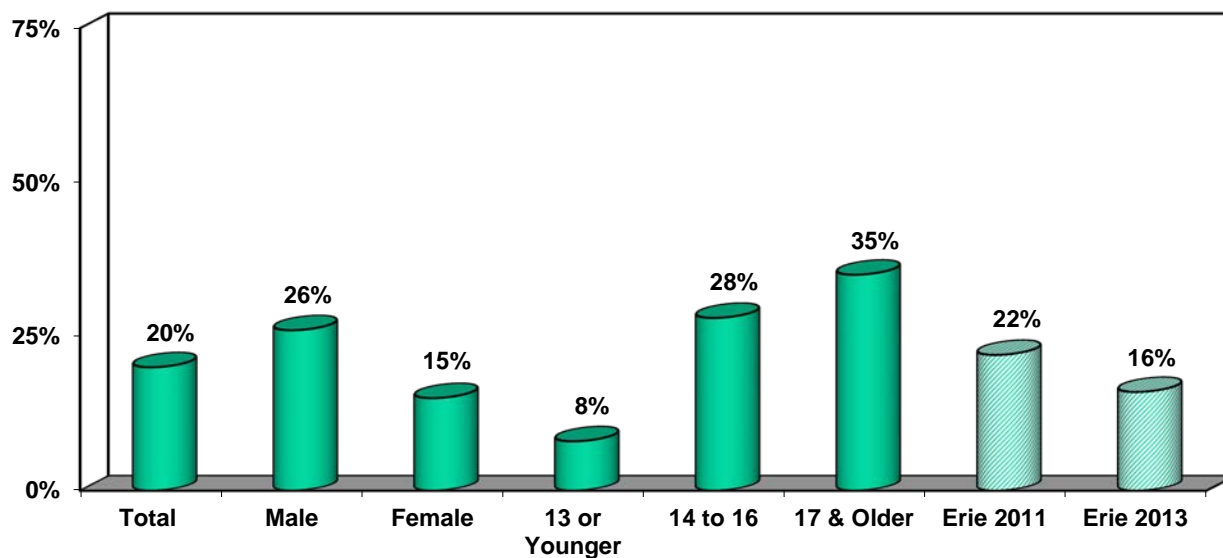


The following graphs show the percentage of Erie County youth who participated in anal sex and sexting. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 3% of all Erie County youth participated in anal sex, 4% of males, and 1% of females.

Erie County Youth Who Participated in Anal Sex



Erie County Youth Who Participated in Sexting



Youth Comparisons	Erie County 2011 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2013 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2015 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2015 (9 th -12 th)	Ohio 2013 (9 th -12 th)	U.S. 2013 (9 th -12 th)
Ever had sexual intercourse	27%	19%	20%	34%	43%	47%
Used a condom at last intercourse	63%	65%	69%	70%	51%	59%
Used birth control pills at last intercourse	39%	27%	35%	41%	24%	19%
Did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse	13%	8%	14%	11%	12%	14%
Had four or more sexual partners (of all youth)	13%	19%	5%	8%	12%	15%
Had four or more sexual partners (of sexually active youth)	40%	19%	22%	21%	28%	N/A
Had sexual intercourse before age 13	8%	2%	4%	2%	4%	6%

N/A – Not available

Sexual Risk Behavior

Many young people engage in sexual risk behaviors that can result in unintended health outcomes. For example, among U.S. high school students surveyed in 2013:

- 47% had ever had sexual intercourse
- 34% had had sexual intercourse during the previous 3 months, and, of these, 41% did not use a condom the last time they had sex
- 15% had had sex with 4 or more people during their life
- Only 22% of sexually experienced students have ever been tested for HIV

Sexual risk behaviors place adolescents at risk for HIV infection, other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and unintended pregnancy:

- Approximately 10,000 young people aged 13–24 years were diagnosed with HIV infection in the United States in 2013
- Nearly half of the 20 million new STDs each year are among young people aged 15–24 years
- In 2013, about 273,000 babies were born to teenage girls

(Source: CDC, *Adolescent and School Health*, updated 3/25/2015, from: <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/sexualbehaviors/>)

Youth | MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE

Key Findings

In 2015, the Health Assessment results indicated that 14% of Erie County 6th-12th grade youth had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year and 8% admitted attempting suicide in the past year.

Youth Mental Health

- In 2015, one-quarter (25%) of youth reported they felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities, increasing to 33% of females (2013 YRBS reported 26% for Ohio and 30% for the U.S.).
- 14% of youth reported they had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past 12 months, increasing to 18% of females. 14% of high school youth had seriously considered attempting suicide, compared to the 2013 YRBS rate of 14% for Ohio youth and 17% for U.S. youth.

2013 Ohio Suicide Statistics for Youth Grades 9-12

- 14% of Ohio youth seriously considered attempting suicide in the 12 months prior to the survey.
- 11% of Ohio youth made a plan about how they would attempt suicide in the 12 months prior to the survey.
- 6% of youth had attempted suicide one or more times in the 12 months prior to the survey.
- 1% of youth had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or an overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse in the 12 months prior to the survey.

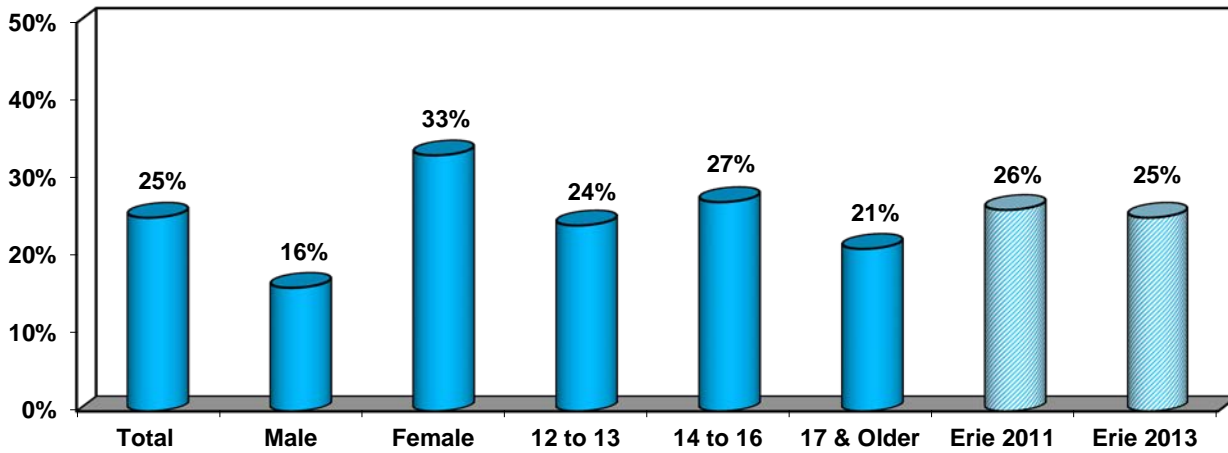
(Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Healthy Youth, YRBS 2013)

Erie County youth reported the following leading causes of anxiety, stress and depression: academic success (47%), fighting with friends (33%), sports (33%), and self-image (29%)

