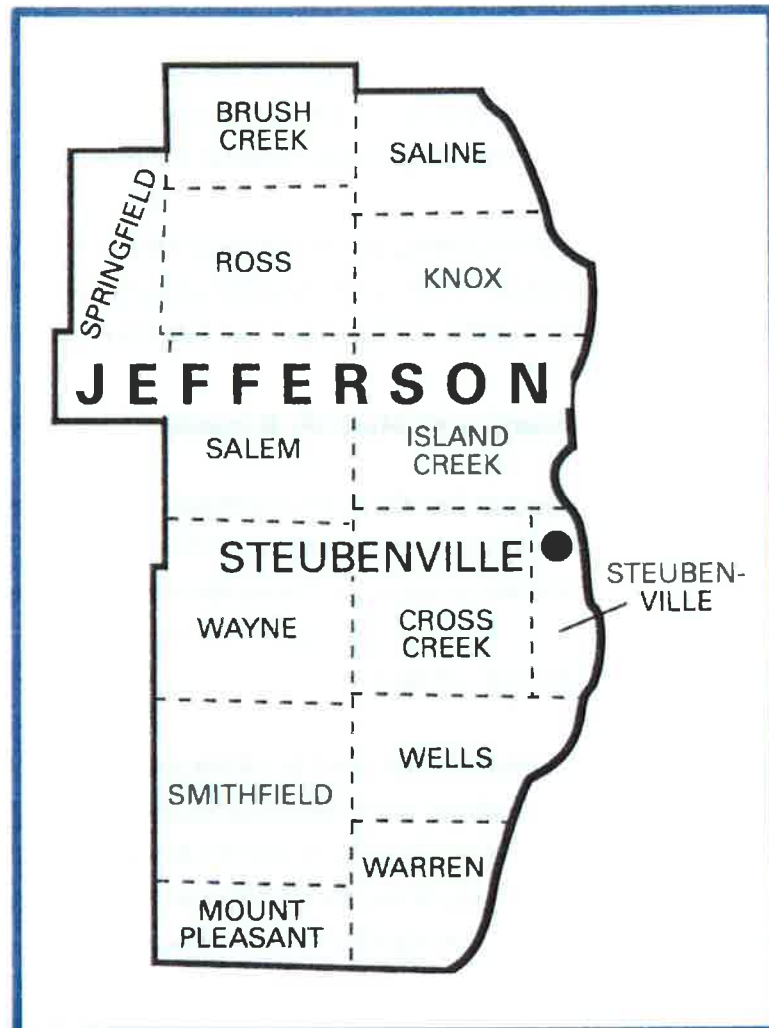


JEFFERSON COUNTY Community Health Assessment

July 2017



Funded by the Jefferson County Health Department and the City of Steubenville Health Department.

Written in partnership with Illuminology and the Center for Public Health Practice
at The Ohio State University's College of Public Health.

ILLUMINOLOGY

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COLLEGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The Jefferson County Health Department is pleased to provide the Jefferson County 2017 Community Health Assessment. This report is the result of a collaborative effort coordinated by the Jefferson County Health Department, and is intended to help community stakeholders better understand the health needs and priorities of Jefferson County adult residents.

Characterizing and understanding the prevalence of acute and chronic health conditions, access to care barriers, health disparities, and other health issues can help direct community resources to where they will have the biggest impact. To that end, the Jefferson County Health Department will begin using the data reported in the Jefferson County 2017 Community Health Assessment, in collaboration with other organizations, to inform the development and implementation of strategic plans to meet the community's health needs.

We hope the Jefferson County 2017 Community Health Assessment serves as a guide to target and prioritize limited resources, a vehicle for strengthening community relationships, and a source of information that contributes to keeping people healthy.

About the Community Health Assessment Process

The process followed by the Jefferson County 2017 Community Health Assessment reflected an adapted version of Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's County Health Rankings and Roadmaps: Assess Needs and Resources process.¹ This process is designed to help stakeholders "understand current community strengths, resources, needs, and gaps," so that they can better focus their efforts and collaboration.

The Jefferson County Health Department and the City of Steubenville County Health Department² contracted with Illuminology, a central Ohio based research firm, and the Center for Public Health Practice, within The Ohio State University College of Public Health, to assist with this work. The primary phases of the Assess Needs and Resources process, as adapted for use in Jefferson County, included the following steps.

(1) Prepare to assess / Generate questions. Community partners were closely involved with the Jefferson County 2017 Community Health Assessment. On January 25, 2017, over 20 community leaders, stakeholders, and employees from the Jefferson County Health Department gathered to discuss their perspectives on emerging health issues in Jefferson County. Facilitated by Illuminology, this session provided an opportunity for community

¹ See <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/roadmaps/action-center/assess-needs-resources>.

² The City of Steubenville County Health Department closed on June 30, 2017, after this work began.

members to better understand the upcoming community health assessment process, to participate in conversation with one another about the current state of health in the county, and to suggest indicators to be considered in the community health assessment. Both small group discussions and large group “report-outs” occurred during this session.

The most frequently heard group responses to this question relate directly to two of the State Health Improvement Plan (SHIP) priorities (i.e., mental health and addiction/substance abuse; chronic disease), which suggests Jefferson County is proceeding in a direction consistent with where the State is headed.

Illuminology used the information from this session and additional feedback from the Jefferson County and City of Steubenville Health Departments to identify which indicators could be assessed via secondary sources and which indicators needed to be included as part of the primary data collection efforts (surveys).

(2) Collect secondary data. Secondary data for this health assessment came from national sources (e.g., U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Healthy People 2020; U.S. Census Bureau), state sources (e.g., Ohio Department of Health’s Data Warehouse), and local sources (e.g., local hospitals). Rates and/or percentages were calculated when necessary. The Center for Public Health Practice located and recorded this information into a secondary data repository. All data sources are identified in the Reference section at the end of the report.

To ensure community stakeholders are able to use this report to make well-informed decisions, only the most recent data available at the time of report preparation are presented. To be considered for inclusion in the Jefferson County 2017 Community Health Assessment, secondary data for the health indicators must have been collected or published in 2011 or later.

(3) Collect primary data. Primary data for this health assessment came from the 2017 Jefferson County Health Survey, a representative survey of Jefferson County adult residents, plus an oversample of Steubenville City residents. Fielded in multiple waves from April 21, 2017 through June 12, 2017, the questionnaires could be completed via Internet or by mail (see Appendix A for a hard-copy version).

A total of 4,000 addresses were randomly selected from the universe of residential addresses in Jefferson County. This included an oversample of 1,800 addresses located in the City of Steubenville. A notification letter was sent to each household, asking the adult in the

household who most recently had a birthday to complete the survey online. Approximately four weeks after the initial mailing, a hard copy of the survey was sent to households that had not yet completed the survey online. Each mailing included a cover letter and a Business Reply Mail envelope so respondents could complete the survey and mail it back at no cost to them.

In total, 773 Jefferson County residents completed the survey, or 21% of the total number of valid addresses (i.e., addresses that were not vacant or otherwise unable to be surveyed) that were invited to participate. Of these, 426 were Steubenville residents. With a random sample of this size, the margin of error is $\pm 3.5\%$ for Jefferson County and $\pm 4.7\%$ for the City of Steubenville at the 95% confidence level.

(4) Analyze the data. Before analyzing responses to this survey, two survey weights were computed, which allow for the calculation of more accurate survey estimates at the Jefferson County level and at the City of Steubenville level.

To calculate a weight for Jefferson County analyses, a base weight was first created that adjusted for unequal probabilities of selection into the survey (i.e., compensating for the number of adults in the household; accounting for the oversample of City of Steubenville households). Then, this base weight was adjusted so that respondents' demographic characteristics (i.e., age, gender, presence of children in the household, educational attainment, and household income) aligned with population benchmarks for Jefferson County. These population benchmarks were obtained from the most recent data available from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (i.e., 2015 5-year estimates). This adjusted base weight was calculated via an iterative proportional fitting procedure within the STATA v14 software package; analyses of weighted data were conducted using complex survey [svy] commands within STATA v14.