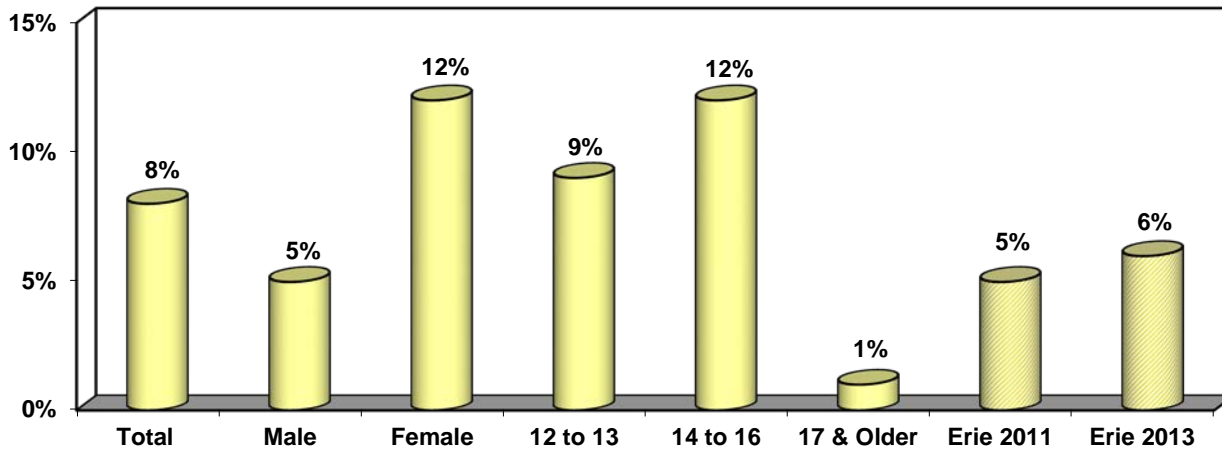
- In the past year, 8% of Erie County youth had attempted suicide, increasing to 12% of females. 3% of youth had made more than one attempt. The 2013 YRBS reported a suicide attempt prevalence rate of 6% rate for Ohio youth and a 8% for U.S. youth.
- Erie County youth reported the following causes of anxiety, stress and depression: academic success (47%), fighting with friends (33%), sports (33%), self-image (29%), peer pressure (25%), fighting at home (24%), death of close family member or friend (23%), being bullied (21%), dating relationship (16%), breakup (16%), parent divorce/separation (15%), poverty/no money (12%), caring for younger siblings (10%), parent lost their job (8%), ill parent (7%), not feeling safe at home (6%), alcohol or drug use at home (6%), not having enough to eat (4%), parent/caregiver with a substance abuse problem (4%), family member in the military (3%), not feeling safe in the community (3%), sexual orientation (3%), not having a place to live (2%), parent with a mental illness (4%), and other stress at home (22%).
- Erie County youth reported the following ways of dealing with anxiety, stress, or depression: sleeping (45%), hobbies (35%), texting someone (31%), praying (21%), talking to someone in their family (21%), talking to a peer (21%), eating (19%), using social media (16%), breaking something (9%), shopping (9%), reading the Bible (9%), writing in a journal (8%), talk to a counselor/teacher (8%), self-harm (6%), drinking alcohol (4%), talking to a medical professional (4%), smoking/using tobacco (4%), using prescribed medication (4%), using illegal drugs (3%), vandalism/violent behavior (2%), using un-prescribed medication (1%), gambling (1%), and harming someone else (1%).
- 16% of youth reported they did not have anxiety, stress, or depression.
- 21% of youth had purposefully hurt themselves in the following ways: cutting (11%), scratching (9%), hitting (8%), biting (7%), burning (3%), and self-embedding (1%).

The following graphs show the percentage of Erie County youth who had felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row and attempted suicide in the past 12 months (i.e., the first graph shows that 25% of all youth had felt sad or hopeless for two weeks or more, 16% of males and 33% of females).

Erie County Youth Who Felt Sad or Hopeless Almost Every Day for Two Weeks or More in a Row



Erie County Youth Who Attempted Suicide in Past 12 Months



Youth Comparisons	Erie County 2011 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2013 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2015 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2015 (9 th -12 th)	Ohio 2013 (9 th -12 th)	U.S. 2013 (9 th -12 th)
Youth who had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year	10%	13%	14%	14%	14%	17%
Youth who had attempted suicide in the past year	6%	6%	8%	7%	6%	8%
Youth who felt sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row	26%	25%	25%	24%	26%	30%

Youth Suicide

Suicide affects all youth, but some groups are at a higher risk than others. Boys are more likely than girls to die from suicide. Girls, however, are more likely to report attempting suicide than boys. Several factors can put a young person at risk for suicide. However, having these risk factors does not always mean that suicide will occur.

Risk Factors Include:

- History of previous suicide attempts
- Family history of suicide
- History of depression or other mental illness
- Alcohol or drug abuse
- Stressful life event or loss
- Easy access to lethal methods
- Exposure to the suicidal behavior of others
- Incarceration

*(Source: CDC 2014, Injury Center: Violence Prevention; Suicide Prevention; Youth Suicide
http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/youth_suicide.html)*

Youth | SAFETY

Key Findings

In 2015, 61% of Erie County youth wore a seatbelt when driving a car in the past month. 14% of youth had ridden in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol in the past month and 4% of youth drivers had driven after drinking alcohol. 30% of youth drivers texted while driving. 21% of youth had purposefully hurt themselves at some time in their lives.

30% of Erie County youth drivers texted while driving in the past month.

Personal Safety

- In the past 30 days, 14% of youth had ridden in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol, (2013 YRBS reported 17% for Ohio and 22% for the U.S.) and 4% of youth drivers had driven a car themselves after drinking alcohol, (2013 YRBS reported 4% for Ohio and 10% for the U.S.).
- 6% of youth played the choking game. 56% of youth had never heard of it.
- Erie County youth drivers did the following while driving in the past month: wore a seatbelt (61%), ate (38%), talked on their cell phone (35%), texted (30%), drove while tired/fatigued (30%), used the internet on their cell phone (16%), used cell phone for other things (10%), used marijuana (7%), checked Facebook on their cell phone (6%), played electronic games on cell phone (5%), drank alcohol (4%), applied makeup (3%), used illegal drugs (2%), read (2%) and misused prescription drugs (2%).
- Almost two-fifths (39%) of Erie County youth reported there was a firearm in or around their home. 2% of youth reported they were unlocked and loaded.
- 88% of youth had a Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, online gaming, or other social network account.
- Of those who had an account, they reported the following:
 - Their account was currently checked private (40%)
 - They knew all of "my friends" (38%)
 - Their parents had their password (19%)
 - They knew all of the people they play online (13%)
 - They had been asked to share personal info (11%)
 - They had been asked to meet someone they met online (7%)
 - They were bullied because of their accounts (7%)
 - Their friends had their password (6%)
 - They share personal information (4%)
 - They had problems as a result of their account (4%)
 - Their parents do not know they have an account (4%)
 - They had participated in sexual activity with someone they met online (3%)
- Just under half (47%) of the youth who had a Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, online gaming, or other social network account believed that sharing information online is dangerous.

Personal Health

- Youth reported that participating in the following would put them at a greater health risk: using prescription drugs that are not prescribed for them (91%), smoking cigarettes (82%), drinking alcohol (75%), and using marijuana (59%).
- In the past year, 7% of Erie County youth reported using an indoor tanning device such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth (2013 YRBS reported 13% for the U.S.). They reported using it: for special occasions (5%), once a month (1%), and every day (1%).
- Erie County youth reported the following plans for the future: will attend a 4-year college (67%), will follow their career path (57%), will attend a community college or technical/trade school (25%), will join the military (12%), and will not finish high school (1%). 2% reported they have no hope for their future.

Youth Comparisons	Erie County 2011 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2013 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2015 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2015 (9 th -12 th)	Ohio 2013 (9 th -12 th)	U.S. 2013 (9 th -12 th)
Ridden with someone who had been drinking alcohol in past month	20%	17%	14%	15%	17%	22%
Drove a car after drinking alcohol (of all youth drivers)	8%	2%	4%	3%	4%	10%
Have used a tanning bed or booth	12%	10%	7%	11%	N/A	13%

N/A – Not available

Teen Drivers

- Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for U.S. teens.
- In 2011, about 2,650 teens aged 16 to 19 died from motor vehicle injuries.
 - That means that seven teens aged 16 to 19 died every day from motor vehicle injuries.
- Almost 292,000 teens aged 16 to 19 were treated in emergency departments for injuries suffered in motor-vehicle crashes.
- The risk of motor vehicle crashes is higher among 16 to 19 year olds than among any other age group. In fact, per mile driven, teen drivers ages 16 to 19 are three times more likely than drivers aged 20 and older to be in a fatal crash.
- Young people ages 15-24 represent only 14% of the U.S. population. However, they account for 30% (\$19 billion) of the total costs of motor vehicle injuries among males and 28% (\$7 billion) of the total costs of motor vehicle injuries among females.

(Source: CDC, *Teen Drivers: Fact Sheet*, October 7, 2014, http://www.cdc.gov/Motorvehiclesafety/teen_drivers/teendrivers_factsheet.html)

Youth | VIOLENCE ISSUES

Key Findings

In Erie County, 21% of youth had been involved in a physical fight in the past year. 7% of youth had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in the past year. 42% of youth had been bullied in the past year and 30% had been bullied on school property.

Violence-Related Behaviors

- In 2015, 8% of youth had carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife or club) in the past 30 days, increasing to 15% of males (2013 YRBS reported 14% for Ohio and 18% for the U.S.).
- 7% of youth were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in the past year (2013 YRBS reported 7% for Ohio).
- 7% of youth did not go to school on one or more days because they did not feel safe at school or on their way to or from school (2013 YRBS reported 5% for Ohio and 7% for the U.S.).
- 42% of youth had been bullied in the past year. The following types of bullying were reported:
 - 32% were verbally bullied (teased, taunted or called harmful names)
 - 24% were indirectly bullied (spread mean rumors about them or kept them out of a "group")
 - 13% were cyber bullied (teased, taunted or threatened by e-mail or cell phone) (2013 YRBS reported 15% for Ohio and the U.S.).
 - 6% were physically bullied (were hit, kicked, punched or people took their belongings)
 - 3% were sexually bullied (used nude or semi-nude pictures to pressure someone to have sex that did not want to, blackmail, intimidate, or exploit another person)
- In the past year, 30% of youth had been bullied on school property (2013 YRBS reported 21% for Ohio and 20% for the U.S.).
- In the past year, 21% of youth had been involved in a physical fight, increasing to 34% of males. 10% had been in a fight on more than one occasion (2013 YRBS reported 20% for Ohio and 25% for the U.S.).
- 4% of youth reported a boyfriend or girlfriend hit, slapped, or physically hurt them on purpose in the past 12 months (2013 YRBS reported 10% for the U.S.).
- 9% of youth reported an adult or caregiver hit, slapped, or physically hurt them on purpose in the past 12 months.
- 6% of youth had been forced to participate in any sexual activity when they did not want to, increasing to 9% of females.

Types of Bullying Erie County Youth Experienced in the Past Year

Youth Behaviors	Total	Male	Female	13 or younger	14-16 Years old	17 and older
Verbally Bullied	32%	26%	39%	35%	33%	23%
Indirectly Bullied	24%	13%	35%	22%	25%	28%
Cyber Bullied	13%	5%	21%	10%	15%	17%
Physically Bullied	10%	5%	8%	8%	7%	1%
Sexually Bullied	3%	3%	4%	2%	6%	3%

Behaviors of Erie Youth
Bullied vs. Non-Bullied

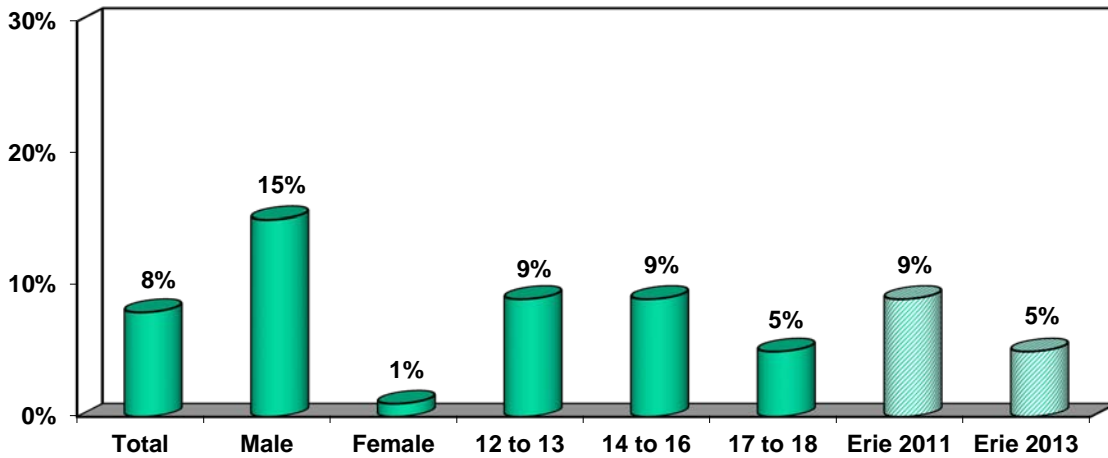
Youth Behaviors	Bullied	Non-Bullied
Contemplated suicide in the past 12 months	26%	5%
Attempted suicide in the past 12 months	17%	2%
Have drank alcohol in the past 30 days	15%	10%
Have used marijuana in the past 30 days	10%	8%
Have smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days	7%	5%
Misused prescription medications in the past 30 days	5%	4%

Youth Comparisons	Erie County 2011 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2013 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2015 (6 th -12 th)	Erie County 2015 (9 th -12 th)	Ohio 2013 (9 th -12 th)	U.S. 2013 (9 th -12 th)
Carried a weapon in past month	9%	5%	8%	7%	14%	18%
Been in a physical fight in past year	33%	21%	21%	15%	20%	25%
Did not go to school because felt unsafe	3%	5%	7%	6%	5%	7%
Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in past year	8%	7%	7%	5%	N/A	7%
Hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend in past year	8%	3%	4%	6%	7%	9%‡
Hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by an adult or caregiver in past year	13%	11%	9%	11%	N/A	N/A
Electronically/cyber bullied in past year	12%	13%	13%	16%	15%	15%
Bullied in past year	51%	49%	42%	39%	N/A	N/A
Bullied on school property in past year	N/A	35%	30%	27%	21%	20%