The computational method described above was repeated for calculating a weight for the City of Steubenville analyses, with two exceptions. First, no adjustment was necessary to account for the City of Steubenville oversample; only those households located within the city bounds were eligible for these analyses. Second, the population benchmarks that were used for adjusting the base weight reflected the most recent Census data available for the City of Steubenville.

(5) Prioritize the results. Public health professionals from Jefferson County, along with county and city leaders representing a diverse array of political, social service, and

community organizations, will soon participate in a group prioritization session. During this session, participants will identify the priority health issues facing residents in Jefferson County and begin to outline the key elements of a strategic plan to address these issues.

(6) Share results with the community. This report presents the analysis and synthesis of both the secondary and primary data collected during this effort. This report will be posted on the Jefferson County Health Department website, and be widely distributed to organizations that serve and represent residents in the county.

How to Read This Report

As shown on the next page, the Jefferson County 2017 Community Health Assessment is organized into multiple, distinct sections. Each section begins with a sentence that briefly describes the section, and is then followed by a “call-out box” that highlights and summarizes the key findings of the data compilation and analysis, from the researchers’ perspectives. For some indicators, the related U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Healthy People 2020 goal is included with Jefferson County’s status indicated as “met” or “not met.”

Sources for all secondary data included in this document are marked by an endnote and described in the report’s References section. Primary data (i.e., from the 2017 Jefferson County Health Survey) are marked by the following endnote symbol: §. Caution should be used in drawing conclusions in cases where data are sparse (e.g., counts less than 10).

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Community Profile

This section describes the demographic and household characteristics of the population in Jefferson County and the City of Steubenville. The county is located in the Appalachian region of Ohio, and Steubenville is the county seat.

Residents¹

		Jefferson County	Steubenville	Ohio
Total Population	Total population	68,053	18,381	11,575,977
Gender	Male	48.5%	45.7%	48.9%
	Female	51.5%	54.3%	51.1%
Age	Under 5 years	4.8%	5.5%	6.0%
	5-19 years	17.7%	18.6%	19.7%
	20-64 years	58.1%	56.7%	59.3%
	65 years and over	19.3%	19.2%	15.0%
Race	White	91.7%	80.5%	82.4%
	Black or African American	5.7%	15.6%	12.2%
	American Indian/Alaska Native	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
	Asian	0.3%	0.6%	1.9%
	Other	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%
	Two or more races	2.2%	3.0%	2.5%
Ethnicity	Hispanic or Latino	1.3%	1.9%	3.4%
	Not Hispanic or Latino	98.7%	98.1%	96.6%
Marital Status	Never married	28.7%	37.8%	31.5%
	Now married (except separated)	48.9%	38.4%	48.2%
	Divorced or separated	14.5%	15.5%	13.9%
	Widowed	7.9%	8.3%	6.5%
Veterans	Civilian veterans	11.0%	8.7%	9.1%
Disability Status	Total with a disability	17.7%	19.3%	13.6%
	< 18 years	6.0%	10.2%	4.9%
	18 to 64 years	15.6%	17.5%	11.7%
	65 years and over	37.0%	35.2%	35.3%

Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding error

Households¹

		Jefferson County	Steubenville	Ohio
Total Households	Number of households	27,958	7,357	4,585,084
Household Type	Family households	65.1%	56.5%	64.1%
	Nonfamily households	34.9%	43.5%	35.9%
Household Size	Average household size	2.4	2.2	2.5
	Average family size	2.9	2.9	3.1
Household Income	Less than \$24,999	29.7%	41.5%	25.2%
	\$25,000 - \$49,999	28.8%	25.5%	25.2%
	\$50,000 - \$74,999	17.2%	11.7%	18.5%
	\$75,000 - \$99,999	11.5%	8.7%	12.0%
	\$100,000 or more	12.9%	12.6%	19.1%
Transportation	Households w/o a vehicle	8.8%	18.4%	8.5%
	65 years and over w/o a vehicle	3.6%	6.9%	12.1%
Grandparents As Caregivers	Children under 18 years living with a grandparent who is responsible for them	7.4%	5.4%	4.0%

Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding error

A statistical portrait of the 773 respondents who completed the 2017 Jefferson County Health Survey and the 426 respondents who live in Steubenville is shown in the table below.

2017 Health Survey: Respondent Profiles[§]

		Jefferson County	Steubenville
Gender	Male	47.8%	44.2%
	Female	52.2%	55.8%
Age	18-34	24.9%	31.9%
	35-44	14.0%	12.9%
	45-54	17.6%	14.8%
	55-64	19.6%	16.9%
	65+	24.0%	23.5%
Education	High school diploma / GED or less	51.0%	44.6%
	Associate's degree / Some College	35.3%	37.5%
	Bachelor's degree or more	13.8%	17.9%
Income	Less than \$24,999	29.7%	41.5%
	\$25,000 - \$49,999	28.8%	25.5%
	\$50,000 - \$74,999	17.2%	11.7%
	\$75,000 - \$99,999	11.5%	8.7%
	\$100,000 or more	12.9%	12.6%
Household Size	Average	2.7	2.5
Children Under 18	0 children	73.7%	76.6%
	1-2 children	22.8%	21.5%
	3 or more children	3.5%	1.9%

Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding error. Note: above percentages are weighted to align with population benchmarks in the county and city according to the US Census.

Social Determinants Of Health

This section describes contextual factors that can affect the health of Jefferson County residents.

Health Care Access Indicators

Key Findings - Health Care Access Indicators

Most Jefferson County residents currently have health insurance, with about 40 percent receiving public health coverage. However, Jefferson County does not currently meet the national Healthy People 2020 goal for 100% of residents under age 65 to have health insurance.

In the past year, nearly one-fifth of adult residents in Jefferson County needed to see a doctor but didn't because of cost. In addition, 39% of residents traveled outside Jefferson County for health care, suggesting the potential for health care access issues.

This section reports the population's access to medical insurance and health care. Most Jefferson County residents have health insurance coverage, especially those under age 18. Note: these data were collected prior to the full implementation of the Affordable Care Act.

Health Insurance¹

		Jefferson County	Steubenville	Ohio
With Health Insurance	Total with insurance	90.4%	90.2%	90.3%
	Private health insurance	66.0%	61.3%	69.3%
	Public health coverage	39.7%	43.0%	33.3%
	Under 65 years	88.4%	88.3%	88.7%
	Under 18 years	95.8%	95.2%	95.0%
	Age 18-64	86.0%	86.3%	86.3%

Healthy People 2020 Goal

How does Jefferson County match up with national objectives? As part of its *Healthy People 2020* initiative, the Department of Health and Human Services set a goal that 100% of Americans under age 65 would have health insurance by the year 2020. Currently, Jefferson County does not achieve this target.

% with medical insurance (< age 65)

HP2020 target: 100%
Jefferson County: 88.4%
HP2020: X
Status (not met)

Among Jefferson County and Steubenville residents with health insurance, employment-based insurance was the most common. Note that residents with health insurance could have more than one type of insurance. For example, someone with "Direct-Purchase Insurance" may also have "Medicare coverage."

Types Of Health Insurance¹

		Jefferson County	Steubenville	Ohio
Private Health Insurance Coverage	Total with private health insurance	66.0%	61.3%	69.3%
	Employment-based health insurance	56.8%	50.4%	60.3%
	Direct-purchase health insurance	12.1%	14.0%	11.1%
Public Health Insurance Coverage	Total with public health insurance	39.7%	43.0%	33.3%
	Medicare coverage	22.4%	21.6%	17.0%
	Medicaid coverage	20.3%	25.6%	18.2%

The ratio of Jefferson County physicians (both MDs and DOs) is 1 to every 967 Jefferson County residents.