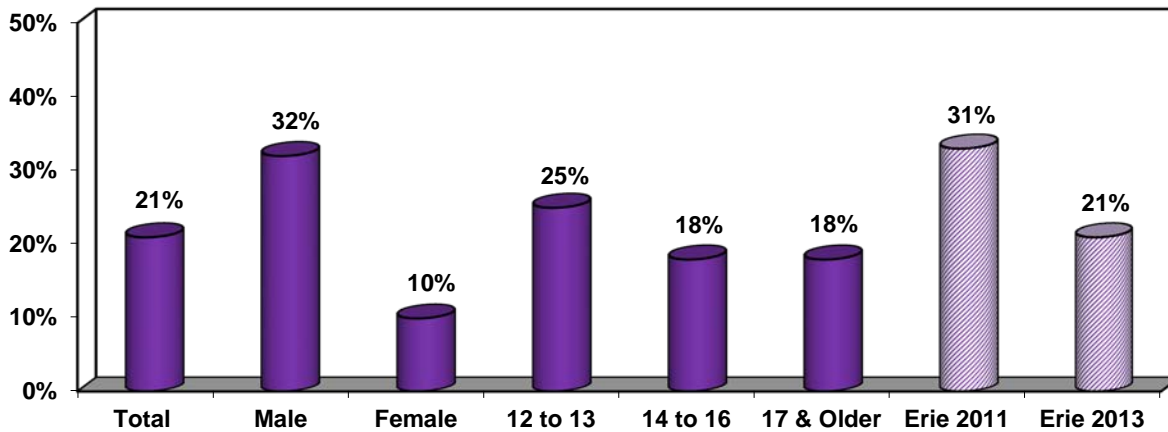
‡ Comparative YRBS data for U.S. is 2009
N/A – Not available

The following graphs show Erie County youth carrying a weapon in the past 30 days and those involved in a physical fight in the past year. The graphs show the number of youth in each segment giving each answer (i.e., the first graph shows that 8% of all youth carried a weapon in the past 30 days, 15% of males and 1% of females).

Erie County Youth Carrying a Weapon during the Past 30 Days



Erie County Youth Involved in a Physical Fight in the Past Year



Understanding Bullying

- Bullying is a form of youth violence. CDC defines bullying as any unwanted aggressive behavior(s) by another youth or group of youths who are not siblings or current dating partners that involves an observed or perceived power imbalance and is repeated multiple times or is highly likely to be repeated.
- Bullying can result in physical injury, social and emotional distress, and even death. Victimized youth are at increased risk for depression, anxiety, sleep difficulties, and poor school adjustment. Youth who bully others are at increased risk for substance use, academic problems, and violence later in adolescence and adulthood.
- Some of the factors associated with a higher likelihood of bullying behavior include:
 - Externalizing problems such as defiant and disruptive behavior
 - Harsh parenting by caregivers
 - Attitudes accepting of violence
- Some of the factors associated with a higher likelihood of victimization include:
 - Poor peer relationships
 - Low self-esteem
 - Perceived by peers as different or quiet

(Source: CDC, Injury Center: Violence Prevention, Understanding Bullying Fact Sheet, January 2014, http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/understanding_bullying.html)

Youth | PERCEPTIONS

Key Findings

In 2015, 60% of Erie County 6th-12th grade youth thought there was a great risk in harming themselves if they smoked cigarettes. 41% of youth thought that there was either no risk or a slight risk to using marijuana once or twice a week. Over three-quarters (78%) of youth reported that their parents would think it was very wrong for them to drink alcohol. 70% of youth reported their peers would feel it was very wrong for them to misuse prescription medications.

Perceived Risk of Substance Use

- Three-fifths (60%) of Erie County youth thought there was a great risk in harming themselves if they smoked one or more packs of cigarettes per day.
- 9% of youth thought that there was no risk for smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day.
- About two-fifths (38%) of youth thought there was a great risk in smoking marijuana once or twice a week
- 20% of youth thought that there was no risk of smoking marijuana once or twice a week.
- About two-fifths (41%) of Erie County youth thought there was a great risk to drinking five or more alcoholic beverages once or twice a week.
- 8% of youth thought that there was no risk in drinking five or more alcoholic beverages once or twice a week.
- Over two-thirds (69%) of Erie County youth thought there was a great risk to using prescription drugs that were not prescribed for them.
- 3% of youth thought that there was no risk in misusing prescription drugs.

Degree of Disapproval of Substance Use by Adults

- 80% of youth reported their parents (or guardians) would feel it was very wrong for them to smoke cigarettes, increasing to 89% of youth under the age of 13.
- 77% of Erie County youth reported their parents would feel it was very wrong for them to use marijuana, increasing to 89% of youth under the age of 13.
- 78% of youth reported their parents would feel it was very wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day, decreasing to 68% of those ages 17 and older.
- 85% of youth reported their parents would feel it was very wrong for them to misuse prescription medications.

Degree of Disapproval of Substance Use by Peers

- Just over half (52%) of youth reported their peers would feel it was very wrong for them to smoke cigarettes, increasing to 65% of youth under the age of 13.
- 53% of Erie County youth reported their peers would feel it was very wrong for them to use marijuana, increasing to 76% of youth under the age of 13.
- 49% of youth reported their peers would feel it was very wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day decreasing to 35% of those ages 17 and older.
- 70% of youth reported their peers would feel it was very wrong for them to misuse prescription medications.

Perceived Risk of Substance Use

How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they:	No Risk	Slight Risk	Moderate Risk	Great Risk
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	9%	9%	22%	60%
Smoke marijuana once or twice a week	20%	21%	21%	38%
Have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week	8%	18%	34%	41%
Misusing prescription drugs	3%	6%	22%	69%

Perceived Great Risk of Substance Use

How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they:	Total	Female	Male	13 or younger	14-16 years old	17 or older
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	60%	64%	57%	61%	58%	63%
Smoke marijuana once or twice a week	38%	41%	35%	57%	21%	25%
Have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week	41%	44%	37%	41%	40%	41%
Misusing prescription drugs	69%	74%	66%	71%	68%	68%

Degree of Disapproval by Parents/Guardians

How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to do the following:	Not At All Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Wrong	Very Wrong
Smoking cigarettes	2%	3%	15%	80%
Using marijuana	4%	5%	14%	77%
Having one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day	2%	7%	13%	78%
Misusing prescription drugs	2%	2%	11%	85%

Perceived Degree of Great Disapproval by Parents/Guardians

Parents feel it would be very wrong for you to do the following:	Total	Female	Male	13 or younger	14-16 years old	17 or older
Smoking cigarettes	80%	83%	79%	89%	75%	73%
Using marijuana	77%	82%	72%	89%	68%	66%
Having one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day	78%	82%	75%	82%	77%	68%
Misusing prescription drugs	85%	90%	79%	87%	87%	76%

Degree of Disapproval by Peers

How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to do the following:	Not At All Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Wrong	Very Wrong
Smoking cigarettes	11%	13%	24%	52%
Using marijuana	17%	15%	15%	53%
Having one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day	10%	14%	27%	49%
Misusing prescription drugs	3%	9%	18%	70%

Perceived Degree of Great Disapproval by Peers

Friends feel it would be very wrong for you to do the following:	Total	Female	Male	13 or younger	14-16 years old	17 or older
Smoking cigarettes	52%	57%	47%	65%	40%	45%
Using marijuana	53%	61%	46%	76%	36%	36%
Having one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day	49%	53%	46%	63%	40%	35%
Misusing prescription drugs	70%	75%	66%	76%	68%	62%