Licensed Practitioners

	Jefferson County		Steubenville		Ohio	
	Count	Ratio*	Count	Ratio*	Count	Ratio*
Physicians: MDs & DOs²	70	1:967	N/A	N/A	35,684	1:325
Licensed Dentists³	36	1:1,880	N/A	N/A	6,302	1:1,840
Licensed Optometrists⁴	6	1:11,282	4	1:4,576	1,978	1:5,862

*Ratio per population N/A = not available at city level

With regard to potential barriers to medical care, 18% of Jefferson County residents say they experienced a time in the past 12 months when they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost. Twenty-one percent of Steubenville residents say they experienced this in the past year, as measured by the 2017 Jefferson County Health Survey.

In addition to reporting whether they did not get necessary medical care in the past 12 months due to cost, residents also reported if they had *delayed* receiving needed medical care for a variety of reasons. As shown below, cost and appointment-scheduling issues were associated with residents postponing necessary medical care.

Reasons Residents Delayed Medical Care⁵

	Jefferson County (n=773)	Steubenville (n=424)
Had insurance, but the deductible was too high	11.6%	10.4%
Couldn't get an appointment soon enough	10.0%	15.1%
Had insurance, but could not afford the co-pay	6.1%	9.1%
Couldn't get on the phone	3.8%	5.1%
Didn't have transportation	3.4%	4.8%
Didn't have insurance	3.3%	4.6%
Once got there, had to wait too long to see the doctor	2.5%	3.5%
The clinic/doctor's office wasn't open when got there	0.3%	0.5%
Other	4.5%	5.1%

⁵ Multiple responses were accepted, so the total percentage will be greater than 100%

In the past year, 39% of Jefferson County residents overall, and 36% of Steubenville residents specifically, report traveling outside of the county to receive needed medical care. As shown in the table on the following page, they most often seek primary care, medical tests, or hospital / urgent care.

Reasons Why Residents Travel Outside Of Jefferson County To Receive Medical Care^s

	Jefferson County (n=304)
Primary care	31.6%
Tests, including blood tests, CT scan, MRI, x-ray, mammogram	10.5%
Hospital / ER / Urgent care	9.2%
OB-GYN	8.6%
Cardiologist / Heart surgery	7.9%
Dermatologist	6.9%
Orthopedics / Rheumatology	6.3%
Surgery (general)	6.3%
Ophthalmologist / Eye care	4.9%
Oncologist / Cancer	4.6%
Gastroenterologist / Colonoscopy	3.3%
Urologist / Kidney care	3.3%
Dentist	3.0%
Mental health / Addiction treatment	3.0%
Pulmonologist / Lung care	2.3%
Back / Neck / Chiropractor	2.3%
Ears, nose, and throat (ENT)	2.0%
Other medical care	11.2%

Multiple responses were accepted, so the total percentage will be greater than 100%; percentages are unweighted.

Education, Income, Employment, And Poverty Indicators

This section describes socioeconomic factors that can affect health.

Key Findings - Education, Income, Employment, And Poverty Indicators

Over half of Jefferson County residents have a high school education or less. Also in Jefferson County, over a quarter of children fall below the federal poverty level, a quarter of children are classified as food insecure, and one in six households receive food stamps. In the City of Steubenville, 35% of children fall below the federal poverty line, and one in four households receives food stamps.

Unemployment in Jefferson County is higher than the Ohio average.

As shown in the table below, 52% of Jefferson County residents have a high school education or less. About 15% of Jefferson County adult residents have a Bachelor's degree or higher and the remaining 33% have an Associate's degree or "some college" (no degree).

Education Indicators¹

		Jefferson County	Steubenville	Ohio
Educational Attainment	No high school	3.1%	4.1%	3.1%
	Some high school (no diploma)	6.8%	8.0%	7.8%
	High school graduate	42.5%	35.6%	34.1%
	Some college (no degree)	20.5%	20.8%	20.7%
	Associate's degree	12.0%	10.2%	8.2%
	Bachelor's degree	9.6%	13.0%	16.4%
	Graduate or professional degree	5.6%	8.2%	9.7%

Regarding young children preparing to enter kindergarten in Jefferson County, 52% "demonstrated readiness," meaning they entered "with sufficient skills, knowledge and abilities to engage with kindergarten-level instruction."

Kindergarten Readiness⁵

	Jefferson County	Steubenville City School District	Ohio
Demonstrating readiness	52.0%	55.2%	40.1%
Approaching readiness	29.1%	23.2%	37.1%
Emerging in readiness	18.9%	21.5%	22.8%

In Jefferson County overall, 27% of children are below the 100% federal poverty level (FPL). Within the City of Steubenville, more than a third of children are below the 100% FPL.

Income And Poverty¹

		Jefferson County	Steubenville	Ohio
Household Income	Per capita income	\$23,188	\$21,114	\$26,963
	Median household income	\$41,942	\$33,179	\$49,429
	Mean household income	\$55,090	\$50,236	\$66,409
Poverty Status Of Families	Below 100% FPL	12.6%	19.5%	11.5%
	100% - 199% FPL	18.6%	19.3%	15.4%
	At or above 200% FPL	68.7%	61.2%	73.0%
Poverty Status Of Those <18 Years Old	Below 100% FPL	27.4%	35.3%	22.8%
	100% - 199% FPL	25.3%	21.1%	21.1%
	At or above 200% FPL	47.3%	43.6%	56.1%

The ability to access healthy, fresh food can also affect health. Food insecurity is defined by the United States Department of Agriculture as a lack of access to enough food for an active, healthy life and a limited availability of nutritionally adequate foods. In Jefferson County, 16% of all residents are food insecure; however a quarter of children in Jefferson County are estimated to be food insecure.

Food Access

		Jefferson County	Steubenville	Ohio
Food Insecure Households⁶	Total residents	16.4%	N/A	16.0%
	Children	25.2%	N/A	21.9%
	Total households	18.0%	28.1%	15.0%
Food Stamp Households¹	With one or more people 60 years and over	27.0%	28.7%	25.7%
	With children under 18 years	46.2%	34.8%	50.0%

N/A = not available

As shown below, the unemployment rate in Jefferson County in 2015 (8.3%) is higher than for Ohio (4.9%). Unemployment is defined by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services as those people, 16 years of age and over, who were “actively seeking work, waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off, or waiting to report within 30 days to a new payroll job.” Those who have stopped looking for a new job (and who therefore removed themselves from the civilian labor force) are not included in this statistic.

Employment Status⁷

		Jefferson County	Ohio
Employment Rate Of Civilian Labor Force	Employed	91.7%	95.1%
	Unemployed	8.3%	4.9%

Readers who wish to learn more about the current state of jobs and public assistance in this county are encouraged to access the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services’ “QuickView” report, at <http://jfs.ohio.gov/County/QuickView/Index.stm>.

Other Indicators

This section describes other contextual factors that can affect health.

Key Findings - Other Indicators

Rates of violent crime and property crime are relatively low in Jefferson County.

Recent statistics regarding violent and property crimes in Jefferson County are shown below.

Crime and Safety⁸

	Jefferson County		Ohio	
	Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*
Violent crime	42	0.6	31,134	2.7
Property crime	249	3.7	273,228	23.5

*Rate per 1,000 population

Demographic Differences Observed In The 2017 Health Survey

Additional analyses were conducted on the data obtained from the 2017 Jefferson County Health Survey, looking for the presence of statistically significant differences in the responses across various demographic groups across Jefferson County. Analyses included age, gender, educational attainment, income, whether or not there were children in the household, and whether or not the household was located in the City of Steubenville. The following patterns were observed.

Did not see a doctor because of cost

- Those 55-64 years old are more likely than those older or younger to say there was a time in the past 12 months when they needed to see a doctor, but could not because of cost (29% and 15%, respectively).
- Those with children living in their household are more likely than those without children in the household to say there was a time in the past 12 months when they needed to see a doctor, but could not because of cost (20% and 10%, respectively).
- Those with household incomes of under \$50,000 a year are more likely than those with household incomes of at least \$50,000 to say there was a time in the past 12 months when they needed to see a doctor, but could not because of cost (23% and 11%, respectively).

Perceived Health Problems

This section describes the responses of Jefferson County adults to a question that asked them to identify the perceived health problems in the county.

Key Findings - Perceived Health Problems

Over half of Jefferson County residents say drug abuse is the most important health problem in their county. Residents are also concerned about cancer and obesity, including poor diet and exercise.

Respondents to the 2017 Jefferson County Health Surveys reported what they believe to be the most important health problems affecting county residents. Substantive responses from 675 individuals in Jefferson County were coded by a researcher and grouped into categories.

The most frequently mentioned problem was drug abuse, listed by over half of residents. Other important health problems were cancer, obesity, the cost of health insurance or health care, and mental health.

Most Important Health Problems Affecting Community^s

	Jefferson County (n=675)
Drug abuse / Addiction in general	55.5%
Cancer	15.4%
Obesity, poor diet, and/or lack of exercise	14.8%
Cost of health insurance or health care	4.7%
Depression / Mental health	4.7%
Heart disease / High blood pressure / High cholesterol	4.5%
Access to doctors or quality health care	3.9%
Alcohol abuse or addiction	3.3%
Water / Air quality	3.3%
Lung issues / Breathing problems	2.8%
Poverty / Unemployment	2.7%
Don't know / No opinion	4.5%
Other	11.3%

Multiple responses were accepted, so the total percentage will be greater than 100%; percentages are unweighted.

Behavioral Risk Factors

This section describes behaviors of Jefferson County and Steubenville adults that affect their health.

Key Findings - Behavioral Risk Factors

About a fifth of Jefferson County adult residents are currently smokers, and well over a third report binge drinking in the past month. In addition, about one-quarter of Jefferson County adult residents personally know someone in their community who has a heroin or prescription pain pill abuse or addiction problem.

Regarding other health behaviors, 43% of Jefferson County adult residents are obese. Most Jefferson County residents eat at least one serving of fruits and vegetables a day and about 70% participated in at least some form of physical activity in the previous month.

One-fifth of Jefferson County adults report they are currently smokers, while 39% of Jefferson County adults identify themselves as binge drinkers (i.e. five or more drinks on one occasion in the past month for men; four or more drinks on one occasion in the past month for women).

Tobacco And Alcohol Use

		Jefferson County [§]	Steubenville [§]	Ohio ¹
Cigarette Use	Current smokers - every day or some days	(n=764) 19.9%	(n=423) 25.9%	21.6%
Alcohol	Binge drinkers	(n=742) 38.7%	(n=404) 32.8%	18.2%

Healthy People 2020 Goal

How does Jefferson County match up with national objectives? As part of its *Healthy People 2020* initiative, the Department of Health and Human Services set a goal that the percent of adults who are current smokers would decrease to 12.0% by the year 2020. Currently, Jefferson County does not achieve this target.

Additionally, the Department of Health and Human Services set a goal that the percent of adults who binge drink in the previous month would decrease to 24.4% by the year 2020. Currently, Jefferson County does not achieve this target.

% of adults who are current cigarette smokers

HP2020 target:	12.0%
Jefferson County:	19.9%
HP2020:	X
Status	(not met)

% of adults who binge drank in the past 30 days

HP2020 target:	24.4%
Jefferson County:	38.7%
HP2020:	X
Status	(not met)

Regarding Jefferson County residents' potential exposure to second hand smoke at home, about 80% say smoking is never allowed in their home, not counting decks, porches, or garages. However, 35% of the 152 residents who were identified as current smokers in Jefferson County say smoking is "always allowed" inside their home.

Smoking Allowed In The Home^s

	Jefferson County (n=745)	Steubenville (n=418)
Always allowed	10.8%	10.5%
Allowed only at some times or in some places	8.8%	13.5%
Never allowed	80.5%	76.0%

Turning to illicit drug use, the 2017 Jefferson County Health Survey asked respondents whether they personally knew anyone in their community who has a drug abuse or addiction problem with heroin, methamphetamines, or prescription pain medicine. As shown below, about 29% of Jefferson County adult residents personally know someone in their community with a drug abuse or addiction problem with prescription pain medications.

Know Anyone With A Drug Abuse Or Addiction Problem^s

	Jefferson County (n=737)	Steubenville (n=416)
Heroin	24.0%	19.3%
Methamphetamines	11.8%	7.5%
Prescription pain medicine	29.3%	23.2%

In addition, 16 unintentional overdose deaths were recorded in 2015 in Jefferson County. Of course, these statistics do not indicate the overall prevalence of illicit drug use or abuse among adults in Jefferson County; rather, they only measure the extent to which such use results in death. Readers are encouraged to consult Appendix B for additional drug use data and maps.

Drug Mortality And Convictions

	Jefferson County		Ohio	
	Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*
Unintentional drug poisonings ²	16	23.8	3,050	26.3
Drug convictions ³	80	118.0	34,684	299.2

*Rate per 100,000 population

About 5% of Jefferson County survey respondents admit to using marijuana in the past six months. On a related point, misuse of prescription medication (either taking what was not prescribed or taking more than what was prescribed) is reported at lower rates; this may be due in part to a desire to not admit to engaging in such behaviors on these self-administered questionnaires.

Self-Reported Marijuana And Prescription Medication Misuse[§]

	Jefferson County	Steubenville
	(n=768)	(n=422)
Have used marijuana in the past 6 months	4.7%	8.1%
Have used prescription medication that was not prescribed to him/her or took more medicine than was prescribed to feel good, high, more active, or more alert	(n=768) 2.3%	(n=422) 3.8%

Another set of questions in the 2017 Jefferson County Health Survey focused on the issue of obesity. To estimate the percentage of the adult population who are obese, body mass index (BMI) was calculated from weight and height provided by survey participants. In Jefferson County, almost three-quarters of adult residents are overweight (30%) or obese (43%).

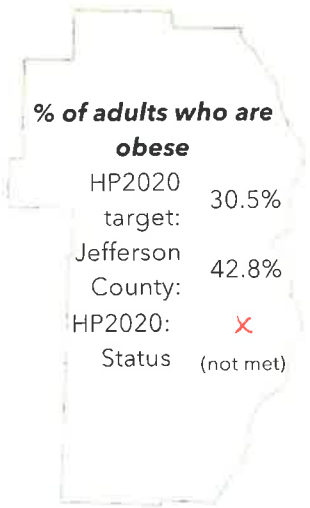
Body Mass Index

	Jefferson County [§] (n=737)	Steubenville [§] (n=412)	Ohio ¹
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	2.1%	0.5%	1.8%
Normal weight (BMI = 18.5 - 24.9)	25.2%	31.4%	31.7%
Overweight (BMI= 25 - 29.9)	29.9%	26.3%	36.7%
Obese (BMI > 29.9)	42.8%	41.9%	29.8%

Healthy People 2020 Goal

How does Jefferson County match up with national objectives? As part of its *Healthy People 2020* initiative, the Department of Health and Human Services set a goal that the percent of adults who are obese would decrease to 30.5% by the year 2020. Currently, Jefferson County does not achieve this target.

% of adults who are obese



HP2020 target:	30.5%
Jefferson County:	42.8%
HP2020 Status	X (not met)

An important predictor of obesity relates to one's nutritional intake. To this point, most Jefferson County adults report eating fruit (i.e., fresh, frozen, or canned fruit, but not fruit juice) at least once on a typical day, and most also report eating vegetables at least once a day.