Appendix I | ERIE COUNTY HEALTH ASSESSMENT INFORMATION SOURCES

Source	Data Used	Website
American Association of Suicidology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suicide Facts 	www.suicidology.org/resources/facts-statistics-current-research/suicide-statistics
American Cancer Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electronic Cigarettes and Teenagers 	www.cancer.org
American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts and Figures 2015. Atlanta: ACS, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2015 Cancer Facts, Figures, and Estimates Nutrition Recommendations 	www.cancer.org
American College of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asthma Facts 	http://acaai.org/news/facts-statistics/asthma
American Dental Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oral Health in Older Adults 	www.ada.org/sections/publicResources/pdfs/faq.pdf
American Diabetes Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type 1 and 2 Diabetes Risk Factors for Diabetes Diabetes Facts 	www.diabetes.org
American Foundation for Suicide Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warning Signs for Suicide 	www.afsp.org/
American Heart Association, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stroke Warning Signs and Symptoms Smoke-free Living: Benefits & Milestones 	www.heart.org/HEARTORG/
<i>Arthritis at a Glance, 2012</i> , Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, <i>Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 2010; 59(39):999-1003 & 59(39):1261-1265</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arthritis Statistics 	www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/resources/publications/AAG/arthritis.htm
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Behavioral Surveillance Branch, Centers for Disease Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2009 - 2013 Adult Ohio and U.S. Correlating Statistics 	www.cdc.gov
Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victims of Gun Violence 	www.bradycampaign.org/sites/default/files/GunDeathandInjuryStatSheet3YearAverageFINAL.pdf

Source	Data Used	Website
Caron Pennsylvania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Characteristics of New Marijuana Users 	www.caron.org/signs-of-pot-use-5827.html
Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Asthma Attacks Binge Drinking Among Women Caffeinated Alcohol Beverages Cancer and Men Distracted Driving Electronic Cigarettes and Teenagers Health Care Access Among the Employed and Unemployed Health Care Access and Utilization High Blood Pressure HIV in the U.S. Heart Health and Stroke Facts Obesity Facts Oral Health Skin Cancer Prevention Smoking Facts Tips for Parents Teen Pregnancy Yearly Flu Shots 	www.cdc.gov
CDC, Adolescent and School Health, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual Risk Behavior Youth Physical Activity Facts 	www.cdc.gov/healthy-youth/
CDC, Arthritis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key Public Health Messages 	www.cdc.gov/arthritis/basics/key.htm
CDC, Injury Center: Violence Prevention 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Suicide 	www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/youth_suicide.html
CDC, National Center for Health Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leading Causes of Death in U.S. Men's Health 	www.cdc.gov/nchs/facts/
CDC, Physical Activity for Everyone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical Activity Recommendations 	www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/everyone/guidelines/adults.html
CDC, Sexually Transmitted Diseases Surveillance, 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Rates STD's in Adolescents and Young Adults U.S. STD Surveillance Profile 	www.cdc.gov/std/stat/s/
CDC, Teen Drivers: Fact Sheet, 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teen Drivers 	www.cdc.gov/Motorvehiclesafety/teen_drivers/teendrivers_factsheet.html

Source	Data Used	Website
CDC, Vaccine Safety, Human Papillomavirus (HPV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Papillomavirus 	www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/vaccines/HPV/Index.html
CDC, Wonder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About Underlying Cause of Death, 1999-2013 	http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html
Community Commons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cigarette Expenditures Alcohol Beverage Expenditures Beer, Wine and Liquor Stores Bars and Drinking Establishments 	www.communitycommons.org/
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic Disaster Supplies Kit 	www.ready.gov/basic-disaster-supplies-kit
Enough is Enough: Internet Safety 101	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Texting While Driving Statistics and Information 	www.internetsafety101.org/textinganddriving.htm
Health Indicators Warehouse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents Heart Disease and Stroke Mortality Rates 	www.healthindicators.gov/Indicators/Selection
Healthy People 2020: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Healthy People 2020 Target Data Points Some U.S. Baseline Statistics Predictors of Access to Health Care 	www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020
Legacy for Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tobacco Fact Sheet 	www.legacyforhealth.org/content/download/582/6926/file/LEG-FactSheet-eCigarettes-JUNE2013.pdf
MedlinePlus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking to your teen about drinking 	www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/patientinstructions/000505.htm
National Cancer Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates 	http://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/index.html
National Institute on Drug Abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abuse of Prescription Drugs Drug Facts: Heroin Drug Facts: Drugged Driving 	www.drugabuse.gov
National Institute of Health, Senior Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hearing Loss 	http://nihseniorhealth.gov/hearingloss/hearinglossdefined/01.html
National Vital Statistics Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Live Birth Data 	www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr61/nvsr61_01.pdf#table01

APPENDIX I

Source	Data Used	Website
Network of Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Indicators Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates 	http://Erie.oh.networkofcare.org/ph/county-indicators.aspx#cat1
Office of Health Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ohio Medicaid Assessment Survey 	http://healthtransformation.ohio.gov/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=oid6Wo-y0gs%3D&tabid=160
Office of Criminal Justice Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime Statistics and Crime Reports 	www.ocjs.ohio.gov/crime_stats_reports.stm
Ohio Department of Health, Information Warehouse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obesity and Diabetes in Ohio Erie County and Ohio Mortality Statistics Erie County and Ohio Birth Statistics Erie County and Ohio Leading Causes of Death Sexually Transmitted Diseases Incidence of Cancer HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program Statistics: Access to Health Services Teen Birth Rates 	www.odh.ohio.gov/
Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Oral Health Surveillance System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erie County Dental Care Resources 	http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/oralhealth/default.aspx
Ohio Department of Job & Family Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erie County and Ohio Medicaid Statistics 	http://jfs.ohio.gov/county/cntypro/pdf11/Erie.pdf
Ohio Department of Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2014 Erie County and Ohio Crash Facts OSHP Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) System 	https://ext.dps.state.oh.us/crashstatistics/CrashReports.aspx
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrests/Incarceration Data Inmate Population by Gender and Race 	www.drc.ohio.gov/web/Reports/FactSheet/May%202015.pdf
Ohio Mental Health and Addiction Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doses Per Capita 	http://mha.ohio.gov/Portals/0/assets/Research/Maps/Ohio_OARRS_Opioids_2012_v2.pdf
Ohio State Highway Patrol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliant Data Electronic Crash Records Felony Cases and Drug Arrests Erie County Activity Statistics 	http://statepatrol.ohio.gov/
Ohio Suicide Prevention Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suicide Deaths by Gender and Age Group 	www.ohiospf.org/content.php?pageurl=ohio_statistics

Source	Data Used	Website
Philadelphia Department of Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electronic Cigarette Factsheet 	www.smokefreephilly.org/smokfree_philly/assets/File/Electronic%20Cigarette%20Fact%20Sheet_2_27_14.pdf
Psychology Today	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teen Angst Teen Binge Drinking: All Too Common 	www.psychologytoday.com
RESPECT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bullying Definitions 	www.respect2all.org/parents/bullying-definitions
Teens Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual Harassment and Sexual Bullying 	http://kidshealth.org/teen/sexual_health/guys/harassment.html
U. S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau; Bureau of Economic Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> American Community Survey 1 year estimate, 2013 Ohio and Erie County 2013 Census Demographic Information Ohio and U.S. Health Insurance Sources Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Federal Poverty Thresholds 	www.census.gov
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Ohio Department of Mental Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mental Health Services in Ohio 	www.lsc.state.oh.us/fiscal/ohiofacts/sept2012/health&humanservices.pdf
Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Adolescent and School Health, Centers for Disease Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2005 - 2013 youth Ohio and U.S. correlating statistics 	https://nccd.cdc.gov/YouthOnline/App/Default.aspx