Nutrition^s

	Jefferson County		Steubenville	
	Median # of times doing this daily	Percentage doing this at least once daily	Median # of times doing this daily	Percentage doing this at least once daily
Times eat fruit daily	1	(n=752) 82.9%	1	(n=412) 81.5%
Times eat vegetables daily	1	(n=750) 94.3%	1	(n=415) 92.6%

In addition, 24% of Jefferson County residents eat five servings of fruits and vegetables in a typical day. Focusing on Steubenville specifically, 21% of residents report eating five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.

As shown on the following page, about 31% of those who do not eat five or more servings in a typical day say it is because these foods are expensive, and 22% say it is because most people in the home do not like these foods.

Reasons Why Residents Do Not Eat Five Servings Of Fruits/Vegetables[§]

	Jefferson County (n=582)	Steubenville (n=330)
These foods are expensive	31.2%	30.0%
Most people in my house don't like to eat these foods	21.5%	10.7%
It takes too much time or effort to prepare these foods	16.0%	17.9%
These foods are difficult to obtain	6.5%	5.6%
Other	36.0%	41.4%

Multiple responses were accepted, so the total percentage will be greater than 100%.

On average, Jefferson County residents drank soda that contains sugar 7.6 days in the previous month. Additionally, almost 13% of Jefferson County adult residents drank soda every day in the previous month.

Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Consumption In Past Month[§]

		Jefferson County (n=732)	Steubenville (n=394)
Drank soda or pop that contains sugar	Percent doing this every day in the past 30	12.9%	15.7%
	Average # of days doing this in the past 30	7.6	8.6
Drank sugar-sweetened fruit drinks (such as Kool-Aid and lemonade), sweet tea, and sports energy drinks (such as Gatorade and Red Bull)	Percent doing this every day in the past 30	10.7%	13.4%
	Average # of days doing this in the past 30	8.0	8.2

Another important predictor of obesity is the extent to which one exercises regularly. Regarding exercise, 72% of Jefferson County adults said they participated in some form of physical activity, such as running or walking for exercise, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or other activity for exercise, other than their regular job, in the month prior to the survey. In Steubenville specifically, 67% of adults participated in some form of physical activity in the previous month.

As shown on the following page, Jefferson County adult residents engaged in physical activity 10 times (median) in the previous month.

Physical Activity In Past Month[§]

	Jefferson County (n=727)	Steubenville (n=407)
Times engaged in physical activity in last 30 days (median)	10	5

Demographic Differences Observed In The 2017 Health Survey

Additional analyses were conducted on the data obtained from the 2017 Jefferson County Health Survey, looking for the presence of statistically significant differences in the responses across various demographic groups across Jefferson County. Analyses included age, gender, educational attainment, income, whether or not there were children in the household, and whether or not the household was located in the City of Steubenville. The following patterns were observed.

Current smoker status

- Those under 65 years old are more likely than those 65 and older to smoke tobacco (25% and 6%, respectively).
- Those with a bachelor's degree are less likely than those with less education to smoke tobacco (6% and 22%, respectively).
- Those with household incomes of under \$25,000 a year are more likely than those with household incomes of at least \$25,000 to smoke tobacco (34% and 15%, respectively).

Secondhand smoke

- Those 45-64 years old are more likely than those younger or older to allow smoking in their home (28% and 14%, respectively).
- Those with a high school degree or less are more likely than those with more education to allow smoking in the home (26% and 13%, respectively).
- Those with household incomes of under \$75,000 a year are more likely than those with household incomes of at least \$75,000 to allow smoking in their home (24% and 8%, respectively).

Binge drinking

- Men are more likely than women to report binge drinking within the last month (50% and 28%, respectively).

Heroin abuse

- Those 18-34 years old are more likely than those 35 years and older to know someone with a heroin abuse or addiction issue (37% and 20%, respectively).

- Those with household incomes of at least \$100,000 are more likely than those with household incomes under \$100,000 to know someone with a heroin abuse or addiction issue (42% and 22%, respectively).

Methamphetamines abuse

- Those with a high school degree or less are less likely than those with more education to know someone with a methamphetamine abuse or addiction issue (6% and 18%, respectively).
- Those who live in Steubenville are less likely than other Jefferson County residents to know someone with a methamphetamine abuse or addiction issue (6% and 14%, respectively).

Prescription pill abuse

- Those under 55 years old are more likely than those 55 years and older to know someone with a prescription pill abuse or addiction issue (37% and 19%, respectively).
- Those with household incomes of at least \$100,000 are most likely to know someone with a prescription pill abuse or addiction issue; those with household incomes of less than \$25,000 are next most likely to know someone with a prescription pill abuse or addiction issue. Finally, those with household incomes of between \$25,000 and \$100,000 are least likely to know someone with a prescription pill abuse or addiction issue (49%, 37%, and 22%, respectively).

Marijuana abuse

- Men are more likely than women to have used marijuana in the past six months (7% and 2%, respectively).
- Those with household incomes of under \$50,000 are more likely than those with incomes of at least \$50,000 to have used marijuana in the past six months (7% and 2%, respectively).

Overweight or obese

- Men are more likely than women to be overweight or obese (81% and 65%, respectively).
- Those with a high school degree or less are more likely than those with more education to be overweight or obese (80% and 65%, respectively).

Five servings of fruits and vegetables a day

- Those with household incomes of at least \$75,000 are more likely than those with under \$75,000 to eat five servings of fruits and vegetables in a typical day (35% and 21%, respectively).

Reasons why residents do not eat five servings of fruits and vegetables a day

- Of individuals who do not eat five servings, those age 55 and older are more likely than those under 55 to say it is because fruits and vegetables are expensive (79% and 61%, respectively).
- Of individuals who do not eat five servings, those who live in Steubenville are more likely than other Jefferson County residents to say it is because most people in the house don't like to eat fruits and vegetables (91% and 74%, respectively).
- Of individuals who do not eat five servings, those 35 years and older are more likely than those 18-34 years old to say it is because it takes too much time or effort to prepare fruits and vegetables (89% and 70%, respectively).
- Of individuals who do not eat five servings, those with household incomes under \$50,000 are more likely than those with household incomes of at least \$50,000 to say it is because it takes too much time or effort to prepare fruits and vegetables (90% and 76%, respectively).

Consumption of soda with sugar

- In the past 30 days those under 65 years old drank soda, on average, nine days. Those 65 years and older drank soda, on average, four days.

Consumption of other sugar-sweetened beverages

- In the past 30 days, those under 65 years old drank sugar-sweetened beverages, on average, nine days. Those 65 years and older drank sugar-sweetened beverages, on average, four days.

Exercise

- Men are more likely than women to have exercised in the past month (79% and 65%, respectively).
- Those with children in the household are more likely than those without children in the household to have exercised in the past month (82% and 68%, respectively).
- Those with household incomes of at least \$50,000 are more likely than those with household incomes of under \$50,000 to have exercised in the past month (86% and 61%, respectively).

Wellness Care

This section describes early disease detection practices among Jefferson County and Steubenville adult residents.

Key Findings - Wellness Care

Most Jefferson County women engage in cancer screening behaviors. For example, 77% of women over 40 have had a mammogram within the past two years.

Regarding dental care, 60% of Jefferson County adult residents have visited a dentist in the past year. Those who had not often said it cost too much, they did not have dental insurance, or did not think they needed to go.