Appendix II | ERIE COUNTY ACRONYMS AND TERMS

AHS	Access to Health Services, Topic of Healthy People 2020 objectives
Adult	Defined as 19 years of age and older.
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates	Death rate per 100,000 adjusted for the age distribution of the population.
Adult Binge Drinking	Consumption of five alcoholic beverages or more (for males) or four or more alcoholic beverages (for females) on one occasion.
AOCBC	Arthritis, Osteoporosis, and Chronic Back Conditions, Topic of Healthy People 2020 objectives
BMI	Body Mass Index is defined as the contrasting measurement/relationship of weight to height.
BRFSS	Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System, an adult survey conducted by the CDC.
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
Current Smoker	Individual who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smokes daily or on some days.
CY	Calendar Year
DRE	Digital Rectal Exam
FY	Fiscal Year
HCNO	Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio
HDS	Heart Disease and Stroke, Topic of Healthy People 2020 objectives
HP 2020	Healthy People 2020, a comprehensive set of health objectives published by the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
Health Indicator	A measure of the health of people in a community, such as cancer mortality rates, rates of obesity, or incidence of cigarette smoking.
High Blood Cholesterol	240 mg/dL and above
High Blood Pressure	Systolic \geq 140 and Diastolic \geq 90
IID	Immunizations and Infectious Diseases, Topic of Healthy People 2020 objectives
IVP	Injury and Violence Prevention, Topic of Healthy People 2020 objectives
MHMD	Mental Health and Mental Disorders, Topic of Healthy People 2020 objectives

N/A	Data is not available.
NWS	Nutrition and Weight Status, Topic of Healthy People 2020 objectives
OARRS	Ohio Automated Prescription (Rx) Reporting System
ODH	Ohio Department of Health
OSHP	Ohio State Highway Patrol
PSA test	Prostate-Specific Antigen Test
Race/Ethnicity	Census 2010: U.S. Census data consider race and Hispanic origin separately. Census 2010 adhered to the standards of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), which define Hispanic or Latino as “a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race.” Data are presented as “Hispanic or Latino” and “Not Hispanic or Latino.” Census 2010 reported five race categories including: White, Black or African American, American Indian & Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Data reported, “White alone” or “Black alone”, means the respondents reported only one race.
SA	Substance Abuse, Topic of Healthy People 2020 objectives
TU	Tobacco Use, Topic of Healthy People 2020 objectives
Weapon	Defined in the YRBSS as “a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club”
Youth	Defined as 12 through 18 years of age
YPLL/65	Years of Potential Life Lost before age 65. Indicator of premature death.
Youth BMI Classifications	Underweight is defined as BMI-for-age \leq 5 th percentile Overweight is defined as BMI-for-age 85 th percentile to < 95 th percentile. Obese is defined as \geq 95 th percentile.
YRBSS	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, a youth survey conducted by the CDC

Appendix III | METHODS FOR WEIGHTING THE 2015 ERIE COUNTY ASSESSMENT DATA

Data from sample surveys have the potential for bias if there are different rates of response for different segments of the population. In other words, some subgroups of the population may be more represented in the completed surveys than they are in the population from which those surveys are sampled. If a sample has 25% of its respondents being male and 75% being female, then the sample is biased towards the views of females (if females respond differently than males). This same phenomenon holds true for any possible characteristic that may alter how an individual responds to the survey items.

In some cases, the procedures of the survey methods may purposefully over-sample a segment of the population in order to gain an appropriate number of responses from that subgroup for appropriate data analysis when investigating them separately (this is often done for minority groups). Whether the over-sampling is done inadvertently or purposefully, the data needs to be weighted so that the proportioned characteristics of the sample accurately reflect the proportioned characteristics of the population. In the 2015 Erie County survey, a weighting was applied prior to the analysis that weighted the survey respondents to reflect the actual distribution of Erie County based on age, sex, race, and income.

Weightings were created for each category within sex (male, female), race (White, Non-White), age (9 different age categories), and income (7 different income categories). The numerical value of the weight for each category was calculated by taking the percent of Erie County within the specific category and dividing that by the percent of the sample within that same specific category. Using sex as an example, the following represents the data from the 2015 Erie County Survey and the 2014 Census estimates.

<u>2015 Erie Survey</u>			<u>2014 Census Estimate</u>		<u>Weight</u>
<u>Sex</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
Male	323	47.29136	37,408	48.95310	1.03514
Female	360	52.70864	39,008	51.04690	0.96847

In this example, it shows that there was a slightly larger portion of females in the sample compared to the actual portion in Erie County. The weighting for males was calculated by taking the percent of males in Erie County (based on Census information) (48.95310%) and dividing that by the percent found in the 2015 Erie County sample (47.29136%) [48.95310/47.29136= weighting of 1.03514 for males]. The same was done for females [51.04690/52.70864 = weighting of 0.96847 for females]. Thus males' responses are weighted heavier by a factor of 1.03514 and females' responses weighted less by a factor of 0.96847.

This same thing was done for each of the 20 specific categories as described above. For example, a respondent who was female, White, in the age category 35-44, and with a household income in the \$50-\$75k category would have an individual weighting of 1.47881 [0.96847 (weight for females) x 1.05797 (weight for White) x 1.50303 (weight for age 35-44) x 0.96025 (weight for income \$50-\$75k)]. Thus, each individual in the 2015 Erie County sample has their own individual weighting based on their combination of age, race, sex, and income. See next page for each specific weighting and the numbers from which they were calculated.

Multiple sets of weightings were created and used in the statistical software package (SPSS 21.0) when calculating frequencies. For analyses done for the entire sample and analyses done based on subgroups other than age, race, sex, or income – the weightings that were calculated based on the product of the four weighting variables (age, race, sex, income) for each individual. When analyses were done comparing groups within one of the four weighting variables (e.g., smoking status by race/ethnicity), that specific variable was not used in the weighting score that was applied in the software package. In the example smoking status by race, the weighting score that was applied during analysis included only age, sex, and income. Thus a total of eight weighting scores for each individual were created and applied depending on the analysis conducted. The weight categories were as follows:

1. **Total weight** (product of 4 weights) – for all analyses that did not separate age, race, sex, or income.
2. **Weight without sex** (product of age, race, and income weights) – used when analyzing by sex.
3. **Weight without age** (product of sex, race, and income weights) – used when analyzing by age.
4. **Weight without race** (product of age, sex, and income weights) – used when analyzing by race.
5. **Weight without income** (product of age, race, and sex weights) – used when analyzing by income.
6. **Weight without sex or age** (product of race and income weights) – used when analyzing by sex and age.
7. **Weight without sex or race** (product of age and income weights) – used when analyzing by sex and race.
8. **Weight without sex or income** (product of age and race weights) – used when analyzing by sex and income.

APPENDIX III

Category	Erie Sample	%	2014 Census *	%	Weighting Value
Sex:					
Male	323	47.29136	37,408	48.95310	1.03514
Female	360	52.70864	39,008	51.04690	0.96847
Age:					
20-24	18	2.67459	4,279	7.33258	2.74157
25-34	58	8.61813	8,127	13.92659	1.61596
35-44	67	9.95542	8,732	14.96333	1.50303
45-54	126	18.72214	11,574	19.83344	1.05936
55-59	89	13.22437	6,388	10.94660	0.82776
60-64	88	13.07578	5,215	8.93653	0.68344
65-74	156	23.17979	7,667	13.13832	0.56680
75-84	69	10.25260	4,480	7.67702	0.74879
85+	2	0.29718	1,894	3.24560	10.92143
Race:					
White	544	79.76540	64,487	84.38939	1.05797
African American	107	15.68915	7,949	10.40227	0.66302
Other	31	4.54545	3,980	5.20833	1.14583
Household Income:					
Less than \$10,000	54	8.21918	1,871	5.84724	0.71141
\$10k-\$15k	54	8.21918	2,047	6.39727	0.77834
\$15k-\$25k	89	13.54642	3,590	11.21945	0.82822
\$25k-\$35k	86	13.08980	3,685	11.51634	0.87980
\$35k-\$50	97	14.76408	5,275	16.48541	1.11659
\$50k-\$75k	129	19.63470	6,033	18.85430	0.96025
\$75k or more	148	22.52664	9,497	29.67998	1.31755

Note: The weighting ratios are calculated by taking the ratio of the proportion of the population of Erie County in each subcategory by the proportion of the sample in the Erie County survey for that same category.

* Erie County population figures taken from the 2014 American Community Survey Estimates of the U.S. Census.

Appendix IV | ERIE COUNTY SCHOOLS

The following schools were randomly chosen and agreed to participate in the 2015 Erie County Health Assessment:

Edison Local Schools

Edison High School
Edison Middle School

Huron City Schools

Huron High School
McCormick Junior High School

Margaretta Local Schools

Margaretta High School

Perkins Local Schools

Perkins High School
Briar Middle School

Sandusky City Schools

Sandusky High School
Sandusky Middle School

Vermilion Local Schools

Vermilion High School
Sailorway Middle School

Appendix V | ERIE COUNTY SAMPLE DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE*

Variable	2015 Survey Sample	Erie County Census 2009-2013 (5 year estimate)	Ohio Census 2013
Age			
20-29	11.7%	10.9%	13.2%
30-39	14.4%	10.7%	11.9%
40-49	15.8%	13.4%	13.2%
50-59	20.3%	16.1%	14.7%
60 plus	29.8%	24.9%	21.3%
Race/Ethnicity			
White	78.4%	87.3%	82.5%
Black or African American	13.6%	8.1%	12.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.1%	0.4%	0.2%
Asian	0%	0.5%	1.8%
Other	2.6%	0.6%	0.8%
Hispanic Origin (may be of any race)	2.0%	3.5%	3.3%
Marital Status†			
Married Couple	47.3%	52.3%	47.8%
Never been married/member of an unmarried couple	23.7%	26.3%	31.8%
Divorced/Separated	14.5%	12.0%	14.0%
Widowed	7.9%	7.5%	6.4%
Education†			
Less than High School Diploma	4.4%	10.8%	11.0%
High School Diploma	27.4%	39.5%	34.2%
Some college/ College graduate	61.7%	49.8%	54.8%
Income (Families)			
\$14,999 and less	10.2%	7.1%	8.7%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10.5%	7.2%	8.2%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	24.0%	26.2%	23.4%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	16.6%	19.8%	20.3%
\$75,000 or more	27.7%	39.6%	39.4%

* The percents reported are the actual percent within each category who responded to the survey. The data contained within the report however are based on weighted data (weighted by age, race, sex, and income). Percents may not add to 100% due to missing data (non-responses).

† The Ohio and Erie County Census percentages are slightly different than the percent who responded to the survey. Marital status is calculated for those individuals 15 years and older. Education is calculated for those 25 years and older.

Appendix VI | DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Erie County Population by Age Groups and Gender
U.S. Census 2010

Age	Total	Males	Females
Erie County	77,079	37,782	39,297
0-4 years	4,197	2,144	2,053
1-4 years	3,396	1,721	1,675
< 1 year	801	423	378
1-2 years	1,709	860	849
3-4 years	1,687	861	826
5-9 years	4,629	2,350	2,279
5-6 years	1,858	956	902
7-9 years	2,771	1,394	1,377
10-14 years	4,977	2,552	2,425
10-12 years	2,921	1,479	1,442
13-14 years	2,056	1,073	983
12-18 years	7,445	3,855	3,590
15-19 years	5,101	2,645	2,425
15-17 years	3,342	1,723	1,619
18-19 years	1,759	922	837
20-24 years	3,967	1,961	2,006
25-29 years	4,079	2,016	2,063
30-34 years	3,897	1,902	1,995
35-39 years	4,415	2,185	2,230
40-44 years	4,861	2,407	2,454
45-49 years	5,884	2,869	3,015
50-54 years	6,347	3,053	3,294
55-59 years	5,977	2,972	3,005
60-64 years	5,443	2,665	2,778
65-69 years	4,018	1,933	2,085
70-74 years	2,997	1,438	1,559
75-79 years	2,413	1,102	1,311
80-84 years	1,921	828	1,093
85-89 years	1,328	572	756
90-94 years	504	163	341
95-99 years	110	24	86
100-104 years	14	1	13
105-109 years	0	0	0
110 years & over	0	0	0
Total 85 years and over	1,956	760	1,196
Total 65 years and over	13,305	6,061	7,244
Total 19 years and over	58,939	28,478	30,461

ERIE COUNTY PROFILE

General Demographic Characteristics (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2009-2013)

2009-2013 ACS 5-year estimate

Total Population

2013 Total Population	76,634
2000 Total Population	79,551

Largest City- Sandusky

2013 Total Population	25,606	100%
2000 Total Population	27,844	100%

Population By Race/Ethnicity

Total Population	76,634	100%
White Alone	66,871	87.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2,712	3.5%
African American	6,188	8.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	326	0.4%
Asian	411	0.5%
Two or more races	2,286	3.0%
Other	602	0.8%

Population By Age 2010

Under 5 years	4,197	5.4%
5 to 17 years	12,948	16.8%
18 to 24 years	5,726	7.4%
25 to 44 years	17,252	22.4%
45 to 64 years	23,651	30.7%
65 years and more	13,305	17.3%
Median age (years)	43.4	

Household By Type

Total Households	31,972	100%
Family Households (families)	20,995	65.7%
With own children <18 years	7,915	24.8%
Married-Couple Family Households	15,750	49.3%
With own children <18 years	5,000	15.6%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	3,812	11.9%
With own children <18 years	2,190	6.8%
Non-family Households	10,977	34.3%
Householder living alone	9,386	29.4%
Householder 65 years and >	3,838	12.0%
Households With Individuals < 18 years	8,862	27.7%
Households With Individuals 65 years and >	9,467	29.6%
Average Household Size	2.35 people	
Average Family Size	2.89 people	

General Demographic Characteristics, Continued
 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2013)

2009-2013 ACS 5-year estimate

Median Value of Owner-Occupied Units	\$135,200
Median Monthly Owner Costs (With Mortgage)	\$1,320
Median Monthly Owner Costs (Not Mortgaged)	\$449
Median Gross Rent for Renter-Occupied Units	\$696
Median Rooms Per Housing Unit	6.0
Total Housing Units	37,767
No Telephone Service	738
Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	79
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	84

Selected Social Characteristics
 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2011-2013)

2009-2013 ACS 5-year estimates

School Enrollment

Population 3 Years and Over Enrolled In School	17,788	100%
Nursery & Preschool	1,254	7.0%
Kindergarten	945	5.3%
Elementary School (Grades 1-8)	7,545	42.4%
High School (Grades 9-12)	4,102	23.1%
College or Graduate School	3,942	22.2%

Educational Attainment

Population 25 Years and Over	54,170	100%
< 9 th Grade Education	1,552	2.9%
9 th to 12 th Grade, No Diploma	4,255	7.9%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	21,422	39.5%
Some College, No Degree	11,248	18.3%
Associate Degree	1,301	20.8%
Bachelor's Degree	7,091	13.1%
Graduate Or Professional Degree	4,307	8.0%