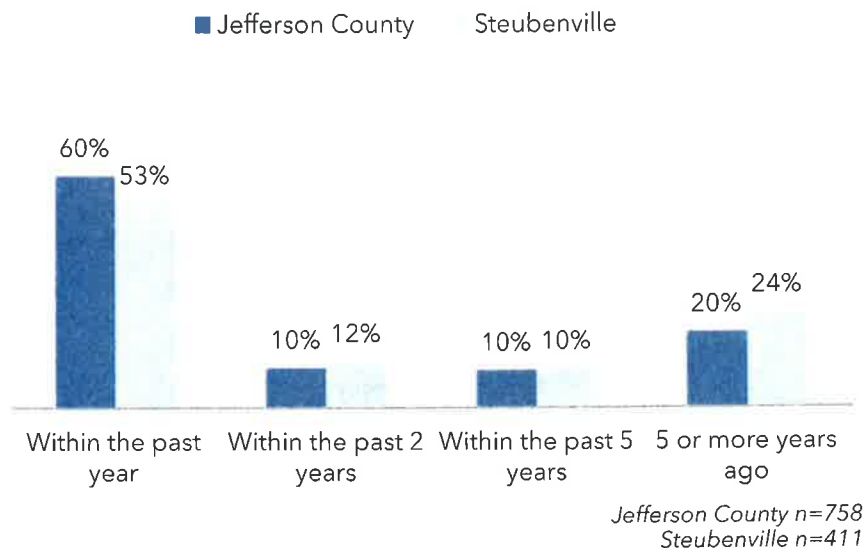
Specific to women in Jefferson County, almost three-fourths have had a cervical cancer screening (pap smear) within the past three years and over three-fourths of women over forty have had a breast cancer screening (mammogram) within the past two years.

Wellness Care Behaviors[§]

		Jefferson County	Steubenville
Cervical Cancer Screening	Pap smear within past three years (female, 18+)	(n=344) 72.9%	(n=201) 76.2%
Breast Cancer Screening	Mammogram within past two years (female, 40+)	(n=232) 76.7%	(n=127) 76.3%

Shifting from cancer prevention to oral health behaviors, over half of all Jefferson County adult residents report visiting a dentist or dental clinic in the past year.

Length Of Time Since Last Visited Dentist⁵



Healthy People 2020 Goal

How does Jefferson County match up with national objectives? As part of its *Healthy People 2020* initiative, the Department of Health and Human Services set a goal that the percent of adults who had visited the dentist in the past year would increase to 49% by the year 2020. Currently, Jefferson County achieves this target.

% of adults who visited the dentist in the past year

HP2020 target:	49.0%
Jefferson County:	60.2%
HP2020 Status	✓ (met)

Many of those who have not visited a dentist in the past year say it is because of cost: they cannot afford it or do not have dental insurance. Over 20% say they did not think they needed to go.

Reasons Why Residents Have Not Visited the Dentist In The Past Year^s

	Jefferson County (n=301)	Steubenville (n=193)
Can't afford it	28.6%	28.8%
No dental insurance	24.2%	24.3%
I don't think I needed to go	22.0%	26.7%
I don't like going / I am afraid to go	15.9%	13.9%
I have no teeth	8.7%	12.3%
No transportation	2.5%	1.9%
Other	15.4%	14.0%

Multiple responses were accepted, so the total percentage will be greater than 100%

Demographic Differences Observed In The 2017 Health Survey

Additional analyses were conducted on the data obtained from the 2017 Jefferson County Health Survey, looking for the presence of statistically significant differences in the responses across various demographic groups across Jefferson County. Analyses included age, gender, educational attainment, income, whether or not there were children in the household, and whether or not the household was located in the City of Steubenville. The following patterns were observed.

Pap test

- Women 45 years and older are less likely than women under 45 years old to have had a pap test within the last 3 years (64% and 88%, respectively).
- Women with household incomes of under \$75,000 are less likely than those with household incomes of at least \$75,000 to have had a pap test within the last 3 years (68% and 88%, respectively).

Mammograms among women 40 years and older

- Women 45 years and older are less likely than women 40-44 years old to have had a mammogram within the past 2 years (75% and 97%, respectively).

Visited the dentist in the last year

- Those 65 years and older are less likely than those under 65 years old to have visited the dentist in the past year (48% and 64%, respectively).
- Likelihood of visiting the dentist increases with income. Those with household incomes under \$25,000 are less likely than those with household incomes of between \$25,000 and \$100,000 to have visited the dentist in the past year. Finally, those with household incomes of at least \$100,000 are most likely to have visited the dentist in

the past year (40%, 64%, and 87%, respectively).

Did not go to dentist because they cannot afford it

- Those with a high school degree or less are more likely than those with more education to not visit the dentist because they cannot afford it (35% and 19%, respectively).

Did not go to dentist because they lack dental insurance

- Women are more likely than men to not visit the dentist because they lack dental insurance (34% and 16%, respectively).
- Those with a high school degree or less are more likely than those with more education to not visit the dentist because they lack dental insurance (31% and 13%, respectively).
- Those with household incomes under \$75,000 are more likely than those with household incomes of at least \$75,000 to not visit the dentist because they lack dental insurance (28% and 1%, respectively).

Did not go to the dentist because they didn't think they needed to

- Men are more likely than women to not visit the dentist because they didn't think they needed to go (31% and 11%, respectively).
- Those under 45 years old are more likely than those 45 years and older to not visit the dentist because they didn't think they needed to go (39% and 14%, respectively).

Did not go to dentist because they don't like to go or are afraid to go

- Those with an associate's degree or some college are more likely than those with more or less education to not visit the dentist because they don't like or are afraid to go (27% and 11%, respectively).

Did not go to dentist because they don't have teeth

- Those 65 years and older are more likely than those under 65 years old to not visit the dentist because they don't have teeth (21% and 3%, respectively).

Maternal And Child Health

Health issues facing mothers and their children in Jefferson County are described in this section.

Key Findings - Maternal And Child Health

In Jefferson County, the percent of infants born preterm is at 12.4%, which does not meet the national goal.

In Jefferson County, rates of live births amongst 15-17 and 18-19 year olds are similar to the Ohio rates. About 9% of babies are considered "low birth weight," and 12.4% of babies are born preterm, or before 37 weeks gestation.

Maternal And Infant Health

		Jefferson County		Ohio	
		Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*
Infant Mortality Rate¹		5	N/A	1,005	7.2
Estimated Adolescent Pregnancies^{2,3}	10-14 years	0	0.0	202	0.6
	15-17 years	16	12.9	3,390	14.9
	18-19 years	53	52.4	9,292	62.4
Live Births (Adolescent)²	10-14 years	0	0.0	106	0.3
	15-17 years	13	10.8	2,292	10.0
	18-19 years	44	43.7	6,464	43.4
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Low Birth Weight²	Low birth weight babies (<2500 grams)	57	8.5%	11,573	6.9%
	Very low birth weight babies (<1500 grams)	0	N/A	1,621	1.2%
Preterm Births²	Preterm births (<37 weeks)	83	12.4%	16,942	12.2%

*Rate per 1,000 females in same age group N/A = not calculated

Healthy People 2020 Goal

How does Jefferson County match up with national objectives? The *Healthy People 2020* goal is for only 11.4% of all live births to occur before 37 weeks gestation by the year 2020. Currently, Jefferson County does not achieve this target.

Total preterm live births

HP2020 target:	11.4%
Jefferson County:	12.4%
HP2020:	X
Status	(not met)

Vaccination rates among kindergarteners in Jefferson County are presented in the table below.

Childhood Immunization Rates

	Jefferson County ⁴	Steubenville ⁴	Ohio ⁵
MMR	97.2%	95.8%	91.9%
DTap	97.8%	96.6%	92.2%
Varicella	97.4%	93.6%	91.2%

Mental And Social Health

This section describes issues associated with the mental and social health.

Key Findings - Mental And Social Health

Almost half of Jefferson County adult residents say there was at least one day in the past month where their mental health was not good; about one-quarter of residents have been diagnosed with a depressive disorder.

Nearly half of Jefferson County adult residents report at least one day in the past month where their physical health was not good.

About 47% of Jefferson County residents say there was at least one day in the past month where their mental health, including stress, depression, and problems with emotions, was not good. Similarly, almost half say there was at least one day where their physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, was not good.

Recent Days Of Poor Mental Or Physical Health^s

		Jefferson County	Steubenville
Days in Which Resident Had Poor Mental Health	Percent reporting at least one day like this in the past 30	(n=715) 47.2%	(n=389) 57.4%
	Average # of days like this in the past 30	6.0	8.3
Days in Which Resident Had Poor Physical Health	Percent reporting at least one day like this in the past 30	(n=717) 48.7%	(n=388) 52.8%
	Average # of days like this in the past 30	5.0	6.6

Regarding mental health conditions, 27% of Jefferson County adult residents have been diagnosed with a depressive disorder, and a quarter have been diagnosed with an anxiety disorder.

Diagnoses Of Mental Health Conditions⁵

		Jefferson County	Steubenville
Ever Been Told That You Had...	A depressive disorder (including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression)	(n=772) 27.2%	(n=425) 34.9%
	An anxiety disorder (including acute stress disorder, anxiety, generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, phobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, or social anxiety disorder)	(n=771) 25.1%	(n=426) 32.8%

Incidents of suicide, murder, and domestic violence in Jefferson County are reported in the table below.

Mental And Social Health Indicators

		Jefferson County		Steubenville		Ohio	
		Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*
Suicides ^{1,2}	Suicides	7	N/A	4	N/A	1,455	12.3
Homicides ^{2,3}	Homicides	N/A	N/A	7	N/A	504	4.3
Domestic Violence ⁴	Domestic violence incidents	284	N/A	89**	N/A	78,633	N/A

*Rate per 100,000 population, age-adjusted ** Total number of DV incidents reported by Steubenville City PD
N/A = not available or can not be calculated; rates for counts less than 10 are unstable and are not reported

Adults with social and mental health issues can have profound impacts on their children. Recognizing this, the types of child abuse cases in Jefferson County are presented below.

Child Abuse

		Jefferson County		Ohio	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Child Abuse ⁵	Physical abuse	65	23.2%	29,659	30.4%
	Sexual abuse	44	15.7%	9,040	9.3%
	Neglect	48	17.1%	25,098	25.7%
	Family in need of other services	101	36.1%	18,856	19.3%
	Emotional maltreatment	5	1.8%	1,301	1.3%
	Multiple allegations of abuse	17	6.1%	13,827	14.2%

Demographic Differences Observed In The 2017 Health Survey

Additional analyses were conducted on the data obtained from the 2017 Jefferson County Health Survey, looking for the presence of statistically significant differences in the responses across various demographic groups across Jefferson County. Analyses included age, gender, educational attainment, income, whether or not there were children in the household, and whether or not the household was located in the City of Steubenville. The following patterns were observed.

Days in the past month with poor mental health

- In the past month, those 45 years and older experienced more days, on average, than those 45 years and younger where their mental health was not good (8 days and 4 days, respectively).
- Number of days with poor mental health increases as income decreases. In the past month, those with household incomes under \$25,000 experienced more days, on average, than those with household incomes between \$25,000 and \$100,000 where their mental health was not good. Finally, those with household incomes of at least \$100,000 experienced, on average, the least amount of days in which their mental health was not good (11 days, 5 days, and 2 days, respectively).

Days in the past month with poor physical health

- In the past month, those with household incomes under \$50,000 experienced more days, on average, than those with household incomes of at least \$50,000 in which their physical health was not good (7 days and 3 days, respectively).

Depression diagnoses

- Those with household incomes under \$25,000 are more likely than those with household incomes of between \$25,000 and \$100,000 to have been diagnosed with depression. Finally, those with household incomes of at least \$100,000 are least likely to have been diagnosed with depression (47%, 24%, and 4%, respectively).

Anxiety diagnoses

- Those 35-44 years old are more likely than those older or younger to have been diagnosed with an anxiety disorder (44% and 22%, respectively).
- Those with household incomes under \$25,000 are more likely than those with household incomes of between \$25,000 and \$100,000 to have been diagnosed with an anxiety disorder. Finally, those with household incomes of at least \$100,000 are least likely to have been diagnosed with an anxiety disorder (46%, 22%, and 2%, respectively).

Death, Illness, And Injury

This section describes leading causes of death, illness, and injury among the residents of Jefferson County.

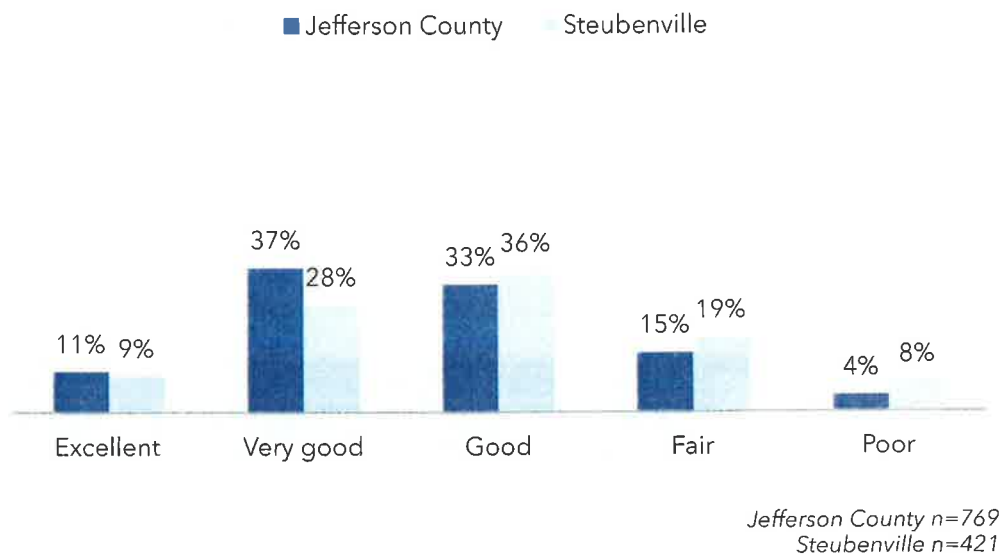
Key Findings - Death, Illness, And Injury

Almost half of Jefferson County residents rate their general health as very good or excellent. However, those who are older, or have lower household incomes, are less likely to say this.

The leading cause of death in Jefferson County is a heart attack. Among cancer diagnoses, lung and bronchus, prostate, and breast cancer have the highest incidence rates. In Jefferson County, 45% of adult residents have been diagnosed with high blood pressure, 38% have been diagnosed with arthritis and 33% have high blood cholesterol.

As shown below, the majority of Jefferson County adult residents (81%) report their overall health is "good," "very good," or "excellent."

Perceptions Of Health Status⁵



Across Jefferson County, Trinity Medical Center West serves the community. In 2016, this hospital recorded 43,806 visits to its emergency department; it is unclear how many of these visits were made by Jefferson County residents.

The leading causes for emergency department and non-emergency department hospitalization at this facility are shown below. Note: the number of cases were not provided.

Emergency Department Visits And Hospitalizations¹

	Jefferson County
ED Visits - Total Count	43,806
	Leading Causes
Leading Causes Of ED Hospital Admissions	Chest pain
	Unspecified abdominal pain
	Urinary tract infection
	Acute bronchitis
	Other chest pain
Leading Causes Of Non-ED Hospital Admissions	Sepsis
	Single live born delivery
	NSTEMI
	Acute kidney failure
	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

*Rate per 1,000 population or population group

The five leading causes of death in Jefferson County are shown below. Heart attack and atherosclerotic heart disease were the top causes of death in Jefferson County in 2015. The corresponding counts and rates listed for Steubenville are from 2013.

Mortality - Leading Causes

	Jefferson County ²		Steubenville ³		Ohio ²	
	Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*
Heart attack	88	87.7	25	136.2	4,959	34.0
Atherosclerotic heart disease	79	75.1	9	49.0	7,604	51.5
Bronchus or lung cancer	59	56.0	48	261.5	7,145	48.6
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)	40	38.1	36	196.1	5,320	36.5
Alzheimer's disease	38	35.0	10	54.5	4,552	30.5

*Rate per 100,000 population, age-adjusted Note: Steubenville data are from a different source which did not include ICD-10 codes.