Percent High School Graduate or Higher	*(X)	89.3%
Percent Bachelor's Degree or Higher	*(X)	21.0%

*(X) - Not available

Selected Social Characteristics, Continued
(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2011-2013)

2009-2013 ACS 5-year estimate

Marital Status

Population 15 Years and Over	63,195	100%
Never Married	16,625	26.3%
Now Married, Excluding Separated	33,060	52.3%
Separated	1,160	1.8%
Widowed	4,740	7.5%
Female	3,546	5.6%
Divorced	7,610	12.0%
Female	4,333	6.9%

Grandparents As Caregivers

Grandparent Living in Household with 1 or more own grandchildren <18 years	1,494	100%
Grandparent Responsible for Grandchildren	749	50.1%

Veteran Status

Civilian Veterans 18 years and over	6,908	11.5%
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Disability Status of the Civilian Non-institutionalized Population

Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	75,522	100%
With a Disability	11,277	14.9%
Under 18 years	16,634	100%
With a Disability	822	4.9%
18 to 64 years	46,037	100%
With a Disability	5,763	12.5%
65 Years and Over	12,851	100%
With a Disability	4,692	36.5%

Selected Economic Characteristics
(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2009-2013)

2009-2013 ACS 5-year estimate

Employment Status

Population 16 Years and Over	62,002	100%
In Labor Force	38,938	62.8%
Not In Labor Force	23,064	37.2%
Females 16 Years and Over	31,933	100%
In Labor Force	19,248	60.3%
Population Living With Own Children <6 Years	4,753	100%
All Parents In Family In Labor Force	3,476	73.1%

Selected Economic Characteristics, Continued
(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2009-2013)

2009-2013 ACS 5-year estimate

Occupations

Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over	35,483	100%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	6,156	17.3%
Management, business, science, and art occupations	10,501	29.6%
Sales and office occupations	8,467	23.9%
Service occupations	7,456	21.0%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	2,903	8.2%

Leading Industries

Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over	35,483	100%
Manufacturing	6,074	17.1%
Educational, health and social services	8,248	23.2%
Trade (retail and wholesale)	4,708	13.3%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	5,606	15.8%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	2,180	6.1%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	1,514	4.3%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing	1,384	3.9%
Other services (except public administration)	1,650	4.7%
Construction	1,852	5.2%
Public administration	1,228	3.5%
Information	486	1.4%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	553	1.6%

Class of Worker

Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over	35,483	100%
Private Wage and Salary Workers	28,851	81.3%
Government Workers	4,698	13.2%
Self-Employed Workers in Own Not Incorporated Business	1,903	5.4%
Unpaid Family Workers	31	0.1%

Median Earnings

Male, Full-time, Year-Round Workers	\$46,262
Female, Full-time, Year-Round Workers	\$34,579

Selected Economic Characteristics, Continued
 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2009-2013)

2009-2013 ACS 5-year estimate

Income 2011-2013

Households	31,972	100%
< \$10,000	2,121	6.6%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2,186	6.8%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3,631	11.4%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	3,608	11.3%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5,430	17.0%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5,532	17.3%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4,313	13.5%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3,605	11.3%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	772	2.4%
\$200,000 or more	774	2.4%

Median Household Income **\$46,498**

Income 2011-2013

Families	20,995	100%
< \$10,000	739	3.5%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	752	3.6%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1,505	7.2%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1,899	9.0%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3,604	17.2%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4,166	19.8%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3,870	18.4%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3,155	15.0%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	644	3.1%
\$200,000 or more	661	3.1%

Median Household Income (families) **\$60,856**

Per Capita Income 2009-2013 **\$26,135**

Poverty Status In 2013

	Number Below Poverty Level	% Below Poverty Level
Families	*(X)	9.2%
Individuals	*(X)	13.3%

*(X) - Not available

Selected Economic Characteristics, Continued
(Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis)

Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Per Capita Personal Income Figures

	Income	Rank of Ohio Counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2013	\$42,097	13 th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2012	\$41,397	12 th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2011	\$39,474	14 th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2010	\$37,319	13 th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2003	\$32,953	6 th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2000	\$29,148	15 th of 88 counties

(BEA PCPI figures are greater than Census figures for comparable years due to deductions for retirement, Medicaid, Medicare payments, and the value of food stamps, among other things)

**Poverty Rates, 5-year averages
2009 to 2013**

Category	Erie	Ohio
Population in poverty	13.3%	15.8%
< 125% FPL (%)	17.8%	20.3%
< 150% FPL (%)	21.9%	24.9%
< 200% FPL (%)	31.5%	34.1%
Population in poverty (1999)	8.3%	10.6%

(Source: The Ohio Poverty Report, Ohio Development Services Agency, January 2015, <http://www.development.ohio.gov/files/research/P7005.pdf>)

Employment Statistics

Category	Erie	Ohio
Labor Force	35,500	5,720,800
Employed	33,600	5,468,100
Unemployed	1,900	252,800
Unemployment Rate* in November 2015	5.5	4.4
Unemployment Rate* in October 2015	4.5	4.2
Unemployment Rate* in November 2014	5.5	4.9

**Rate equals unemployment divided by labor force.*

(Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, November 2015, <http://ohiolmi.com/laus/current.htm>)

Estimated Poverty Status in 2013

Age Groups	Number	90% Confidence Interval	Percent	90% Confidence Interval
Erie County				
All ages in poverty	11,166	9,632 to 2,700	15.0%	12.9 to 17.1
Ages 0-17 in poverty	3,577	2,947 to 4,207	22.7%	18.7 to 26.7
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	2,504	2,024 to 2,984	21.3%	17.2 to 25.4
Median household income	\$46,495	\$44,344 to \$48,646		
Ohio				
All ages in poverty	1,793,523	1,767,288 to 1,819,758	15.9%	15.7 to 16.1
Ages 0-17 in poverty	589,871	573,913 to 605,829	22.7%	22.1 to 23.3
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	398,690	384,850 to 412,530	20.8%	20.1 to 21.5
Median household income	\$48,138	\$47,736 to \$48,540		
United States				
All ages in poverty	48,810,868	48,554,692 to 49,067,044	15.8%	15.7 to 15.9
Ages 0-17 in poverty	16,086,960	15,948,844 to 16,225,076	22.2%	22.0 to 22.4
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	10,958,232	10,860,529 to 11,055,935	20.8%	20.6 to 21.0
Median household income	\$52,250	\$52,185 to \$52,315		

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/data/interactive/#>)

Federal Poverty Thresholds in 2014 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years of Age

Size of Family Unit	No Children	One Child	Two Children	Three Children	Four Children	Five Children
1 Person <65 years	\$12,316					
1 Person 65 and >	\$11,354					
2 people Householder < 65 years	\$15,853	\$16,317				
2 People Householder 65 and >	\$14,309	\$16,256				
3 People	\$18,518	\$19,055	\$19,073			
4 People	\$24,418	\$24,817	\$24,008	\$24,091		
5 People	\$28,447	\$29,875	\$28,960	\$28,252	\$27,820	
6 People	\$33,869	\$34,004	\$33,303	\$32,631	\$31,633	\$31,041
7 People	\$38,971	\$39,214	\$38,375	\$37,791	\$36,701	\$35,431
8 People	\$43,586	\$43,970	\$43,179	\$42,485	\$41,501	\$40,252
9 People or >	\$52,430	\$52,685	\$51,984	\$51,396	\$50,430	\$49,101

(Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Poverty Thresholds 2014, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html>)