Considering only cancer-related deaths, lung and bronchus cancers have the highest mortality rate in Jefferson County, as observed over a five-year period (i.e., 2008-2012). The cancer mortality rates listed for Steubenville are from 2013. Note that rates calculated based on counts of less than 10 are likely unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Cancer Mortality Rates - Top Cancers

	Jefferson County ⁴		Steubenville ³		Ohio ⁴	
	Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*
Lung and bronchus	57	56.9	48	259.1	7,414	55.3
Breast (Female)	14	25.7	9	89.8	1,775.0	23.6
Prostate	9	22.7	6	70.5	1,154	22.0
Colon and rectum	17	17.1	16	87.2	2,288	17.0
Pancreas	12	11.2	3	16.3	1,555	11.5

*Rate per 100,000 population, age-adjusted Rates are sex specific for cancer of the breast

With regard to cancer incidence rates, lung and bronchus cancer had the greatest incidence in Jefferson County in 2014, followed prostate cancer and breast cancer.

Cancer Incidence Rates - Top Cancers

	Jefferson County ⁵		Ohio ⁶	
	Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*
Lung and bronchus	78	79.8	9,529	67.4
Prostate	39	76.8	6,931	101.7
Breast (Female)	66	70.0	9,166	125.8
Colon and rectum	38	39.7	5,652	40.6
Uterus	13	26.6	2,195	28.8

*Rate per 100,000 population, age-adjusted Rates are sex specific for cancer of the breast

Turning to chronic health conditions, 45% of adult Jefferson County residents have at some point been told by a health professional that they have high blood pressure. In addition, 38% have been diagnosed with arthritis, while almost a third of Jefferson County residents have been diagnosed with high cholesterol.

Diagnoses Of Chronic Health Conditions[§]

		Jefferson County (n=749-761)	Steubenville (n=404-420)
	Ever Been Told That You Had...		
	High blood pressure	44.6%	50.0%
	Arthritis	38.0%	43.8%
	High blood cholesterol	32.7%	32.8%
	Asthma	17.2%	22.7%
	Diabetes	14.7%	14.1%
	Any type of cancer	12.0%	14.7%
	Angina or coronary heart disease	9.9%	9.3%
	A heart attack	5.9%	6.7%

The most common infectious disease diagnosis in Jefferson County is chlamydia. The next most common is gonorrhea. Note that rates calculated based on counts of less than 10 are likely unstable and therefore should be interpreted with caution.

Incidence Of Infectious Disease

	Jefferson County		Steubenville		Ohio	
	Cases	Rate*	Cases	Rate*	Cases	Rate*
Chlamydia ^{6,4}	251	372.7	112	610.2	56,902	490.0
Gonorrhea ^{6,4}	41	60.9	82	446.7	16,625	143.2
Influenza-associated hospitalization ^{7,4}	33	49.0	N/A	N/A	5,215	44.9
Shigellosis ^{7,4}	25	37.1	N/A	N/A	690	5.9
Lyme Disease ^{7,4}	13	19.3	2	10.9	153	1.3
Legionellosis ^{7,4}	10	14.8	1	5.4	572	4.9
Salmonellosis ^{7,4}	8	11.9	3	16.3	1,359	11.7

*Rate per 100,000 population N/A = no cases documented

Demographic Differences Observed In The 2017 Health Survey

Additional analyses were conducted on the data obtained from the 2017 Jefferson County Health Survey, looking for the presence of statistically significant differences in the responses across various demographic groups across Jefferson County. Analyses included age, gender, educational attainment, income, whether or not there were children in the household, and

whether or not the household was located in the City of Steubenville. The following patterns were observed.

Perceptions of health status

- Those under 45 years old are more likely than those 45-64 years old to have very good or excellent health. Those 65 years and older are least likely to have very good or excellent health (66%, 44%, and 23%, respectively).
- Those with children in the household are more likely than those without children in the household to have very good or excellent health (70% and 40%, respectively).
- Those with household incomes of \$100,000 are more likely than those with household incomes between \$50,000 and \$100,000 to have very good or excellent health, who are in turn more likely than those with household incomes between \$25,000 and \$50,000 to have very good or excellent health. Finally, those with household incomes under \$25,000 are least likely to have very good or excellent health (85%, 62%, 41%, and 23%, respectively).

Asthma diagnoses

- Those with household incomes of under \$25,000 are more likely than those with household incomes of at least \$25,000 to have had asthma (29% and 13%, respectively).

Arthritis diagnoses

- Women are more likely than men to have had arthritis (44% and 31%, respectively).
- Those 55 years and older are more likely than those under 55 years old to have had arthritis (59% and 21%, respectively).
- Likelihood of an arthritis diagnosis decreases as household income increases. Those with household incomes under \$25,000 are more likely than those with household incomes between \$25,000 and \$75,000 to have had arthritis. Those with household incomes of at least \$75,000 are least likely to have had arthritis (57%, 38%, and 17%, respectively).

Cancer diagnoses

- Those 45 years and older are more likely than those under 45 years old to have had a form of cancer (17% and 4%, respectively).
- Those with household incomes under \$25,000 are more likely than those with household incomes of at least 25,000 to have had a form of cancer (19% and 9%, respectively).

High blood pressure diagnoses

- Those 65 years and older are more likely than those 55-64 years old to have had high blood pressure. Finally, those under 55 years old are least likely to have had high blood pressure (79%, 55%, and 26%, respectively).
- Those with a high school degree or less are more likely than those with more education to have had high blood pressure (58% and 31%, respectively).
- Those with household incomes of under \$75,000 are more likely than those with household incomes of at least \$75,000 to have had high blood pressure (49% and 26%, respectively).

High cholesterol diagnoses

- Those 55 years and older are more likely than those 35-54 years old to have had high cholesterol. Those 18-34 years old are least likely to have had high cholesterol (52%, 24%, and 8%, respectively).
- Those with household incomes of under \$100,000 are more likely than those with household income of at least \$100,000 to have had high cholesterol (35% and 14%, respectively).

Diabetes diagnoses

- Those 55 years and older are more likely than those under 55 years old to have had diabetes (24% and 8%, respectively).
- Those with household incomes under \$100,000 are more likely than those with household incomes of at least \$100,000 to have had diabetes (17% and 4%, respectively).

Heart attack

- Those 65 years and older are more likely than those under 65 years old to have had a heart attack (14% and 3%, respectively).
- Those with a high school degree or less are more likely than those with more education to have had a heart attack (9% and 3%, respectively).

Angina or coronary heart disease

- Men are more likely than women to have had heart disease (13% and 7%, respectively).
- Those 65 years and older are more likely than those 55-64 years old to have had heart disease. Those under 55 years old are least likely to have had heart disease (28%, 13%, and 2%, respectively).
- Those without children in the household are more likely than those with children in the household to have had heart disease (13% and 1%, respectively).
- Those with a high school degree or less are more likely than those with more education to have had heart disease (14% and 5%, respectively).

Summary

The Jefferson County 2017 Community Health Assessment provides a comprehensive overview of our community's health status, illuminating areas of strength as well as areas in which there could be improvement.

Consistent with Public Health Accreditation Board requirements, the Jefferson County Health Department will use this report to inform the development and implementation of strategies to address its findings. It is intended that a wide range of stakeholders will also use this report for their own planning efforts.

Subsequent planning documents and reports will be shared with community stakeholders and with the public. For example, Appendix C of this report includes a preliminary list of community assets and resources that could possibly be mobilized and leveraged to address some of the health issues identified in this Community Health Assessment. This list will be reviewed and (if necessary) revised by the Jefferson County Health Department and its partners after the health department's Community Health Improvement Plan is formulated.

Users of the Jefferson County 2017 Community Health Assessment are encouraged to send feedback and comments that can help improve the usefulness of this information when future editions are developed.

Questions and comments about the Jefferson County 2017 Community Health Assessment may be directed to:

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§ : This symbol indicates primary data gathered by the 2017 Jefferson County Health Survey.

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